**Articles in *The Library* on private libraries and book ownership, 1892-2015**

In 2015 the editors of *The Library*, the journal of the Bibliographical Society, kindly invited me to compile one of their virtual issues, based on a selection of articles published over the years on a particular topic – in this case, private libraries. My brief was to look back over the journal during its century or so of existence, and select a handful of articles which were not only valuable in themselves, but also helped to represent the way in which the study of this aspect of book history has developed over the years.

I found this an interesting as well as a useful exercise, and the conclusions I came to are summarised in my editorial introduction, available at <http://www.oxfordjournals.org/our_journals/libraj/the_library_on_private_libraries.html>. Selecting just nine articles from a list of well over a hundred candidates was challenging, and many very worthy pieces had to be left out. In order to do it, I started by working through the journal archive from the beginning, and made a list in chronological order of all the articles which seemed relevant, with a brief summary of their contents. It would have been cumbersome to include this as part of the virtual issue but when CERL suggested that they might put it on the website alongside their many other provenance-related resources I was very happy to pass it over.

The list is just as I compiled it, for my editorial purposes, and is no more sophisticated than it sounds. It’s offered entirely in the spirit of sharing a small piece of work which others may find useful, no more than that. From the mid-2000s the journal began the practice of prefacing articles with formal abstracts, and in those cases the abstract is cut and pasted into my list; before that, the brief summaries are my own. Should anyone like to take the list and improve upon it, they are very welcome!

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Ser 1 vol 2 (1890) 65-6

W J Hardy: Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex’ books

After Essex’s execution, Elizabeth I apparently asked to have his books – but the Duke of Northumberland has a book from Essex’s library which states the books were sold after his execution.

Ser 1 vol 2 (1890) 352-3

G H Overend: A prince’s school-books

Transcribed list (without commentary) of books bought for James VI of Scorland when he was 10.

Ser 1 vol 3 (1891) 47-53

W J Hardy: Book plates

Brief history of the early development of bookplates.

T B S 4 (1898) 37-46

G R Redgrave: Inscriptions in books

Based on examples from his collection; runs through different kinds of inscriptions, presentations, marginalia, annotations of various kinds in various places. “A bad day for collectors” when bookplates came into fashion, as “owners no longer wrote their names in books”. Marginal notes “an abuse of books” but writing on endleaves is OK, because these can be removed at any time “without injury to the work”.

T B S 5 (1901) 67-86

W Y Fletcher: The Rawlinsons and their collections

Thomas and Richard Rawlinson – biographical details plus accounts of their libraries, sales, descriptions of their collecting habits by their contemporaries.

T B S 7 (1902- ) 99-121

H R Plomer: Books mentioned in wills

Based on looking at many wills from 14th to 16th c, and extracting information about books. Clergy the most prolific class of people as book-owners. Analysis of the kinds of books most often mentioned (service books). Some specific examples; appendix of transcripts.

T B S 9 (1906- ) 127-210

J P Gilson: The library of Henry Savile, of Banke

Reflections on the dispersal/destruction of books at the Reformation; principally a transcribed catalogue of Savile’s mss from BL Add MS 35213.

Ser 3 vol 1 (1910) 144-151

R L Steele: Humphrey Dyson

“I am not so much concerned with Dyson’s books as desirous of placing on record a few details as to his parentage, life and family”. Includes lengthy transcript of his will.

Ser 3 vol 1 (1910) 166-171

G F Barwick: The formation of the Harleian Library: further notes [to articles in *The Library* in 1902]

Based largely on information from the memorandum book of Nathaniel Noel, the bookseller

Ser 3 vol 2 (1911) 212-216

C A Malcolm: The library of a Forfairshire laird in 1710

Analysis of the auction catalogue of the library of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, 2nd bart, of Blackness

Ser 3 vol 3 (1912) 277-282

H Macdonald: A vicar’s library

Brief summary of the state and contents of the Vicar’s Library at Marlborough, bequeathed by William White, rector of Pusey (d.1678). Some reference to bindings and binders’ waste as well as contents.

Ser 3 vol 7 (1916) 102-115

H Vivian: Buonaparte’s library at Elba

Analysis of the ca.1000 vols which comprised Napoleon’s library on Elba, which he gave to the town of Portoferraio and is mostly still there. Includes analysis of the annotations and deductions that can be made from these.

Ser 4 vol 2 (1921) 1-11

S Gaselee: Samuel Pepys’s Spanish books

Based on evidence from the diary as well as from Spanish books in the collection.

Ser 4 vol 2 (1922) 213-237

C W James: Some notes upon the manuscript library at Holkham

Largely concerned with mss that once belonged to Edward Coke, but also deals with the later history of the library.

Ser 4 vol 7 (1926) 283-302

G H Bushnell: Diane de Poitiers and her books

The library built up at Chateau d’Anet by Diane de Poitiers (1499-1566), “one of the most precious of the renaissance”, including many royal gifts – dispersed 1723. Extensive notes on the bindings.

Ser 4 vol 7 (1926) 329-339

A W Reed: John Clement and his books

Evidence of the library of the 16th c physician John Clement, president of the College of Physicians, from lawsuit documents in which Clement sued for the return of his goods.

Ser 4 vol 12 (1931) 46-74

W Menzies: Alexander Reed physician and surgeon, 1580-1641: his life, works and library

Scots-born medic who spent most of his career in London, but bequeathed money and books to Aberdeen University. Analysis of his publications as well as of the contents of his library, based on traceable books in Aberdeen (there being no list of his donation).

Ser 4 vol 12 (1931) 175-193

G Keynes: John Evelyn as a bibliophil

Account of Evelyn and his library, based partly on looking at surviving books at Wooton. Includes plates/reproductions of Evelyn’s bindings and inscriptions – first example of illustrations.

Ser 4 vol 12 (1931) 435-460

C W James: Some notes on the library of printed books at Holkham

Detailed analysis of the contents of Edward Coke’s library, and of Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester (1697-1759).

Ser 4 vol 13 (1932) 144-147

E Rickert: King Richard II’s books

Brief note on a list of books owned by Richard II, in a memoranda roll.

Ser 4 vol 13 (1932) 89-96

E Hobhouse: The library of a physician circa 1700

Book purchases by Claver Morris, physician at Wells, between 1686 and 1723. Very much a list of titles, with little analysis or attempt to set it in context.

Ser 4 vol 15 (1934) 92-96

W A Jackson: Edward Gwynn

Biographical information on Gwynn, recognising that he is “merely a name”, not “eminent for rank, scholarship, or literary attainments”. Jackson knows of ca.70 books owned by Gwynn.

Ser 4 vol 16 (1935) 144-165

H McCusker: Books and manuscripts formerly in the possession of John Bale

Transcript with introduction of a list of 355 mss owned by Bale. Dispersed after he left Ireland in 1553, the location of most of them today is unknown, but a few can be identified.

Ser 4 vol 17 (1936) 129-130

Archdeacon Francis Wrangham (1769-1842) and his books

Summary of the paper read to the Society by Michael Sadleir in 1936.

Ser 4 vol 18 (1937) 67-83

R J Mitchell: A renaissance library: the collection of John Tiptoft

Titproft, Earl of Worcester, d.1470, brought numerous mss to England from Italy – descriptions of a number of these.

Ser 4 vol 19 (1938)

The library of Edward Gibbon

One-page summary of the paper read by Geoffrey Keynes in 1938.

Ser 4 vol 19 (1939) 422-461

M Sadleir: Archdeacon Francis Wrangham: a supplement

Further information on Wrangham and his library, based on a long series of letters from Wrangham to Sir Egerton Brydges between 1812 and 1829. Shows Wrangham to be “a passionate lover of books as books”.

Ser 4 vol 20 (1939) 41-2

Congreve’s library

Brief summary of the paper read by J Isaacs in 1939.

Ser 4 vol 22 (1941) 67-72

J S Finch: Sir Hans Sloane’s printed books

The discovery of (partial) catalogues of Sloane’s printed books within his mss collections, based partly on detective work involving inscriptions on his sale catalogues.

Ser 4 vol 22 (1942)

N R Ker: The migration of manuscripts from the English medieval libraries

“The active period in the migration of mss from the English medieval libraries to the modern collections was coming to an end in the middle of the 17th century”. Consideration of the collections said by Edward Bernard to belong to Sir Henry Longley (actually John Longley).

Ser 5 vol 1 (1946) 39-44

G H Viner: The origin and evolution of the book-plate

Brief overview of the development of bookplates and their styles.

Ser 5 vol 2 (1947) 45-52

W S Lewis: Horace Walpole’s library

De Ricci revising his assessment of Walpole’s library – “few books at Strawberry Hill which would today reach four figures …” 7500 vols at Strawberry Hill; account of the library room and its arrangement. Subsequent destruction of low value books, repasting of bookplates. “What use did Walpole make of his library? … constant use”.

Ser 5 vol 3 (1948)

L A Sheppard: The early ownership of the British Museum copy of Caxton’s Recuyell of the Histories of Troy

Tracing ownership in the early 17th c to Thomas Sackville.

Ser 5 vol 3 (1949) 265-278

R C Lucas: Book-collecting in the eighteenth century: the library of James West

West’s biography, and the building of his library; 18th c collections from which he acquired; strengths/interests in early printing and Caxton; dispersal of the library, sales after West’s death.

Ser 5 vol 4 (1949) 87-99

G D Hobson: “Et amicorum”

15th and 16th c French and Italian owners who used the phrase – numerous examples in Italy before Grolier, sometimes using it in Greek. Grolier the first to put it on bindings, and the first Frenchman. Also some Swiss/German examples.

Ser 5 vol 4 (1949) 196-201

V Scholderer: Hilpbrand Brandenburg and his books

Well known for his Buxheim bookplate. List of 40 traced books surviving/referred to from Brandenburg’s library.

Ser 5 vol 5 (1950) 1-13

W O Hassall: The books of Sir Christopher Hatton at Holkham

Over 100 books from Hatton’s library at Holkham – they were inherited by Edward Coke through marriage. Many Italian books; Hatton’s library was a considerable one.

Ser 5 vol 8 (1953) 229-258

J Lough: Locke’s reading during his stay in France (1675-79)

Mostly a transcript from Locke’s journal, of books he refers to as having read/consulted during that time.

Ser 5 vol 10 (1955) 1-24

N R Ker: Sir John Prise

John Prise (1502/3-55) as a mss collector – list of surviving mss and printed books, mostly at Jesus, Oxford, and Hereford Cathedral, also elsewhere.

Ser 5 vol 11 (1956) 23-40 and 103-113

B J Enright: The later auction sales of Thomas Rawlinson’s library, 1727-34

Reasons for the sale of TR’s books, before his death – financial problems, poor marriage. Role of his brother Richard. Problems of flooding the market, prices low. Detailed account of the sales, and some of the buyers.

Ser 5 vol 12 (1957) p.119

R J Roberts: Sir Christopher Hatton’s book-stamps

A fourth stamp used by Hatton, in addition to the 3 reproduced by Hassall.

Ser 5 vol 16 (1960) 246-261

G R Batho: The library of the “Wizard” Earl: Henry Percy … (1564-1632)

Brief biography – imprisoned in the Tower 1603-21. Full extent of his library unknown – some books still at Alnwick, others dispersed. Characteristic ownership markings. Description of a number of books he owned, summary of subjects, list of surviving books annotated by him.

Ser 5 vol 17 (1962) 105-131

R Birley: The library of Louis-Henri de Loménie, comte de Brienne, and the bindings of the Abbé du Seuil

Biography of de Loménie, secretary of state to Louis XIV, whose library was sold in London in 1724. 412 books in this sale are said to be bound by du Seuil (noted by Pope in one of his Moral Essays). Some books are at Eton. Includes an appendix of Grolier bindings in English book sales, 1724-31.

Ser 5 vol 18 (1963) 83-87

Marquess of Salisbury: The library at Hatfield House

Brief account based on a talk to the Society at a visit.

Set 5 vol 18 (1963) 204-217

A G Watson: A sixteenth-century collector: Thomas Dackomb, 1496-c.1572

Bare outline of Dackomb’s career as a priest – minor canon at Winchester. 19 mss traced from his collection, and 4 printed books, the mss all apparently acquired after 1540.

Ser 5 vol 19 (1964) 11-37

J M Osborn: Edward Malone: scholar-collector

A “remarkable” 18th c collector. Biography, account of his beginning and developing his library. Contacts with other 18th c collectors. Activity at numerous 18th c sales; connections with his editorial work on Shakespeare. Regularly annotated his books. “The greatest of the scholar-collectors of our early literature”.

Ser 5 vol 20 (1965) 135-142

A G Watson: Christopher and William Carye, collectors of monastic manuscripts, and “John Carye”

“To sort out 3 men named Carye who were said in the 16th century to have come into the possession of medieval mss”. All City of London men who are associated with 18 identified mss.

Ser 5 vol 21 (1966) 87-114

A H Anderson: The books and interests of Henry, Lord Stafford (1501-63)

Nobleman, life spent mostly in the West Midlands, had a reputation for learning, and a library of ca.300 books (catalogue of 1556 survives). Analysis of contents, and a transcript.

Ser 5 vol 21 (1966) 115-123

V F Snow: An inventory of the Lord General’s library, 1646

Transcript and analysis of the probate inventory of the books of Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex, at Essex House, made in early 1647; 157 titles.

Ser 5 vol 21 (1966) 124-154

J S Dearden: John Ruskin, the collector

Primarily focused on Ruskin’s mss, with a list/description of 87 mss he owned – “Ruskin had the means to allow his collecting instincts to run riot. Perhaps because of this, none of his collections were of prime importance. His interests were too varied”.

Ser 5 vol 23 (1968) 285-327

W Oakeshott: Sir Walter Ralegh’s library

Transcript and analysis of a list of 515 books in a commonplace book, connected with Ralegh’s work on his *History of the world*. Evidently a shelf list, with books grouped by subject and size.

Ser 5 vol 25 (1970) 136-149

E Rees & G Walters: The library of Thomas Pennant

Pennant’s library, at Downing in Flintshire, was “both extensive and excellently planned”. Analysis based on 2 sale catalogues, of 1913 and 1938. Bought books in London, Edinburgh, and abroad (including St Petersburg). Subject breakdown – material to support his work on natural history and topography.

Ser 5 vol 26 (1971) 1-??

W Oakeshott: Carew Ralegh’s copy of Spenser

A copy of the 1617 folio edition of Spenser’s works, sold at Christie’s in 1966, inscribed by Carew Ralegh, son of Sir Walter, and with notes of his mother also.

Ser 5 vol 30 (1975) 116-124

R M Fisher: William Crashawe’s library at the Temple 1605-1615

Crashawe’s offer to sell his library to the Middle Temple in 1613, prompted by his need to vacate his rooms there. Some analysis of the library in contemporary context – remarkable for its size, said by Crashawe to be one of the most complete in Europe.

Ser 5 vol 30 (1975) 233-237

N R Ker: Robert Elyot’s books and annotations

Numerous mss and printed books, particularly at Eton, whose annotations make them identifiable as having belonged to Robert Elyot (d.1499), vice-provost of Eton.

Ser 5 vol 30 (1975) 303-314

R S Matteson: The early library of Archbishop William King

TCD ms 1490 has been identified as an early library catalogue of William King, made in the 1680s before he became Bishop of Derry. Analysis of contents.

Ser 5 vol 31 (1976) 181-187

A N L Munby: Father and son: the Revd. Reginald Heber’s vain attempt to stem the rising tide of his son Richard’s bibliomania

Extracts from correspondence of the late 1780s and early 1790s, with the father urging his son to stop buying books.

Ser 5 vol 31 (1976) 235-239

R F Green: King Richard II’s books revisited

A reassessment of the interpretation of Edith Rickert, in 1932, of the list of books belonging to Richard II identified from a memoranda roll of 1384/5. Not a library inventory, but a list of books inherited from Edward III.

Ser 5 vol 31 (1976) 377-385

D C Baker & J L Murphy: The books of Myles Blomefylde

A list of 24 mss and printed books which have been traced from the collection of Blomefylde (1525-1603), physician in Bury St Edmunds, and owner of mss of the Digby plays (late medieval popular religious drama).

Ser 5 vol 33 (1978) 33-46

J L Salter: The books of an early eighteenth-century curate

Transcript with some analysis of the list of 130 books in the probate inventory of Thomas Devey (1681-1705), curate of Coleshill, Warwickshire.

Ser 6 vol 1 (1979) p.81

F B de Marez Oyens: Hilpbrand Brandenburg and his books

Refers to Scholderer’s article of 1949, identifying the whereabouts of a further book.

Ser 6 vol 2 (1980)

J Bevan: Some books from Izaak Walton’s library

A list of traced books from Walton’s library, many in Salisbury Cathedral.

Ser 6 vol 2 (1980) 281-292

R A Harvey: The private library of Henry Cavendish (1731-1810)

The “extensive and carefully chosen library of works on science” assembled by Cavendish at his Soho house, and which passed by inheritance to the Duke of Devonshire’s library at Chatsworth. Arrempts to set it in historic context based on traditional secondary sources on private libraries.

Ser 6 vol 3 (1981)

R S Matteson: Archbishop William King’s library catalogue

Analysis of the 15-vol ms catalogue of King’s library, now at Cashel, listing 7160 vols. Looks at the shelving arrangement and subject breakdown.

Ser 6 vol 5 (1983) 127-139

N Linnell: Michael Honywood and Lincoln Cathedral Library

“It would seem that the priests and prelates of the Interregnum, as with one mind, occupied their enforced idleness and used their private wealth to indulge their passion for the collecting of books” [observing the gifts of bishops to cathedral libraries in the late 17th c]. Honywood’s career, the assembling of his library, the building of the library at Lincoln. “There are two questions which must be asked. Did Michael Honywood actually read his books, and do they give us an accurate picture of … learning and interests? Was he a scholar … or did he just like books …?”

Ser 6 vol 6 (1984)

R S Matteson: Books from the library of Thomas Parnell

List of 20 books at Cashel owned by Parnell (d.1718), the popet, which came to Cashel via William King.

Ser 6 vol 8 (1986) 138-151

A G Watson: John Twyne of Canterbury (d.1581) as a collector of medieval manuscripts

Evidence of Twyne’s ownership of mss, from a list of 39 identified mss and the 16th c lists of John Joscelyn. Twyne’s career as a schoolmaster, and his reasons/opportunities for acquiring mss.

Ser 6 vol 10 (1988) 122-144

P Beal: “The most constant and best entertainment”: Sir George Etherege’s reading in Ratisbon

Evidence of books owned/read by the dramatist Etherege during his years as British Resident at Ratisbon (1685-89), based on a list of 60 books compiled by his secretary Hugo Hughes, and some surviving books. Edited transcript of the 60 titles.

Ser 6 vol 10 (1988) 304-316

S H Cavanaugh: Royal books: King John to Richard II

Survey of what we know of early toyal libraries – “the medieval kings of England traditionally have fared badly in studies of library history”. Lists of royal books from various medieval archive sources.

Ser 6 vol 11 (1989) 197-219

P Morgan: Frances Wolfreston and “hor bouks”

Biography, and what we know about the collection and subsequent fate of FW’s books (1607-67). First mentioned as a book owner by de Ricci. Placing her in contemporary book-owning context; appendix of traced books. “Why did this country squire’s wife have so many books of … leisure reading. The obvious answer is most likely the correct one”. [There was a letter from PM in an issue the following year correcting one small point in the article]

Ser 6 vol 13 (1991) 238-254

R S Matteson: Archbishop William King and the conception of his library

Use of correspondence and other evidence – e.g. the acquisition of bibliographical works – to explore King’s motives in assembling his library of 7000+ books. “To an extent, the library King assembled served his own scholarly interests. … In the larger context of his career, however, it seems virtually certain that King saw his library as a significant resource gathered to support … the Church of Ireland at a time when English interests began increasingly to prevail”.

Ser 6 vol 13 (1991) 323-337

R Ovenden: Scipio le Squyer and the fate of monastic cartularies in the early 17th century

Analysis of two lists of owners of monastic cartularies among le Squyer’s collections, with edited transcript.

Ser 6 vol 13 (1991) 339-346

C E Moreton: The ‘library’ of a late 15th century lawyer

Probate inventory of 36 vols left by Thomas Kebell (d.1500), with edited transcript.

Ser 6 vol 14 (1992) 95-99

J P Carley & C G C Tite: Sir Robert Cotton as a collector of manuscripts and the question of dismemberment

A study of some particular Cotton mss to establish that BL MS Royal 13.D.1 was originally bound up with Cotton mss.

Ser 6 vol 14 (1992) 127-135

D Wu: The Wordsworth family library at Cockermouth: towards a reconstruction

Mostly an edited transcript of a list of books inherited by Wordsworth from his father in 1805.

Ser 6 vol 14 (1992) 221-257

D Pearson: The libraries of English bishops, 1600-1640

An attempt to produce a summary of what we know about the libraries of bishops who died between 1600 and 1640, based on archival evidence and surviving books. Some analysis of trends in subject, language, etc.

Ser 6 vol 16 (1994) 181-189

P J P Goldberg: Lay book ownership in late medieval York: the evidence of wills

Based on ca.2300 lay person wills from York, 1321-1500; only 107 include bequests of one or more books. Notable preponderance of devotional/service books. Analysis of other kinds of books regularly mentioned. Book ownership was not confined to the aristocracy/clergy – clearly a minority of society overall, but evidence of book ownership among gentry and merchants.

Ser 6 vol 17 (1995) 327-341

R S Matteson: Archbishop William King, Basiraeana and Lanaeana

Evidence of numerous books bought by King at the joint sale of Isaac Basire’s and John Lane’s libraries in 1710. List of books purchased. Evidence of Basire’s annotations regarding purchase.

Ser 6 vol 18 (1996) 27-53

E Gutwirth and M A T Dolader: Twenty six Jewish libraries from fifteenth-century Spain

Based on a recently discovered document with details of 26 libraries, with more than 600 Hebrew books. Stems from an early 15th c decree that Jews must surrender their books. Includes a transcript of the list of books, and the names of the owners.

Ser 6 vol 18 (1996) 246-250

D E Rhodes: The strange problems of William Ireland and his library

Attempts to identify the 16th c man of this name whose inscription is known from 15 books surviving in various libraries.

Ser 6 vol 20 (1999)

J Millgate: “Litera scripta manet”: George Huntly Gordon and the Abbotsford library catalogue

The purpose and background of the published catalogue of Sir Walter Scott’s library, issued in 1838 alongside his collected works, and the roles played by Scott’s friend G H Gordon, and the Abbotsford librarian J G Cochrane. Although the catalogue was attributed to Cochrane, it was largely the work of Gordon.

Ser 6 vol 20 (1998) 197-240

S Powell: Lady Margaret Beaufort and her books

A recently published biography reveals new information about Lady Margaret’s purchased of books and dealings with printers. The aim of the article is to investigate the outward manifestations of Lady Margaret’s piety in relation to books. Attempts to asses the extent of her reading; references to books in her will (only a small proportion of her library); household accounts; chapel inventories. Printed books commissioned by her (a large proportion of the article). Books donated to her collegiate foundations in Cambridge.

Ser 6 vol 20 (1998) 325-346

G Warkentin: The world and the book at Penshurst: the 2nd Earl of Leicester (1595-1677) and his library

The record of Leicester’s boom-buying over 60 years. The history of the Sidney family library; the library catalogues, the 1650s one with ca.4500 titles. Methods of acquisition.

Ser 7 vol 1 (2000) 290-307

H Carron: William Sancroft (1617-93): a seventeenth-century collector and his library

Account of the Sancroft Library at Emmanuel, including Sancroft’s biography, and evidence of his book acquisition through his lifetime based on archival evidence/correspondence as well as the books. Brief summary of the range of the library.

Ser 7 vol 1 (2000) 381-402

J Scott-Warren: News, sociability and bookbuying in early modern England: the letters of Sir Thomas Cornwallis

A study based around correspondence between Sir Thomas Cornwallis (b.1519) and John Hobart, with much reference to books, obtaining books, and reading. Insights into the mechanics of book purchase and the uses to which books were put – a copy of Lipsius, *Saturnalia* being sought for its illustration of a chariot, which might be used as a model for building one. But they were also used for more intellectual and reflective ends – “the buying of books, like the exchanging of news, served to extend Cornwallis’s engagement in the world”. “The correspondence between Cornwallis and Hobart reveals the variety and richness that underlie the orderly surface of early modern library catalogues”. The opening section of the article reflects on different approaches to private library history and its usefulness, and hopes to “demonstrate the ongoing need for both qualitative and quantitative evidence in this emergent field”.

Ser 7 vol 1 (2000) 359-380

D J McKitterick: Women and their books in seventeenth-century England: the case of Elizabeth Puckering

Study of a particular 17th c family library – the Puckerings of Warwickshire and Kent – preceded by a broader survey of evidence and knowledge about the availability of books to women in early modern England.

Ser 7 vol 3 (2002) 284-301

J Kelly: Defoe’s library

Study based on an analysis of the printed sale catalogue of the library of Defoe together with that of Philip Farewell, in 1731. Questions around what proportion of the books were Defoe’s, and how much of his original library the books in the sale represent.

Ser 7 vol 3 (2002) 315-316

P Beal: Sir George Etherege’s library at Ratisbon

A note identifying a few more books from the list of Etherege’s titles published in 1988.

Ser 7 vol 3 (2002) 351-366

K E Attar: More than a mythologist: Jacob Bryant as a book collector

Study of the library of the “scholar, mythologist and bibliophile” Jacob Bryant (1715-1804), largely left to King’s College, Cambridge. Summary of the contents and Bryant’s habits of ownership marking and binding.

Ser 7 vol 4 (2003) 129-149

L V Charipova: Latin books and the orthodox church in Ruthenia: two catalogues of books purchased by Peter Mohyla in 1632 and 1633

The private library of Peter Mohyla, a prominent 17th century Orthodox educator and church reformer, was arguably one of the most important book collections in the East Slavic lands in the early modern period. The article prints and analyses teo lists of book purchases Mohyla made in Poland in the early 1630s. It also examines the issue of book culture among the westernised Russian Orthodox literati in the first half of the 17th century.

Ser 7 vol 5 (2004)

K E Attar: Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence: a Baconian and his books

Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence (1837–1914) was a leading Baconian in the debate over Shakespearean authorship, renowned in his time and frequently cited since. From approximately 1888 he built up a fine library to support his thesis. The current article reviews Durning-Lawrence's place in the Baconian controversy, describes the comprehensive documentation concerning his library, discusses his acquisition policy and treatment of his books, and examines the content of his library to illuminate a collection motivated by a mission.

Ser 7 vol 6 (2005) 3-29

C Bowden: The library of Mildred Cooke Cecil, Lady Burghley

As a serious classical scholar, Mildred Cooke Cecil, Lady Burghley (1526–1589), amassed her own collection of books to support her reading. Most of them had been recently published by significant European printers. The books can be identified from her inscriptions in them and from surviving records of the donations she made, in her lifetime, to a number of different libraries. This paper traces the present whereabouts of the books and seeks to set Lady Burghley's library in the context of women's reading and book ownership in mid-sixteenth-century England.

Ser 7 vol 7 (2006) 154-184

T P Connor: Malignant reading: John Squier’s Newgate Prison library, 1642-46

A collection of about one hundred and fifty pamphlets dating from the years 1641–45, mostly signed, dated and heavily annotated, allows a detailed study of their owner, John Squier (c.1587 – 1653), Vicar of Shoreditch. Squier had been a hardworking parish priest before the Civil War, and the political crisis of the early 1640s strengthened his outspoken loyalty to King and Church. However, he was ejected from his parish by Parliament, and from 1643 was imprisoned in Newgate. The bulk of his pamphlet collection was assembled and read there. It is of particular interest in providing a precisely dated example of the newer form of committed reader engaging in contemporary controversy, for the light it casts on Squier's methods of reading, and for his opinions themselves. All these are exemplified in his preparations for one published pamphlet, The Perswasion of Certaine Grave Divines to such as suffer for the King (1645).

Ser 7 vol 7 (2006) 377-418

W Poole: Francis Lodwick, Hans Sloane, and the Bodleian Library

This article discusses Sir Hans Sloane's gifts to the Bodleian Library throughout the first four decades of the eighteenth century. Although he gave in excess of 1,500 titles during this period, somewhat fewer than a third were entered into the Bodleian Benefactors' Register. This article focuses on the residue, discussing means of conjecturing the probable locations of unidentified Sloane gifts, and identifying specific copies. Intermittent portions of otherwise lost libraries that fed into Sloane's collection are thereby revealed, including those of Robert Hooke and especially Francis Lodwick. Finally, it is demonstrated that collation of the shelf-list of Lodwick's library against the relevant series in the Bodleian produces a far higher correlation of titles, and hence identification of copies, than is normally permitted by the study of provenance markings alone.

Ser 7 vol 9 (2008) 3-36

A Wiggins: What did renaissance readers write in their printed copies of Chaucer?

This article surveys marginalia and readers' marks in fifty-four Renaissance printed copies of Chaucer. The discussion considers the use of Chaucer's works as sources of advice and wisdom; antiquarian interest in Chaucer; continuities and overlaps between print and manuscript cultures; the household as a site of reading and annotation; and women as participants amongst Chaucer's Renaissance readership. The trends and patterns identified, in many cases, corroborate the findings of other scholars and add further detail to existing profiles of the Renaissance reading experience. However, certain aspects of the annotations are shown to be peculiar to the Chaucer corpus. Most importantly, Chaucer's fame is repeatedly found to have influenced and inspired his Renaissance annotators. The annotations thus confirm literary historians' sense of Chaucer's importance as an auctor in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, whilst they also test and challenge certain assumptions about the nature of that authority.

Ser 7 vol 10 (2009) 405-408

A J West: Ownership of Shakespeare first folios over four centuries

This note provides an account of the provenance (who owned, bought, sold, and received a copy or copies) of the Shakespeare First Folio, summarizing overall shifts in ownership from 1623 to the present. It is striking how few institutions owned a First Folio in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A marked shift to institutional ownership is observable in the nineteenth century.

Ser 7 vol 11 (2010) 139-167

D Pearson: Patterns of book ownership in England in the 17th century

A study based on detailed, title by title analysis of the contents of five late 17th c auction catalogues, of roughly similar size but from varying owner backgrounds, to see which books seem to have been more (and less) popular to own, and likely ((or not) to have been on many peoples’ shelves.

Ser 7 vol 11 (2010) 405-446

A Jammes & N Barker: Jean de Gagny: a bibliophile rediscovered

Jean de Gagny was a theologian with a special interest in early Christian texts. A prominent figure both at the Sorbonne and at court, he became almoner to François I about 1536 and chancellor of the University of Paris in 1546. Well read in Greek and Hebrew, he tried to maintain an Erasmian middle path between the need to extend knowledge of sacred texts and conservative orthodoxy. Encouraged by the king, he travelled extensively, searching for ancient manuscripts of the texts that interested him. He took a keen interest in the typography of those that he published, and Claude Garamont, the great punch-cutter, acknowledges the help given him by Gagny in 1545 with his first publication, David Chambellan's Pia et Religiosa Meditatio. In 1547 Gagny set up his own press under his nephew, Nicolas Le Riche, with special types cut in imitation of those of the Aldine press. With these Le Riche printed some 18 books for Gagny, some old Christian texts, others by contemporary humanists. Le Riche also became the agent in Paris for the Aldine books, when the previous agent, Jean Picard, absconded. Gagny was also a considerable patron of fine book-binding, and the surviving books bound for him evince his original taste in this respect. After his death in 1549, a substantial part of his library passed to the royal library, together with the catalogue (lost in the 17th century). The [appendix](http://library.oxfordjournals.org/content/11/4/405.abstract#app-1) lists books by or printed for Gagny.

Ser 7 vol 12 (2011) 119-141

G Moate: The “lost” library of William Burkitt, 1650-1703

In his will of 1 January 1700 the Revd William Burkitt gave his nephew, Myles Burkitt, ‘my Library of Books to be set up in the Study at Milding Parsonage’ with the stipulation that ‘they never be sold but goe along with the Studdy for the benefit of suceeding Incumbents, every Incumbent haveing power to exchange what he pleases of the Books and leav ing under his hand a catalogue of the Books he received from his predecessor and of what he leaves to his successor’. This paper describes the provenance, style and contents of that Milden Rectory Library Catalogue, compiled in 1842; it also re-examines the dubious circumstances in which Burkitt's generous provision eventually became one of ‘Three Lost Suffolk Libraries’; and, for the first time, it provides an opportunity for a preliminary assessment of Burkitt's bibliographical legacy.

Ser 7 vol 12 (2011) 164-169

M T W Payne: Robert Fabyan and the Nuremberg Chronicle

This article identifies one of Robert Fabyan's source books, his copy of theNuremberg Chronicle, which contains extensive notes and annotations in his hand. The volume is among the collections at Guildhall Library, London. The marginal notes are of particular interest, not only for the light they shed on Fabyan's working practice, but also because the similarities with the hands of the extant manuscripts of the latter part of the Great Chronicle of London, and The Newe Cronycles of England and Fraunce(Fabyan's Chronicle), demonstrate Fabyan's involvement in each work. This attribution has been doubted for some time. Fabyan also added interesting ownership and purchase information to the Nuremberg Chronicle.

Ser 7 vol 13 (2012) 185-204

A F Westphall: “Labouring in my books”: a religious reader in 19th century New Hampshire

This essay examines the book collecting habits and annotation practices of Thomas Connary, an Irish immigrant farmer who lived in New Hampshire in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Connary led a pious life that revolved around the use, annotation and sharing of religious books: his extant annotated books provide a revealing glimpse into the book collecting habits of that elusive category of ‘the common reader’, and into how non-elite readers imagined book utilities and the iconic status of religious books. The first part provides an overview of the many ways in which Thomas Connary interacts with his books. Here a profile is established of a somewhat eccentric reader-cum-annotator who gives us insight into the range of opportunities provided by the material book for recording and communicating readerly intensity and religious fervour. In the second part the focus is on the broader, shared cultural setting in which books are seen as precious testimonies of personal faith, and come to function as tools of social interaction in both domestic and public spheres. Underlying Connary's many and varied interactions with books is a belief that physical objects can materialize belief, and that working in them can be a devout exercise instrumental in human salvation.

Ser 7 vol 13 (2012) 379-399

D Pearson: The English private library in the seventeenth century

This paper gives an overview of our current state of knowledge around English private libraries of the seventeenth century, covering such aspects as size, contents, sources, storage, and owners' attitudes to their books. It identifies areas where our information is poor, or based too much upon small numbers of well-known examples, and highlights the need for further research and better reference tools. The value of having a better understanding of this field, in the wider context of book history, is also considered. The author refers to his web-based listing of book owners of the period and suggests a model for its expansion into a fuller directory.

Ser 7 vol 14 (2013) 80-87

W Poole: Loans from the library of Sir Edward Sherburne and the 1685 English translation of Xenophon

This note examines the later library catalogue of Sir Edward Sherburne (1616-72), and in particular his record of loans made from his library. I demonstrate that one of the regular users of Sherburne's extensive library was the schoolmaster John Newman, the first English translator of Xenophon's Hellenica (London, 1685). In that publication, Newman acknowledged his debt to Sherburne and his books. I also supply some remarks on several other borrowers from Sherburne's library.

Ser 7 vol 14 (2013) 129-153

A Byrne: The Earls of Kildare and their books at the end of the middle ages

The two surviving inventories of the library of the Fitzgerald Earls of Kildare bear witness to a particularly large and diverse collection of books in the Earls' castle at Maynooth, Co. Kildare. Between them, the lists record well over one hundred separate items in four languages: Latin, French, English and Irish. This paper traces the history of the library and analyses the Fitzgeralds' particular interests as book collectors and as readers. It provides the first full published set of suggested identifications and bibliographical details for the books at Maynooth. It also includes a fresh transcription of the library lists and a discussion of the manuscript context in which they are preserved. Sources like the Kildare library lists provide valuable evidence for the potential circulation of a wide range of non-native manuscripts and prints in late-medieval Ireland.

Ser 7 vol 14 (2013) 441-464

S West: An architectural typology for the early country house library, 1660-1720

David Pearson's discussion of the formation of a directory of seventeenth-century book owners is taken up and extended in this article. Pearson's ’landscape of book ownership‘ has material dimensions which could usefully be included in such a directory. Housing books in a room, on shelves, surrounded by additional collections, are all contributions to this landscape. Pearson's call for a reference framework is answered by the proposal of a typology of early English library rooms, based on their attributes of scale, fittings and location with the plan of the country house. Case studies are drawn from an intensive study of the county of Norfolk. Archival evidence supports a re-evaluation of the problem of the name of the book room: study, library or closet? Personal collections housed in closets are linked to single owners, but the study or library can be seen as the open resource for the household, rather than assuming that it is primarily for the male owner of each generation. The reappraisal of the different roles of these spaces within the house allows notions of shared use to break down some existing boundaries in the scholarly literature, particularly over the gendered nature of the closet.

Ser 7 vol 15 (2014) 343-346

D Rhodes: Bernard Hampton and his books

Barnard or Bernard Hampton is known from his inscription as the sixteenth-century owner of certain surviving Italian and Spanish books. Here, he is identified as a Clerk of the Council and Queen Mary's Spanish secretary, who died in 1572. The books that have so far been identified as his are listed and described.

Ser 7 vol 15 (2014) 383-409

A Walker: Sir Hans Sloane and the library of Dr Luke Rugeley

In early 1697 Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753), physician and collector, bought a number of books from the library of Luke Rugeley, a renowned fellow physician. Sloane's marked-up copy of the sale catalogue reveals some of Sloane's particular interests in this collection, showing a strong emphasis on German works on alchemy and chemistry. Although Sloane was said to have bought the whole of Rugeley's library, this was not the case: Sloane marked only about one in ten of the lots and acquired only about a quarter of these. Evidence from Rugeley's books now located at the British Library, and from Sloane's own manuscript library-catalogue, demonstrates how Sloane managed and described this material. Many of Rugeley's books bear distinctive annotations, which may have been of particular interest to Sloane in the light of his interest in a remedy for eye disease used by Rugeley. He and his amanuenses made a variety of suggestions concerning the identity of the author of these notes, though none of these can now be substantiated. Sloane seems to have later acquired several other books from Rugeley's library, and other books annotated in the same hand as those from Rugeley's library.

Ser 7 vol 16 (2015) 51-79

A Brundin & D Roberts: Book-buying and the grand tour: the Italian books at Belton House in Lincolnshire

This article examines the Italian books in the library at Belton House in Lincolnshire, which were bought by family members in the early modern period on successive continental tours. It charts the growing prevalence of books at Belton House from its construction in the late seventeenth century and considers in detail the significance of two foreign tours: the first undertaken by Sir John Brownlow (1690–1754), later Viscount Tyrconnel, in the years 1710–11; and the second by John Cust (1779–1853), later Earl Brownlow, in the years 1801–2. As a whole, the article considers the ways in which books prepared tourists for going abroad, assisted them whilst they were in foreign countries, and helped them afterwards to recollect their travels.

Ser 7 vol 16 (2015) 133-161

C Duroselle-Melish & D A Lines: The library of Ulisse Aldrovandi (d.1605): acquiring and organising books in 16th-century Bologna

This article uses various documents in Bologna's Biblioteca Universitaria to explore the strategies that Ulisse Aldrovandi used in relation to acquiring books and keeping them in order. The first section is devoted to the physical arrangement of the Bolognese scholar's library in his home, where it sat in contiguous spaces to his natural museum. This study then examines how Aldrovandi's collection of books grew, how he managed to keep control over its contents through four different catalogues, and how it fared after his death. The third section outlines his interest in the libraries of other scholars, both in Bologna and elsewhere. Finally, we discuss how Aldrovandi was concerned to grow his library throughout his lifetime, through networks of printers, friends, and former students. Aldrovandi seems to have been particularly interested in the potential of collaborative research to help find books and manage the information they contained.