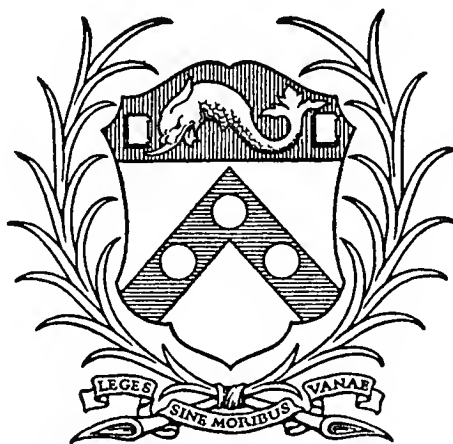




THE
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VOLUME XXIX

1963

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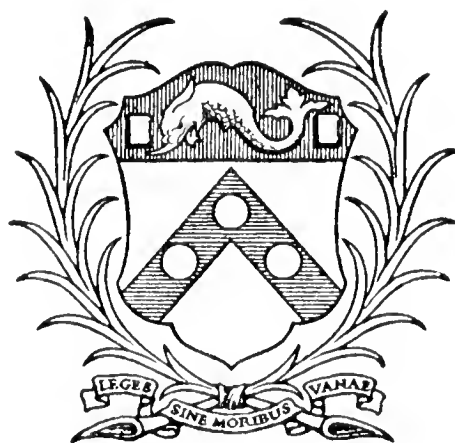
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Winter 1963

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PHILADELPHIA

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Greek manuscript 1 (the works of Ioannes Dokeianos) of the University of Pennsylvania Library

PETER TOPPING*

OUR purpose is to provide a full description of this recently acquired manuscript and to recall attention to the writings of Ioannes Dokeianos, which are its principal contents.¹ We shall also have occasion to touch on the travels and methods of Andreas Darmarios, trader in mss. and most prolific of the Greek copyists of the Renaissance. Dokeianos was a rhetorician of the fifteenth century, who was closely associated with the last Palaeologi in Morea and Constantinople. He has an honorable place among fifteenth-century copyists, and he is also known as the owner of a notable library of ancient Greek and Byzantine authors.²

Greek 1 is a paper manuscript of the second half of the sixteenth century. The leaves measure 20.5 x 15 cm. The text is in single columns throughout. Ten blank leaves (whose watermark is an unidentified quadruped) are followed by a quaternion (ff. 1–8). Folio 1 is blank and is of different paper from ff. 2–8; it is pasted to the inside edge of f. 8. In the lower right corner of f. 8v, under the pasted strip, the first word of f. 9r can be read if held against strong light; it is written perpendicularly to the bottom edge of the leaf. There follow three quaternions; on ff. 16v, 24v, and 32v, in the lower inner corner of each, the first word or words of the following leaf are written, again perpendicularly. Folios 33–36 make up a binion, of different paper from f. 1 and ff. 2–32. Folios 33 and 36 together bear the watermark of the *fleur de lis épanouie* with initials. Our mark is not recorded in C. M. Briquet, *Les filigranes* . . . , but it is similar, e.g., to his No. 7307, found in a document of 1575 in the state archives of Mantua. The variety is in any case sixteenth-century Italian. The mark of ff. 2–32 is the *chapeau*, of a type very similar if not identical to No. 3482 in Briquet, recorded from the notarial archives of

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Bergamo, 1572. The mark was exclusively Venetian in the sixteenth century (*ibid.*, vol. I, re-impression of Leipzig, 1923).

Folios 37–44 constitute a quaternion with the watermark of the anchor, of a type not very distant from Nos. 559 and 571 in Briquet, found on documents of Klagenfurt, 1571, and Verona, 1583. The variety of which our anchor is an example—with the anchor's arms drawn with single lines—was certainly Venetian, of the period 1563 and after (*ibid.*, pp. 40–41).

Folio 45 is pasted in so as to make the first leaf of a binion, ff. 45–48. It is the last leaf of the part of the ms. containing three compositions by Nicephorus Gregoras. It has a watermark consisting of the initials BS. Folios 46–48, of different paper from f. 45, are blank; a mark composed of a paper-maker's initials is on f. 47.

Folios 49–80 consist of four quaternions; 78–80 are blank. The paper is fairly thick, in contrast to the preceding makes of paper; it has no watermarks. Only on ff. 64v and 72v did the scribe write, in the lower right corner, horizontally, the first word or syllables of the first leaves of the succeeding quaternions.

The ms. proper ends with ff. 81–88. The writing stops with one line at the top of f. 85r; the remainder is blank. Again the paper is thick and without any marks, but it lacks the glossy finish of ff. 49–80. However, the last leaf (f. 88) is of a different paper, probably identical with that of ff. 37–44, being marked by the same type of anchor in a circle; it is pasted to form a double leaf with f. 81.

After f. 88, there is a gathering of 7 blank leaves of the same paper as the very first leaves, with the same mark of a quadruped, perhaps a dog.

The rather soft pasteboard covers of the volume are stained and soiled. Near the top of the outside front cover is the title: *διαφόρων ἐγκώμια καὶ ἐπιστολαί* (Figure VI). Just below it to the left is the number 51, in pencil. At the top of the spine a name is largely worn away; beneath it is the number 35 (3S?) in ink. Graux and Martin read this as Docianus 35.³

Folios 2r–36v contain eleven addresses and letters, including a brief fragment, by Dokeianos. The titles and initial letters of the eleven pieces are in red ink, except in the case of the fragment (No. 6) and one of the addresses (No. 8). The number of lines

varies, generally, from 22 to 24, but is as few as 20 and 18 in the last work. Folios 2r–28v and 32r–36v are in the same hand (Figure I). Folios 29r–31v are by another copyist (Figure II). These hands do not recur in the volume.

The text on ff. 37r–45v varies from 18 to 20 lines. Titles and initial letters are in black ink. Folios 37r–44v were written by one scribe (Figure III), but a different hand appears on f. 45r–v (Figure IV). It is the latter hand which we find also on the top margin, in the same black ink, of f. 2r (Figure I): Ἰωάννου δοκιανοῦ ἐγκώμιον εἰς τὸν βασιλέα κωνσταντῖνον τὸν παλαιολόγον. The text of ff. 37r–45v consists of the monodies of Nicephorus Gregoras on the deaths of Emperor Andronicus and the Great Logothete, Theodore Metochites,⁴ and of a letter of the historian to John Cantacuzene as Great Domestic.⁵

The text of ff. 49r–76v and 81r–85r was written by still another copyist, and varies from 20 to 22 lines. It should also be noted that the title in red ink on f. 49r (Figure V) appears to be in a hand not found elsewhere in the ms. But we find once more, at the top of f. 81r (Figure VI), the hand of f. 45r–v and of the top of f. 2r, again in black ink: Γεωργίου πατριάρχου κωνσταντινουπόλεως τοῦ κυπρίου. Folios 49r–85r contain two works of Patriarch Gregorios II (1283–1289), also known as Gregorios or Georgios of Cyprus. The first is the encomium on St. Dionysios the Areopagite,⁶ while the second is the encomium on the sea.⁷

On September 5–7, 1584 (O. S.), Martin Crusius (Kraus), the learned philologist of the University of Tübingen, copied the works of Ioannes Dokeianos from a ms. in the possession of Andreas Darmarios. This copy is preserved in the University Library at Tübingen.⁸ Darmarios was in Tübingen from 30 August to 9 September, 1584, enjoying the hospitality of the warmly philhellenic Crusius, as did all Greeks who visited Tübingen in the second half of the sixteenth century. The ms. with Dokeianos' writings was one of about fifty Greek mss. which Darmarios had brought with him from Venice for sale.⁹ In 1827 G. L. F. Tafel published Crusius' copy in a Tübingen *Programm: Ex Dociano oratore byzantino excerpta Crusiana*. Charles Hopf reprinted this exceedingly scarce publication in his *Chroniques gréco-romanes*.¹⁰

In 1892 a brief description of Pennsylvania's Greek ms. 1 appeared in Graux and Martin's *Notices sommaires des manuscrits grecs d'Espagne et de Portugal*, pp. 207–209. They identified the ms. as No. 51 of the library of the Monastery of Our Lady of Pilar in Saragossa. They noticed that the full name of the recipient of one of Dokeianos' letters was Ioannes Moschos. They recognized the work after this (ignoring an intervening fragment) as a letter to an unnamed person, thus listing ten writings of Dokeianos instead of nine as in Tafel and Hopf. Graux and Martin failed, however, to distinguish two hands in the text of Dokeianos and again in that of Gregoras. Thus their observation that the copyist of Gregoras' works also added the marginalium at the top of f. 2r is inaccurate; as we have seen, the scribe of f. 45—and not of ff. 37–44—wrote this marginalium.

Dokeianos' works next received attention from the distinguished Greek historian, Spyridon Lampros. Lampros sought to collect and edit all of Dokeianos for inclusion in his extensive dossier on the despotate of Mistra, *Palaiologeia kai peloponnesiaka*.¹¹ On the basis of photographs supplied him in 1904 from Saragossa he re-edited the encomium on Constantine Palaeologus and published for the first time the full texts of an address to the same personage and another to Despot Theodore Palaeologus.¹² For some reason Lampros' Saragossa correspondent did not send him photographs of the other works of Dokeianos contained in ms. 51. He thus had to reproduce these works¹³ from the Crusian excerpts as published by Tafel and Hopf. Nor did Lampros consult with sufficient care the description of Graux and Martin, which would have revealed to him the baptismal name of Ioannes Moschos and the larger number of Dokeianos' writings in ms. 51.¹⁴ However, from another Greek ms. in Spain, Escorial Y-II-4, Lampros published for the first time two letters of Dokeianos to Constantine XI,¹⁵ while from the Parisian ms. 1290 containing works of Gennadius Scholarios he published an epigram of Dokeianos on the death of the patriarch.¹⁶

The writings of Dokeianos in Greek 1, which we enumerate as eleven, may now be more fully described. Since this article is not intended to be a complete study of Dokeianos as a writer and a historical source, the commentary which follows is necessarily only suggestive.

1. ff. 2r–10r. Encomium on Constantine Palaeologus. Published from Crusius' copy by Tafel and Hopf (*C. G.-R.*, pp. 246–254); from Saragossa ms. 51 by Lampros (*P. P.*, I, pp. 221–231). Lampros suggests it was composed in Constantinople (*ibid.*, p. μθ'). Dokeianos mentions John VIII's absence in Italy and Constantine's regency (*ibid.*, p. 229, lines 25 *et seq.*). If he wrote shortly after John's return from the Council of Florence, ca. 1441 would be the date of composition. Cf. D. A. Zakythinos, *Le despotat grec de Morée*, II (Athens, 1953), p. 342. The encomium has some value for the earlier life of Constantine—his education, the capture of Patras, and his first Peloponnesian despotate, although, as Lampros comments, Dokeianos is “more rhetorical than factual.” Krumbacher observed that Dokeianos exhibits to an extreme degree some of the vices of Byzantine rhetoricians, with excessive citations from classical authors, proverbs, and antiquarian and mythological allusions (*Geschichte*, p. 497).

The text of Greek 1 and that of Lampros as edited from Saragossa 51 coincide: there is no doubt they are one and the same ms. But the enumeration of the Saragossa folios as given by Lampros (17r–25r) is not the same as in Greek 1, even allowing for the eleven blank leaves at the beginning. We can only guess that Lampros' Saragossa correspondent supplied him with an erroneous enumeration. Graux and Martin do not give the foliation of the separate writings in the ms., and they record the total number of leaves only as “de 100 à 150 feuillets.”

2. ff. 10r–12v. Address (προσφωνημάτιον) to the same. Tafel and Hopf (*C. G.-R.*, p. 254) publish only a brief excerpt, to justify their date for it, 1428. This is surely too early. Lampros, who published it in full (*P. P.*, I, pp. 232–235), dates it 1449, considering it a speech celebrating Constantine's accession to the imperial throne (*P. P.*, I, p. ν'). The late I. K. Voyatzidis, editor of the fourth volume of Lampros' *Palaiologeia kai peloponnesiaka*, accepted this date, both in the preface to this volume (pp. θ'–ια') and in his article, “To zetema tes stepseos Konstantinou tou Palaiologou,” *Laographia*, VII (1927), pp. 454–455. Neither Lampros nor Voyatzidis is convincing in his argument.¹⁷ A more reasonable time for Dokeianos' address is that proposed by Zakythinos, namely, the occasion of Constantine's second despotate, at the end of 1443 (*Despotat grec*, II, p. 342).

3. ff. 12v–14v. Προσφωνημάτιον to Despot Theodore, *porphyrogennetos*. Tafel and Hopf publish the three brief excerpts of Crusius (*C. G.-R.*, pp. 254–255). Lampros publishes the full text (*P. P.*, I, pp. 236–238). His corrected readings are justified, and he clearly saw in his photograph that the *Theta* in Theodore's name in the title was written over a *Delta*. However, the date he proposes for the work, 1430, appears to be too early. Nor did Theodore become despot of Mistra in that year (*P. P.*, I, p. ν'). A more plausible date is 1436, proposed by Zakythinus, *Despotat grec*, II, pp. 340–341. On the dates of Theodore's reign and the problem of the succession to the imperial throne see the same work, vol. I (Paris, 1932), pp. 119, 180, 204–205, 212–213.

4. ff. 15r–18v. Consolatory epistle (παραμυθητική) to Demetrios Asanes. *Incipit*:¹⁸ Ἐβουλόμην ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ τῆς σῆς ἀθυμίας τῇ θαυμαστῇ σου συντυγχάνειν ὄψει, καὶ λόγοις τοῖς δυνατοῖς πρὸς παραμυθίαν σε παρακαλεῖν, πάσι τὲ τρόποις τὸ χρέος ἀφοσιῶσθαι. *Excipit*: ἐβουλόμην καὶ ἕτερα ἀνενεγκεῖν τῇ σῇ ἐνδοξότητι, τὰ πλείω δὲ παρέλται τῇ σῇ μεγαλοφυᾷ καὶ ἀσυγκρίτῳ βουλῇ καὶ συνέσει, οἷά τε οὔση φέρειν καρτερῶς καὶ γενναίως παιδείαν τοῦ κοινοῦ δεσπότη καὶ πατέρος, ἐφ' ἡμετέρῳ καλῷ καὶ συμφέροντι παρ' αὐτοῦ οἰκονομουμένη. Dokeianos consoles Asanes on the loss of three sons. Lampros republishes (*P. P.*, I, p. 249) the Crusian excerpts and suggests (p. να') that Demetrios Asanes is very probably the person of this name who surrendered the strategic Arcadian fortress town of Mouchli to Mohammed the Conqueror in May of 1458. Zakythinus accepts this identification (*Despotat grec*, II, p. 114, n. 8). Despot Demetrios, brother of Emperor Constantine XI, was married to a sister of Asanes.

5. ff. 19r–21r. The full title is: τῷ πλήρει λόγων συνέσεως καὶ σοφίας κυρίῳ ἰωάννῃ τῷ μόσχῳ. In the top margin of f. 19r, in the same hand but in smaller letters, is the slightly different title: τῷ πλήρει λόγων ἀρετῆς καὶ συνέσεως ἰωάννῃ τῷ μόσχῳ. *Incipit*: Ἐγὼ καὶ πρότερον μὲν ὦ φίλων ἄριστε, περιπλείστου τὴν σὴν ἐποιούμην ἀγάπην καὶ ἀρετὴν. *Excipit*: ἐρῶμένως καὶ εὐτυχῶς διαβιώσης, φιλοσοφία καὶ εὐσεβεία μετὰ τοῦ θεοῦ ζήλου κοσμούμενος, ἀνδρῶν προσφιλέστατε. Ioannes Moschos is known as the successor of Pletho at the school in Mistra, an anti-Latin polemicist, one of Michael Apostolis' correspondents, the teacher of Michael Trivolis (Maxim the

Greek) on Corfù, and the author of a funeral oration on the Grand Duke Loukas Notaras. This letter attests to the strongly anti-Latin feelings of Dokeianos and Moschos. A. E. Bakalopoulos (Vakalopoulos), in “Die Frage der Glaubwürdigkeit der ‘Leichenrede auf L. Notaras’ von Johannes Moschos (15. JH.),” *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, LII (1959), pp. 13–21, regards Moschos’ monody as an authentic and valuable source for the final years of the Byzantine Empire; he believes it was composed not later than 1470.

6. f. 21r. After the excerpt from the letter to Moschos Crusius wrote: Post fragmenta quaedam ἢ τῆς ἕκτης ὑπόθεσις. Hopf changed this to Post fragmentum quoddam, whereas Tafel had reproduced Crusius faithfully (*C. G.-R.*, p. 255). The “fragmenta” turn out to be the following passage and the letter below, to which we are giving the number 7.

τοῦ μὴ καὶ πάλαι τὴν σὴν ἀγάπην ταυτί μου τὰ γράμματα δέξασθαι, ἐξ οὐπερ γὰρ ἐκομισάμην τὰ σὰ, ἀσμένως, καὶ ἐγεγράφειν, αἴτιον τὸ μὴ ταύτην ἐτέρω τινί, ἢ τῷ κυρίῳ λαζάρῳ παρασχεῖν τὴν ἀπολογία ἐπιτρέψαι.

7. f. 21r–v. Letter (Ἐπιστολή) to an unknown correspondent. *Incipit*: ἡ μὲν μάχαιρα τέμνει, ἡ δὲ διαβολὴ φίλους χωρίζει. *Excipit*: καὶ οὐς ποτε φίλους διέβαλον, σκοπῶ τιμι παραλόγῳ χρησάμενοι, πρὸς τὴν προτέραν αὐθις ἐπανακαλέσασθαι φιλίαν οἶοι τ’ ἐγένοντο.

8. f. 22r–v. This is Crusius’ ἕκτη ὑπόθεσις, from which he made two excerpts. There is no title or address. *Incipit*: “Ἦκω καὶ γὰρ κράτιστε βασιλεῦ χαριστήριον ἀνενεγκεῖν, ἅμα τῇ σῇ παρουσίᾳ καὶ τὴν ὀφειλομένην προσκύνησιν, οὐχ’ ὅσα μοι προσήκει καὶ ἕξεστιν ἀναφέρουσα, ἀλλ’ ὅσα γλῶττα προτρέπει μοι καὶ διάνοια. *Excipit*: ὅτι τὸν βίον ἡμῶν διηρύσομεν εὐμαρῶς ἐπὶ τῆς σῆς ἀρχῆς τε καὶ βασιλείας, ἢ παραταθῆναι τῇ σῇ κυβερνήσει θεός, ἐς ἡλίου μακροὺς πρυτανεύσειεν. Tafel and Hopf (*C. G.-R.*, p. 255), and Lampros after Hopf (*P. P.*, I, p. 250), publish the brief excerpts from Crusius. Hopf wrongly proposed the reading *στράτευμα* for *ιεράτευμα*, which is clearly legible both in Crusius’ copy and in Greek 1. Lampros corrects *εὐηχοῦσι* of Tafel and Hopf to *ἐνηχοῦσι*; Crusius and Greek 1 have *ἐνηχοῦσι*.

Dokeianos must have composed this brief work as an address of welcome to be presented by a niece of Constantine XI (perhaps Helen, daughter of Demetrios) on the occasion of the emperor’s

arrival at the capital to assume the imperial authority. If this view is correct we have here a touching expression of the hopes placed by the inhabitants of Constantinople in the last Constantine.

9. f. 23r–24r. Crusius copied this petition of a Palaeologan princess in full; hence Tafel and Hopf (*C. G.-R.*, pp. 255–257) and Lampros in turn (*P. P.*, I, pp. 239–240) publish the complete text. Lampros, who did not see Tafel's *Programm*, wrongly attributes the Latin notes to Nos. 8 and 9 (reproduced in Hopf, *C. G.-R.*, p. 255, notes 1 and 3) to Tafel (*P. P.*, I, p. 239 n. and p. 250 n. 2). They belong instead to Crusius. Tafel in fact did not print the first of these notes; Hopf printed it from Crusius' copy. (On the other hand, Hopf did not reproduce all the marginalia of Crusius which Tafel published.) Lampros suggests that the princess of this petition was one of the daughters of Despot Thomas Palaeologus (*P. P.*, I, pp. ν'–να'). Voyatzidis' belief, however, that she was the daughter of Despot Demetrios, Helen, is more acceptable (*P. P.*, IV, pp. ιη'–κ'). Lampros and Voyatzidis agree in relating certain passages in the petition to the strife between the brothers Thomas and Demetrios in 1451. In any case, the petitioner addresses her father, be it Demetrios or Thomas, and not the emperor, as Crusius believed (Hopf, *C. G.-R.*, p. 255, n. 3).

10. ff. 24v–27v. Crusius copied the title and the first two sentences, and excerpted three passages. Reproduced by Hopf (*C. G.-R.*, p. 257) and Lampros (*P. P.*, I, pp. 250–251). *Excerptit:* καὶ ὡς ἀνώτερος ὠφθῆς βασκανίας καὶ μώμου παντὸς, ὑψοῖτ' ἂν καὶ τοῦνομα καπὶ τὸ κρείττον λαμπρύνοιτο, μέχρις ἂν ὕδωρ τε νάη καὶ δένδρεα μακρά τε θήλη, φωσφόρος τε ἀνατέλλῃ, καὶ σελήνη διαυγάζῃ καὶ διαδοιχῇ τὴν ὑφ' ἥλιον. Lampros thought that the princess who is addressing her father is the same Helen, daughter of Despot Demetrios, whom Dokeianos addresses in No. 11 (*P. P.*, I, p. να'). This is likely; in fact, Dokeianos' position as tutor of this princess (cf. No. 11) makes it the more likely that Nos. 8–10 are all concerned with his pupil.

11. ff. 27v–36v. Crusius copied the title and the opening line, as well as a number of passages, which he connects by Latin phrases summarizing part of the contents. *Excerptit:* καὶ πρὸς ἐτέρου

πόνους ἡδίουσ καὶ ὑψηλοτέρουσ ἐκκαλοίησ καὶ προτρέποισ τεθαῤῥηκυῖα. Tafel and Hopf (*C. G.-R.*, pp. 257–258) reprint Crusius, and Lampros in turn reproduces Hopf (*P. P.*, I, pp. 251–252). Lampros' two emendations (p. 252, lines 8, 15–16) are supported by Crusius' copy and ms. 1. Crusius has the following marginalium, printed by Tafel but omitted by Hopf: Ad foeminam illustrissimam προτρεπτική, scil. πρὸς τὴν τῶν καλῶν μάθησιν θεωρητικὴν καὶ πρακτικὴν. Crusius correctly identified the τύραννος, whose death is mentioned, as Mourad II. The sultan died in 1451. Helen's illness and miraculous recovery occurred at this time, that is, shortly before she became ten years old—her stated age when Dokeianos wrote this hortatory address to his pupil. Therefore, as Lampros points out, this work confirms that Helen was born in 1442, which Sphrantzes gives as the year of her birth (*P. P.*, I, pp. να'–νβ'). She was fated to enter the harem of Mohammed II in 1458. Dokeianos' protrepticon is an interesting statement of the Byzantine ideal of a careful Christian and classical education for princesses.

Lampros assumed that Crusius made his copy from a lost original ms. of Dokeianos' works, which Darmarios had in his possession on his visit to Tübingen.¹⁹ He did not suspect, for example, from orthographical errors in Crusius' text as reprinted by Hopf from Tafel's edition,—errors which Lampros corrected and noted as found both in Hopf and Saragossa 51,—that it was the latter ms. which Crusius saw.²⁰ There can be no doubt, however, that the Crusian apograph was made from Pennsylvania's Greek 1, formerly Saragossa 51. Certain indications of a circumstantial character in themselves point to this conclusion. The order of the writings is the same both in Greek 1 and in Crusius' copy. Crusius explicitly records that he made his copy from a ms. brought to Tübingen by Andreas Darmarios. Significantly, our ms. was long in the possession of the monastery of Pilar in Saragossa, whose library still contains many mss. known to have been owned or copied by Darmarios.²¹ Moreover, we have the following description of the ms. volume containing Dokeianos' works in Darmarios' own catalogue of the fifty or so Greek mss. which he brought to Tübingen in 1584 to try to sell to Duke Ludwig of Württemberg: No. 46. Ἰωάννου Δοκειανοῦ ἐπιστολαὶ διάφοροι καὶ ἐγκώμια

πρὸς βασιλεῖς. Γρηγορίου πατριάρχου εἰς Ἀρεοπαγίτην Διόνυσιον. Τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐγκώμιον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν.²² This can hardly be other than the ms. we are describing. It almost certainly included the three writings of Nicephorus Gregoras, and Darmarios himself must have seen to the binding of it. The title on the outside front cover, *διαφόρων ἐγκώμια καὶ ἐπιστολαί* (Figure VI), may well be a specimen of his writing.²³ From the language of Darmarios' title to his catalogue as recorded by Crusius it might even be argued that he personally copied this ms.²⁴ However, comparison of the five distinct hands in Greek 1 with photographs of signed apographs by Darmarios reveals that this is not the case. But it is well known that Darmarios had many copyists working for him, and our ms. must represent an instance of Darmarios supervising several assistants in the execution of an apograph without himself copying any portion thereof. The interpolation of several leaves (29r–31v) by another hand in No. 11 of Dokeianos in ms. 1 is characteristic of his methods. The cheap binding and the varieties of paper in the gatherings of ms. 1 are, we suspect, characteristic of many products of his atelier. They probably indicate, too, that Darmarios did not attach the same value to this volume as to copies of more important Greek authors which he personally made in whole or in part and for which he wrote the colophons.²⁵

When we turn to the collation of Crusius' copy of Dokeianos' works with Greek 1 we find telltale signs that the Tübingen scholar could only have had this ms. before him. To be sure, in the text of the first work, the encomium on Constantine, it is not immediately evident that Crusius was copying ms. 1. He made his copy in evident haste towards the end of Darmarios' visit to Tübingen and for this reason made numerous errors of commission and omission. A striking lapse is his writing *πρὸς ἀληθείας* instead of *πρὸς Ἀθήνας*.²⁶ On the other hand, he reproduced obvious errors in ms. 1 and slavishly imitated its scribe in writing certain words together.²⁷ And certain of his lapses are readily explained with reference to ms. 1.²⁸ A decisive proof that Crusius was copying our ms. is found on page 16 of his copy. Here the scribe of ms. 1 writes *ταῖς ἀρεταῖς* on f. 5r, line 20, but in the right margin corrects this with the phrase: *γρ. τὰς ἀρετάς*. Crusius, too, after writing *ταῖς ἀρεταῖς* in his haste, notes in the left margin of page 16 of his copy: *γρ. τὰς ἀρετάς*.²⁹

Our investigation reveals that in addition to the hundreds of mss. of which Darmarios was the sole copyist or one among several, there is a certain number which are the products of his scriptorium but in which his own hand does not appear. Greek 1 belongs to such a group. Comparison of the hands in it with anonymous hands in other mss. known to have issued from Darmarios' atelier will help to establish the number and perhaps the identity of his assistants. In fact, the ms. R. II. 5 of the Escorial, according to the notice of its recent cataloguer, P. A. Revilla, was copied in the atelier of Andreas Darmarios by four distinct hands, none of them his own.³⁰ Any new light shed on his practices is relevant to the evaluation of a copyist on whom we are dependent—sometimes exclusively—for the transmission of important ancient and Byzantine authors.

Lampros placed Dokeianos' floruit in the generation of the last Palaeologi, or about 1430–1460. However, several bits of evidence enable us to extend it by about fifteen years. His epitaph on Gennadius Scholarios shows that he was living in the 1470's. The date of the patriarch's death has not been definitely determined but it is known that he was still living in 1472.³¹ Douglas Young has identified a ms. in Venice (*graecus* 520 at San Marco) as an apograph by Dokeianos, which was not part of Bessarion's gift of 1468 to this library but was perhaps given before the cardinal's death in 1472.³² If Dokeianos worked for Bessarion, as Young states, the possibility arises that like so many other learned Greeks of the years after 1453 he sought his livelihood as a copyist and teacher in the Greek colonies of Venice or in Italy. We would not exclude his visiting Corfù during the time his friend Ioannes Moschos (who lived into the 1490's) was there. If an Ioannes Dokeianos mentioned as a teacher in the school of the ecumenical patriarchate in 1474³³ was our rhetorician, it is quite possible he ended his days in Constantinople.

As rhetorician, copyist, collector of mss., and teacher, Dokeianos attests to the high level of learning in Byzantium at its fall, especially to the lively intellectual movement at Mistra. If chance has not preserved the original ms. of his writings, or a more accurate copy than the "Darmarian" apograph, Greek 1 of Pennsylvania must serve as the basis of a more complete edition than that of Spyridon Lampros.³⁴

Διηγήσεις απεργιών και πείσεων: -

FIG. VI: title on front cover

ὃν θεοὺς καὶ ἀλλοῦ ἀνδρῶν πὸν ἡθελίωσιν · ἡνῆρῶν -
 ἡ ἐρωτικὸν νεχῆμα δὲ σελὶ τὸ ἄγασθαι · σὺ γίνωσκω
 ὦ ἰδοὺ καὶ ἄλλοι ἐρέουσι · τὸ μυστικὸν καὶ ἀνεμῶν
 χεῖρας τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλο
 πρὸς τὸν ἡσυχίασιν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσκαλίαν καὶ παρῶν -
 νείαν· θεοὶ ἡν πεπασίαν ἀνδρῶν τὸ ἡσυχίαν -
 φορίαν· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνδρῶν τὸ ἡσυχίαν -
 χεῖρας τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν, ἡν ἡσυχίαν ἡν σε
 καθὺ ἄλλοι τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν, οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλοι -
 τὸν ἡσυχίαν ἡν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνδρῶν
 καὶ ἡσυχίαν· τὸ πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἡσυχίαν
 ἡσυχίαν καὶ ἡσυχίαν καὶ ἡσυχίαν, ἡν ἡσυχίαν
 ἡσυχίαν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἡσυχίαν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν
 ἡσυχίαν· ἡσυχίαν ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἡσυχίαν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἡσυχίαν
 σίωπῶν ὅσα ἡσυχίαν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν, καὶ ἡσυχίαν
 καὶ ἡσυχίαν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν, ὅσα ἡσυχίαν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν -
 γείρειν· τὸ πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἡσυχίαν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν
 τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν, τὸ ἡσυχίαν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν -
 μερῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν· ἐπὶ τὸν
 ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν
 ὡς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν· ἡσυχίαν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν
 γινώσκω καὶ ἡσυχίαν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν τὸν πῆλιν ἀνδρῶν.

FIG. II: f. 29r.

Ἐπιγράμματα καὶ ἄλλα ἔργα τοῦ Ἰωάννου τοῦ Λόγιου

ἤξιόν ἀγίου Ἰωάννου τοῦ Λόγιου
 ἰσχυρὰ πρὸ θεοῦ ἰαλοῦσα διασάα. ἡ δὲ ἐπιγράμματα,
 πολυμυρία. διασκοπήται καὶ ἰονὺσίου τοῦ πάνυ
 τοῦ ἕσπαινον - καὶ ἰοῦνης ὑποθέσεως μέγας ὅσος,
 ἡ ἐκείνη αὐτὸ ἰόννομα ἰοννῶν ἐξουσιαστικῶν ῥηθὲν
 ἐλαττησὶν ὡς εἴη. ἀλλ' ὁ λόγος οὐ μόνον κατὰ δή-
 νασ ἰοῦχου ἐπὶ ἰωνῶν καὶ πάντων ἡ ἰνὸν τοῦ μὲν ἰαδ' ἔον-
 τα πρὸ ἔτιαν ὀλιγωρεῖον, καὶ θῦ μὲν ἡγεμόνα
 καὶ ἐπίκουρον αὐτοῦ ἐπι κελημένους, ἰωνοῦσαν
 ἡ μὲν ἐπιθόμους, ἡ δὲ πρὸς ἀποπλήρωσιν
 τοῦ δικασίου χωρεῖ. καὶ γὰρ, αἰσχυρὸν αὐτὸ καὶ παν-
 τάσιν ἡμῶν ὧν ἀνῶν ἀμύσει, τοῖς μὲν κατὰ ἐκείνῃ
 πρὸ ἔτιαν ὀλιγὸν κατὰ πάντος τοῦ χρόνου χάειν
 ἐκὸν ἐκείνην διωκτῆν, τοῖς δ' ἄς ἀσέβησαν ἀρχη-
 γάται καὶ ῥοφῆς ἡμῶν ἐπιμνησθεῖσι ἰησ' οὐκ εἶον
 καὶ ἰωάννου, ἀλλ' ὅσον διὰ λόγου ἰνὸν ἄς ἡμῶν χάειν
 ἐκὸν ἐκείνων δὲ ἐμνησθῆτε ἀργαμοναῶν. καὶ ἰωάννου ὀ-
 φηλούμενον ὄν τοῦτο, οὐχ ὅσον ἀνάγοις ἰοῦνης
 ἐκὸν ἰαδ' ἔον. ἀπὸ ἕως ἐπὶ πλέον, πρὸς λόγον πάν-
 ῃ ἰησ' ὡς κατὰ ἕρπον ὀργισί. ὡς δὲ ἡ δὲ ἰοῦ κατὰ ἔει-
 ἐκὸν ἐκείνην ἀδωκτῆν, διὰ τοῦτο πάντα πασὶν ἀφίσαλα

Fig. V: f. 49r.

Ἰσοπέλις περὶ ἀρχῆς καὶ ἑξήκοντα ἑξήκοντα.
 Καὶ τὸ δὲ ἄνω μίον ἐπὶ τῶν θάλασσῶν, ἡ ἴσος ἡ
 τῶν ἡαβόλων τοῦ ὑδατος φωνάζει· -
 Φαυμάζην μὲν γὰρ πνευματῶν ἀποκαταστάσει
 καὶ μετὰ τοῦ πολλοῦ ἡνὸς ὄργῃ φαινέσθων. ἵτις
 πύργων ἰσχυρῶν βούλει ἰσχυρῶν αἰφάνος. ἀποχρηστῆ
 ἀλασθέντι ἡ. καὶ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν τῶν αἰσθησῶν.
 αὐτῆ καὶ λόγων ἰσχυρῶν τῶν ἰσχυρῶν ἀεὶ ἡ ἴσος
 τῶν ἰσχυρῶν τῶν ἰσχυρῶν πάντος ὄργῃ φαινέσθων.
 ἀφαισθῆται ἡ λόγων ἰσχυρῶν θανάτων ἐφύσθων. ἡ
 ὅλα ταῦτα τοῖς ἐν ἡ ἰσχυρῶν αὐτῶν ἰσχυρῶν
 αὐτῶν ἀπορία τοῖς λόγοις. καὶ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν αὐτῶν
 λαυατῶν ἰσχυρῶν. αὐτῶν καὶ πολλῆ ἰσχυρῶν αὐτῶν ἰσχυρῶν
 καὶ διὰ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν τῶν ἰσχυρῶν λέγειν τῶν ἰσχυρῶν, αὐ
 τῶν ἰσχυρῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν ἰσχυρῶν. καὶ καὶ ἰσχυρῶν τῶν
 ἰσχυρῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν αὐτῶν, ὅσο καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν
 καὶ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν ἰσχυρῶν, ἡ μὲν χηρῶν τῶν ἰσχυρῶν
 τοῖς ἰσχυρῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀνάγκη ἡ τῶν λόγων ἰσχυρῶν
 αὐτῶν πνευματῶν ἐμφάνειν. ἰσχυρῶν τῶν ἰσχυρῶν
 καὶ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν αὐτῶν λέγοντες. καὶ αὐτῶν ἰσχυρῶν
 οἰσθῶν. καὶ ἡ θανάτων αὐτῶν ἰσχυρῶν ἡ ἰσχυρῶν αὐτῶν

FIG. VI: f. 81r:

NOTES

1. The ms. was purchased from an American dealer in 1959. It is evidently identical with ms. 29–58 of the diocese of Saragossa micro-filmed several years ago for the Servicio Nacional de Microfilm. See No. 209, p. 36, in *Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, Servicio Nacional de Microfilm, Boletín Núm. 4* (año 1956), Madrid, 1957.
2. On Dokeianos as a copyist cf. the following: M. Vogel and V. Gardthausen, *Die griechischen Schreiber des Mittelalters und der Renaissance* (Leipzig, 1909: XXXIII. beiheft zum *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*), p. 170; and D. C. C. Young, "A codicological inventory of Theognis manuscripts . . .," *Scriptorium*, VII (1953), p. 8 and Plates 12 and 13 (four specimens of Dokeianos' writing). Vogel and Gardthausen wrongly ascribe Escorial Y-II-4 and Saragossa 51 (= now Pennsylvania Greek 1) to Dokeianos. On Dokeianos' library see Sp. P. Lampros, "Hai bibliothekai Ioannou Marmara kai Ioannou Dokeianou . . .," *Neos hellenomnemon*, I (1904), pp. 295–312; the autograph catalogue of it is published on pp. 300–301.
3. In Charles Graux' posthumous work, completed by Albert Martin, *Notices sommaires des manuscrits grecs d'Espagne et de Portugal* (Paris, 1892: extract from the *Nouvelles archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires*, vol. II), p. 207.
4. In the *Histories*, X, 1 and 2 (Bonn ed., vol. I, pp. 465–472 and 475–481).
5. For date, summary of contents, and references to the published text, see R. Guiland, *Correspondance de Nicéphore Grégoras* (Paris, 1927), No. 81, p. 109.
6. Published by Makarios of Patmos in his *Euangelike salpinx*, 1754, pp. 356–370. Cf. H.-G. Beck, *Kirche und theologische Literatur im byzantinischen Reich* (Munich, 1959), p. 686. This encomium is not found in Migne, *P. G.*, CXLII, which is partly devoted to Gregorios' works. The reference to this volume in Graux and Martin, *Notices sommaires*, p. 208, is incorrect.
7. Cf. K. Krumbacher, *Geschichte der byzantinischen Litteratur*, 2nd ed. (Munich, 1897), p. 466. Our text is not complete, breaking off a little more than half-way through. Migne reprints the entire text, *P. G.* CXLII, cols. 433–444, from the edition by Morelli.
8. It is part of the contents of ms. Mb 36. Cf. Wilhelm Schmid, *Verzeichnis der griechischen Handschriften der königlichen Universitätsbibliothek zu Tübingen* (Tübingen, 1902), p. 69. At the end of his copy (p. 47) Crusius wrote: *Finis Dociani 7. Septemb. 1584, e*

manuscr. κυρίου Ἀνδρέα Δαρμαρίου Ἐπιδαυρίου Λάκωνος. Hic enim hoc tempore Tybingae erat. M. Mart. Crusius. (I wish to thank the authorities of the Tübingen University Library for having a microfilm of Crusius' copy made for me.)

9. See the valuable article of B. A. Mystakidis, "Martinus ho Krousios kai Andreas Darmarios ho Epidaurios en Tybinge, 1584," *Forschungen und Versuche für Geschichte des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit. Festschrift für Dietrich Schäfer* (Jena, 1915), pp. 500–526. Mystakidis drew his information in large part from the third volume of Crusius' extensive ms. diaries. A full paleographical and biographical study of the notorious Darmarios is needed. Charles Graux, in his *Essai sur les origines du fonds grec de l'Escurial. Épisode de l'histoire de la renaissance des lettres en Espagne* (Paris, 1880), esp. pp. 287–297, severely condemned his practices as a copyist, as did Ludwig Schmidt, "Andreas Darmarius. Ein Beitrag zur Handschriftenkunde des 16. Jahrhunderts," *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, III (1886), pp. 129–136. R. Browning, in his article, "The so-called Tzetzes scholia on Philostratos and Andreas Darmarios," *Classical quarterly*, N. S., V (1955), pp. 195–200, suggests that Darmarios "does not seem to have been guilty of the wholesale forgery with which he has so often been charged" (p. 200). The list of Darmarios' mss. in Vogel and Gardthausen, *Griechische Schreiber*, pp. 16–27, is now to be supplemented by Ch. G. Patrinelis, "Hellenes kodikographoi ton chronon tes anagenneseos," *Epeteris tou mesaionikou archeiou*, VIII–IX (1958–1959), Academy of Athens, pp. 75–79.
10. Berlin, 1873, pp. 246–258 (henceforth cited as *C. G.-R.*). On p. xxxi, Mb 19 should be corrected to Mb 36. Hopf did not reprint Tafel's informative Latin preface. He saw Crusius' apograph, but essentially he reproduced Tafel's edition. (I wish again to thank the administration of the Tübingen University Library, through whom I procured a microfilm of Tafel's work from the copy in the Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart.)
11. Four vols., Athens, 1912–1930 (henceforth cited as *P. P.*).
12. *P. P.*, I, pp. 221–238.
13. *P. P.*, I, pp. 239–240, 249–252.
14. Lampros knew Graux and Martin, *Notices sommaires*, having cited it in *Neos hellenomnemon*, I (1904), p. 304, n. 4, in connection with Dokeianos and Saragossa 51.
15. *P. P.*, I, pp. 241–248; the second letter is incomplete in ms. Lampros did not believe Y–II–4 to be an autograph of Dokeianos: *Neos hellenomnemon*, I (1904), p. 304. He dated it in the sixteenth century (*P. P.*, I, p. 241), as had E. Miller, *Catalogue des manuscrits grecs de la bibliothèque de l'Escurial* (Paris, 1848), p. 195.

16. *P. P.*, I, p. 253. Already published by Lampros in *Neos hellenomnemon*, I (1904), p. 304.
17. The latter mistakenly attributes to Michael Apostolis an address to Constantine as emperor, which he tries to bring into relation to Dokeianos' address: *P. P.*, IV, pp. θ' - $\iota\alpha'$. Cf. Ch. G. Patrinelis, "Notha, anyparkta kai syncheomena pros allela erga tou Michael Apostole," *Epeteris hetaireias byzantinon spoudon*, XXX (1960-1961), pp. 204-205.
18. All passages cited in the descriptions of Nos. 4-8 and 10-11 are reproduced faithfully from the original, without corrections or emendations.
19. Cf. *Neos hellenomnemon*, I (1904), pp. 304-305.
20. In regard to the addresses to Constantine and Theodore (Nos. 2 and 3), Lampros did remark that the titles of these works were identical in the ms. belonging to Darmarios and in Saragossa 51 (*P. P.*, I, pp. 232, 236).
21. Nearly all of the thirty-one mss. at Pilar noticed by Graux and Martin, *Notices sommaires*, pp. 207-226, were copied by Darmarios and his amanuenses. On this collection cf. the work cited in note 1, above, p. 8 and pp. 34-37 (Nos. 193-224).
22. The catalogue is published by Mystakidis, pp. 524-526 of his article on Crusius and Darmarios (above, note 9). It was recorded by Crusius and was seen in his papers at Tübingen by Tafel, who also cites the title of No. 46 in full in the preface of his *Programm* (p. 4). (The duke bought eight mss., through Crusius and Stephanus Gerlach.) For another version of this catalogue, in which the ms. with Dokeianos is No. 49 and Gregory's encomia are omitted from the title, see Émile Legrand, *Notice biographique sur Jean et Théodose Zygomalas* (Publications de l'École des Langues Orientales Vivantes, IIIe série, vol. VI, Paris, 1889), p. 251. Legrand based this study in large part on materials which Mystakidis had copied from Crusius' Diaries and other autographs in Tübingen.
23. The fact that the hand of f. 45r-v is found in the top margins of ff. 2r and 81r is one indication that Gregoras' works were already bound together with those of Dokeianos and Gregorios in 1584. For facsimiles of Darmarios' hand, see P. Franchi de' Cavalieri and J. Lietzmann, *Specimina codicum graecorum vaticanorum* (2nd ed., Berlin and Leipzig, 1929), No. 49; H. Omont, *Fac-similés de manuscrits grecs des XVe et XVIe siècles* (Paris, 1887), No. 1; and Graux and Martin, *Fac-similés de manuscrits grecs d'Espagne* (Paris, 1891), No. 63.
24. See this title in Mystakidis' article, p. 524 n. 3.

25. On the methods of Darmarios' scriptorium cf. the references in Graux's *Essai* at the index entry, *Atelier de copie de Darmarius*. A study of the formation of the Greek collection of Pilar on the model of Graux's *Essai* might well reveal in what circumstances ms. 1 was acquired for the monastery.
26. Crusian ms., p. 8; Penna. Greek 1, f. 3r, line 10. Tafel remarks on Crusius' carelessness and haste in copying Dokeianos, and on his difficult abbreviations (preface to *Ex Dociano oratore*, p. 4).
27. Cf., for two instances, *διατέλους* and *τοπρωτον*, Crusian ms., p. 10, Greek 1, f. 3v, line 17.
28. E.g., on p. 14 he omits *ως* before *αληθως*: but as abbreviated and squeezed in between *τροποις* and *αληθως* by the scribe of ms. 1 (f. 4v, line 17) it is easily overlooked.
29. The collation of Crusius' copy with the other writings of Dokeianos in ms. 1 brings to light more evidence that he made his copy from it. In No. 9 (No. 7 in the Crusius-Tafel-Hopf enumeration) both Crusius (p. 40) and ms. 1 (f. 23r, line 19) have *υπεριούσιον*, which Lampros (*P. P.*, I, p. 239, line 14) corrected to *υπερούσιον*. It may be pointed out that some of Lampros' corrections are unwarranted, as when he silently corrects *οικέτις* in No. 10 (No. 8 in Crusius-Tafel-Hopf) to *ικέτις* (*P. P.*, I, p. 250, line 13); both ms. 1 (f. 24v, line 3) and Crusius (p. 44) have *οικέτις*.
30. *Catálogo de los códices griegos de la biblioteca de el Escorial*, I (Madrid, 1936), no. 25. One of the four scribes signs himself Michael Ekkidon[ios], and gives the year 1567. His name is not in Vogel and Gardthausen, *Griechische Schreiber*. See all the notices in Revilla of the many Escorial mss. with which Darmarios has a connection ("Darmario Andrés" in the index of copyists).
31. M. Jugie, article "Scholarios, Georges," *Dictionnaire de théologie catholique*, XIV, pt. 2, 1941, col. 1525. Lampros had placed Scholarios' death in 1456 (*P. P.*, I, p. *μη'*, note 8).
32. *Loc. cit.* (above, note 2), p. 8.
33. Cf. A. Papadopoulos-Kerameus, "Manouel ho Korinthios kai hen hymnographikon autou ponemation," *Philologikos Syllogos Parnassos, Epeteris*, VI (Athens, 1902), p. 77.
34. I wish to thank M. Marcel Richard, head of the Section Grecque of the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, Paris, for his great kindness in answering my bibliographical inquiries. (Professor Young has informed me by letter that it is not certain that Dokeianos worked for Bessarion and that from the watermarks of Greek 520 of San Marco it appears that he did the various gatherings before the fall of Constantinople).

Hispano-Classical Translations (1491-1693) at The Library of the University of Pennsylvania

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IN SPITE of contemporary interest in the European Renaissance, and therefore concurrently in that of Spain, the precise role of Classical Literature in the period, admittedly an important one, has yet to be defined. An elementary but nonetheless indispensable tool for a point of departure in this area of studies should be a bibliography of editions, translations, and imitations of Classical Literature; however, such a bibliography does not exist in definitive form for any of the major European Literatures.¹ The most cherished project of Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo (1856–1912) was the removal of this *lacuna* for Spain; however, at the time of his death only one volume had appeared in print.² In recent years his notations have been published but in such desultory fashion that not only are the unwieldy volumes difficult to consult, but they contain none of the findings of other scholars published since 1912.³ Even more disastrous than lack of information is the divulgation of mis-information, a calamity that has plagued Hispano-Classical studies from the moment Tamayo de Vargas published a brief catalog of translations in 1629.⁴ Thus, in a recent review of the *Biblioteca hispano-latina*, Antonio Alatorre has declared that “. . . con todas sus fallas auestas, resulta una obra de consulta indispensable”⁵—indispensable because there is none better.

It is evident that the entire catalog of Hispano-Classical translations must be verified and augmented with precision, for such epithets as “Rubio dice” or even “Menéndez y Pelayo dice” cannot be considered definitive. The only incontrovertible evidence for the existence of a work, or of a given reprint or subsequent edition, is obviously the work itself. In other words, the future compiler of a *Biblioteca hispano-clásica* will be constrained either to affirm the existence of the work in a library or admit to the possession of second-hand information, an act which will im-

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mediately render his data suspect. The primary purpose of the catalog appearing below is to provide that future harassed compiler with a list of verified printings of translations.

In addition to the problem of authentication, the American Hispanist is hampered in his efforts not by the lack of the existence of a major proportion of the translations within the confines of the United States but rather by a consistent duplication of purchase of particular translations and of particular editions thereof by the major libraries. Because this duplication seems to be fortuitous, it is hoped that by pointing out in our catalog editions not now available in the United States, according to the Union Catalog in Washington, D. C., future purchases of editions may be directed toward the removal of these *lacunae*.⁶

Our listing is alphabetical and consists of two parts: Classical Authors and Collections of Translations. Numbers in parentheses following an entry indicate a reprinting or subsequent edition; if no number appears, the edition listed is the *editio princeps*. Because of the exigencies of space, the notes will call attention only to those editions not to be found in the United States. The major proportion of those which are located in the United States can be consulted in the Hispanic Society of America, the Boston Public Library, the Newberry Library, and the libraries of the following universities: Harvard, Princeton, and Yale.

A Catalog of Printed Hispano-Classical Translations (1491-1693) at The Library of the University of Pennsylvania

A. Classical Authors

1. Æsop. *Fábulas*, tr. anon. [Antwerp], Oficina Plantiniana, 1607.
(27)

Some controversy exists concerning the first edition of the translation. Claude Dalbanne (*Les Subtiles Fables d'Esopé* [Lyon, 1926], p. 10) lists a *princeps* of Toulouse, 1488; Alfred Morel-Fatio ("L'Esopé Castillan," *Romania*, XXIII [1894], 561) and George C. Keidel (*A Manual of Aesopic Fable Literature* [Baltimore, 1896], p. 13) report the first edition as Toulouse, 1489. Nonetheless, Emilio Cotarelo has edited (Madrid, 1929) the printing of Zaragoza, 1489 as the *princeps*. Of the 33 printings

reported for the period 1482–1700, the following are not available in the United States: Toulouse 1488? and 1489?; Zaragoza, 1489 and 1491; Burgos, 1496; Antwerp, 1541, 1546, 1551, 1553; Madrid, 1600?, 1622; Medina del Campo, 1571; Seville, 1526, 1562, 1571, 1682; Toledo, 1534, 1540, 1546, 1553, 1555, 1657; Valencia, 1520. It is perhaps superfluous to add that this is the Classical translation most often reprinted in Spain during the Renaissance.

2. Appian. *Los triumphos*, tr. Juan de Molina. Valencia, Juan Joffre, 1552.

The *Triumphos* contain Books 8, 11, and 12 (The Libyan, Parthian, and Mithradatic Wars) of Appian's *History of Rome*. The Spanish text is translated from the Latin version of Publius Candidus; no reprints are known.

3. ———. *Historia de las guerras civiles de los romanos*, tr. Jayme Bartholomé. Barcelona, Sebastián de Cormellas, 1592.

Without explanation, Rubio attributes this translation to Carlos de Coloma, translator of Tacitus. The work was only reprinted once.

4. Aristotle. *La philosophia moral*, tr. Carlos de Viana. Zaragoza, Georg Coci, 1509.

This work includes the *Ethica*, *Politica*, and *Economica* [apocryphal] of Aristotle, of which only the *Ethica* is purported to have been translated by Viana. We suspect that el Bachiller de la Torre may be the translator of the *Politica* and *Economica*. The translators did not use the Greek text, but rather the Latin translation of Leonardo Aretino. There are no known reprints of this translation.

5. ———. *Compendio de toda la philosophía natural*, tr. Un colegial en el Colegio de Nuestra Señora la Real de Hirach. Estella, Adrián de Anverez, 1547.

The work is usually attributed to Fray de Canales, a Benedictine monk. It purports to include the essence of *Physicorum*, *De coelo et mundo*, *De generatione et corruptione*, *Methaurorum*, and *Parva Naturalia*. The compendium is not in prose but rather in *octavas*; no reprints are known.

6. ———. *Los ocho libros de la República*, tr. Pedro Simón Abril. Zaragoza, Lorenzo y Diego de Robles, 1584.

The title-page declares the work to be translated “originalmente de lengua Griega en Castellana.” There is a rather strange discrepancy in the preliminaries to this work, for the *tassa*, the *privilegio*, and one *aprobación* are dated 1586 in spite of the fact that the title-page, the colophon, and the remain-

ing preliminaries all clearly state 1584. Some copies without the former preliminaries may be extant. The PU copy is the only one reported to be in the United States.

7. _____. *Compendio de los Metheoros*, tr. El Licenciado Murcia de la Llana. Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1615.
As the title indicates, this is a compendium of Aristotle's *Meteorology* rather than a translation *per se*; the work is divided into four "tratados" ["De los cielos y de los planetas y estrellas," "Del ayre," "De agua," and "De la tierra"] which correspond to the four books of *Meteorology*, the last of which may be apocryphal. Murcia de la Llana does not maintain that his compilation derives from a Greek text. No reprints are known.
8. Cicero and Xenophon. *Libros . . . de los Officios, de la Amicicia, y de la Senectud con la Económica . . . los Paradoxos y el Sueño de Scipión*, tr. Francisco Thámara y Juan de Jarava. Antwerp, Ivan Steelsio, 1550? (3)
This is an augmented edition of an earlier printing wherein the translator's name was withheld. The original printing (Seville?, 1545?) contained only the *Officios*, *Amicia*, and *Senectud* of Cicero and the *Economica* of Xenophon. The first augmented edition (Antwerp, 1549) identifies Thámara as the translator of the latter works and includes for the first time Jarava's translation of the *Paradoxos* and *Sueño de Scipión* of Cicero. The original edition, the augmented edition, and the following reprints of the augmented edition are not available in the United States: Alcalá, 1549; Salamanca, 1582.
9. _____. *Los deziseis libros de las Epístolas*, tr. Pedro Simón Abril. Barcelona, Jayme Cendrat, 1600. (3)
Prior to this complete translation of all sixteen books of the *Epistolae ad Familiares*, partial versions by Abril had been published. The *princeps* of the complete version (Madrid, 1589) and the following reprints are not available: Barcelona, 1592; Barcelona, Margarit, 1615; Barcelona, Cormellas, 1615; Valencia, 1678; Pamplona, 1678?; and Madrid, 1679. The partial translation of Tudela, 1572 is also unobtainable in the United States.
10. Epictetus and Phocylides. *Epicteto y Phocílides en español*, tr. Francisco de Quevedo y Villegas. Barcelona, Sebastián y Jaume Matevad, 1635. (2)
The translation includes the *Enchiridion* and the *Pseudo-Phocylidea*, which Quevedo accepts as genuine, both rendered in *verso suelto* in spite of the fact that the originals are in prose.

Quevedo utilized the original Greek text as well as Latin, Italian, and French translations. He also consulted the Spanish versions of Sánchez de las Brozas (Salamanca, 1600) and Gonzalo Correas (Salamanca, 1630). In addition to separate reprintings, the translations appeared in the *Obras* of Quevedo, of which the following would not seem to be extant in the United States: Madrid, 1670, 1671, and 1687.

11. Euclid. *La Perspectiva y Especularia*, tr. Pedro Ambrosio Onderiz. Madrid, Alonso Gómez, 1585.

The book bears separate preliminaries for the *Especularia* which are dated 1584; however, the prologue indicates that the *Perspectiva* was printed before the *Especularia*. There are no reports of separate publication or of reprints. The translator implies that he worked with the Greek text.

12. Lucius Florus. *Compendio de las catorze Décadas de Tito Livio* [tr. Francisco de Enzinas.] Strasbourg, Agustín Frisio, 1550.

Although the translator's name does not appear in the work, the latter portion of the compendium is identical to that published with the extant *Decades* of Livy attributed to Enzinas (Strasbourg, 1552). Neither of the two reprintings of the compendium are to be found in the United States: Antwerp, 1550? and Cologne, 1550.

13. Herodian. *El Emperador Cómodo* in Juan de Zavaleta, *Obras*. Madrid, Joseph Fernández de Buendía, 1672. (3)

Madrid, Antonio González de Reyes, 1692. (4)

Appearing initially as a separate work (Madrid, 1666), the translation was reprinted with the works of Zavaleta. The first edition thereof (Madrid, 1667) is not available in the United States. The title-page of the first edition bears the protestation "según el texto de Herodiano"; however, no explicit claims for translation from the Greek are made.

14. Heliodorus. *Historia ethiópica*, tr. Un secreto amigo de su patria. Salamanca, Pedro Lasso, 1581. (3)

The title-page of the first edition indicates that the translator utilized both the original Greek text and a French translation. The PU copy of the third printing is the only one in the United States.

15. Homer. *De la Ulyxea . . . XIII libros*, tr. Gonzalo Pérez. Salamanca, Andrea de Portonariis, 1550.

This partial translation was twice reprinted and a complete version of the *Odyssey* by Pérez appeared in 1556. The translator worked with the original Greek text.

16. Horace. *Sus obras con declaración magistral*, tr. El Doctor Villén de Biedma. Granada, Sebastián de Mena, 1599.
The translation includes all the extant works of Horace in prose. No reprints are known.
17. ———. *Horacio español, esto es Obras*, tr. Urbano Campo. Lyon, Anisson y Posuel, 1682.
The title of this work is quite misleading, for in addition to omitting *Sermones*, *Epistulae*, and the *Ars poetica*, all “versos obscenos” have been deleted from *Carmina* and *Epodes*—a total of 21 poems. The second printing (Barcelona, 1699) is not available in the United States.
See also no. 41.
18. Juvenal and Persius. *Declaración magistral sobre las Sátiras*, tr. Diego López. Madrid, Diego Díaz de la Carrera, 1642.
The work contains the first printing of the López translation of the *Satirae* of Juvenal as well as the first reprint of his version of the *Satires* of Persius originally published in Burgos, 1609. The translations bear separate title-pages and preliminaries and are independently paginated; thus, it is possible that they were available separately. No reprints are known.
Livy. See no. 12.
19. Lucan. *La Pharsalia*, tr. Martín Lasso de Oropesa. Antwerp, Juan Cordier, 1585. (5)
The second, third, and sixth printings of this prose translation are unavailable in the United States: Lisbon, 1541; Valladolid, 1544; and Antwerp, 1588.
20. ———. *La Farsalia*, tr. Juan de Jáuregui. Madrid, Lorenzo García, 1684.
This translation was published for the first time forty-three years after the death of Jáuregui. The translation, in *octavas*, is divided into 20 Cantos as opposed to the 10 books of the original. Jáuregui had published a portion of Book III of the *Pharsalia* in 1618 with his *Rimas*; however, he did not use that version for his translation of the complete work. The translation was not reprinted until the 18th century; modern editions have been made by Emilio Castelar (Madrid, 1916) and by “F.S.R.” [Federico Sáinz de Robles?] (Madrid, 1947).
21. Ovid. *Las metamorfoses*, tr. Jorge de Bustamante. Seville, Sebastián Trujillo, 1550. (3)
—————. Antwerp, Pedro Bellerio, 1595. (10)
—————. Madrid, Domingo Morrás, 1664. (14)

In most of the editions of this prose translation the translator is identified in an acrostic; in the others he remains anonymous. The edition of Antwerp, 1595, spuriously combines Bustamante's translation with the "Alegorías" of Antonio Pérez Sigler which were originally published with his own translation of the *Metamorphoses* in Salamanca, 1580 (cf. no. 22). Neither the *princeps* (Paris?, 1543?), nor any of the following reprints are reported to exist in the United States: n.p., 1546; Antwerp, 1550; Burgos, 1557; Evora, 1574; Huesca, 1577; Toledo, 1578; Antwerp, 1599; Pamplona, 1664; and Madrid, 1695.

22. ——. *Los metamorphoseos*, tr. Antonio Pérez [Sigler]. Salamanca, Juan Perier, 1580.

The translator is identified in the *princeps* simply as Antonio Pérez; the second printing gives his name as Doctor Antonio Pérez Sigler, sometimes conjectured to be the son of Alonso Pérez, author of a continuation of the *Diana* and translator of Hippocrates and Galen. Each of the fifteen books of the *Metamorphoses*, translated into *verso suelto* and *octava rima*, is followed by a gloss giving Christian interpretations to Ovidian mythology. These "Alegorías" were purloined by Pedro Bellerio for his publication of the prose translation of the *Metamorphoses* by Bustamante (cf. no. 21). The translation was reprinted only once (Burgos, 1609).

23. ——. *Las transformaciones*, tr. El Licenciado Viana. Valladolid, Diego Fernández de Córdoba, 1589.

Although this translation has been consistently praised above all others made before 1700, it was never reprinted. The translation, in *tercetos* and *octava rima*, is accompanied by a voluminous tome of annotations (See *Rom Ph*, I, 254–256).

24. Ovid in *La crónica troyana*, ed. Pedro Núñez Delgado. Medina del Campo, Francisco del Canto, 1587. (15)

The *Crónica* contains *Heroides* 6, 7, 9, and 12, and numerous episodes from the *Metamorphoses*, all of which are intercalated sporadically throughout the work. The text is a plagiarized version of the *Sumas de leyenda troyana* of "Leomarte," the Ovidian portions of which derive from the *Ovide moralisé* by way of the *General estoria* (See *Rom Ph*, XII, 111–142 and *RFE*, VIII, 285–288; also Leomarte, *Sumas*, ed. Agapito Rey, [Madrid, 1932]). The *princeps* (Burgos, 1490) and the following reprints are not available: Burgos, 1491; Pamplona, 1499?; Seville, 1502, 1509, 1519, 1527, 1533, 1540, 1543, 1545, and 1552.

25. Ovid. *Píramo y Tisbe, Canto de Polifemo, y Fábula de Acteón* in Cristóbal de Castillejo, *Obras*. Antwerp, Martín Nuncio, 1598. (5)
- . Madrid, Andrés Sánchez, 1600. (6)
- These three tales from the *Metamorphoses* (III, IV, and XIII) are rendered in *quintillas*. With the exception of a separate printing of *Píramo y Tisbe* (Alcalá, 1615), the translation appeared with the collected works of Castillejo, the following printings of which are not available: Madrid, 1577; Antwerp, 1582.
26. ———. *Heroyda Ovidiana con parafrásis española y morales reparos*, tr. Sebastián de Alvarado y Alvear. Bordeaux, Guillermo Millanges, 1628.
- This voluminous tome contains only *Heroides* VII of Ovid, the bulk of the text consisting of extensive “Morales Reparos” added by the translator. Although lauded by name in Lope’s *Laurel de Apolo*, Sebastián de Alvarado y Alvear is generally considered to be a pseudonym. The work was not reprinted.
27. Ovid and Seneca. *El remedio del amor y El libro de la breuedad de la vida* in Luis Carillo y Sotomayor, *Obras*. Madrid, Luis Sánchez, 1613. (2)
- The posthumously published works of Carillo include translations of the first half of *Remedio amoris* in *redondillas* and of *De breuitate vitae* in prose.
- Persius. See no. 18.
- Phocylides. See no. 10.
28. Plutarch. *Apothegmas*, tr. Diego Gracián de Alderete. Alcalá, Miguel de Erguía, 1533.
- This is one of the few published translations “de lengua Griega en Castellana.” The *Apothegmas*, “con algunas addiciones y declaraciones más que la primera vez,” were reprinted with Gracian’s translations of the *Morales* of Plutarch (Alcalá, 1548).
29. ———. *El primer volumen de las vidas de illustres y excellentes varones griegos y romanos*, tr. Francisco de Enzinas. Strasbourg, Augustín Frisío, 1551.
- Although the title-page announces this work as the “Primer volumen,” no continuation appeared. The translation includes eight lives: those of Theseus, Romulus, Lycurgus, Numa Pompilius, Solon, Valerius Publicola, Themistocles, and Camillus. Authorship of the latter two has been ascribed to Gracián de Alderete because of a discrepancy in pagination which may corroborate other extenuating circumstances

(cf. MMP, *Trad.*, II, 26–27). The copies of the *princeps* belonging to PU and to the Hispanic Society are defective in that they contain only the text and a *portada* which does not identify the translator. The original title-page, which does identify Enzinas, and a *dedicatoria* addressed to Carlos V are preserved intact in the Yale copy—their removal having been occasioned by Enzinas' sympathy for Lutheranism. None of the reprintings are available: Cologne, 1561, 1562, and 1612.

30. ———. *Vida de Numa Pompilio*, tr. Antonio Costa. Barcelona, Ioseph Llopis, 1693. (2)

The title-page of the second printing implies that the translator worked with a Greek text. The *princeps* (Zaragoza, 1667) is not available.

31. Salust. *Obras*, tr. Emanuel Sueyro. Antwerp, Juan Keergerghio, 1615.

The title of this work is slightly misleading, for the translation only includes *Bellum Catilinae* and *Bellum Jugurthinum*. The only reprint (Madrid, 1632) is not available.

32. Seneca. *Proverbios*, tr. Pero Díaz de Toledo. Seville, Juan Cromberger, 1535. (10)

Although authorship of these *sententiae* is questionable, they were ascribed to Seneca throughout the Middle Ages and in this edition were distributed to the Spanish public under Seneca's name until the middle of the 16th century (cf. *HR*, XII, 29–48). The *princeps* (Zamora, 1482) may be consulted in the Huntington Library, but the following reprints are not available: Seville, 1491; Zaragoza, 1496; Toledo, 1500; Seville, 1528.

33. ———. *Los cinco libros*, tr. Alfonso de Cartagena. Seville, Meinhardus Ungut, 1491–1510. (1–2)

—————. Alcalá, Miguel Erguía, 1530. (3)

The *Cinco Libros* include *De la vida bienaventurada*, *De las siete artes liberales*, *De amonestamientos y doctrinas*, and two books of *De la providencia de Dios*. Although Cartagena's name does not appear in any of the printed editions of this translation, authorship has been verified by manuscript versions. The PU copy is composed of the first few leaves of the *princeps* (Seville, 1491) and the remaining pages of the first reprinting (Seville, 1510). Complete copies of both printings may be consulted in the Hispanic Society. The fourth and fifth printings are unavailable: Antwerp, 1548 and 1551.

34. ———. *Los libros de beneficiis*, tr. El Licenciado Pedro Fernández de Navarrete. Madrid, Emprenta del Reyno, 1629.
This version of the seven books of *De Beneficiis* is sometimes confused with the same translator's renditions of miscellaneous works of Seneca published two years earlier under the title, *Los siete libros*. No reprints of this translation of *De Beneficiis* are known.
See also no. 27.
35. Tacitus. *Las obras*, tr. Emanuel Sueyro. Madrid, Viuda de Alonso Martín, 1614. (2)
In spite of the implications of the title, the translation "de Latín en Castellano" only includes *Annales* I–VI and XI–XVI, *Historiae* I–V, *Germania*, and *Agricola*. The only two copies of the *princeps* (Antwerp, 1613) in the United States are at the University of Illinois and in the present author's personal library.
36. ———. *Tácito español ilustrado con aforismos*, tr. Baltasar Alamos de Barrientos. Madrid, Luis Sánchez, 1614.
Tácito español includes translations of *Annales* I–VI and XI–XVI, *Historiae* I–V, *Germania*, and *Agricola*. In addition to the texts of Tacitus, Alamos has added "Aforismos," which appear as *marginalia*, a brief biography of Tacitus, and a geographical appendix to *Germania*. The latter two derive from the editions of Tacitus by Justus Lipsius. The translation was not reprinted contemporaneously; however, the *Aforismos* were extracted and edited by Antonio de Fuertes y Biota and Juan Ollate and published in Antwerp, 1651. The latter publication is not available.
37. Terence. *Las seis comedias*, tr. Pedro Simón Abril. Alcalá, Juan Gracián, 1583. (2)
The translation is printed in double-face with the Latin original. The second printing was revised according to the Italian translation of Gabriel Faerno (Florence, 1565) and to advice given to the translator personally by Francisco Sánchez de las Brozas. The work includes all six of the plays of Terence: *Andria*, *Eunuchus*, *Hauton*, *Timorumenos*, *Adelphi*, *Hecyra*, and *Phormio*. The third printing (Barcelona, 1599) is unavailable.
38. Thucydides. *Historia . . . de las guerras entre los Peloponeses y Athenienses*, tr. Diego Gracián de Alderete. Salamanca, Juan de Canova, 1564.
The title-page announces this translation of all eight books of

the *History of the Peloponnesian War* to have been made “de Griego en Castellano.” No early reprints are known; however, the text is available in the *Biblioteca clásica*, CXX and CXXIII (Madrid, 1924).

39. Virgil. *Los doce libros de la Eneida* [tr. Gregorio Hernández de Velasco]. Antwerp, Juan Bellerio, n.d. (2)

The first edition and five of its reprints do not reveal the name of the translator; all of the printings prior to 1574 contain only the 12 books of the *Aeneid*, in “octava rima y verso Castellano,” and the *Carta* of Augustus Caesar in praise of the *Aeneid*. The third reprint (Alcalá, 1563), bears the translator’s name on the title-page. The 6th and 7th printings of the original edition are not available: Antwerp, 1567 and 1572. An augmented edition, including *Eclogues* I and IV of Virgil, appeared in Toledo in 1574; this edition and its reprints also bear the translator’s name. The following reprints of the augmented edition are not available: Antwerp, 1575; Alcalá, 1586; Zaragoza, 1586.

40. ———. *Las obras*, tr. Diego López. Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1614. (2)

—————. Madrid, Gabriel de León, 1668. (10)

The text includes the prose translations of the *Aeneid*, *Eclogues*, and *Georgics*, together with extensive commentaries. Neither the *princeps* (Valladolid, 1600) nor the following reprints are available: Madrid, 1616, 1641, 1657, and 1675.

41. ———. *Eglogas y Geórgicas*, tr. Cristóbal de Mesa. Madrid, Juan de la Cuesta, 1618.

With the publication of this volume, Mesa completed his translation of the major *opera* of Virgil, his version of the *Aeneid* having been published in Madrid, 1615. In addition to the Virgilian translations, the work contains Mesa’s tragedy *El Pompeyo* and a collection of his *Rimas*, among which are included two different translations of *Carmina* I, 14 of Horace as well as one of *Epodes* 2. No reprints are known.

42. Xenophon. *Las obras*, tr. Diego Gracián de Alderete. Salamanca, Juan de Junta, 1552.

In spite of the title, the work only contains the following works of Xenophon, divided into three major parts: 1. *Cyropaedia*; 2. *Anabasis*; 3. *On the Cavalry Commander, On the Art of Horsemanship, The Constitution of the Lacedaemonians, and On Hunting*. The work was translated “de Griego en Castellano.”

Although no contemporary reprintings are recorded, the text is available in *Biblioteca Clásica*, XLVI (Madrid, 1914).
See also no. 8.

B. Collections

1. Lupercio y Bartolomé Leonardo de Argensola, *Rimas*. Zaragoza, Hospital Real, 1634.

Included in the works of Lupercio is a translation of *Epodes* 2 of Horace as well as the following from *Carmina*: I,5; II,8; III,5,6, and 7. The translations of Bartholomé include *Epigrams* I,76 and IX,16 of Martial as well as the Horatian *Sermones* I,9 and *Carmina* I,35 and III,7. Raymond Foulché-Delbosc ("Pour une édition des Argensolas," *RHi*, XLVIII [1920], 317-371) and José Manuel Blecua (ed., *Rimas*. 2 vols. [Zaragoza, 1950-1951]) distinguish two slightly different *tiradas* of the 1634 edition of the *Rimas*; the present author adds two more, designating all four as follows: A (Blecua edition); B (PU—J.P.W. Crawford copy); C (PU—H.A. Renert copy); D (Hispanic Society). The differences between the four do not affect the Argensola texts but rather consist of variations of order of assembly and inclusion and deletion of indices, minor preliminaries, and separate title-pages. No other contemporary reprintings of the *Rimas* are known.

2. Alonso de Barros, tr. *Proverbios morales*. Madrid, Alonso Martín, 1608. (6)

This collection of "consejos y sentencias de gravísimos Filósofos, Griegos y Latinos" has been published under several different titles and has undergone one major revision by Ximénez Patón (cf. no. 3). The text consists of a numbered listing of 1062 *sententiae* the authorship of which are not identified. The following reprintings of the original edition are not to be found in the United States: Madrid, 1587 and 1601; Barcelona, 1609 and 1619.

3. _____, ed. Bartolomé Ximénez Patón. Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1617. (2)

This edition of the Barros collection of *sententiae* includes the Latin proverbs with their respective authors (cf. no. 2) and is augmented by 38 proverbs.

4. Antonio de Solís y Rivadencira, *Varias poesías sagradas y profanas*. Madrid, Antonio Román, 1692.

This posthumous edition of the works of Solís includes a section entitled "Varios Fragmentos de Poetas Latinos Traduzidos" which contains exceedingly brief selections from the

works of Ovid (*Ars amandi*, III; *Epistulae ex Ponto* I, 3 and III, 4; *Tristia* V, 1), Horace (*Carmina* I, 22; *Epistulae* I, 18; *Ars poetica*), Juvenal (*Satirae* I, 6), and Seneca (*Thyestes*). The work was not reproduced in the 17th century.

5. Esteban Manuel de Villegas, *Las eróticas o amatorias*. Nájera, Juan de Mongastón, 1617.

The *Eróticas* are divided into two parts which present a minor bibliographical problem. Although both portions were printed in Nájera by Juan de Mongastón, they bear separate *portadas*; Part I, dedicated to Philip III, is dated 1618, and Part II, dedicated to the Conde de Lemos, is dated 1617. A second copy in the Hispanic Society consists of Part II only. Another complete edition was published by the same printer in Nájera, 1620; however, the copy thereof in the Hispanic Society contains only Part I. Part I contains translations of 49 of the *Odes* of Anacreon, *Carmina* 5 and 72 of Catullus, and 47 of the *Carmina* of Horace; Part II includes *Idylls* VI of Theocritus and *Epigrams* V, 29 of Martial.

NOTES

1. In the nineteenth century, three major bibliographies of European translations appeared. The earliest (F. L. A. Schweiger. *Handbuch der Classischen Bibliographie*. 3 vols. [Leipzig, 1830–34]) does attempt to include Spain; however, in addition to numerous omissions, there is a general tendency to ignore reprints and to create confusion with respect to anonymous translations. In practically no case does the author include translations which were published together with original works. The second bibliography (S. F. W. Hoffmann. *Bibliographisches Lexicon der gesammten Litteratur der Griechen*. 3 vols. [Leipzig, 1838–1843]) tends to be subject to the same shortcomings as that of Schweiger and is, of course, confined to translations from the Greek. The third (Wilhelm Engelmann. *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*. 2 vols. [Leipzig, 1880–1882]) lists consistently only translations into German and French, with an occasional English version, but ignores Spanish. Perhaps the most complete attempt at a bibliography of translations from the Classics into a modern European language is that of Henry Burrows Lathrop (*Translations from the Classics into English from Caxton to Chapman [1477–1602]*. Madison, Wisconsin, 1933). However, the author's treatment of reprintings is incomplete and, again, it seems that little effort has been made to incorporate translations that appeared together with original works.
2. *Bibliografía hispano-latina clásica* (Madrid, 1902).
3. *Bibliografía hispano-latina clásica*, ed. Enrique Sánchez de los Reyes, 10 vols. (Santander, 1950–1953); *Biblioteca de traductores españoles*, ed. Enrique Sánchez de los Reyes, 4 vols. (Santander, 1952–1953).
4. In addition to monographs concerning the fate of a single Classical author in Spain, only two other modern works attempt to list a considerable number

of translations. The first of these (David Rubio, *Classical Scholarship in Spain* [Washington, D. C., 1934]) is a veritable fund of mis-information. The second (Gilbert Highet, *La tradición clásica*, tr. Antonio Alatorre, 2 vols. [México, 1954]) only includes a cursory, partial listing of translations because of the exigencies of space and scope.

5. Antonio Alatorre in *Nueva revista de filología hispánica*, XIII (1959), 122; see also Arnold G. Reichenberger, "Menéndez y Pelayo and the Classics," *Hispanic Review*, XXIII (1955), 55-60, and Irving Rothberg in *Romanic Review*, XLVI (1955), 128-131.
6. In addition to those editions listed in our annotations, it should be noted that the following translations cannot be consulted in the United States (we list only the date of the *princeps*): Aesop, Pedro Simón Abril (1546); Aesop, Arfe y Villafañe (1586); Aristotle, Juan de Jarava (1546); Cato, García de Santa María (1494); Cebes, "Doctor Población" (1532); Cebes, Juan de Jarava (1549); Cebes, Pedro Simón Abril (1586); Caesar, García de Oliván (1570); Caesar, Carlos Bonyeres (1647); Cicero, Pedro Simón Abril (1572 and 1574); Cicero, Gabriel Aulón (1574); Cicero, anon. (1609 and 1613); Euclid, Luis Carduchi (1637); Euclid, Jacobo Kresa (1688); Euclid, Larrando de Mauleón (1698); Galen, Jerónimo Menillo (1572); Herodian, Fernán Flores (1532); Juvenal, Jerónimo de Villegas (1519); Lucian, Juan de Jarava (1544); Lucian, anon. (1551, 1623, and 1626); Lucian, Bravo de Lagunas (1634); Onosander, Tomás Rebolledo (1625); Plautus, anon. (1554 and 1555); Plutarch, anon. (1538 and 1547); Seneca, Juan Melio de Sande (1612); Seneca, Alfonso Revenga (1626); Tacitus, Carlos Coloma (1629); Tacitus, Juan Rodríguez de Lancina (1687); Virgil, Juan Fernández de Idiáquez (1574); and Velleius Paterculus, Emanuel Sueyro (1630).

Maclure Collection Serials: A Descriptive Catalogue

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THE serial publications in the Maclure Collection of the University of Pennsylvania form one of the most important parts of that large group of French Revolutionary publications.¹ There are thirty-nine serials in all, numbering 677 volumes out of the 1436 volumes which make up the Maclure Collection. They range in date from 1768 to 1815, in type from royal almanachs to reactionary anti-Jacobin journals of the most ephemeral character, and in *milieux* from pre-revolutionary salon and theater to the assemblies of Napoleon. Unlike the volumes of private brochures and official pieces, which bring together items of specialized interest (finance, public welfare, education, law, military and naval administration, public lands, etc.) bound in some semblance of topical order, these serial publications are catholic in subject matter and chronological in organization.

The researcher is able to gain from the serials the continuity and, on occasion, the guides (indices, chronologies, personal data, etc.), which cast essential light upon the single items which predominate in the remainder of the collection. Then, too, occasional duplicates of materials in the serial groupings are found elsewhere in the collection; these are readily identified if the researcher has worked first with the serials. The officially published serials, such as the *procès-verbaux* of the various assemblies, and the privately printed journals, which include summaries of the legislative proceedings, give brief indications of the subject matter and viewpoints of the discourses, reports, and debates in their chronological order; these can be found in complete and often corrected form in other parts of the collection, arranged topically. Thus, while the serials have an obvious intrinsic value

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to the historian, they are also essential supplements of the other materials in the Maclure Collection.

This examination of the serials in the Maclure Collection is divided as follows: a. privately printed serials with no official character; b. serials of official or semi-official character, whether printed privately or by the *Imprimerie Nationale* (IN).

Private Serials

The private and unofficial publications show an amazing variety of type and viewpoint. There is a record of the daily activities of eighteenth-century artists and writers, an inflammatory Jacobin weekly, an anti-republican journal, and a serial of liberal comment on the first Bourbon restoration. The smallest of these private publications is also the first in chronological order. It is *Mémoires secrets pour servir à l'histoire de la République des Lettres en France, depuis MDCCLXII jusque'à nos jours* (1421).^{*} A single item, with substantial "Additions," it includes entries in journal form for the period 6 July 1768 to 30 June 1771. Appended are three letters, dated 10 and 24 September and 3 October 1781. This volume is a sort of eighteenth-century *Arts Spectacles*. The emphasis is on the day-to-day activities of the writers, musicians, artists, actors, and actresses of Paris, with copious comments upon current plays, concerts, books, and exhibitions, based on salon discussions. There is no obvious political slant.²

With the coming of the revolution, newsheets sprang up in Paris like mushrooms. The desire of the people for news from Versailles produced numerous *feuilles* which gave, or pretended to give, accounts of the Estates-General proceedings; political propaganda often accompanied the news.

Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac, the famous (or infamous) trimmer who survived every shift in the revolution's course, used his facile tongue and pen in the cause of moderate liberal reform during the first months of the National Constituent Assembly. Among his other activities he found time to edit a newspaper entitled *Le point du jour ou résultat de ce qui s'est passé la veille à l'Assemblée Nationale* (219). Although 26 volumes of this sheet were published

^{*} Numbers in parentheses following a title will indicate the volume numbers in the collection.

from June 1789 to January 1791, only part of volume I (bis) is represented in our holdings. Volume I, according to Martin and Walter,³ contained an introduction to the journal and a survey of events prior to 19 June 1789. A daily chronology and critique is begun with volume I (bis). Twenty-nine of the forty numbers of this first volume, covering the period 19 June to 22 July 1789, are included. Number three, for 23 June, is missing. The daily issues vary in size, ranging from three to sixteen pages. Published by Cussac in Paris, the journal was distributed by the bookseller Lagrange. Our holdings of this serial are augmented by two very interesting "Supplements" of late July 1789. These two pamphlets are strong defenses of the conduct of the good people of Paris at the time of the Bastille's capture. In them the future of Barère as terrorist is foreshadowed; they justify the violence of elemental passions by emphasizing the alleged royalist plot which was in train to destroy the assembly.⁴

A more ephemeral daily of the same political complexion was the *Suite des nouvelles de Versailles* (1422). Our set covers the period from 30 June to 14 August 1789, in thirty-eight numbers, bound in a single volume. Other individual pamphlets of the period are bound with this periodical. Claude-Francois Beaulieu, the editor of this journal, favored a moderate reform on the model of the English constitution and devoted his talent to the Feuillant group as party lines began to harden in 1791–92.⁵

Of a different stamp was the anti-monarchical journal of Antoine-Joseph Gorsas, *Le Courrier des departemens* (26–73). Gorsas had been an unsuccessful writer and teacher in the decade and a half before 1789, whose satires had earned him at least one brief imprisonment. Although this journal went through five major name changes, its daily 16 pages were consistent in their devotion to speeding the pace of reform. The march of the women to Versailles was stimulated directly by the *Courrier's* account of banqueting and reactionary speeches among the officers stationed at the palace (number of 4 October 1789). After taking an active part in destroying the monarchy, Gorsas broke with the Jacobins in February 1793; his print shop was ruined by a *sans-cullottes* mob in March, and he was forced into hiding in June after the exclusion of the Girondists with whom he had associated himself. His

discovery, trial, and execution in a single day (7 October 1793) demonstrated the depth of the wounds inflicted by his journal.⁶ Gorsas was his own editor and printer. The Maclure Collection includes the complete set, 48 volumes in six series, covering the period 5 July 1789 to 31 May 1793.

Still further toward the republican extreme left was the journal *Revolutions de Paris* (9–25), directed by the writer-printer Louis Prudhomme. Working under Prudhomme were some of the most able professional publicists of the period, including Elysée Loustalot (a collaborator of Camille Desmoulins), Pierre-Gaspard Chaumette (associated with Hébert), Pierre-Sylvain Maréchal, and Philippe Fabre d'Eglantine. Although early numbers were printed by Baudouin and Laporte, Prudhomme's enterprise was successful enough to provide him with his own print shop and sales rooms by 1789. The crude prints which are included with many of the 32 to 48 page weekly numbers are of particular interest to the specialist in iconographic history. This set is complete in seventeen volumes without the concluding volume of departmental maps.⁷ Unlike his friends Chaumette and Fabre d'Eglantine, Prudhomme escaped the guillotine to write anti-revolutionary and pro-Bourbon pamphlets and books in his old age.⁸

The well-known left-Republican journal of Camille Desmoulins, *Révolutions de France et de Brabant* (5), is represented by the first volume, numbers 1 to 13, which appeared weekly during the period 28 November 1789 to 22 February 1790. L. Jorry of the Rue de la Huchette printed these first numbers for the young publicist.

In 1790–1792 reforming and republican orators drew ammunition for their discourses from the imposing monthly digest of respected social and political thinkers, *Bibliothèque de l'homme publique, ou analyse raisonnée des principaux ouvrages françois et étrangers* (1440–1452), edited by L. S. Balestrier de Canilhac and distributed by Buisson. Condorcet, Peysonnel, and Le Chapellier lent their names to this enterprise, but the Abbé Balestrier did the work.⁹ Each 200–250 page monthly volume contains surveys of the views of two or more writers, beginning with Aristotle's *Politics*, and continuing through Hume, Bolingbroke, Dio Cassius,

Bacon, Mably, Filangieri, Plato, and Mirabeau (among others), to Voltaire's comments on Montesquieu in the last number. Our collection is complete, with twenty-eight issues in fourteen volumes for the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

Of very different character was the *Courier Republicain* (375–377), which in spite of its name, launched vigorous assaults upon republican institutions under the guise of anti-Jacobinism after the fall of Robespierre in 1794. Its monarchist editor, Martin Durand-Molard, printed daily fascicles of eight pages. The Maclure Collection includes numbers 274–404, in 3 volumes, for the four and a half month period from 14 Thermidor, II to 23 Frimaire, III (August 1 to December 13, 1794). Although the paper is cheap and dirty, the type worn and poorly set, and the individual numbers sometimes confused, the continuity of the set is good. Only numbers 307 and 350 are missing.

Two of these private serials were in direct competition with each other. In May 1789 the printer Devaux started the *Journal des Etats-Généraux et Assemblée Nationale Permanente* (74–100). This attempt to provide a stenographic account of the deliberations of the National Assembly appeared each month.

Beginning with volume three it was edited by Hodey de Saultchevreuil. Between volumes six and seven Devaux fired his editor, and finished the rest of the twenty-seven volumes himself. The infuriated Hodey de Saultchevreuil began his own *Journal des Etats-Généraux et Assemblée Nationale Permanente* (101–133), edited and published by himself.¹⁰ He aimed to make his journal more complete than his rival's, and ran it to thirty-five volumes, including the first six, which he published after the event in 1790. The two journals have almost the same format, the same title, the same coverage, and competed directly for the same readers. We have a complete set of Devaux's journal, and, in our set of Hodey's, only volume five is missing.

Hodey did not stop publishing with the end of the Constituent Assembly. He continued to issue the debates of the Legislative Assembly under the title *Journal de l'Assemblée Nationale, ou Journal Lithographique* (213–218). The six volumes in our holdings are numbered on the title pages, and cover the period 1 October 1791 to 30 December 1791.

The political crises of the Directory period are represented in our holdings by the monarchist journal *La Memorial* (1222). This journal appeared during the late spring and summer of 1797, until the events of Fructidor forced a temporary eclipse of royalist activity; the exact dates are: 1 Prairial to 18 Fructidor, an 5, or 20 May—4 September 1797.

Our set of this four-page daily sheet is complete, except for the numbers of 23 June and 4 September. The editors, Jean-François de la Harpe, Simon Jerome Vauxcelles (Abbé de Bourlet), and the Marquis de Fontanes, produced a thoroughly reactionary journal.¹¹

The last of the private serials in the collection is *Le Censeur* (640–643). Actually, this title represents three different types of serials. *Le Censeur* proper was published irregularly (but on an average of once a week) with varying numbers of pages from 12 June to 30 September 1814. Its editors, François Comte and Barthélemy Dunoyer, produced an exciting and implacable foe of royal absolutism. Supplementing their journal was a separately paged “Bulletin du Censeur,” which provided brief items of very recent news during the period 1 July to 22 September 1814. In our holdings these two series are bound together in roughly chronological order in the volume marked “Le Censeur 1.” These two series were superseded in the autumn of 1814, when Royer-Collard’s press law exposed journals of less than thirty pages to royal censorship. Now *Le Censeur* was printed at approximately bi-monthly intervals in book-length volumes to evade the new law. Our collection includes the volumes for November 1814, January (?) and March (?) 1815 in this series. They are marked “Le Censeur 2, 3, 4.” This journal was published through to September 1815 when it was suppressed by action of the Royal government; there were seven volumes issued in all.

Government Serials

The second type of serial in the Maclure Collection is the official or semi-official journal, printed by order or concession of the legislatures or governments of the various regimes. There are twenty-eight such serials in the Maclure Collection. For the most part they show a distinct similarity and continuity, and vary only

slightly in format from regime to regime. All were published in Paris, generally by Baudouin or the *Imprimerie Nationale* (IN). The *procès-verbaux* of the National Constituent Assembly is followed by that of the Legislative Assembly, then the Convention, the Directory, and finally the Consulate. The same is true of the *Journal des débats et décrets*, and various decree collections. There are publications of this type which are peculiar to a single regime; the *Bulletin Décadaire* exists only for the last year of the Directory. Even these, however, though name and format change from government to government, are of a type; they are designed to enlighten the public about the successes of the government. Finally, there are serials of a specific nature, each dealing with a single topic: e.g. almanacs, lists of émigrés, and minutes of the sessions of the electors of Paris.

It is not always easy to distinguish between official and semi-official serials. The *procès-verbaux* of the various assemblies are undoubtedly official. With some of the decree collections one is not so certain. Were these collections commissioned by the government or issued on the initiative of an entrepreneur? It is difficult to be sure. In any case, though, we can be sure the decrees are official, even if the collection is not. Thus we have lumped all serials dealing with official material into a single category, whether it was possible to determine if an assembly ordered a particular publication or not.

This confusion and indistinctness of function extends to the printers of official serials. It is not always easy to distinguish between private printers and government agencies in the revolutionary period. While the majority of government publications were run off on the busy presses of the *IN* (located in the workshops of the old *Imprimerie Royale* on the ground floor of the Louvre), some projects were farmed out to private shops, especially to Baudouin. Baudouin was one of the few pre-revolutionary master printers who enjoyed the confidence of the various assemblies, and maintained himself successfully into the Directory period. He, and some other private operators who obtained government contracts (for example, Agasse, Testu, Rondonneau) did not scruple to exploit the *IN* imprint, though they often used their own. The problem is complicated by the fact that the *IN*

sometimes referred to itself as the *Imprimerie de la République*, and that ministries and even local government agencies, the electoral assembly of Paris, for example, had their publications printed separately from those of the assemblies. Often they used distinguishing imprints, even though their work was contracted to the *IN* or to private firms. In this, as in so much else, the revolutionaries were following in the pragmatic path of the old regime.

A very interesting and valuable example of a semi-official publication is the almanac. Almanacs had been appearing annually for a century before the revolution. Each one was packed with information about the various officials of the French government. The swollen revolutionary bureaucracy more than replaced the vanished royal officials who had graced the pages of earlier numbers. In the first years of the revolutionary period the almanacs changed little, remaining the *Almanachs Royaux* until 1792. We have almanacs for the years 1779, 1783, published by Laurent d'Houry, for 1791 by the widow d'Houry, and for 1792 by the new proprietor, Testu (1-4). Although there were pirated editions of the *Almanachs Royaux*, the Maclure Collection has the approved line. The *Almanachs-Nationaux* for the years 1799-1803 (586-589), published by Testu are included, as are Testu's productions for the years 1806-1811 (633-638), titled *Almanachs Impériaux*. In all, fifteen editions of the almanac, packed with names and organizational information for a span of over forty years, are included in our holdings.

After the delegates of Paris to the Estates General were selected and provided with cahiers, the city's assembly of electors remained in session. In July 1789 it literally took over the government of Paris; it directed the formation of the middle class national guard, elected Bailly mayor, and issued its *procès-verbaux* in the summer of 1790. This serial, published in three volumes by Baudouin, is entitled *Procès-verbal des séances et délibérations de l'Assemblée générale des électeurs de Paris, réunis à l'Hôtel de Ville, le 14 juillet 1789, réligé depuis le 26 avril jusqu'au 21 mai 1789 par M. Bailly . . . et, depuis le 22 mai jusqu'au 30 juillet 1789 par M. Duveyrier*. The set also contains minutes of the meetings of the electors from 30 December 1789 to 8 April 1790, the Paris cahier on constitutional reform, messages of congratulations

from municipal assemblies all over France, and a valuable list of the electors of Paris who met on the 14th of July. These latter items, which together make up the third volume, were probably added by Baudouin to increase the attractiveness of his wares.

The emigration problem was the subject of another official collection. Beginning in 1794, the Ministry of Finance, through its Commission of National Revenue, issued a *Liste générale des individus comdamnés par Jugemens, ou mis hors de la Loi par Décrets, et dont les Biens ont été déclarés confisqués au profit de la République . . .* (386, 386a-c, 387–400), published by the *Imprimerie des domaines nationaux*. From time to time the list was re-issued and supplemented as new names were added or subtracted, and as returned émigrés obtained the restoration of their properties. Our holdings include fifteen volumes.

The largest group of serials in the Maclure Collection is the relatively homogeneous mass of legislative minutes, journals, decrees, and bulletins. The *procès-verbaux* of the sessions of the various assemblies is the basic type of this group of official publications. These are the minutes of the meetings of assemblies, and include the texts of decrees adopted or amended. The *Procès-verbal de l'Assemblée Nationale* (134–157) covers the period from June 12, 1789 to September 30, 1791, the last session of the National Constituent Assembly. Each session is numbered in sequence, from 1 to 782. The twenty-four volumes of the series were printed by Baudouin, on a contract from the Constituent Assembly. We have two complete sets of this serial. The *Procès-verbal de l'Assemblée Nationale* (195–210) is also the title of the Legislative Assembly's publication in this class. Since he was not a delegate to the Legislative Assembly, Baudouin did not receive the contract to print this, and it was done by the *IN*. It covers the period of the Legislative Assembly, from October 1, 1791 to September 21, 1792 in sixteen volumes. There is no numbering system for the individual sessions. The *Procès-verbal de la Convention Nationale* (275–337) continues the two publications just noted. We have the complete set for the Convention in 72 volumes (several of the volumes are bound together), from September 20, 1792 to October 25, 1795, again from the printshop of the *IN*.

The *procès-verbal* of the Convention shows the deterioration of printing and paper that was the unhappy hallmark of the Con-

vention period. This type of serial was continued by the Directory in the dual form demanded by its bicameral legislative system. The *Corps Législatif: Procès-verbal des séances du conseil des cinq cents* (401–451) was published by the *IN* in 51 volumes. It covers the period from October 25, 1795 to December 23, 1799, when Napoleon dissolved the council. Its companion publication, the *Corps Législatif: Procès-verbal des séances du conseil des anciens* (452–499), also printed by the *IN*, covers the same period in 48 volumes. The last regime of the revolutionary period is the Consulate. Like the constitution of the Directory period, Napoleon's constitution of 1800 provided for two legislative assemblies. The *procès-verbaux* of their sessions are also present among our Maclure holdings. The *Procès verbal des séances du Tribunat* (590–609), printed by the *IN* in twenty-one volumes, covers the years December 28, 1799 to November 23, 1801. The *Procès-verbal des séances du Corps Législatif* (610–628), the minutes of the lower house, covers the period from December 31, 1799 to April 3, 1804 in 19 volumes. This collection also came from the presses of the *IN*. These last two collections, which give us coverage of the early Consulate, are the only *procès-verbaux* in our holdings to be provided with their own indices (629–632).

A second major type of official publication covering the entire period from 1789 to 1800 for legislative activities was the *Journal des Débats et Décrets*. Like the *procès-verbal*, the journal proceeded from session to session, describing events, speeches, decrees, passed and rejected, and the reports presented by individuals and committees. Used together, the *procès-verbal* and the *Journal des débats* complement each other with some necessary details present in each. For the National Constituent Assembly, Baudouin held the contract for the publication of the *Journal des débats* (158–179). He issued twenty-five volumes for the period August 1789 to September 30, 1791; the issues were numbered from 1 to 862. The Maclure Collection has two partial sets of this serial, which can be combined to produce a complete set. The *Journal* (220–232) continued in this same form during the period of the Legislative Assembly, and was carried on by the *IN* during the National Convention (338–374). The *Journal des débats et décrets: Corps Législatif* was the continuation of the serial for the Directory. Again printed by Baudouin, its fifty-one volumes included the

entire Directory period, from October, 1795 to October, 1799 as well as part of the Consulate, November 11, 1799 to January 21, 1800 (505–555). Thus the Library's Maclure holdings carry this important publication in an unbroken progression from August 1789 to 1801. Unfortunately, no indices or tables of contents are present for these journals.

Decree collections form the third major category of official serial publications. The decrees of the National Constituent Assembly, printed by the ubiquitous Baudouin, were published as the *Collection générale des décrets rendus par l'Assemblée Nationale* (180–193). Each of the thirteen individual volumes has an index; volume fourteen is a general index for the years 1789–1790. The collection covers the period from May 6, 1789 to July 31, 1791. A further *Collection générale des décrets* (233–240) for the period September 1791–August 1792 provided publicity for the work of the Legislative Assembly under the first constitution. The National Convention also published collections of decrees and orders in council. The largest and most complete of these publications in the Maclure Collection is the *Collection générale des décrets rendus par la Convention Nationale* (245–274). Complete for the period January 1, 1793 to October 25, 1795, this thirty volume set was published monthly under government contract by Baudouin, who had now acquired the title of "Imprimeur de la Convention Nationale." In the Baudouin tradition, the paper and printing was of good quality for this period of terror and war. Each volume had an index and a chronological table of decrees. Another, smaller collection of decrees printed by the IN, *Arrêtés, Déclarations, et décrets de la Convention Nationale* (241–244), is nearly complete for the period from September 20, 1792 to May 31, 1793. This fills the gap at the beginning of Baudouin's *Collection générale* for the year 1792. The decrees were numbered from 1 to 242; numbers 43, 74, 227, and 240 are missing. The deterioration of paper and print-casting in the government's workshop is very apparent in these volumes. The *Arrêtés de Comités de la Convention Nationale* (383–385) completes our holdings of National Convention executive and legislative decrees. Designed to guide responsible local officials, our set covers the post-terror period, from August 7, 1794 to August 19, 1795. 101 numbers of

this serial were issued in some 13 months. For the Directory in this class, we hold the serial *Corps Législatif: Résolutions* (556–583). Containing the resolutions of both councils, it gives the measures adopted and rejected by the legislature. These resolutions led to laws and decrees in many cases, and for that reason are valuable in the absence of a decree collection. The unsuccessful resolutions help to complete the picture of legislative experimentation. Published in four series by the *IN*, the twenty-eight volumes of the serial cover the period from November 3, 1795 to November 9, 1799. Only about two weeks of the Directory are not included. The set is complete, but does not have an index or table of contents.

The fourth major category of official serials in the Maclure Collection is the government bulletin, published to inform the people of the successes and activities of the regime. This extremely vital function under the Convention became progressively more perfunctory. The Napoleonic bulletin had abandoned propaganda for popular consumption in favor of straightforward information. Our first broadside of this type is the *Bulletin de la Convention Nationale* (378–382). These five volumes cover the period December 23, 1794 to October 25, 1795, slightly less than a year. Badly printed by the *IN*, it is innocent of index and table of contents. Our set lacks the numbers for the dates 5 January, 13 March, 8 April, and June 9, 1795. Toward the end of its shaky existence, the Directory government issued the *Bulletin Décadaire* (584–585). It was printed every ten days by the *Imprimerie de la République*, from September 22, 1798 to November 12, 1799. Again, it had no index or table of contents and, like its predecessor, included propaganda as well as news. Finally, for the Consulate, there are the *Feuilletons* of the Corps Législatif and Tribunat (639). We hold this series for the period from January 1, 1800 to November 7, 1800. The individual sheets were numbered from 1 to 70, and were printed by the *IN*. The large early numbers had vanished by the middle of 1801; the last twenty issues were only single sheets. The importance of this type of public propaganda was diminishing, as the power and confidence of Bonaparte increased.

The volumes containing these serial publications have been put into roughly chronological order and grouped together as the first sections of the Maclure Collection. In general, with the exceptions noted, the volumes are marked clearly with simplified titles. The spines of the volumes are also marked with the numbers given in parentheses after each title in this article.

NOTES

1. For a general introduction to the Maclure Collection, see: J. H. Jensen, "Seven volumes from the Maclure Collection: a catalogue," *Library Chronicle*, XXVI (1960), 83-102.
2. Monod assigns this series to Bachaumont and indicates that thirty-six volumes were published between 1767 and 1789, in London (G. Monod, *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France . . . depuis ses origines jusqu'en 1789* (Paris, 1888), p. 363. See Hoefer, *Nouvelle biographie générale* (Paris, 1859), IV, 55, article on Louis Bachaumont (d. 1771). The serial was continued after 1771 by Pidansat de Mairebert.
3. A. Martin & G. Walter, *Catalogue de l'histoire de la Révolution française* (Paris, 1943), V, 507.
4. See article "Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac" in M. Prevost and R. D'Amat, *Dictionnaire de biographie française* (Paris, 1951), V, columns 443-445.
5. See article "Claude-François Beaulieu" in Prevost & D'Amat, V, columns 1114-1115.
6. See article "Antoine-Joseph Gorsas" in A. Robert, E. Bourlonton, and G. Cougny, *Dictionnaire des Parlementaires français* (Paris, 1891) III, 208-209.
7. A summary of major topics in issues of this serial may be found in Martin & Walter, V, 540-556.
8. His *Histoire générale et impartiale des erreurs, des fautes et des crimes commis pendant la Révolution Française . . .* (Paris, 1797) is included in our holdings (1230-1235).
9. See article "Balestrier de Canilhac" in Prevost & D'Amat, IV, columns 1428-1429.
10. Hocfer, XV, 434.
11. Robert, Bourlonton, and Cougny, III, 21-23; a summary of the contents of this serial may be found in Martin & Walter, V, 368-371.

A Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the University of Pennsylvania to 1800

NORMAN P. ZACOUR

SUPPLEMENT I*

Dutch 1

PSALTERIUM cum canticis, beginning with a table of the seven penitential psalms (ff.1v-2r), followed by the calendar, with two stanzas of verses (4 lines each) at the end of each month (ff.3r-14v), *inc.* (verse at end of January): Snijt vleys voer onsen coninck ian; *expl.* (December): Leest wel wildy ewich vrolick wesen; table of psalms 21, 43, 45, 49, 53, 59, 62, 66, 69, 71, 78, 81, 82, 93, 108 (ff.15r-16v), *inc.*: Om te vinden die xv psalmen die men leset voer alle gheloinghe sielen; text of psalms, translated from the vulgate, with initial Latin words, and marginal notes showing variations from Hebrew (ff.17r-127v), *inc.*: Davids eersten psalm. Beatus vir. Alich is die man die niet gegaen en is in den raet der ongodliker; canticles, litanies and collects (ff.127v-139r), *inc.*: Dat Canticum van Ezechias den coninc van iuda doen hy sieck lach vander pestilentien, *expl.*: god ewelick sonder eynde. Amen (ff.127v-139r). *Netherlands, 15th cent.*

Vellum. 143 ff. (unnumb. f. between ff. 101 and 102). 11.5 x 16 cm. Red and blue capitals and rubrics. Vellum.

Dutch 2

FRANEKER, Academy. Resolutions of the governing body, relating to appointments of professors and other official matters, 1683–1709. *Franeker, 1683–1709.*

Paper. 81 ff. 32 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Dutch 3

RIJNLAND, Heemraad. Privilegiën der Heemraad van Rijnland, 1255–1658. *Netherlands, early 18th cent.*

Paper. 3 blank, 110, 4 blank ff. 26 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. calf with gilt arms of Rijnland.

Dutch 4

LANTRECHT van Zallant, van Twenthe, van Vullenhoe, van Drenthe, mit anderen privilegen des landes van Oberijssell. *Netherlands, ca. 1546* (date of the last item, "Reformatie van soven articulen in den lantrechte," f.90r).

* Continued from v. XXVIII, no. 2, pp. 115–125

Vellum. 93 ff. (preceded and followed by single blank f.) 22 x 15 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Detailed contents, with bibliogr. references, by the archivist of Drenthe, dated 1895, laid in.

Eng. 18

MARY ISHERWOOD. A general atlas being a collection of maps of the world and quarters with a geographical clock and mariners compass. *England, ca. 1770.*

Paper. 34 ff. (last blank) and 30 ff. (maps). 34 x 27 cm. 24 colored maps. Contemp. boards.

Eng. 19

[JAMES TURNER]. Report of the Privy Council respecting Sir James Turner together with his petition to the King, his letters to the Duke of Lauderdale and his narrative of the rebellion. Copied from the originals in the library of Dawson Turner, Esq., 1664–1680. *England or Scotland, 1830.*

Paper. xx, 1 blank, 72 ff. 32 x 20 cm. H/vellum.—Letter, dated 1874, by Curt Deedes indicates that this vol. is supposed to come from the library of F. Madden; presented to William Stubbs; American Congregational Assoc.

Eng. 20

THE DIVINE POLITICKS, or a modell of Gods kingdome shewing out of the Holy Scripture how God doth order man into His eternall estate. Autograph[?] ms., with corrections. *England, 17th cent.*

Paper. 338 ff. (first signature misbound). 19 x 15 cm. Contemp. calf.—Prov.: William Humphri [Humphry?].

Eng. 21

ROBERT WILLIAMS. Notes concerning trade, collected by Robert Williams. (Deals with money, measures, weights, various commodities, beginning with London, 1632, and continuing with a variety of places, incl. Tunis, Madrid, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, Moscow, Hamburg, Antwerp; at the end more information on trade in Leghorn, and list of books to be kept by a merchant.) *Leghorn, 1632–54.*

Paper. 1 f., 90 pp. 20.5 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, with initials R. W. on front cover.—According to entry on f.1r Robert Williams died in Turkey on Feb. 21, 1660 (61); Colwell Library.

Eng. 22

H.M.S. SEA HORSE. Log book of the armed British vessel under the command of Captain Charles Cathcart Grant (succeeding a Capt. Smith, about Jan. 11–14, 1761) travelling from Plymouth to the Cape

of Good Hope and back to the Scilly Islands. *Various places (on board ship), 8 January 1761–3 April 1762.*

Paper. 86 ff. 19.5 x 16 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Charles Mason (blank f. following f.86).—A copy of the same log book is in the British Record Office (ADM.51/882). Ms.Eng.22 is presumably Captain Grant's personal copy, acc. to information supplied by the Secretary of the Publ.Rec.Office.

Eng. 23

N. SANDERSON. A treatise of fluxions. *Cambridge?, ca. 1725.*

Paper. 2 ff., 128 pp.—8 folded tables, announcement of his mathematics lectures bound in at end. 18.5 x 12 cm. Cloth.—Prov.: E. Otis Kendall.

Eng. 24

PETRUS DE ABANO. Heptameron, or a work of seven days, being the elements of practical magick. . . . With an appendix of twenty-seven forms of fortifications, serving for all times, only with an alteration of the horary angel and his seal, by Isaac Jevon, Philomath. 1724/5. *England, ca. 1725.*

Paper. 74 pp. 32.5 x 21 cm. Illus. Cloth.

Eng. 25

LETTERS HISTORICAL AND GALLANT from two ladies of quality to each other, one of whom was in Paris and the other in the country. By Madam de C***. Containing curious and diverting accounts of the manners, customs and curiosities of several parts of France. . . . Done from the French. . . . *England, 1740–41.*

Paper. 6 vols. in 1 (430 pp.) 32.5 x 20.5 cm. Cloth.—Prov.: James Hingston.

Eng. 26

RÉNÉ DE CERIZIERS. Jonathan, or, The true friend, written originally in French, done into English by . . . [Sir William Lower; this reading is pencilled on title-page and verso of prel. f. The name blocked out is practically unreadable, but seems not to be that of Lower]. Autograph?, with numerous corrections in a contemp. hand. *England, ca. 1660* [cf. date on title page].

Paper. 2 ff., 163 pp., 3 ff. 20.5 x 15.5 cm. H/cloth.

Flemish 2

[ANTWERP]. Memorie op de Costumen van Antwerpen . . . 1608. *Antwerp, early 17th cent.*

Paper. 5 blank ff., 598 pp. (text), 1 blank f., 2 ff. (index in a 19th-cent. hand), 5 blank ff. 31.5 x 21.5 cm. Contemp. blind-stamped calf.—Prov.: M. N. Nanteuil; A. Renson.

Flemish 3

[FRANÇOIS VLAEMYNCK]. Detailed inventory of landed property situated in Eastern Flanders; the properties are numbered by sections, "folio" i-xxxv (xxix in two parts, ii has been removed); *inc.*: Dit naervolghende es den Landtsprocht [?] . . . van Fransoys Vlaemijnck. . . . *Flanders, 1559.*

Paper. 231 ff. (ff. 1, 14-16, 18, 25-6, 28, 32-5, 38, 40-5, 49-51, 55-61, 67-8, 73-5, 82-3, 87, 91, 95, 97-9, 102, 108, 116-20, 123-6, 128-30, 132-3, 135-6, 138-40, 144-46, 150-1, 153-61, 164-5, 167-8, 170, 172-7, 179-81, 183-87, 190-231 blank; ff. 154-7, blank, removed). 21.5 x 15.5 cm. Few notarial signets. Contemp. blind-stamped calf.—Prov.: Bibliothèque du Château de Villetard; Bibl. d'H.de Backer (sales cat., no. 3112).

Fr. 55

[GRAF LUDWIG and PHILIPP COBENZL]. Dossier of 105 letters and documents, 1786-1806, mostly addressed to Ludwig von Cobenzl (for 20 years Austrian ambassador to Russia) and Philipp von Cobenzl (one-time vice chancellor of Austria). Most items have bearing on political and diplomatic matters, especially relations between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France. The letters were written by F. J. J. N. von Dietrichstein, Johann von Thugut, Ferdinand von Trauttmansdorf, K. T. A. M. von Dalberg, Mme. Bernier de Villers, Baron Giusti, K. R. von Buol-Schauenstein, Prince N. V. Repnin, Baron Limon-Hallewin, Count Panin, Peter von Herbert, W. W. Grenville, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke Josef of Hungary, Prince Karl Auersperg, Prince Ferdinand of Wuerttemberg, J. P. K. J. von Stadion, Karl von Finkenstein, Andreas Razumovski, Ludwig von Lebzelttern, and a few others. *Various places, 1786-1806.*

Paper. 213 ff. (a few blank). Various sizes. Boxed.

Fr. 56

JOHN THAYER. *Rélation de la conversion de Mr. Jean Thayer, ministre protestant de Boston . . . , converti à la religion catholique à Rome le 23 mai 1783. Écrite par lui-même avec une lettre à son frère, en réponse à quelques objections sur le parti qu'il a pris . . . , 66 pp.—With RÉFLEXIONS sur la souveraineté, le serment de liberté, d'égalité et la constitution civile du clergé, 175 pp. England?, ca. 1800 (cf. note on prel. f.2r: "du Diocese de Coutances, Reading").*

Paper. 2 ff., 66 pp., 1 blank f., 96 pp., 4 ff. (last blank), pp. 97-175. 16 x 10 cm. Contemp. boards.—Prov.: G. V. Digard (f.2v).—For J. Thayer, see J. Sabin, *Bibl. Amer.*, (New York, 1934), XXV, 98, etc.—Bound with several printed pamphlets: RECIT des traitements, (London, 1797); TABLEAU des

horreurs de la Révolution française, (n.p.d.); DE LA HARPE, *Lettres . . . en faveur de la religion*, (London, 1797).

Fr. 57

[OPERA COMIQUES]. 1. LA BEQUILLE du bon homme Barnabas, pp.1–32.—2. LE MAGAZIN des modernes, pp.33–65.—3. VAUDEVILLE pantomime, pp.65–72.—4. L'INFIDÉLITÉ PUNIE, pp.73–97.—5. VAUDEVILLE, pp.97–8. *France, 18th cent.*

Paper. 98 pp. 30 x 19 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Fr. 58

BALTHASARD FRANÇOIS DE MERLES, Marquis de BEAUCHAMP. *Des mathématiques.—Astronomie (Des cercles du premier mobile ou seconds cercles; Des divers point[s] du ciel; Des cieux et du nombre d'iceux; Du mouvement des cieux; De la figure du monde; De la solidité des cieux; Des divers systèmes du monde)*. Autograph ms. with corrections. *France, second half 17th cent.*

Paper. 10 ff. 28 x 19.5 cm. Astronomical figures. In folder.

Fr. 59

[GENOA, 1684]. *Lettre de réponse sur les hostilitéz que les François ont fait contre Gennes, escrite de la dite ville par Mons. N. à Mons. N. à Turin. Genoa, 2 June, 1684.*

Paper. 26 ff., last blank. 24 x 17.5 cm. In folder.

Fr. 61

PHILLIPE EMMANUEL DE COULANGES. *Relation de mon voyage d'Allemagne et d'Italie es années mille six cent cinquante sept et cinquante huit*, 409 pp.—*With IDEM. Conclaves d'Alexandre VIII et d'Innocent XII es années 1689 et 1691*, 218 pp.—*BIOGRAPHIE de P. E. de Coulanges*, pp.219–229. *France, ca. 1746.*

Paper. 409 pp., 2 blank ff., title, 229 pp., 9 blank ff. 31 x 20 cm. Contemp. calf with the arms of A. Le Fevre d'Ormesson on front and back cover and initials DO on spine.—Copied for André François d'Ormesson from the autograph ms. (f.227).—The memoirs of Coulanges as published by Monmerque in 1820 contain a very incomplete text.

Fr. 62

NOAILLES FAMILY. *Correspondance de Noailles (incl. les Gontaut, Biron, Pibrac, etc.)*, 1539–1634. (Copied by and for Theodore de Gontaut-Biron from originals, largely in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris.) *Paris, third quarter 19th cent.*

Paper. 2 vols. 27.5 x 20.5 cm. H/morocco. Bookplate of Theodore de Gontaut-Biron.—Genealogy of the family Noailles, 1386–1700, at beginning of vol. 1.

Fr. 63

CHANSONS HISTORIQUES et gaillardes. (Political satirical songs of the 17th and early 18th century, incl. songs by Blot, Benserade, Boussy-Rabutin, Coulanges, etc. With musical notations on ff.1r, 9v, 11v, 13r, 15r, 27r, 31r, 38v, 61r.—Added at end: Inees de Castro, tragédie du S. de La Motte Houdart, ff.170–180.) *France, ca. 1723–30*, with annotations and corrections in a contemp. hand.

Paper. 182 ff., (f.181 loose, f.182 blank). 36.5 x 23 cm. Drawing of whale on f.160. Contemp. calf, with arms of Bonnier de la Mosson on front cover and name on back cover.—Ex libris Viollet Le Duc.

Fr. 64

[PASCAL FAMILY]. 1. (Cover-title:) JOURNAL d'annotation, (caption-title:) GENEALOGIE de la maison Pascal divisée en trois branches, comme il sera détaillé y après [Pascal de la Rochette; Pascal de Longpra; Pascal de l'Ertegne]. The genealogy of the Pascal de Longpra incl. an original document concerning Jean Pascal, dated 1555. The genealogy of the branch of La Rochette extends to 1776.—2. Various documents, accounts, letters, etc., mainly of family members residing at St. Geoire (near Grenoble), mostly of the second half 18th cent. *St. Geoire (etc.), 1555–1796*.

Paper. 1: 12 ff. (ff.3–4 blank); 34.5 x 23 cm.—2: 15 items, of various length and size. 1: Contemp. boards.—The entire dossier in folder.

Fr. 65
(Provençal)

BORDEAUX, Confrerie de Sainte-Euladie et de Saint-Gênes. Fragment of the statutes and membership lists, as follows: Aqueste presente confrairia fut instituté et levadé l'an de grace 1321, with renewal, dated 1530 (f.1r).—List of members, with addition up to the year 1581, but lacking end of letter A, all of B–F, beginning of G, end of I, L, end of M, N–O and end of P (f.1v and 6 ff.)—Au nom deu pay et du filh et deu saint esperit . . . asso son lous stablimens . . . per lous confraires et confrairresses de las confrairies establidas en la gleise Sainct Euladie de Bourdeu 1321 (4 ff., end missing). *Bordeaux, ca. 1530*.

Vellum. 11 ff. 34.5 x 26.5 cm. Historiated initial A (f.1v) and other decorated initials. In folder.

Fr. 66

JEAN MAROT. La vray-disant, advocate des dames. (This ms. is incomplete, lacking one or more ff. at the beginning. The text begins on

f.2r with line 15 of the "Envoy," i.e. with "La concubine adultere excusa." The work is dedicated to Anne de Bretagne, queen of France.) *France, ca. 1506.*

Vellum. 10 ff. (first blank). It is likely that the missing part at the beginning contained an illum. dedication or a miniature, and possibly the prel. "rondeaux" printed in Clement Marot, *Oeuvres*, (The Hague, 1731), V, 283-96. 21 x 13.5 cm. Capitals and line endings illum. Modern vellum.—Prov.: "Ce livre est à moy/ Jane Gaillarde."—Prel. collation indicates variant readings of some consequence from the text publ. in 1731. On the text tradition and the few extant mss. see the preface by Lenglet Dufresnoy in the *Oeuvres (op. cit.)*, V, 278-82; L. Theureau, . . . *Jean Marot*, (Caen, 1873), 92-103 and 185; A. Ehrlich, *Jean Marots Leben u. Werke*, (Leipzig, 1902), 18-24 and 97.—The ms. has suffered from damp, but is legible throughout with the help of an ultraviolet lamp. It must have been, at one time, a ms. "de luxe," destined for a person of distinction.

Fr. 67

[FRIEDRICH AUGUST I, Elector of Saxony (August II, King of Poland), surnamed August der Starke]. Le portrait de la cour de Pologne. (The text of this ms. of which supposedly "il n'y a que cet exemplaire au monde," is identical with ms.fr.37, Le portrait de la cour de Saxe).—*With* BREVE RAGGUAGLIO delle [24] famiglie più antiche e più nobili romane. *Saxony?*, 18th cent.

Paper. 244, 138 pp., 1 f. 19 x 15 and 19 x 13.5 cm. Contemp. h/calf.

Fr. 68

DESCRIPTION HISTORIQUE de toutes les cérémonies qui se font à Rome depuis la mort du pape jusqu'à la fin du repas que son successeur donne à tous les cardinaux pour son heureux avènement au pontificat. *France, ca. 1730.*

Paper. 84 ff. (last 2 blank). 23 x 17.5 cm. Contemp. boards.

Fr. 69

ABREGÉ CRONOLOGIQUE de l'histoire de la maison royale de Savoie [de Berold, premier comte de Savoie, à Victor Amédée III, roi de Sardaigne, Cypre, Jerusalem, duc de Savoie]. With corrections and cancellations in a contemp. hand. *Savoy, ca. 1773.*

Paper. Title, 2 blank, 103 ff. 19 x 12 cm. Paper.

Fr. 70

CAHIER DE CHANSONS, romances, ariettes, et autres mis en ordre par D. B. . . . pour Mademoiselle de la Barre (Brin de Jonc) l'an 1783. *France, 1783.*

Paper. 212 pp. (pp.203-5 blank, pp.206-12 "Table"). 20 x 14.5 cm. Contemp. calf.—Bookplate on title removed.

Fr. 71

MEMOIRE sur la province de Bretagne. *France, ca. 1697.*

Paper. 126, 4 blank ff. 25 x 18.5 cm. H/morocco.—Ms. copy of a treatise compiled by Pommereu, intendant of Brittany at the request of the Duke de Beauvilliers, governor of the Duke of Burgundy, to be used in instructing his royal pupil, acc. to information supplied by dealer, without bibliogr. ref.

Fr. 72

JEAN BAYARD. Disposition of extensive property to institutions, etc., recorded before Claude de Gaudet in "St. Geoyre" (i.e. St. Geoire, cf. ms. Fr. 64), signed and witnessed at beginning, Feb. 27, 1586, and again at end, 3 [?] May 1592, the main part dated 1586. *St. Geoyre, 1586-92.*

Paper. 30 ff. (ff.29-30 blank; old foliation 241-270). 29.5 x 19 cm. Boards.

Fr. 73

PARLEMENT DE PARIS. Arrêt du Parlement de Paris relatif aux dettes [1,500,000 livres] de feu Marie Charlotte de Meusnier, femme de Guillaume Bernard de Rezay, conseiller au Parlement de Paris, represented by Louis de Moret, seigneur de Bournonville. *Paris, 1752.*

Vellum. 68 ff. 26.5 x 19.5 cm. Cloth.—G. D. Paris/ Greff./ 20.sols.; I.A.B. and one undeciphered symbol stamped on many pages.

Fr. 74

JEAN-BAPTISTE LINGAUD. Papers from, or related to, the "secrétaire-greffier de l'hotel-de-ville" of Limoges, May 1, 1777—Jan. 1, 1813 (incl. family papers, correspondence of Cérésier, Léonard-Honoré Gay-Vernon, etc.), illustrating especially the period of the French Revolution in the Department of Limousin. *Limoges and various other places, 1777-1813.*

Paper. 471 pieces of mss. (1212 pp. of text). Various sizes. 4 boxes. Detailed descr. of contents filed with collection (9 ff.mimeogr.)

Fr. 78

NICOLAS MALEBRANCHE (apocryphal). *Traité de l'infini créé. France, 18th cent.*

Paper. 86 ff. (last blank). 21 x 16 cm. Contemp. h/leather.—Prov.: Jules [?] Thierry.

Fr. 79

DE LA PHILOSOPHIE et des philosophes. *France, 18th cent.*

Paper. 245 ff. 24.5 x 18.5 cm. Figures in text. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Frederick North, Earl of Guilford.

Fr. 80
(Provençal)

[ARLES]. Lo registre del peage d'Arle. (Register of tolls of the city of Arles, incl. list of "li segnors de la partidate," among them the archbishop, Rainant Portellet de Senas, Raymon de Villa Nova, Imbert Dardier, etc.) *Arles, first half 15th cent.*

Vellum. 17 ff. 26 x 18.5 cm. Contemp. blind-stamped vellum.—Letters "EE" on front cover.

Fr. 81

ORAISONS [et confessions] extraict[s] de plusieurs livres bien devote[s], incl. prayers for all occasions, e.g. "pour les malades," "quand on veult voyager," an "oraison pour la paix de l'eglise" (ff.56r-60v), paraphrases of several psalms (e.g. ff.68v-75r) and 3 prayers in German (ff.93-95). *Belgium, middle 16th cent.*

Paper. 128 ff. (text beginning on f.9; ff.92-128 blank). 15.5 x 10.5 cm. Contemp. blind-stamped calf.—Prov. [entries]: Espoir comferte, Antoine de Harnin; N'espoir ne craincte, Max. de Borsele, 1571 (f.3r); Ac lede synd croijs, contre fortune. . . . Ariere de Fosses, 1571 (f.5r); Souffrir pour parvenir, Richard de Merode, 1573 (f.6r).

Fr. 82

VAL SECRET, Abbaye de Nôtre Dame (Aisne). Terrier, or survey of property in the area of "Saussoy" (near Château-Thierry) by size, rent and name of tenant, for its owner, abbot Jehan d'Anizy. *Val Secret, 1324.*

Vellum. Originally presumably in the form of a roll, measuring ca. 107 x 25 cm., now in two pieces, used on recto and verso. In folder.

Fr. 83

ORDRE DE LA NEF (also called ORDRE DU NAVIRE, or ORDRE DES ARGONAUTES DE ST. NICOLAS). Statutes of the order, created by Charles III, King of Jerusalem, Sicily and Naples, Duke of Durazzo; prologue (f.1r) *inc.*: Cy com[m]ence le prologu [!] de l'ordre de la nef. Le pere et le fils et le saint esperit . . . ; text (f.2r) *inc.*: Cy com[m]encent les chapitres de l'ordre. . . . *Naples, 1 December 1381.*

Vellum. 21 ff. (of 24; 3 ff. at end, probably blank <since 21v is also blank> removed). 32.5 x 23 cm. Illum. initial "L" (ship held by angels, ca. 7 x 8 cm.) and coat of arms of Charles III. 18th-cent. vellum.—Prov.: Copy prepared for Charles III(?); Matteo Luigi Conanici (1726-1805); Walter Sneyd (purchased in 1835).

Fr. 84

LOUIS XI, King of France. Letter to the king's cousin Antoine, Sire de Craon, commander of the army in Germany, concerning the campaign

against Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Burgundy. Signed “par le Roy, Orsome,” “donne a Herlande le XI^e jour de juillet l’an de grace mil CCCC soixante quinze.” *Herland, 1475.*

Vellum. 1 f. Ca. 25.5 x 15.5 cm. Mounted on vellum strip, in folder. Signature (of Louis XI?) removed.

Fr. 85

[DE LORNAY]. Account of payments “tant pour luy [le capitaine de Lornay] que aux gens estans soubz sa charge,” June–October, 1490. De Lornay was in charge of “chevaucheurs de la . . . campaignie d’Alemans et Picartz soubz le dict [de Lornay] et Jehannot des Près,” supposedly in the pay of Anne de Bretagne. *France?, 1490.*

Vellum. 1 f. (text on both sides, f.viii of an account book). 37.5 x 22.5 cm. (inner margin trimmed with loss of text). In folder.

Fr. 86

ST. JEAN de Jerusalem (ordre). Anciens et nouveaux statuts . . . traduits [de l’Italien] sur l’édition de Borgeforte [i.e. Borgo Novo] de 1676. De l’ordonnance du Chapitre du Grand Prieuré de France, (213 pp.)—*With* IDEM. Ordonnances du Chapitre general tenu l’an 1631, par . . . frère Antoine de Paule, (134 pp.)—Followed by “Table” for the statutes (14 pp.) and the ordonnances, (2 pp.) *France, ca. 1700.*

Paper. Title, 213 pp., 1 blank f., 134, 14, 2 pp. 30 x 20 cm. Contemp. calf.—One f., presumably naming former owner, and bookplate removed.

Fr. 87
(Provençal)

[JOHAM (JEAN) DE VERNAILS]. Ensegon se las recognoyssensas et fieux novels appartenens al noble Joham de Vernails, seigneur de Peyrat et coseigneur de Pompignan an los locs de Pompignan et de Gresolas, preses e resobus p[er] me Peyre Racier capella e notary del loc de Canals . . . MCCCCLXVII (1467–1472), followed by additions concerning Pompignan, Grisoles, etc., to 1567, ff.44v-46r in a later hand. *Tarn et Garonne, 1467–1567.*

Paper. 2, 89 ff. (ff.10, 13, 17, 22, 35–43, 49, 52, 54, 59–66, 75, 79 blank), 2 ff. 30 x 22 cm. Notarial signets. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Comte Chappaz de la Prat.

Fr. 88

[CARNATIC REGION, India]. Moeurs et coutumes des gentils à la Côte Cozomandel. *France?, 18th cent.*

Paper. 54 ff. (last blank). 34 x 24 cm. Boards.

Fr. 89

DOUTES et questions sue le traité de Versailles du premier may 1756 entre le roi [de France] et l'imperatrice [de l'Allemagne], reine de Hongrie. Ce manuscrit a été présenté dans les premiers jours do mois d'août 1756 et par consequence avant l'entrée du roi de Prusse en Saxe et en Bohême. (The anonymous author argues that the treaty is detrimental to the interests of France.) *France, ca. 1756–1757.*

Paper. 34 ff. (last blank). 33 x 22 cm. Boards.

Fr. 90

JEAN BAPTISTE COLBERT CORRESPONDENCE. 34 autograph letters and 42 letters with Colbert's signature, addressed to the president of police of Paris De la Reynie, 1665, 1667, 1672, 1675, 1677, and 1678. The letters deal with a variety of subjects, e.g. trade regulations (incl. censorship), licensing, taxes, imprisonment. *Paris, etc., 1655–1678.*

Paper. Various sizes. In folder.

Fr. 91

MATTHIEU D'ESCOUCHY. Chroniques de Charles VII (ff.1-170), followed by "Les epitaphes touchant le regne . . . du Roy Charles de France, 7^e de ce nom," (ca. 700 lines of verse). *France, second half 16th cent.*

Paper. 177 ff. 34 x 21.5 cm. Calf. Comparison with printed edition indicates considerable variants; the "epitaphes" were not included in the printed edition (ed.: DuFresne de Beaucourt, *Soc. de l'histoire de France*, 1863–64).

Ger. 45

[COLOGNE, Archdiocese]. 1. REFORMATIO JURISDICTIONIS ecclesiasticae archiepiscopalis curiae coloniensis jussu et autoritate reverendissimi et serenissimi Principis ac Domini D. Ernesti . . . archiepiscopi. . . . Monasterii Westphaliae excudebat Lambertus Raesfelt anno M.D. XCIII [in Latin, copied July 1695 by E. A. Call <?>, cf.p.91], 4 prel. ff., 92 pp.—2. POLLICEY UNDT LANDTS-ORDTNUNG . . . Getruckt zu Münster in Westpfahlen bey Lambertem Raessfeldt anno M.D. XCVI [ms. copy, undated], 52 pp.—3. RECHTS ORDNUNG dess Maximiliani Henrici, 31 ff.—4. ORDTNUNG des Brüchtenverhör[s] unser Ferdinand von Gottes Gnaden, 5 ff. *Westphalia, 1695–ca. 1700.*

Paper. 112 ff. 29.5 x 18.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—The second item contains "Constitution oder Mandat wieder [!] die Wiederteuffer," pp. 43–47.

Ger. 46

[BAVARIA]. 1. BESCHREIBUNG des Lanndtags welcher von . . .
Wilhelmen Pfaltzgraven bei Rhein, Herzogen in Oberrn unnd Niderrn
Bairn auf den 22. Tag Novembris geen Münnchen ausgeschriben . . .
anno 1583, 142 ff.—2. GRAVAMINA oder Beschwerung Articl wie
dieselben . . . Herzog Wilhelm . . . durch irer etc. gemein Lannd-
stend von Prelaten, Graven, Herrn Ritterschaft und Adl auch Stett und
Märkt . . . übergeben sein . . . 1583, 31 ff.—3. DESS STANDS
DER RITTERSCHAFT und Adls Beschwer Articl, wie dieselben . . .
Herrn Wilhelmen . . . underthenig fürgebracht . . . 1583, 98 ff.—
4. DESS STANDS DER STETT und Märkt . . . Beschwerden,
154 ff. (last blank). *Bavaria, ca. 1583.*

Paper. 1 blank, 425 ff. 29.5 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. blind-stamped pigskin.—
Prov.: “Sum ex libris Eberhardi Adolphi baronis a Muggenthal in Pondorf.”

Ger. 48

[PASSAU]. Transcripts of documents dealing primarily with laws,
treatises, etc., concerned with the relations between the clergy and the
civil authorities (and population) of Passau. 1. WILHELM and
LUDWIG, Counts Palatinate and Dukes of Bavaria. Die neuen Sprüch
aufgericht 1535, ff.1r-56r.—2. ERNST, bishop of Passau (here acting as
“administrator des Stiffts Passau”). Inhalt beeder Partheien Ver-
schreibung auf Volziehung des Vertrags [1535], ff.57r-62r.—3. AL-
BRECHT, King of Germany and Duke of Austria. Sprüch . . .
ergangen . . . 1290, ff.62v-66r.—4. BERNHARD, bishop of Passau.
Brief so aufgericht . . . 1300, ff.66v-74r.—5. ERNST, bishop of
Passau. Erleutterung uber Bischof Bernharts Stattbrief . . . 1539,
ff.74v-92v.—6. ALBRECHT and LEOPOLD, Dukes of Austria.
Vidimus des Anlasbriefs und Hindergangs . . . 1367, ff.93r-96r.—
7. IDEM. Sprüch . . . ergangen . . . 1367, ff.79r-101r.—8. IDEM.
Sprüch . . . ergangen . . . 1368, ff.101v-115v. *Passau?, ca. 1600.*

Paper. 115 ff. 30 x 20 cm. Boards.

Ger. 49

VIENNA, Criminal Court, 1572–1574. Malefitzsachen veindlicher
Bekanntnusser ingefangen den 30 Maii anno 1572. (Interrogations,
testimonies, judgments and at times pardons or records of executions,
several signed by Michael Stilzl. Among the trials is that of Elias, or
Helias, Gregoritsch [or Gregoritz, Gregorwitz, also called Pribeck] and
his followers for organizing and leading a peasant revolt in Croatia,
1572–1573; the beginning of this section is entitled “Crabatischer
Paurnkrieg;” cf. ff.104-122; 151-157). *Vienna, 1572–74.*

Paper. 234 ff. (ff.1-2 missing), 7 ff. (copy of petition of Johan Lust to the emperor for promotion, undated, bound upside down, and index of trials on last f.) 30 x 19.5 cm. Contemp. vellum (rebound).—Probably the original minutes of proceedings.

Ger. 50

[COLOGNE]. 1. Von einem erschröcklichen und gewältlichen Uvlauff im Jahr 1513 im Januario, 2 ff.—2. TRANSFIX BRIEFF anno dni. 1513 auffgericht (on the disturbances of Jan. 1513), 10 ff.—3. CONCORTATEN welche zwischen Ertzbischoff Herman, Landtgraff zu Hessen, etc. und dem Thum [i.e. Dom] Capittel an einem, und der Statt Collen am anderen Theil auffgericht. Anno 1506, 9 ff.—4. STATUTA huius inclitae civitatis coloniensis (in German), 7 ff. (index), 100 ff.—5. ORDTNUNGH dere Rechts und Stat Richteren, Gerichtschreibern, Procoratoren und gerichtlichen Procesen . . . , 1 f. (index), 1 f. (title in German and Latin title “Reformatio judicialis,” dated 1530), 51, 2 ff.—6. RECHT UNND BURGERFREIHEIT, 1, 7 ff.—7. Various legal rulings, 5 ff.—8. VERBUNT BREIFF (=Brief), 11 ff.—9. EDICTUM senatus coloniensis de continuenda in haeredem possessione (in German), 6 ff. (followed on f.6v-7 by another edict). *Cologne, 16th-17th cent.*

Paper. 2, 10, 5 blank, 7, 1 blank, 100, 1, 51 + 2, 1, 7 + 5, 6 blank, 11, 1 blank, 7, 22 blank ff. 28.5 x 19.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Various names (earlier owners) in ms., e.g. H. Welckers, Hubertus Westhaus (1808).—Ms. preceded by printed statute, Cologne, 1562, and shelved under fGC55C7143L-562a. Volume used at one time as a “herbarium,” with names of plants written on many pages.

Ger. 51

HANNS SCHWARZ (or Schwartz). Miscellany. 1. List of marriages attended, 1585-1598, ff.1r-4v.—2. EXEMPELL BÜCHLEIN (or Exempplum Büchlleinn) über die Species uff der Feder [=introductory arithmetic], anno domini 1565 . . . [date of writing:] 1593, ff.5r-24r.—3. OF HERBS, TREES, etc. (with 10 lines of poetry interspersed, f.26r), ff.25r-33r.—4. Proverbs, religious poetry, moral sayings, etc., altogether 551 lines of VERSE, ff.33v-46v.—5. UEBER DEN BAUERNKRIEG zu Windsheim und Umgegend (icplt. at beginning), ff.47r-55v.—6. PRAYER “Herz mein Erlöser Jesus Christus,” f.56r-v.—7. Die WASSERSNOT in Nürnberg (1504?), 28 lines of verse, f.57r.—8. Der JÜNGSTE TAG, poem of 61 lines, by Hanns Geber (?), dated 1597, ff.57v-58v.—9. ROTTENBURGISCHE CRONICA (697-1582), ff.59r-63r, with addition on the disputation between Luther and Zwingli and the death of Zwingli, f.63v.—10. ANFANG und Ende des verderblichen Baurenkriegs wie er sich allhie zu Rottenburg . . . zugetragen . . . 1525 [-1526], ff.64r-79v (with list of fugitives).—

11. Ein LIED wie es in dem frenkischen Baurkrieg ergangen ist, ff.80r-82v.—12. URKUNDE des Diacons Albrecht Renger, Verhelichung des Han[n]s Schwarz, 1582, f.83r.—13. VERZEICHNIS der bei Hochzeit des Hans Schwarz anwesenden Gäste, durch Nicolaus Schmidt . . . Wirt zu Windsheim, ff.83v-84r, followed by 4 entries of business records (f.84r-v). *Rothenburg o.d.T., 1582–1598.*

Paper. 88 ff. (ff.86–87 blank). 21.5 x 16.5 cm. Cloth.—Prov.: August Merz, 1862.

Ger. 52

JOHANN JACOB BREITINGER. Collection of copies or extracts of texts relating to political, social, religious and miscellaneous affairs primarily of Zürich (beginning with a biography of J. J. Breitinger and a list of his published and unpublished writings) and incl. “Fürtrag betreffend den Venedischen und Frantzosischen Ambassadors” (e.g. pp.155 ff., 194 ff.), “Delineation der Reformation . . . 1622” (pp.218 ff.), “Wyderhollung dess . . . vaterländischen Projects . . . authore Joh. Jac. Brittingero” (pp.235 ff.), “Vom dryten Grad der Bluetsfründtschafft” (p.409 ff.), several sermons, etc. *Zürich, 1670.*

Paper. 690 pp. 19 x 16 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Most of the tracts in this volume are by J. J. Breitinger, acc. to the list of his writing in the early part of the ms.

Ger. 53

PRAYER BOOK, with index. *Germany, 1777.*

Paper. 2 ff., 254 pp., 1 f. 16.5 x 10 cm. Crucifixion and picture of the evangelist Matthew pasted in. Contemp. gilt morocco, with name of original owner “Magdalena Erbsin” and date (1777) embossed on front cover.

Ger. 54

MELCHIOR ADAM PASTORIUS. Autograph volume, in German and Latin, beginning on prel. f. with genealogical entries, followed by Pastorius’ “Itinerarium et vitae curriculum, das ist völlige Reis—Beschreibung und gantzer Lebenslauff,” and incl. anagrams and other poetry (cf. lat. poem on William Penn, f.89r): “Familiae Pastoriorum descriptio” (lat., ff.111 ff.); chronology, 1559–1691 (lat., ff.205 ff.) and other historical compilations, among these “Von dem Königreich Engelland”; extensive material on family matters (mostly in germ., e.g. poems at the occasion of Pastorius’ fourth marriage, ff.124 ff., death of Dorothea Esther Pastorius, ff.127v ff., etc.) and a detailed name index at end (cf. St. Augustine, St. Brigid, Caesar, Charles V, Huss, Melancthon, 19 members of the Pastorius family, Tacitus, etc.) *Germany, end of 17th cent.*

Paper. 1 f., 240 numb. ff. (ff.6-7 missing; 2 ff. numb. 22; f. 59 missing; 1 f. inserted between ff.79-80 and another between ff.90-91, 2 ff. numb. 148), 2 ff. 15 x 10 cm. Contemp. [?] leather.—Prov.: J. G. Rosengarten.—The manuscript has been briefly described in M. D. Learned, *The Life of Francis Daniel Pastorius* (Philadelphia, 1908), p. 45, no. 1.

Ger. 55

MELCHIOR ADAM PASTORIUS. Autograph volume, in German and Latin, incl. "Prognosticon sive calendarium perpetuum" (lat., ff.1 ff.); "Colloquium regis Salomonis cum Marcolpho" (lat. ff.6v ff.); calendar pictures with legends (ff.11 ff.); "Dicteria proverbialia rhythmica ab antiquitate mutuata" (lat., ff.32 ff.); "Versus veteres proverbiales" (ff.88 ff.); "Von Aesopi Klugheit" (ff.142 ff.), "Beyhülffe zu denen Teütschen Versen" (ff.187 ff.); "Schatz-Kammer" (ff.226 ff.); "Herbarum appellationes in den Apotheken" (lat. and germ., ff.262 ff.); emblems with text (ff.287 ff.), and index (cf. bibliotheca, educatio, liberum arbitrium, musica, nationum differentia). *Germany, end of 17th cent.*

Paper. 401 numb. ff. (f.232 missing; 2 ff. inserted between ff.255-256; 1 blank f. between ff.276-277; ff.284-286, 292, 294-295, 297-324, 326, 331-333 and 337 missing). 16 x 10 cm. Engr. pasted in on a number of pages, few drawings. Contemp. [?] leather.—Prov.: J. G. Rosengarten.—The manuscript has been briefly described in M. D. Learned, *op. cit.*, p. 46, no. 2.

Ger. 56

CICERO. Ciceros [8] Reden übersetzt von Johann Christian Gottlieb Ernesti. Autograph ms.?, with corrections. *Germany, 1793-97.*

Paper. 206 ff. (ff.23-24, 48, 82, 105-106, 113-114, 158, 160-162 and 204-206 blank). 21.5 x 17 cm. Cloth.

Ital. 137

STORIA dell'impero d'occidente [742-1273], preceded by Serie degli'imperatori d'occidente [814-1792]. *Italy, end of 18th cent.*

Paper. lii, 561 pp. 30 x 20 cm. Contemp. h/calf. Title on spine: Imperador. Par. II. Tom. II. Fragment of a larger work.—Not identical with ms. Ital. 138.

Ital. 138

STORIA dell'impero d'occidente [1047-1272]. *Italy, 18th cent.*

Paper. 1 f., 437 pp. 30 x 20 cm. Contemp. h/vellum. Title on spine: Storia dell'Imp. d'Occide. Tom. III.—Preliminary comparison indicates that this text is not identical with ms. Ital. 137.

Ital. 139

RIFLESSI E DISCORSI politici. 1. RIFLESSIONI politiche sopra Tacito, ff.1-43 (icplt.)—2. DE SUPREMO REGNO . . . dissertatio (lat.; icplt.), *inc.*: Authoris animus et intentio. . . . Quaestionem examinationi inpraesens admoveo, ff.45-56.—3. DISCORSO POLITICO sopra la forza del denaro, ff.57-68.—4. DEL GABINETO de precipi (Papa Alessandro e il Card. Pallavicino; L'imperatore e il Principe Portia, and other "discorsi" or "concerti"), ff.69-177.—5. IL MERCURIO, dialogista fra Polimede, cavaliere del campo turchese, e Filomaco, cavaliere di Vienna, ff.179-220. *Italy, 17th cent.*, written in several hands.

Paper. 220 ff. 30 x 21 cm. H/leather.

Ital. 140

J. DU FRESNE FRANCHEVILLE. Lo spion Turco a Francfort nel tempo della dieta e dell'incoronamento dell'imperadore nell'anno 1741. Tradotto dal francese dal Michele Giambattista Spreti l'anno 1744. [Originally printed in French] a Londra appresso i librai associati. MDCCXLI, ff.2-142.—*With* GIOAN BATTISTA COMAZZI [GIAMBATTISTA COMMAZZI in ms.]. Tradizioni diverse dall'italiano in francese della Morale di principi . . . dal Michele Giambattista Spreti l'anno 1742, ff.143-178.—FREDERICK II, King of Prussia. Il Contro Machiavello ovvero saggio di critica sopra il Principe di Machiavello publicato da Monsieur de Voltaire. Nuova edizione dove sonosi aggiunte le variazioni di quella di Londra. Tradduzione di Giovanni Battista Spreti, fatta in tempo dalla villeggiatura l'anno 1741 [dated at end "25 giugno 1743"], 352 pp. *Italy?*, 1741-44.

Paper. 179 ff. (first and last blank), 352 pp. 29.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. h/leather.—Ms. written by Michele Giovanni Battista Spreti? With contemp. corrections throughout, especially in the second and third parts.

Ital. 141

[PAPACY]. Istruzioni, memoriali, lettere, ricordi, 1534-1596. *Italy, 17th cent.*

Paper. 6,298 ff. (last blank). 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum. Title on spine: Tomus VI.—Prov.: L. Santacroce [Florence?].—Ff.1-157 consist largely of copies of instructions to legates in the Holy Roman Empire under Popes Paul III, Julius III and Pius IV; this part ends with instructions by Carlo Borromeo to Carlo Visconti for the Council of Trent, dated 1563.—Ff.157v-186v are mostly copies of letters concerned with Germany, 1537-1560.—Ff.187r-250 are instructions 1592-1596, returning on f.251 to 1556, followed by miscellaneous copies and concluding with a "Discorso sopra l'unione et

ubbidienza delle chiese Alessandrina e Constantina con la sede apostolica” (f.285r *et seq.*) and “Regem Romanorum et archiducem Austriae . . . esse regem Hungariae triplici titulo . . .” (ff.290v to end).

Ital. 142

BROSINOPIANO (Brusinoplanum, Brusinpiano, district of Arcisate). Vicecomitium in causa detentionis Oratii Molinari nuncupatus il Suizzeretto. (Interrogation in the trial of Oratio Molinari, accused of having rendered pregnant Johanna Lombardina, daughter of Antonio Lombardini.) *District of Como, 1740-41.*

Paper. 95 ff., 4 ff. (two individual documents laid in). 29.5 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. boards. Each f. stamped $\overline{\text{FI}}$.

Ital. 143

VINCENZO FIDELE. Relatione di Messer Vincenzo Fidele ritornato ambasciatore per la serenissima signoria di Venetia dal Signor Duca di Fiorenza, del Conte Filippo Maria Anguissola [1561], ff.1-101.—*With* RELATIONE dell’institutione, privilegi, et oblighi della religione dei cavalieri di Rodi, hoggi di Malta, in forma di dialogo (Mons. Giustini-ano, Com. Cambiano, Mons. Girolamo Quirini), ff.102-213.—RE-LATIONE et sommario della forma et modo de negoziare con Swizzeri et Grisoni, ff.214-240. *Italy, late 16th cent.*

Paper. 240 ff. 25.5 x 19 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ital. 144

CARLO CARAFA. Istruizioni e lettere dell illust. et reverend. signore D. Carlo Cardinale Carafa, nipote di Papa Paolo IV, concernenti le controversie e li dispareri con la corona di Spagna cioè Filippo II e Carlo V con il sudetto pontifice massimo. (71 instructions, dispatches and letters, Aug.1555-March 1563). *Italy, first half 17th cent.*

Paper. 1 blank, 137, 1 blank ff. 25.5 x 18.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Card. Antonio Saverio Gentili.

Ital. 145

[PIACENZA]. Legal register, primarily from July 1582 to Feb. 1582 [i.e.1583], but with entries up to 1587. (Cover title: “Quartus Inte. N. T. 1582”). *Piacenza, 1582-87.*

Paper. 347 ff. 30 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Name of contemp. owner: Trajano Dordoni (on front cover).

Ital. 146

FEDERIGO BADUARI. Relatione istorica de costumi, forze, e governo civile della Germania, e dell’Italia . . . incominciato sull’anno 1527.—

With LORENZO CANTARINI. Relatione di N.N., ambasciatore Veneto appresso Ferdinando, Re de Romani. *Italy, 17th cent.*

Paper. 155 ff. 27.5 x 20 cm. H/vellum.—Prov.: Sir Thomas Philipps (no. 5176).—These texts were printed in E. Alberi, *Relazioni degli ambasciatori veneti*, (Florence, 1839–63), ser.1, I, 371 *et seq.* and III, 175 *et seq.*

Ital. 147

ANTONIO SABINI. Giudizio pronunciato d'ordine publico dal signor . . . Antonio Sabini da Capodista, jurisconsulto della republica di Venezia sopra [J. B. Dubos'] l'Istoria della Lega di Cambrai [fr.: *Histoire de la ligue faite à Cambrai*, Paris, 1709]. *Venice?*, 1709.

Paper. 22 ff. 16.5 x 10.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Bound with J. B. Dubos (cf. *supra*) and shelved as FC7.D8528.709h.—Prov.: Biblioteca Giuliani.

Ital. 148

[CURIA ROMANA]. Sommaria relatione et breve avviso della gran corte di Roma solo per istruttione di nuovo cardinale (ends f.85v).—*With* RACCOLTA d'alcuni avvertimenti politici di Monsignore [Marsilio?] Landriani [legate to France, 1591?]. *Italy, early 17th cent.*, the two parts by different scribes.

Paper. 4 ff. (introd., index, and poem “In lode della SS. Trinità”), ff.1–70, 72–85 (f.71 omitted without loss of text, unnumb. f. between 85 and 86 missing), ff.86–153 (ff.151–2 missing, but text of Raccolta complete). 26.5 x 19.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Antonio Ubaldini.—The “relatione” probably deals with the court of Sixtus V.

Ital. 149

DEL REGNO DI FRANCIA. (Title on spine: La Francia). Autograph of anonymous author or translator?, with corrections throughout. *Italy, late 17th cent.*

Paper. 78, 2 blank ff. 21 x 13.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ital. 150

CONCLAVE fatto per la sede vacante di Papa Alessandro VIII, nel quale fu assunto al pontificato il Cardinal Antonio Pignatelli napolitano, che prese il nome d'Innocento XII^o. *Rome, ca. 1691.*

Paper. 34 ff. (ff.30–34 blank; old foliation 110–138). 25 x 19 cm. Boards.

Ital. 151

[BOOKLIST]. Enumeration of 26 books (among them Ariosto, Grigone, Petrarca, Bembo, Sansovino), supposedly a bill, but possibly a bookseller's inventory. No place or name. *Italy, second half 16th cent. (after 1567).*

Paper. 1 f. 32.5 x 22 cm. In folder.

Ital. 152

PACHOLO FALCONIERI. Newsletter addressed to "spectabili viro Giovanni di Filippo Arrighini, hon. consolo di mare a Pisa," August 19, 1467, reporting on the campaign between the ligue of Milan, Florence and Naples against Bartolomeo Colleoni and Venice, the armistice talks in Florence, Francesco Sforza and Ferrante of Aragon. *Florence, 1467.*

Paper. 1 f. (14 lines). 22 x 15 cm. In folder.

Ital. 153

LUDOVICO MARIA SFORZA. Copy of sales contract of property "vendita fatta dalli . . . signori Antonio de Landrini . . . e Gualterio di Basilcapietra . . . come procuratori di Ludovico Maria Sforza . . . al . . . Sig. Antonio Zanardo [?] de Lando" of Piacenza, 21 Nov. 1496. *Milan?*, 17th cent.

Paper. 2 ff. (f.2 blank). 30 x 19 cm. In folder.—Prov.: Duke of Parma; Thomas H. Montgomery (acc. to pencilled note on f.2r). Once filed as "cassetta H, vol. V, No. I."

Ital. 154

[POLAND]. Risposta quale l'electto maresciallo de stati di Polonia nella presente dieta in Varsavia diede alle regie propositioni versa la m[ajestà] regia in nome di tutti li stati, li 26. decembre [?] del passato 1688. *Poland or Italy, 1689.*

Paper. 8 ff. 27 x 20.5 cm. Boards. Autograph?, with corrections.

Ital. 155

ALESSANDRO TASSONI. Alla infante [?] Anna Caterina cantatrice sonetto, *inc.*: Trasmigrato d'Orfeo d'alto tenore.—*With* untitled sonnet to the same, *inc.*: O qual di saggio dar, Anna gentile. Autograph? *Modena?*, ca. 1600.

Paper. 2 ff. (old foliation 653, 418). 27.5 x 20 cm. In folder.—Prov.: Casa Altoviti.

Ital. 156

ALESSANDRO TASSONI. Due sonetti. (1) *inc.*: Vana belta piu non m'aletti . . . , (2) Hor che' n piu vaga, e piu leggiadra. . . . Autograph? *Modena?*, ca. 1600.

Paper. 2 ff. (old foliation 654, 655). 24.5 x 20 cm. In folder.—Prov.: Casa Altoviti.

Ital. 157

[TUSCANY]. Narratione [or Relazione] delle cose piu importanti del Gran Duca di Toscana, nella quale si tratta dei luochi, stati, fortezze, et città e quello possiede. . . . *Florence?*, ca. 1598.

Paper. 6 ff. 25 x 19 cm. Boards.

Ital. 158

ANTONIO ANTONELLI. Spechio di directione delli pesi, valute, prezii, e pagamente dell'armate da mar, e terre del serenissimo dominio, Veneto, et altre particolarità. *Venice*, 1727.

Paper. 271 ff. (ff.2-3, 271 and a few others blank). 18 x 13.5 cm. Engraved title border. H/vellum. Title on spine: Prontuario per le paghe e l'armamento delle milizie venete.

Ital. 159

TRAJANO BOCCALINI. Considerationi . . . sopra la vita di Giulio Agricola, scritta da Caio Cornelio Tacito. *Italy*, June 1698.

Paper. 244 ff. (f.1 with bibliogr. note in a later hand; ff.2-3, 241-244 blank). 21 x 15 cm. Contemp. boards.

Ital. 160

ANTONIO CASTALDI. Rumori di Napoli in tempo del governo del vicere di Pietro di Toledo (ff.1-77). . . . Premessovi un RAGIONAMENTO di quanto successe a i baroni (20 prel.ff.). *Italy*, late 16th or early 17th cent.

Paper. 98 ff. (last blank). 19 x 13 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Text differs from edition printed in 1769 in vol. 6 of G. Gravier's *Raccolta*.

Ital. 161

PASSIONE del nostro signore cio e del venerdì sancto, *inc.*: . . . Facciam consiglio de quel mal factore/ propheta et qual connone multa gente/. . . . (Passion play in verse.) *Italy*, ca. 1500.

Paper. 58 ff. (last blank). 14 x 10.5 cm. Boards.

Ital. 162

SCELTA DI CANZONI siciliani (di Antonio Veneziano, Cesare Gravina, "Liuni Russelli" [= Leone Rosselli?], Michele Moraschino, Giuseppe Durazzo, Gabriele Cicero, Giuseppe Moretto, Vincenzo Giuffre [= Gioffre?], Antonio Carvuni [or Carvoni, Carvini?], Giuseppe Galcano, Andrea Rizzo, Gilormu La Ma'na [= Girolamo Lamanna?],

Franciso Gaita [Gaeta, Gaito?], “diversi autori” e “autori incerti”). Ca. 800 poems; alphabetical index of beginnings of verses on 21 ff. at end of vol. *Sicily, second half 17th cent.*

Paper. 317 ff. (of which 34 ff. blank). 20.5 x 15 cm. Contemp. gilt morocco.

Ital. 163

TRACTATO breve della via della salute: Cum natus esset Jesus . . . , ff.1r-40r.—*With* SERMONE sopra la beatitudine dell’nostro salvator, vide Jesus turbas ascendit . . . , f.40r-68r.—TRACTATO breve della perfectione della vita spirituale, *inc.*: Ogni chosa creata secondo la sua natura, ff.68r-98v. *Italy, 16th cent.*

Paper. 102 ff. (ff.99-102 blank). 21.5 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ital. 164

F.T.C. [initials of unidentified author]. LA MONARCHIA SPAGNOLA (with chapters on the relations with foreign countries, incl. Poland, Russia, Turkey, the Western Hemisphere, and a chapter on navigation). *Italy, 17th cent.* (before 1690, a date added in a later hand).

Paper. 141 ff. 16.5 x 12.5 cm. Title border and initials decorated in pen-and-ink. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: J. C. Jacobi, parodii Papiac.

Ital. 165

BRUNETTO LATINI. Pataffio . . . cavato da un manoscritto del signore D. Anton Maria Salvini con alcune annotazioni de medesimo. *Italy, first half 18th cent.*

Paper. 3 prel. ff. (with notes by earlier owners), 105 pp. 18.5 x 12.5 cm. 19th-cent. leather.—Prov.: Rev. Thomas Crofts (1722-81); H. J. T. (Rev. Henry J. Todd who acquired the book in 1802 and added a note on provenience on f.3v); R. W. (Roger Wilbraham, with notes in his hand on ff.1v, 2r, and the entry “a present from my respected friend the Rev. H. J. Todd” on p.1); book-plates of George Wilbraham and Richard C. Jackson (ms.date 1898).—The ms. contains apparently only those passages of the Pataffio which relate to A. M. Salvini’s commentary. On text and two other mss. see (besides the notes on ff.1v-2r) Antonio Padula, *Brunetto Latini e il Pataffio*, (Milan, 1921).

Ital. 166

[MACCIOCHI FAMILY]. Wills, contracts and other entries, relating to members of the family, in several hands. *Italy, 1665-1834.*

Paper. 182 pp. 16 x 11 cm. A few entries with notarial seals. 17th-cent. vellum.

Ital. 167

GIULIO GAULLI. Lettere d'avvisi ed altro dell'agente [Giulio] Gaullo de Roma (al Sig. Giovanni Vincenzo Ventura, segretario della serenissima repubblica di Genova, Jan.3-Dec.27, 1711). *Rome, 1711.*

Paper. 58 documents, of varying length (1-6 ff.) Ca. 26.5 x 19.5 cm., all folded in archival fashion. Within contemp. boards, front cover with title "Avvisi da Roma, Gaulli, 1711."—Incl. printed broadside, *Editto. Gio. Battista Spinola . . . , inc.:* Conoscendosi per esperienza . . . [on devalued foreign gold and silver coins], Rome, Camera apost., 1711.

Ital. 168

GIOVANNI TOMASI DI FIORE [author or scribe?]. Racconto della sollevazione di Napoli accaduta nell 1647, distribuito per giornali sino al tempo, che furono reintrodotti li Spagnoli. Cominciando dalli 7. di luglio 1647, giorno di domenica, e finisce à 6. di aprile 1648, giorno di lunedì [and continued to 1655]. Nel quale anco si tratta dell'inconveniente seguito trà il Cardinale Filomarino, e la città con li motivi ancora di detta sollevazione. *Naples, ca. 1655.*

Paper. 1, 311 ff. 25 x 18.5 cm. H/morocco.—Prov.: Property stamp, unidentified, on title (which also bears designation: manoscritto 15); J. Auld, jr. (?); William Stirling.

Ital. 169

GIUSEPPE CAMPANILE. Memorie appartenenti alle rivoluzioni popolari accadute in Napoli negli anni 1647, e 1648 . . . colle annotazioni di Innocenzio Fuidoro. Trascritte da D. G. R. L. in Napoli in questo anno MDCCXXXI. *Naples, 1731.*

Paper. 107 ff. 18.5 x 14 cm. 19th-cent. leather.—Prov.: William Stirling.

Ital. 170

GAETANO STEFANI. Historia della revolutione di Napoli seguita nel tempo di Masaniello . . . 1646. *Naples, late 17th cent.*

Paper. 75 ff. 20.5 x 15 cm. Engr. portrait of Masaniello used as frontispiece, pen-and-ink portrait of the same on f.2. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: John Auld, jr. (?); William Stirling.

Ital. 171

GIUSEPPE DONZELLI. Partenope liberata. Rivoluzione di Napoli con pienissimo raguaglio d'ogni successo, e trattati segreti, e palesi nell'anno 1647. *Naples, second half 17th cent.,* in three different hands.

Paper. 109, 204, 64 ff. (incl. a few blank). 21 x 15.5 cm. H/morocco.—Prov.: William Stirling, with his brief notes at the beginning and end of each part. According to W. Stirling parts 1-2 were printed in 1647, but most copies destroyed; part 3 had not been printed (cf. f.[63] at end).

Ital. 172

RACCONTO della sollevatione di Napoli, accaduta nell'anno 1647. (Corrected title in a later hand: Raconto della origine et prencipii della sollevatione . . .), *inc.*: Dovendo far racconti. . . . *Naples, ca. 1647-48.*

Paper. 125 pp. (p.72 omitted in contemp. numbering). 33 x 23 cm. H/morocco.—Prov.: John Auld, jr. (?); William Stirling.—Day-by-day account of the Masaniello revolt, incl. copies of official documents.

Ital. 173

ALESSANDRO FARNESE. Letter "al molto reverendo signor monsignor il governatore di Roma," reporting the capture of two priests, to be brought to Rome for questioning; signed by Cardinal Farnese, and dated Sept. 10, 1539. *Nepi, 1539.*

Paper. 2 ff. (text on f.1r). 29 x 21.5 cm. (folded to 21.5 x 14.5). In folder.

Ital. 174

ACCADEMIA DEI RAVVIVATI, Siena. Raccolta delle composizioni recitate da gli accademici ravvivati alla presenza delle serenissime AA. Vittoria della Rovere, Anna Maria Luisa e Francesco Maria di Toscana, governatore di Siena, protettore della medesima accademia il di 13. giugno 1683. (Contains an introd. by Giulio Bandinelli, lecture by Tomaso Maria Squarci, a dialogue between Silvio Gori and Lodovico Sergardi <the founder of the academy>, and poems by Augusto Gori, Ottavio Bandinelli, Muzio Urgurgieri, Scipione Savini, Adriano Ballati, Lodovico Sergardi, Antonio Piccolomini, Pandolfo Spanocchi, Agostino Chigi, Francesco Piccolomini and Filippo Segardi. *Siena, 1683.*

Paper. 34 ff. (last blank). 19.5 x 13 cm. Pen-and-ink drawing of emblem of the academy with their motto: Un raggio di beltà gli spirti avviva.—Cf. M. Maylender, *Storia delle accademie d'Italia*, (Bologna, 1929), V, 375-6.

Ital. 175

[DANTE]. Lettura di Dante. (Lecture notes on the Divine Comedy.) *Italy, ca. 1800.*

Paper. 3 parts in 1 vol. Oblong, 15 x 11 cm. Cloth.—Prov.: Francis Campbell Macauley.

Ital. 176

DIOPHANTUS. Le quistioni aritmetiche di Diofanto generalmente risolte; with solutions and commentary from Jacques Billy's *Diophantus Geometra promotus*, (Paris, 1606, cf. A. de Backer and C. Sommervogel, *op.cit.*, III, col.1478, no.7). *Italy, 18th cent.*

Paper. 238 ff. (first and last blank). 29.5 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ital. 177

FRANCESCO BARBERINI. 8 messages in cipher, 2 letters (1 with insert) and 1 "nota," from Card. Barberini to Mons. Verospi, Governor of Umbria and Perugia, 1623-1626. Attached to these are the instruction sheets for deciphering the code (addressed from Barberini to Verospi), one dated 1623, another "rinovata" 1626. *Rome, etc., 1623-26.*

Paper. 30 ff. (some blank). Various sizes, in folder (31.5 x 24 cm.)

Ital. 178

GIULIO SACCHETTI. Viaggio in Spagna (ff.2r-30v); Alcune note de negotii per Spagna (ff.31r-37v); Ristretto di quanto a bocca mi e stato accennare da Mons. Magalotti per conto di Spagna (ff.38r-46r); Ristretto contenuto nella consulta in Spagna (ff.47r-54v); Note cavate (ff.55r-63r); Ristretto della capitulatione [per la Valtellina] (ff.64r-66r).—*With* Pope URBAN VIII. Brevi (in Latin), ff.67v-152r.—PHILIP IV, King of Spain. Lettere del re e ministri (in Spanish) and Altre materie diverse (also in Spanish), ff.153r-275v. *Italy, 17th cent.*

Paper. 279 ff. (ff.276-279 blank). 26.5 x 19 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Francis Campbell Macauley.

Ital. 179

[CARAFA FAMILY]. Copia tradotta da latin in volgare d'una scrittur'antiqua de Conte de Ruvo, hora Duca d'Andri[a] de la famiglia Carrafa. History of the Carafa from the beginning to the late 16th cent., with extensive alphabetical index of members of the family (ff. 47-59). *Italy, ca. 1700.*

Paper. 2, 59 ff. (first f. blank). 26 x 19 cm. H/leather.

Ital. 180

LA VIRTU TRIONFANTE; opera scenica dedicata al'altezza di madama serenissima Margarita Medici Farnese, duchessa di Parma (61 ff., f. 1 <blank?> wanting, ff. 60-61 blank).—*With* GIORGIO IPPOLITO GIORGI. Peripecie del merito (1, 69 ff., ff. 64-69 blank). —[Opera scenica, without title, among main figures are Alcante, King of Catalonia; Ferrante, Count of Sessa and Amelinda] (60 ff., last blank).—[Idem, among the main figures are Ermangard, Queen of Italy; Berengar, Anscar, etc.] (65 ff., ff. 62-65 blank). *Italy, ca. 1700,* written in four different hands.

Paper. 1 vol. Ca. 27.5 x 20 cm. Contemp. boards. With contemporary corrections. The Virtu trionfante has the appearance of a prompt book.

Ital. 181

RIME BURLESCHE. Anthology of satirical poems by Francesco Berni, Andrea Lori, Francesco Maria Molza, and others unidentified, some attributed to Mauro Mattei of Florence (cf. pencilled note on fly-leaf), altogether 32 poems. *Italy, 2nd half 16th cent.*

Paper. 4, 185 ff. (ff. 183–86 blank; one f. between ff.62–3 and unnumbered blank f. between ff.51–2 and 106–7)=188 ff. 17.5 x 13 cm. H/vellum. Title on spine: Poesie libere. Prov.: “All’illustre signore” [rest undeciphered] in more or less contemp. hand, and later notation “No. 405 La” on f.1r.; Giuseppe Martini.

Ital. 182

LORENZO GIACOMINO DE TEBALDUCCI MALESPINI. Ragionamento d’amore . . . fatto nel’ Ac[c]ademia fiorentina. Auto-graph ms.? *Florence, last quarter 16th cent.*

Paper. 44 ff., last blank. 33.5 x 22.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Gozzini sale, 1925, no. 1045. This speech seems to have remained unpublished.

Lat. 153

BERNARDINO STEFONIO. Flavia Tragedia. (Text in Latin, prologue in Italian.) *Italy, ca. 1620.*

Paper. 2 ff., 10 pp., 1 blank f., pp. 11–147, 147–331. 10 x 7 cm. Title within engraved figured medallion. Contemp. calf, gold tooled with initials F.C. on front and back.—Bookplate of Hans Hauser and “Ex libris Fairbridge.”—Cf. A. de Backer and C. Sommervogel, *op. cit.*, vol. VII, col. 1529, no. 4.

Lat. 154

PSALTER, for use in the daily offices of the Franciscans of Avignon. *Avignon, 15th cent.*

Vellum. 166 ff. 15 x 10 cm. 18th-cent. calf.—Arms of Michel de Léon, treasurer of France at Marseilles (1727–1800) on spine; monogram of Charles Kothen (1814–1880), a Finnish nobleman who was a refugee in Marseilles.

Lat. 155

[ARISTOTLE]. Disputationes in duos libros Aristotelis De generatione et corruptione, nec non De universa metaphysica et morali philosophia eiusdem. Addito etiam Tractatus [reverendi patris Salvaterra, qui dictabat] de horologiis solaribus. . . . Pesciettus Jacobus Maria scribebat Genuae. *Genoa, 1680.*

Paper. 283 ff. 21 x 15 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Acquired after the publication of L. W. Riley, comp., *Aristotle Texts (op.cit.)*

Lat. 156

PROPHETIA ANONYMI. Versus reperti Hierosolimae in Capella sepulcri domini nostri Jesu Christi in quodam muro antiquissimo cum prophetia sequenti sub anno domini 1470 die prima mensis Thebet 1. Januarii. . . . Sequitur prophetia. Audire verbum domini principes sodomorum. . . . (Predicts conquest of Milan, conflagration in Brescia, destruction of Bologna and Ferrara, pestilence, and the delivery of Jerusalem from the Saracens between 1484 and 1509.) *Germany, ca. 1484.*

Paper. 2 ff. 20.5 x 14 cm. Boards.—Small bookplate “Homo Hominibus, 1874.”

Lat. 157

ANGELUS (CARLETUS) DE CLAVASIO. Act concerning the Franciscan monastery San Spirito near Reggio, notarized by “Jeronymus filius . . . Ludovici de Favallibus” [or Fanallibus?]. *San Spirito?, 16 July 1491.*

Vellum. 1 f. (39 lines). 50 x 40 cm. Large figured initial I, in colors, representing an angel standing on a column. In folder.—Clvasio names Joannes de Caligariis; Albertus, son of Nicolaus de Fontanella; Franciscus, son of Gabriele de Pradonerio; and Christophorus, son of Antonius de Luca to be charged with responsibilities for the secular affairs of the monastery.

Lat. 158

SERMONES VARI. 1. PEREGRINUS POLONUS. Sermones de tempore, ff.1-82, *inc.*: Ecce rex tuus venit tibi. In hiis verbis . . . , followed by 1 p. (f.82v) of text dealing with conciliar matters and mentioning the Hussites and the date 1433, the name Conradus Hillin [?] on upper margin.—2. Anonymous sermon, ff.83r-122r, *inc.*: Dicite filie Syon ecce rex tuus venit.—3. DEMON JEIUNANDI, ff.122v-128v, *inc.*: Cum jeiunatus. . . .—4. AUCTORITATES SCRIPTORUM de . . . viciis peccatorum, ff.128v-130v.—5. Anonymous sermons, ff.131r-142v, *inc.*: Erunt quasi angeli dei.—6. ASSUMPTIO BEATAE VIRGINIS, etc., ff.143r-167v, *inc.* (143r): Surge domine in requiem tuam (by Bernard of Siena?, cf. Little, p.244); (f.155r): In omnibus requiem; (f.158r): Nativitas tua. . . .—7. DE ASSUMPTIONE MAIORE, ff.168v-180r, *inc.*: Adest, fratres diletissimi dies. . . . (With contemporary marginal notes and corrections, especially in the Peregrinus.) *Southern Germany, 1432–35* (dated 1432 on ff.120v and 122r; 1433 on f.82r; 1435 on ff.142v, 157v and 160v).

Paper. 180 ff. (ff.178–179 [cut to half size] blank, f.180 pasted against back cover [correction or emendation to the text], 1 f. in 8vo inserted between ff.134 and 135). 29.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. pigskin over wooden boards, with

back and front-cover label, largely unreadable. Part of front-cover title: Flores Jacobi.—Prov.: Carthusian monastery, Buxheim; part of earlier owner's note on f.179v: “. . . Ich Herr Hans von Vallen. . . .”

Lat. 160

ANDREA GRITTI. Instructions to Nicolaus Theupulo on his appointment by the Doge of Venice to govern Brescia for one year. With table of contents. *Venice, 10th day (no month indicated), 1525*; written by notary Petrus Grafoldarius.

Vellum. 31 ff. 22.5 x 15.5 cm. Initial page (f.2) with illum. lion of St. Mark and coat of arms. Modern h/calf.

Lat. 161

JOHANNES TOSTIUS. Johannis Tostii Vratislaviensis Silesii poetae coronatae clarissimorum Witebergensium professorum descriptio, qui anno 1582 floruerunt, et publice in Academia magna cum fructu docuerunt. Witebergae, excudebat Matthäus Welack, anno M.D.LXXXII. (Copy or autograph?) *Wittenberg?, ca. 1582*.

Paper. 8 ff. (ff.5–8 blank). 20 x 16 cm. Boards.—Matthäus Welack printed in Wittenberg 1578–1593. It was not ascertained whether these poems were actually printed.

Lat. 162

[HISTORIA NATURALIS]. Compilation (possibly lecture notes) covering astronomy, cosmography, geography, geology, physics and biology (incl. psychology), with references to Copernicus, Tycho de Brahe, Gassendi, Descartes, etc. Incl. chapters on fossils, magnets, vacuum, anatomy. Inscription on f.49v: Hactenus P. Ricci (lecturer, student or scribe?), the entire ms. in one hand. *Italy, ca. 1700*.

Paper. 205 ff. (ff.197–205 blank). 18 x 14 cm. Illus. Contemp. boards.—Prov.: Conte Antonio Ancini, conduttore nel Collegio de' Nobili di Modena, 1730.

Lat. 163

PSEUDO-ARISTOTLE. De regimine principum [excerpt from the *Secreta secretorum*] with commentary, ff.2r-17r, *inc.*: (text) Cum sit corpus corruptibile eique accidat . . . ; (commentary): Ordo vivendi phisice secundum Aristotelem sequitur hic. . . . Iste liber principali sua divisione . . . , *expl.*: Explicit modus vivendi phisice secundum Aristotelem, editus per Johannem Hispaniensem, De observatione diete et corporis extractus a quodam libro de arabico qui latine liber dicitur *Secreta secretorum*.—*With* MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO Liber de vera amicitia, 215 lines of verse, ff.17v-20v, *inc.*: Nil iucundius est viro

dum vivit amico/Cum consorte dulcius sapit omne bonum/ . . .
Germany, 15th cent.

Paper. 21.5 x 15.5 cm. 20 ff. Vellum. Concerning the Pseudo-Aristotle text see *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, no. 2490; Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, II, 268–270; Robert Steel, *Opera hactenus inedita Rogeri Baconi*, V, xvi–xviii; John of Spain's transl. was published by H. Souchier, *Denkmäler provenzal. Lit. u. Sprache*, (Halle, 1883), I, 473 ff. The commentary has not been identified. Not in L. W. Riley, *Aristotle Texts (op. cit.)*.—The incipit of the versified *De amicitia* not in H. Walther, *Initia Carminum (op. cit.)*.

Lat. 164

RAYMONDUS DE PENNAFORTE. Summula de summa, with extensive anonymous commentary, *inc.*: Omnem scientiam et disciplinam sacra scriptura transcendit. *Southern Germany or Austria, 1422* (by a scribe Johannes Kemp [?, name crossed out, cf. f.173v]).

Paper. 175 ff. 29 x 21 cm. Colored initials, some with faces in pen-and-ink. Contemp. blind-stamped sheepskin over wooden boards (rebacked), new guards.—Same scribe as ms. Lat. 165.

Lat. 165

DE POENITENTIA (cf. A. G. Little, *op. cit.*, p. 168 under *inc.* Poeniteas cito peccator, referring to Balliol 22, “Anonymous tractatus metricus de poenitentia”). With extensive commentary (*inc.*: Hora est jam nos de somno surgere), listed by Little as “Sermones de tempore” by W. Dissy [same as Walter Diss or Dysse?]. *Southern Germany or Austria, 1422* (by a scribe Johannes, cf.40r).

Paper. 41 ff. (ff.38v, 39r, 40v and 41 blank). 29 x 21.5 cm. Colored initials at beginning of text and commentary. H/calf.—Same scribe as ms. Lat. 164. Both mss. give the place where the ms. was written, deciphered (correctly?) as Brunslöck; no such place could be identified in the usual gazetteers.

Lat. 166

[ROVIGO]. Raccolta di leggi ad uso della Podestà di Rovigo. (Title missing, text in Latin with a few sections in Italian), *inc.*: De modo administrationis Policinii. Probe sis mentis. . . . (The main part of the ms., dated 1546, signed by Hieronymus Murionius, secretarius, p.167.) *Rovigo, 1546.*

Vellum. 173 pp. (f.1 missing). 23.5 x 16.5 cm. Paper.—Prov.: Johannes Betrus Ravenoldus; Gabriel Michieli, Bassano, 1723 [?] (cf.p.173).—List of known mss. of statutes of Rovigo in L. Fontana, *Bibliografia degli statuti*, (Turin, 1907), vol.2, pp.500–502.

Lat. 167

CHARLES V, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Collection of laws, edicts, proclamations, etc., prepared for the use of the notary L.

Panagathus, in Lombardy, incl. decree against the smuggling of arms to the Turks, for the arrest of followers of Luther, privileges for the "Collegium germanicum" at Bologna, establishment of a medical faculty at Milan, "facultas creandi doctores, poetas," etc. *Lombardy, after 1530.*

Paper. 4 blank, 133, 9 ff. 30.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: L. Panagathus.—The fact that one document is in French and that the notarial hand shows French characteristics, also the inclusion of some items relating to Switzerland (incl. one to Lausanne) make it appear likely that this ms. was executed in the northwest of Lombardy.—On last f. prayer against the plague.

Lat. 168

DOMENICUS DE TAPARELLIS. Testament of Domenico Taparelli of Savigliano concerning his burial, donations to various churches, disposal of property to his wife and children, etc. Executed by the imperial notary Vincentius de Alba. *Savigliano, 19 March 1395.*

Vellum. 1 f. Ca. 40 x 37 cm. In folder.

Lat. 169

CHRONICLE (incomplete), begins with the year 28 A.D. (*inc.*: Pontius Pilatus procurator Iudee mittitur a Tiberio) and ends 1448; a few corrections and emendations, and additions in a different hand with the last date 1476. *Florence?, ca. 1464-1476.*

Paper. 57 ff. (ff. 1-2 lacking). 21 x 14.5 cm. Boards.—Though a world chronicle, Italian political history (especially Florence, Milan, Genoa and Venice) is stressed. Important events in Italian literary history as well as natural phenomena are mentioned.

Lat. 170

[ARISTOTLE]. 1. IN ARISTOTELIS LIBROS De generatione et corruptione, *inc.*: Post octo libros physicorum, ff.1r-183r.—2. DISPUTATIO in libros Aristotelis De anima, *inc.*: Ordo disputationis exigit . . . , ff.183r-303r.—3. QUAESTIONES de ente possibili, *inc.*: Tribus questionibus absolvent, ff.305-315. *Italy, late 16th or early 17th cent.*

Paper. 317 ff. (ff.316-317 blank). 20.5 x 15.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Acquired after publ. of L. W. Riley, comp., *Aristotle Texts (op.cit.)*.

Lat. 171

[ARISTOTLE]. Metaphisica, De anima et Meteorologia [et De physionomia]. (Anonymous commentary.) *Italy, 17th cent.*

Paper. 6 ff., 67 pp., 1 blank, 5 ff., 71 pp., 15 ff., 112 pp., 19 ff., 87 pp., 1 f. 11.5 x 7.5 cm. Full-page pen-and-ink drawing on f.2 and at beginning of each

of the 3 following parts; figured title border; vignette at end. Cloth.—“Ad usum F. Bened. M. Stellati, in memoriam J. Casimiri Panza ipsi donatus in conventu S. Mariae super Taburram [?], die XVIII augusti 1730; Philippus Rosanus (at beginning of *Problemata meteorologica*); Josephi . . . crossed out on title page; stamp R. S. on inside back cover.—Acquired after publ. of L. W. Riley, comp., *Aristotle Texts* (*op.cit.*).

Lat. 172

[ARISTOTLE]. 1. In universam Aristotelis Physicam, ff.1r-163v.—2. Ad quatuor libros: De mundo et coelo; duo De generatione; quatuor De meteoris; et Aristotelicos tractatus qui Mundus dicitur, disputatio, ff.163v-289v.—3. Ad quatuor Libros meteorologicos Aristotelis, ff.291r-309r.—4. Ad libros tres De anima et ea quae vulgo dicuntur Parva naturalia tractatus, ff.313r-422v. (With marginal additions in different ink, but by the same scribe.) *France, 16th cent.*

Paper. 422 ff. (f.K12 removed, without loss of text; a few ff. blank). 22.5 x 17 cm. Contemp. leather, with name “CL. DECHAMP HEV.” on front cover.—Acquired after publ. of L. W. Riley, comp., *Aristotle Texts* (*op.cit.*).

Lat. 173

ANTONIUS BERARDUS. Document of Berardus, canon of the Cathedral of Cahors, etc., in which he makes known to the clergy of the diocese a letter from Pope Clement VII, of March 15, 1531, ordering the return of property, titles, belongings, and money of Guillaume and Géraud of Figeac, heirs of François Grana, under penalty of excommunication for those who unrightfully retain such property, etc. *Cahors, 1532.*

Vellum. 1 f. Ca. 35.5 x 26 cm. (folded to 13.5 x 12 cm.). In folder.

Lat. 174

RABANUS ANGLICUS. Liber Rabani [corrected from Babani] Horoscopo [sic] intitulatus, translatus de Hebraico in Latinum a Dandalo Ylardensi ad instantiam abbatis P. de Visula, ff.1r-26v, *inc.*: Rerum omnipotens opifex.—*With* COM[M]ENTUM super predi[c]tionum [sic] Rabani Anglici factum per . . . [name crossed out, unreadable], ff.29r-99v, *inc.*: Rerum omnipotens &c. Quanta diligentia voluerit.—JOACHIM DE FIORE. Liber summorum pontificum incipit ab Innocentio 4^o [=Vaticinia], ff.101r-123v.—COM[M]ENTARIUM florum pontificum, ff.125v-168v, *inc.*: Domus est cooperimentum.—ST. CYRILLUS (general of the Carmelites). Oraculum [with the Expositio of Joachim de Fiore], ff.170r-268r.—IDEM. Revelatio, ff.268v-272v. *Italy, ca. 1600*, in several hands.

Paper. 272 ff. (ff.27-28, 100, 124, 169, 234-242 blank, these last with omission of text). 20 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum.—“Hunc librum invenit Gregorius de

Gregoriis in bello Pontificis Urbani VIII anno 1644. . . .”—None of the incipits in L. Thorndike, *op.cit.*

Lat. 175

SIMON FYRBAS. In libros Aristotelis De anima et Metaphysicos commentarii, dictati a reverendo et doctissimo Patre Simone Fyrbas, monacho schyrensi, conscripti a religioso Fr. Dominico Blatt, eiusdem ordin. et monasterii professo. *Scheyern, 1632.*

Paper. 1 f., 501, 13 pp. 19.5 x 15 cm. Illus. title border. Contemp. calf, with blind-pressed initials F.D.B. (Domenicus Blatt) S. and date 1632.—Letter from Isaac Husek on this ms. tipped in at beginning. Not in L. W. Riley, comp., *Aristotle Texts (op.cit.)*.

Lat. 176

[VENICE]. Copy of document contesting the rights to the property of Francesco and Giovanni di Leone, “cives ferrarienses,” in the district of Rovigo, made in behalf of Venice by Antonius Ferro, 1485. *Lombardy, late 15th cent.(?)*.

Paper. 10 ff. (last blank). 31.5 x 21 cm. In folder.

Lat. 177

JACOBUS BALBI. Notarial document. Jacobus Balbi, acting on behalf of the associates “Marco Zorzi, Jacomo and Piero Balbi” of Venice, appoints Marco Giorgio to collect amounts due to them from Venturinus de Pinzonibus. Notarized by Petrus Arivabenus. *Venice, 22 September 1472.*

Vellum. 1 f. Ca. 34.5 x 14.5 cm. Notarial signet. In folder.—With stamp of the “Archives de l’Ordre de Malthe.”

Lat. 178

CASTELNAU-DE-LÉVIS (Tarn). Terrier of the “seigneurie de Castelnau,” or survey of property by exact location, rent, name of tenant, mentioning many strips of land and vineyards. *Tarn, 1309.*

Paper. 1 unnumb., 59 ff. 31.5 x 23 cm. In folder (14th cent. document).—Unsigned 18th cent. owners’ descr. fastened to vellum wrapper: Livre en papier . . . contenant un état des tenanciers des fiefs de Castelnau, St^e Croix, St. Sernin et la Bastide, et de la vente qu’ils font, fait en l’an 1309.—Castelnau = Castelnau-de-Bonafous, near Albi.

Lat. 179

DENIS FAUCHER (Dionysius Faucherius). Poetry (with prefatory matter in prose) largely, if not entirely, by Denis Faucher, *inc.* (f.1r): Monachus est afflictus et moerens animus . . . , followed (f.1v) by an almost full-page miniature (a nun on the cross) with poem “Ad scholas-

ticam” below (*inc.*: Coelesti ut valeas sponso . . .); *inc.* (prose on f.2r): Vera sanctimonialis illa est, quae amore . . . ; miniature representing skull on f.3r; the main part begins on f.3v with De contemptu mortis . . . carmen Dionysii, followed by his De contemptu mundi et amore dei epistola ad scholasticam [in verse]; Ad eandem epistola . . . ad abnegationem propriae voluntatis; Ad Antonium Rorincum discipulum ut Christi suave iugum accepiat; Hymnus in laudem divae Katherinae [hymn ascribed to Faucher by Chevalier]; Ad scholasticam discipulam de adventu Christi; Animaе divino amore languentis deprecatio; Carmen saphicum; Ode dicolos tetrastrophos, dialogus quo homo pius . . . consolatur; Hortatur scholastica; ending with Italian “Himno de l’amore divino.” *Italy, ca. 1530–50.*

Paper. 16 ff. (in front of printed Henricus de Herpf) and 16 ff. (after printed text)=32 ff. 14.5 x 10 cm. Morocco (ca. 1700).—Prov.: Balledden.—Bound with printed HENRICUS DE HERPF, Speculum perfectionis, (Venice, de Sabio, 1524) and shelved as NC. H3948.524.

Lat. 180

ALBERTUS MAGNUS (PSEUDO-). *Secreta mulierum et virorum*, ff.2r-54r, *inc.* (text): Dilectissimo sibi in Christo . . . , (commentary): Circa initium libri aliqua preambula sunt notanda . . . (the incipit of the text differs slightly from Thorndike, *op. cit.*, and early printed eds.; that of the commentary does not appear in Thorndike); *expl.* (text): . . . qui in deo patre vivit et regnat per omnia secula seculorum, (commentary): . . . vita eterna ad quam deus omnipotens gloriosus et magnificus nos perducatur qui cum deo patre et filio et spiritu sancto vivit . . . The *Secreta* are preceded by 1 f. (fragment of a larger work?) with three texts: 1. De coitu, *inc.*: Item ex quo multa vitia continguntur ex inordinatu coytu . . . (47 lines); 2. Artes mulierum (17 lines); 3. De meretrice, *inc.*: Item meretrix sic diffinitur . . . (11 lines). (None of these could be identified in Thorndike). *Germany?*, 15th cent.

Paper. 54 ff. 21 x 14 cm. H/vellum.

Lat. 181

LUCIUS AENNEUS SENECA. *Liber epistolarum ad Lucilium* [Lucillum in *inc.* of ms.] (Fragment, letters 1–26 only). *Northern Italy, late 14th cent.*

Paper. 12 ff. 21 x 14.5 cm. Boards.—Letter 26 icplt.

Lat. 182

AEGIDIUS DE FOSCARIIS. *Ordo judiciarius*, *inc.*: In nomine domini nostri Jesu Christi . . . ad instantiam quorundum meorum scolarium . . . agredior praesens opus . . . *Italy, first half 14th cent.*

Vellum. 20 ff. 46.5 x 29 cm. Vellum. The two signatures (A¹², B⁸) written by two different hands; the second scribe ends: Qui scripsit scribat; semper cum domino vivat. Amen.

Lat. 183

[CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH ANDERS]. 1. Philopinacium (i.e. liber amicorum with entries on ff.71, 81-2, 87, 91-2, 94, 96, 106-8, 110-1, 131, 161, 180-1, 183, 185, 188-9, 192, 195-8, in Latin, Greek, French, German, English and Slavic), ff.3r-220r.—Latin quotations, ff.220v-251v. *Zittau, 1731-1733.*

Paper. 251 ff. (most ff. blank). 12 x 17 cm. Title within illus. border, full-page illus. tipped in between ff.108-9, bookplate on verso of f.180. Contem. gilt red morocco. Prov.: Bechstein collection.

Lat. 184

JEAN PASSERAT. 1. Conjecturarum et opinionum libri IV (with index of words explained, and index of Latin authors), ff.1r-96v.—2. Conjecturarum liber I (second redaction), ff.97r-104v.—3. *Idem* (third redaction as printed after Passerat's death, Paris, C. Morel, 1612), ff.105r-114v.—4. Veterum poematum qua divulsa ad lacera supersunt, tomus alter. Auctorum nomina Lucilius et Naevius (fragments of Lucilius and Naevius, with references to authors quoted), ff.117r-180v. (Autograph manuscript, largely unpublished). *Paris, ca. 1572-1600.*

Paper. 181 ff. (ff.5-7 and blank f.45 wanting; ff.46-7, 115-6, 158 and 181 blank). 32.5 x 22.5 cm. 18th cent. morocco.

Library Notes

Various Gifts

EDWARD W. HAZEN FOUNDATION—The *New Testament Octapla; eight English versions of the New Testament in the Tyndale-King James tradition*. Ed. by Luther A. Weigle (New York, 1962). Presents for the first time the full text of the eight English translations of the N. T. Tyndale, Great Bible, Geneva Bible, Bishop's Bible, Rheims, King James, and two Revised Versions. The texts are printed on two facing pages for easy comparison.

FERRIS, RICHARD B.—*Historic doubts on the life and reign of King Richard the Third*, by Horace Walpole (London, 1768). *Indian biography*, by B. B. Thatcher (New York, 1849–1850), 2 volumes. *The history of Philip's war*, by Thomas Church (Exeter, 1834).

JACKSON, MRS. ALBERT A.—A number of the collected works of English and American authors and two sets of the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

KRAUS, H. P., firm, booksellers, New York—*Thirty-five manuscripts, including the St. Blasien Psalter . . .* (New York, 1962).

MILLER, DR. WILLIAM E.—Eighty miscellaneous volumes of classics and general literature.

MORGAN, RICHARD—His *The plight of God, as told in Bible story* (Rindge, New Hampshire, 1955); *The Christ of the Cross* (New York, 1950); *God's message and the messengers* (Philadelphia, 1960).

PERKINS, DEAN G. HOLMES—A collection of twenty-five volumes on architecture and city planning—many of them rare.

SCHOLZ, MRS. KARL—A collection of approximately 900 books and 4,000 pamphlets, largely in the field of economics.

We gratefully acknowledge donations from the following faculty and staff members: Albert C. Baugh, Matthew W. Black, Andres Briner, I. C. Cornag, Elizabeth F. Flower, Otis H. Green, Rudolf Hirsch, Adolf D. Klarmann, R. B. Mitchell, Heinz Moenkemeyer, Glenn R. Morrow, Harold S. Powers, M. G. Sevag, M. Elizabeth Shinn, Robert E. Spiller, and Otto Springer.

J. M. G.

Important Purchases

Aegidius de Foscarariis. *Ordo judicarius*. A fine manuscript of the fourteenth century, with marginal notes. Aegidius was the first lay pro-

fessor admitted to teach canon law at the University of Bologna. This work is a treatise of civil, canon, and criminal procedure as practiced in Bologna.

Aroldi, Aldo Mario. *Armi e armature italiane fino al XVIII secolo* (Milan, Bramante, 1961). Beautifully illustrated with many colored and black-and-white photographs. One of an edition of 1600 copies.

[Braunschweig] Collection of fifteen pamphlets: two printed in 1540: eleven in 1541, one in 1543, and another in 1544. Certain of these were issued by the town council of Braunschweig; others by Dukes Heinrich and Ernst of Braunschweig; one by the Landgrave Philip of Hesse; and another by Duke John Friedrich of Saxony. All pertain to Braunschweig and the House of Braunschweig. The pamphlets are bound together in contemporary pigskin over wood; on the upper side is the portrait of Luther; on the lower side, that of Melanchthon.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. *The workes of our ancient and learned English poet, Geffrey Chaucer, newly printed* (London, Adam Islip, 1602). This edition was made by Thomas Speght, a well-known schoolmaster of his day; he was headmaster of the grammar school attached to Ely Cathedral.

Chicago. Art Institute. Ryerson Library. *Index to art periodicals*. (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1962).

Delaporte, Yves. *Les vitraux de la Cathédrale de Chartres, histoire et description* (Chartes, Houvet, 1926). Four volumes. A description, with many plates, of the renowned stained-glass windows of Notre Dame Cathedral in Chartes.

Gabriel, Albert. *Voyages archéologiques dans la Turquie orientale; avec un recueil d'inscriptions arabes par Jean Sauvaget* (Paris, Boccard, 1940). Two volumes: Texte, Planches. A detailed description of two visits during the year 1932. The numerous and detailed diagrams and the beautiful plates help to make these two folio volumes an important work on the subject.

Guarnieri, Gino. *I Cavalieri de Santo Stefano nella storia della Marina Italiana* (Pisa, Nistri-Lischi, 1960). This is the complete and definitive history of the order of the Knights of Saint Stephen, which Cosimo I de Medici founded in 1561. Throughout the three centuries of its life and activity (it ended in 1809) it had great influence over Italy and the Mediterranean area as a whole. One of the chief interests of this volume to our library is that we have an important manuscript on the order of the Knights of Saint Stephen (Ms. Ital. 132). The Library has also three sixteenth-century editions of the statuti of the order.

Imlay, Gilbert. *The emigrants, &c, or the history of the expatriated family, being a delineation of English manners, drawn from real characters, written in America* (Dublin, Brown, 1794).

Malton, James. *A picturesque and descriptive view of the city of Dublin displayed in a series of the most interesting scenes taken in the year 1791* [London, 179?]. This work is notable for its very fine color plates, and its beautifully executed engravings.

Pichon, Jérôme Frédéric, baron, ed. *Le ménagier de Paris, traité de morale et d'économie domestique composé vers 1393 par un Bourgeois Parisien* (Paris, 1846). Two volumes. This work, published by the Société des Bibliophiles Français, brings together the *Grisélidis*, translated from the Latin of Petrarca, *Melibée et Prudence* by Albertan de Brescia, 1246, and *Le chemin de povreté et de richesse*, a poem composed in 1342 by Jean Bruyant. The editor, Baron Jérôme Pichon, was well known for his studies of old French literature.

Plutarchus, *Opuscoli morali di Plutarco Cheronese . . . Tradotti in volgare da L. Sig. Marc' Antonio Gandino & da altri letterati. Et in questa ultima impressione da infinitissimi errori espurgati, & diligentemente corretti.* (Venice, Gio: Battista Combi, 1625).

Soares d'Azevedo Barbosa de Pinho Leal, Augusto. *Portugal antigo e moderno; dictionario geographico, estatistico, chorographico, heraldico, archeologico, historico, biographico e etymologico de todas as cidades, villas e freguezias de Portugal e de grande numero de aldeias . . .* (Lisbon, Moreira, 1873). Twelve volumes. This set was bought for the Fine Arts Library, and is a valuable source of encyclopedic material on Portugal up to the time of writing.

Tao tsang. Reprint of the 1923 reprint. This is the Taoist Canon, one of the two major bodies of Chinese religious literature. The Taoist Canon consists of 1476 titles, originally published in two installments in 1445 and 1607, and reprinted in 1923 in 1120 Chinese-style volumes, totalling some 200,000 pages. Only one copy exists in China of the original edition, and the 1923 reprint, which was made from this, is excessively rare and exists in only a few major American libraries. In addition to religious and philosophical works, the Taoist Canon contains many works which deal with medicine, alchemy, and other sciences or pseudo-sciences.

United States President, 1789–97 (Washington). *The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the insurgents, 1794* (Philadelphia, Fenno, 1795).

Zedler, Johann Heinrich, ed. *Grosses vollständiges Universal-Lexikon* (Graz, Akademische Druck-und Verlagsanstalt, 1961–62). Twenty-nine

volumes. Photomechanical reproduction of the 1732–50 edition, published in Halle.

The following two serial publications offer rich research material, and are useful additions to our growing holdings on Czech historical sources:

Matice moravska, Brünn (Časopis, 1869–1960). Volumes 1–7, 10, 12–79.

Česky časopis historický (Prague, Universita Karlova, Historický seminar, 1895–1949). Volumes 1–50.

A notable purchase of recent months is the collection of Aragonese Archives. These documents cover the period from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Only the briefest kind of checking of these manuscripts has been done so far, but there seem to be over a thousand documents, which will serve as primary historical sources in the political and economic history of the Mediterranean.

Substantial additions in three different subject fields were attained by book-purchasing projects carried on by three professors during their travels in Europe this past summer. In England, Germany, and Holland Dr. Otto Albrecht made a miscellaneous selection of music and musicological books, certain of them quite rare; among these were a number for which we had long been searching.

An excellent selection of the major authors of nineteenth and twentieth century Serbo-Croatian literature was made in Jugoslavia by Dr. Morton Benson. In addition, the latest works in Serbo-Croatian linguistics were obtained. One of the basic reasons for the purchase of these books is that the study of Serbo-Croatian at the University has been expanded as a result of a Government grant under the National Defense Education Act.

A collection of books in French and Latin, covering medieval French history and source materials, and including many rare cartularies, was made in France by Dr. John F. Benton. Among the most important works in this collection are the following:

Plancher, Urbain. *Histoire générale et particulière de Bourgogne, avec des notes, des dissertations et des preuves justificatives . . .* (Dijon, Antoine de Fay, 1739–48). Three Volumes. These volumes contain extensive publication of medieval sources. They also include plates showing elevations of many buildings and monuments destroyed in the French Revolution.

Five volumes reproducing unpublished charters of the abbey of Citeaux, covering the period 1098–1267. These were collected and written by Jacques Laurent.

A. F. C.

Rare Book Collection Purchases

Books of the fifteenth century: Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples, *Ars Moralis* [In Aristotelis Ethica Nicomachea introductio] Paris, G. Marchant, 1499 (GW 9641); Pietro Andrea de Bassi, *Le Fatiche d'Ercole*, Ferrara, A. Carnerius, 1475 (GW 3721); Rolandinus de Passageriis, *Summa artis notariae*, Venice, B. Benalius, 1485 (H12086); Friedrich I, emperor, *Authentica, continens priuilegia et libertates scholarium*, Leipzig, M Landsberg?, after 12 August 1487 (BMC III, 635); Johannes Auerbach, *Processus indiciarius*, Strassburg, Johann Grüninger, ca. 1490 (GW 2845); a broadside, an imperial proclamation about the deposed Eberhard II, duke of Württemberg, dated 19 November 1499, Tübingen, J. Otmar, 1499–1500 (*Einblattdrucke* 990).

Carolus Magnus, *Innamoramento di Carlo Magno e dei suoi Paladini*, Venice, G. Walch, 1481 (Reichling 1163). This is the copy described by Reichling; it is probably the only one surviving. A small folio, it contains over 5000 stanzas of this famous Italian chivalric romance and, as a unique copy, has the same value as an important manuscript. The binding is also of interest: reddish-brown morocco, gilt, with elaborate borders and decorations, dating from the late sixteenth century.

Georg Sherer, *Aller Schriften, Bücher vnnd Tractätlein*, printed at the Praemonstratensian monastery at Bruck, in Moravia, in 1599; it is a thick folio volume in the original blind-stamped pigskin binding.

A pamphlet, *Gebett*, consisting of prayers for the German mercenaries who fought under the Prince of Condé in the religious wars in France, published in 1562, probably in Heidelberg. On the final page is a full-page woodcut of a soldier talking to an angel.

A *Panegiricus* to the Emperor Maximilian, by Georg Sibutus, Daripinus, Antwerp, 1505. It contains two fine woodcuts.

Guillaume Budé, *De transitu Hellenismi ad Christianismum, libri tres*, Paris, Robert Stephanus, 1535, a beautifully printed book with initials by Geoffroy Tory, and a contemporary blind-stamped calf binding.

An edition of Aesop's fables, *Esbatement moral des animaux*, Antwerp, ca. 1579. The fables have been adapted as sonnets, in French; each one is accompanied by an engraving (125 in all) and an appropriate verse from Scripture.

Two Latin poems, *Trenodiae*, by Bonino Mombrizio (d. ca. 1482), Milan, 1504; they are on the death of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, duke of Milan, who was assassinated in 1476.

J. G. Hagelgans, *Orbis literatus Academicus Germanico-Europaeus*, Frankfurt, [1737] containing 170 woodcuts of the seals of German universities, and other information about universities and learned societies.

Wilhelm Dilich, *Hessische Chronica*, Cassel, 1606; it contains many engravings, most of which are city views.

Paul Eber, *Calendarium historicum conscriptum*, Wittenberg, 1579, with manuscript entries by one Matthias Eytner.

Abraham Buchholzer, *Index chronologicus . . . ad finem anni 1598*, Görlitz, 1599, with a full-page calligraphic dedication to the City Council of Sprottau by Gottfried Buchholzer, Abraham's son, who had continued this second edition of the chronicle from the date of the first edition, 1584.

Among a number of productions of the Elzevier presses: Matthaeus de Afflictis, *Super tres feudorum libros, commentaria*, dated in error 1559, for 1659, (Copinger 33); B. Varenius, *Descriptio Regni Iaponaie*, 1649 (Copinger 4802); Proclus Diadochus (Copinger 3725); and two Leyden University dissertations, *De usucapione pro Herede*, 1690 (Copinger 1028), and *De jure venationis*, 1702 (Copinger 1526).

Several arithmetical works: a very rare volume containing tables for the use of North Italian merchants, Giovanni Mariano, *Rasonato de mercantia*, Venice, 1535, the first of many editions; the third edition of Galileo's *Le Operazioni del compasso geometrico et militare*, Padua, 1649; and four tracts on mathematical instruments and surveying, published in Amsterdam around 1620.

Two Aristotle editions of the sixteenth century: the *Ethica Nicomachea* in Latin, edited by Egidius Delphinus and Jodocus Badius Ascensius, Paris, ca. 1509; and his *Opera* in Latin, including the commentaries by Averroës, Venice, 1560, in twelve octavo volumes. Also, two editions of the 17th century: his *Opera* in Greek and Latin, Geneva, 1606–1607, edited by Julius Pacius, 2 volumes, and J. Blancano, *Aristoteles loca mathematica, ex vniuersis ipsius operibus collecta, et explicata*, Bologne, 1615.

A group of volumes on books and allied subjects: *Catalogue of the Library of Dr. (Georg F. B.) Kloss*, London, 1835, the sale catalogue of a library that included many books with manuscript annotations by Philipp Melanchthon; *Bibliothecae Cordesiana Catalogus*, Paris, 1643, the library of Jean du Corday, of Limoges, of 2500 volumes; *La Biblioteca Aprosiana*, Bologne, 1673; J. C. C. Oelrichs, *Entwurf einer Geschichte der Königlicher Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Berlin 1752; J. J. Fries, *Bibliotheca philosophorum classicorum auctorum chronologica*, Zurich, 1592; a dissertation on papyrus and the early history of paper, *De papyro frutice, von der Papier-Staude ad Esaiae XIX, 7*, Leipzig, 1731.

Salamanca, Universidad. *Estatutos hechos por la muy insigne Vniuersidad de Salamanca*, Salamanca, 1595.

Three rare collections of French laws and royal decrees pertaining to Brittany, each one printed at Rennes about 1540.

A collection of arrêts, extraits de registres, etc. from various parlements in France, and other documents (some in manuscript), all from the years 1787 and 1788. They are bound in eight large octavo volumes.

Bartolomeo Zucchi, *L'Idea del Segretario*, Venice, 1614, a collection of letters by famous Italian writers, arranged by subject.

Andreas Gartner, *Dicteria prouerbialia, rhythmica, ab antiquitate mutuata, et doctrinam ethicam complectentia, cum versione Germanica*, Frankfurt, 1585.

Fabrizio de Luna, *Vocabulario di cinque mila Vocabuli Toschi . . . del Furioso, Boccaccio, Petrarca e Dante*, Naples, 1536.

L. W. R.

Report from the Secretary of the Friends of the Library

Financial Statement, 1961-62

Balance, 30 June 1961	\$5,628.97
Contributions and Receipts	3,964.07
Expenditures	5,593.82
Balance, 30 June 1962	4,999.22

It is the Secretary's unpleasant duty to report that the finances of the Friends are not what they should be. The statement above shows that expenditures for the past year exceeded income by \$1,629.75. Of the \$5,593.28 spent in 1961-62, \$5,080.12 went to the publication of the *Library Chronicle*, which has recently cost more than usual because of the printing of the manuscript catalogue of the Library. The only volumes purchased for the Library were Doughty's *Cabinet of Natural History and American Rural Sports*, 2 volumes, Philadelphia, 1830-32. The remaining expenditures were for the lecture given by Dr. Louisa Laourdas and for an earnest effort to bring new members into the Friends.

Obviously this overspending cannot continue. Yet neither the quality nor the quantity of the *Library Chronicle*, which is one of the Library's great assets, should be diminished. Currently another effort is being made to enlarge the membership of the Friends. Members can help if they will encourage others to join.

One generous and faithful Friend last year, in addition to his regular contribution, donated quite a sizable amount of stock. It is hoped that others will follow his example. In this connection, it should be remembered that all donations to the Friends of the Library are tax deductible.

From the Library's point of view, it would be most helpful if the Friends were able to accomplish these three goals: one, provide sufficient funds for the publication of the *Library Chronicle*; two, provide for at least two gatherings a year of such variety that all members of the Friends will find in them both entertainment and knowledge; and three, provide the Library with a fund from which it can draw, in large or small amounts, for the purchase of rare and useful items which come upon the market unexpectedly or for which the budgetary system of the University cannot provide.

JESSE C. MILLS

Dedication of the Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library

The Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library is the University of Pennsylvania's new eight-story library building. With a capacity of 1,500,000 volumes, it houses the Undergraduate Library, the Henry C. Lea Library of Medieval History, the Horace Howard Furness Library of Shakespeareana, and other collections of rare books as well as books for general circulation. It is the first unit in the University's two-phase library development. The second unit, the Daniel W. Dietrich Library, will provide facilities for some of the departmental library collections.

Constructed by funds provided by the General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dr. and Mrs. David Van Pelt, and other good friends of the University, the Library is evidence that public and private support are the great strength of this nation's system of higher education. The University gratefully dedicates this new building in the memory of Charles Patterson Van Pelt, late son of Dr. and Mrs. Van Pelt and descendant of Joseph Turner, a Trustee of this institution from 1749 to 1779.

The official opening, October 22, 1962, was marked by the ringing of the old Academy Bell, which tolled across the original campus from 1752 to 1802 as the Academy of Philadelphia grew into the University of Pennsylvania. The Bell, which served also as a community fire alarm, was the key symbol of the dedication ceremonies held on the front steps of the new building. President Harnwell presided over the dedication ceremonies and his remarks as well as those of Kenneth M. Setton, Director of Libraries, and the dedicatory address of Governor David L. Lawrence appear in this issue of the Library Chronicle. Also included is the address of Henry Allen Moe, President of the American Philosophical Society and the Guggenheim Foundation, delivered at the dedication dinner which concluded the dedicatory exercises.

Remarks of Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell

THERE are few events in the long history of this institution which have more importance or greater significance, not only to the University of Pennsylvania but to the state and nation as well, as this ceremony of dedication.

That this dedication is taking place on this campus and at this time is a tribute to the foresight, the intelligence, the educational statesmanship, and the devotion of many people. I should like first to bespeak the University's gratitude to those officers of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania whose intelligent and enlightened approach to the problems of long-range capital planning has made possible this and similar improvements on the campuses of the Commonwealth's universities and colleges. The General State Authority, the instrumentality through which these programs have been carried out, was reinstated in the administration of Governor Duff as the vehicle for financing needed additions and improvements to the Commonwealth's institutions and facilities. In the administration of our distinguished alumnus, Governor Leader, the State-aided universities were brought within the scope of the Authority's operations, and the bulk of the funds which were required for the construction of this building were allocated. During the administration of Governor Lawrence the concept of capital programming has been advanced and the procedures refined, enhancing our ability to develop an orderly plan, in co-operation with the Commonwealth, for the provision of many of those facilities our increasing responsibilities will require. As President of the Trustees of the University, Governor Lawrence is an important member of the University family. We are honored by his presence here today. To him and to his predecessors we express our unbounded gratitude. I want also to express the University's thanks to the Board of the General State Authority and its staff; and to the generous individual and corporate donors to our new library, whose names are listed on a plaque on the first floor and whose gifts exemplify a dedication to the purposes of this institution which is heart warming to all of us.

For fifty years the University has needed a new library. The old library, built to serve the needs of a university of fewer than two thousand students and geared to the needs of a gracious but more leisurely Victorian age, was found within twenty years of its construction to be unequal to the demands of 20th Century university life. We learned to live with it, albeit during the past few decades, rather unhappily.

A magnificent gift from Dr. David Van Pelt, an Associate Trustee of the University, and Mrs. Van Pelt, whose generous and intelligent philanthropy has in the past aided so many organizations devoted to educational, cultural and humanitarian

purposes, made it possible for us to go forward with the construction of this library. Today we dedicate this building to the memory of their son, Charles Patterson Van Pelt, a young Philadelphian of goodly heritage and decided promise, who ten years ago died in a tragic accident. Several of his forebears had been intimately associated with this institution. Joseph Turner, a collateral ancestor of Charles Van Pelt, was an original Trustee of the College. The Reverend Peter Van Pelt, Jr., College 1818, and Charles Edward Van Pelt, College 1867, were his great-grandfather and grandfather respectively. His father studied here as did two of his uncles. That Dr. and Mrs. Van Pelt should wish to have their son's name associated with one of this country's truly great academic libraries gives further expression of their recognition of the qualities which young Charles Van Pelt prized in others and which others prized in him. A classmate at Haverford School singled him out as one of the most helpful and unselfish members of his class. The scope of his interests may be judged by the school clubs and activities with which he was associated. He was president of the Music Club, secretary of the French Club, a member of the Physics and Current Events Club and a member of the squash team. He demonstrated a lively interest in current events and twice was a winner in the *Time* Magazine Test of Current Events.

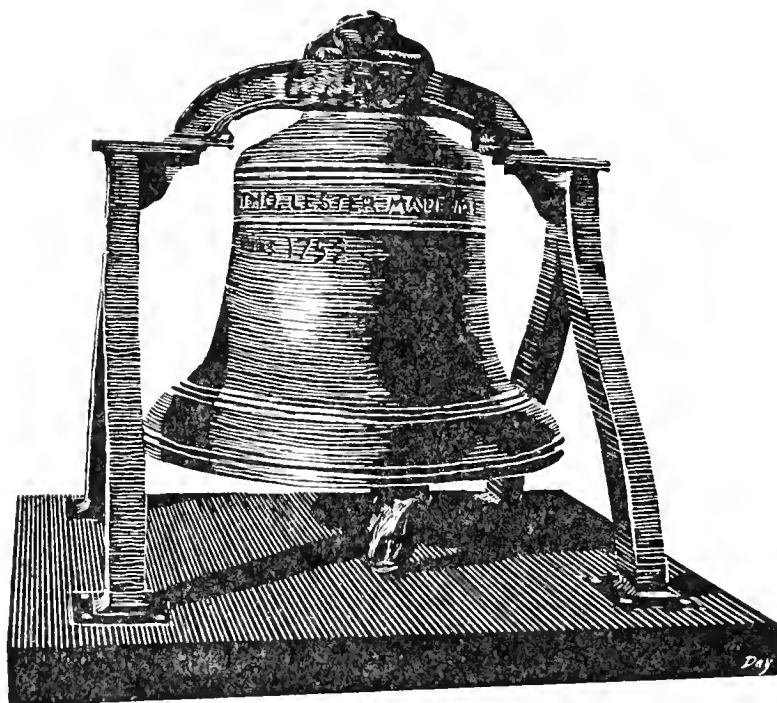
He is remembered by his roommate at Harvard College for his fluency in French and German, his interest in classical music and religious and political affairs. A close friend at Harvard was impressed by his mature interest in philately, old manuscripts and books, and his deep concern for students from other lands.

The parents of Charles Patterson Van Pelt could have selected no more appropriate, no more valued or more enduring memorial to bear their son's name than this library in which his portrait now hangs.

The gift of Mr. Joseph K. T. Van Pelt, Wharton 1914 (an uncle of Charles), of these flags of the United States and the University, which fly today for the first time, constitute a perpetual memorial to the memory of *his* son, Captain Peter Van Pelt, who was killed in action in France during the Second World War.

Later this afternoon I shall call upon certain of our guests to assist me in officially opening the Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library by ringing the old Academy Bell which you see before you. I should like to tell you something of its history.

It is called the Old Academy Bell because it hung in the belfry of the Academy of Philadelphia; and the Academy of Philadelphia was the original foundation from which the University of Pennsylvania derives.



In 1750, the Union Fire Company felt the need for a bell to sound alarms and voted twenty-five pounds for the purchase of a bell, which they soon found was not enough. But they weren't willing to vote anymore.

Two members, Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Philip Syng, approached a rival fire company, the Hand In Hand, whose members agreed to share the expenses of the bell.

When the bell arrived from England in 1752, it was soon discovered that neither fire company had a belfry wherein to hang the bell. There was more deliberation.

Franklin suggested that, since the Academy had a belfry without a bell, and the two fire companies had a bell without a belfry, and since each needed the bell for different reasons, they

work out an agreement with the trustees of the Academy whereby they could hang the bell in that belfry and use it for both school purposes and for alarms for fires.

In 1802 the College moved into the “Presidential Palace” on Ninth Street. The southern half of the Old Academy Building, the half which had the belfry, was deeded to a group of Methodists, but the bell was not included in the sale and had to remain where it was until the College could get a building with a belfry.

About this time the two fire companies remembered that the bell was theirs and sought to recover their property. The College trustees refused to relinquish it—although they did not actually have it—and the two fire companies ordered the bell seized and removed to Christ Church for safe-keeping. The representatives demanded the bell of the University; the University refused. The representatives demanded again; the University again refused. These demands and refusals continued for four years.

Once the Union and Hand In Hand Companies had their bell back; they were again in their former situation: they had a bell without a belfry.

Although the fire companies had not learned in fifty-five years the lesson of a belfry, they had not forgotten the lesson of Dr. Franklin: use somebody else’s belfry. In 1807, the companies offered the bell to the City on the condition that it erect a centrally-located building to house the bell and ring it in case of fire only. The City Fathers declined this generous offer.

In October, 1809, the wardens of St. James Episcopal Church obtained the bell for their new church’s steeple upon the condition that it be rung upon all occasions of fire.

In 1869, St. James was razed and a new church was erected by the congregation at the corner of 22nd and Walnut Streets. The bell was moved to the new location where it no longer sounded any alarms.

In 1945 the church was demolished and at this time, without minutes, petitions, court action, ceremony, or special deliberation, the bell was quietly turned over to the University of Pennsylvania and placed in a niche in the old library.

For one hundred-ninety-three years, the name used had been the “Academy Bell”—not the Union Fire Company Bell or the

Hand In Hand Bell. Therefore, the bell came back to the Academy.

The Academy at Fourth and Arch is gone; the "Presidential Palace" is gone; the fire companies are gone. Two St. Jameses are gone—but the bell and the University remain. Now for the fourth time in its history the bell has no belfry. But the Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library has a specially designed space for the Old Academy Bell and here it will remain as long as the building shall stand.

Our Director of Libraries and the members of his loyal, efficient and imaginative staff have played a major role in preparing us for this day. Without their careful planning, attention to detail, and professional skill the library would not be the smoothly functioning unit which it has been.

It now gives me great pleasure to introduce Dr. Kenneth Setton, Director of Libraries.

Remarks of Dr. Kenneth M. Setton

THE dedication today of the Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library will long remain a memorable event in the history of this University. This day also appears to present one of those rare occasions on which history repeats itself, and the historian is bound to be interested in the repetition.

On 7 February, 1891, a distinguished gathering witnessed the dedication of the University's first library building, the terra-cotta fortress which you would see behind you if there were fewer leaves on the trees. After four months' trial, that building was said to possess neither the slightest flaw nor to admit of the most trivial improvement. It was in fact declared to be perfect.

These claims were made in a spirited address, given on that February afternoon in 1891, by the Shakespearian scholar Horace Howard Furness, who was then chairman of the University's Library Committee. He meant what he said, and the fact that his brother Frank Furness was the architect was quite irrelevant to the assertion. The building had cost \$200,000, and was to supply the needs of the Library for a hundred years to

come. It was also to serve as a museum and to house the University's fast-growing archaeological collections. After a few years, however, the perfect building was fulfilling neither of its intended functions properly. If today Dr. Furness's claims for the library building of yesteryear may lead to ironical reflections, it is merely that time often renders our best efforts nugatory.

Now we have built a new building, at almost thirty times the cost of its predecessor. We are delighted with it, but we do not regard it as perfect. We know it will not meet our needs for a hundred years, and we are already planning an addition which should itself be finished in the summer of 1966. The sincerest tribute is due to our architects, the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston, Larson, and especial recognition to the endless months which Roy Larson and Charles Ward devoted to planning and replanning. We are glad to pay that tribute and to give that recognition, and not to the architects alone, but also to the builders, McCloskey and Company. The constant helpfulness of William and James McCloskey have put us under deep obligation to them.

In 1891 Dr. Furness expressed his thanks for the aid and guidance furnished the architect by two eminent librarians, Justin Winsor of Harvard and Melvil Dewey of Columbia. Our local history again shows signs of repetition as we thank in our turn the two eminent librarians who have advised our architect, Keyes Metcalf of Harvard and my predecessor Charles W. David. The present staff of the library, especially Rudolf Hirsch and Jesse Mills, has worked long and hard to see embodied this day the dream of a full half century.

President Harnwell has spoken of our debt and our gratitude to Dr. and Mrs. David Van Pelt.

University administrators are found everywhere to entertain anxiety as to the mounting costs and ever expanding size of the modern academic library. The Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library will be expensive to maintain, but it is quite within our capacity to do so. In a single day almost 5,000 people enter this building; in the years that lie ahead that number will grow.

At the dedicatory exercises of 1891 Mr. Talcott Williams, one of America's best known journalists, made the lugubrious reflec-

tion that "the mere mass of our libraries already overtaxes our utmost ability to classify, to catalogue, and to administer." That was seventy years ago. We are still in business. It is a basic fact of institutional history that the status quo cannot be maintained in a dynamic society. An institution must either progress or retrogress. On all sides the University of Pennsylvania shows progress; the last ten years have witnessed a true renaissance. If you come in search of a new monument, look anywhere around you. I do not refer only to advance in building or in scholarship. The morale of students and faculty has been rebuilt as well as the campus. To an extraordinary degree this renaissance has been the work of one man, Gaylord Harnwell. He has given more than strength.

One of the founders of modern library science was the famous Anthony Panizzi, who became principal librarian of the British Museum in 1856. Twenty years before his elevation to this post, however, Panizzi had made his mark by the brilliance of his testimony (in June 1836) before a select committee of the House of Commons inquiring into the affairs of the Museum Library.

In this testimony Panizzi enunciated the *magna carta* of enlightened librarianship:

"I want a poor student," he informed the committee, "to have the same means of indulging his learned curiosity, of following his rational pursuits, of consulting the same authorities, of fathoming the most intricate inquiry, as the richest man in the kingdom, as far as books go, and I contend that government is bound to give him the most liberal and unlimited assistance in this respect."

Certainly the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has given all students who come to this campus "the most liberal and unlimited assistance in this respect." Although the inspiration of this moment may be foreshortening my historical perspective a little, I am moved to affirm, Governor Lawrence, that the legislation, which has enabled the General State Authority to build this library and to undertake an immediate addition to it, is one of the wisest and most beneficent provisions made by any government on behalf of education since at least the fall of the Roman empire.

Remarks of Governor David L. Lawrence

JUST fifty-four years ago, Sir William Osler—who had returned to England after serving as professor of clinical medicine here at the University of Pennsylvania—took pen in hand to write these words to a correspondent: “Money invested in a library gives much better returns than mining stock.” I am indebted to him for those words this afternoon, for they sum up far better than I can the real meaning of this ceremony. For, although we have gathered here to dedicate a building we are, in truth, dedicating ourselves, our society, our education system and our goals to the grandeur and invincibility of ideas. No single place on this great University campus offers greater testimony to that devotion than the library, for the books upon its shelves are mankind’s eternal window to truth and understanding.

It seems imperative to me that we take some notice, however briefly, of the hours and years of painstaking work and planning that have gone into making this library a reality. You are well aware, I know, that this marks the first time in the proud history of the University that the General State Authority has participated in the construction of a campus facility. Speaking for the Authority, therefore, I want to say that I cannot conceive of a more admirable beginning for a partnership that will prove profitable to the University and to all of Pennsylvania. We must not forget the enormous contributions—both financial and inspirational—that have been made to this project by Dr. and Mrs. Van Pelt. It is altogether fitting that the library should stand as a memorial to their son—and to a family that has been so deeply involved in the progress of the University since its earliest years.

There have been many other contributors who have shared in financing this building through the Friends of the University Library organization. And there have been the dozens of men and women who poured their professional talents into the creation of the Van Pelt Library just as the workmen have shared their skills in its actual construction. They are far too numerous to mention, but I feel it is my duty to say that without the

initiative of Dr. Charles David, who set down the first plan, and the dynamic determination of Dr. Kenneth Setton, the present director of the University library, this project could not have been completed. With the leadership and counsel of Dr. Harnwell and the University trustees, the individual contributions of many people have been brought together in successful unity. We have every reason to take pride in this achievement, for it is of lasting value to the quality of education the University may offer in the future and brilliant evidence of the high standards it has maintained in the past.

Still more important, it is an indication of the faith of private citizens and public officials alike in the provident future of this University, the Commonwealth it serves and the great City that is its home. To those of you who have observed the efforts of State Government in the field of higher education, the State's role in this accomplishment comes as no surprise. For you know that, by tradition, Pennsylvania State Government occupies a unique position in its effort to strengthen advanced education without governmental interference. We are alone among the States in the payment of government funds to private colleges and universities—and this unique partnership with some of our major higher education institutions has paid enormous dividends in recent years. Throughout the State we have made significant progress in education at all levels in recent years. I assure you I do not intend to review them in detail, but there are some highlights that are too important to be dismissed in this discussion. In general we have raised the quality of education in every community in our State. We are providing more education and better education for more children in better schools than ever before in our history. We have increased the average salary of our teachers and the minimum starting salary for which they are hired. We are giving them far better, far broader training in our fourteen State Colleges—and the enrollment in those colleges has more than doubled in the past eight years. We have more than doubled the State Government budget for public education—and we have earmarked every penny of the selective sales tax, by law, for the education of Pennsylvania's children. Today—for the first time in history—our education system includes exceptional children

of all kinds, those who are mentally brilliant as well as those who are mentally or physically handicapped. Today—for the first time in thirty years—Pennsylvania has a public library code providing funds for the improvement of service to every community through its local library. That means the smallest cross-road in the least populated region as well as the largest and most effective, such as the Free Library of Philadelphia. The people of Pennsylvania have, in short, brought about the greatest and most progressive era in public education and higher education since the days of Thaddeus Stevens.

Knowing this, we know, too, that we have only just begun. For, if we are genuinely concerned about the economic future of this State, we must be concerned, first, with the quality, the quantity and the broad range of education we offer. This is no time for narrow minds or half-hearted goals. It is no time for complacency or cow-like contentment. The roots of industrial security and economic stability lie in the intellectual climate we have to offer. Those roots will be tended best by research scientists, properly trained; by great teachers properly inspired; by writers and mathematicians, artists and laboratory technicians, skilled workers and dedicated philosophers. And these will come only from the ranks of the young. This beautiful new library—and the one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand volumes it contains—are the perfect symbol for the kind of commitment we must make in the years that lie ahead. It must be a total commitment to good education—not a half-hearted one. Once we have made this the central cause of our public effort—once we have made it the core of our conscience and the star of our destiny, there will be no limit to Pennsylvania's potential and no stopping its progress. Firmly—and finally—there is no wiser, no more provident or prudent investment than this.

Remarks of Henry Allen Moe

FORTRESS AND GREENHOUSE

THE President of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for promoting useful Knowledge is happy to help the University of Pennsylvania celebrate this occasion; for the Society and the University are, as you all know, offspring of the fertile mind of Benjamin Franklin. Besides that, we both are co-beneficiaries of Dr. Franklin's teaching of his countrymen the virtues of private giving for public purposes.

And the President of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation is happy to be here, to thank the University of Pennsylvania for the assistance the Foundation has received from the members of the University's faculty who also are members of the Foundation's Advisory Board. For years, the University of Pennsylvania faculty provided more of the Foundation's scholarly advisers than any other university and only recently have Harvard and the vast state-wide complex that is the University of California caught up with you.

It was a Philadelphian—I wish to note—a graduate of the great Philadelphia Central High School, who, with his wife, established the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Simon Guggenheim was his name, sometime United States Senator from the State of Colorado. Senator Guggenheim gave his great fortune for use “under the freest possible conditions to men and women devoted to science and liberal studies, great teachers, creators of beauty, and generally to those devoted to pursuits that dignify, ennoble and delight mankind.” So wrote Senator Guggenheim, grandly and understandingly of the true spirit of the university. Dr. Franklin, one knows, would be pleased with his 20th century fellow-townsmen, Senator Guggenheim. Both were great founding-philanthropists: both understood their rôles—each in his time and place—as trustees for freedom.

The neatest philosophical wisecrack I ever read was written by the eminent American philosopher, C. I. Lewis, a member of the American Philosophical Society: “If this be a truism,” he said, “it at least has the merit of being true.”

A few truisms seem to be inevitable on an occasion of this kind and my first one is the whopper that this is an after-dinner speech. And after-dinner speeches should have the merit of being unsolemn and not too long—above all, not too long. For as Poor Richard said, “Many words won’t fill a bushel.”

And, in respect to myself, I always try not to forget Poor Dick’s admonition: “Tis hard for an empty bag to stand upright.” Content is required!

No city of North America had the benefits of city planning earlier than had Philadelphia—beginning with William Penn’s plan of 1682 and continuing in Benjamin Franklin’s 18th century plans for civic betterment. Now after decades—nay, centuries!—of civic lethargy and apathy, Philadelphia has remembered the lessons of its early past. They have been remembered, re-learned indeed, the hard way—as the saying is nowadays. For, as Poor Richard said, “When the well’s dry, they know the worth of water.”

Today, such progress has been made that every other American city has its eyes fixed on Philadelphia’s record of urban betterment. Your city has become the cynosure; you have—if I may say it so—regained your pride of heritage and have regained it at a speed that would have seemed impossible at the turn of the century.

Prominent in the remaking of Philadelphia toward Penn’s “greene towne,” while remaining a modern metropolis, have been the bold conception of a vast University complex here on the west shore of the Schuylkill, and its execution, undeterred by all the many obstacles that had to be, and still have to be, surmounted.

This afternoon, we had before us added testimony to the courage and devotion of those leaders and workers who were inspired by this vision, in the dedication of still another of the monuments erected by their common efforts.

The new Library structure is peculiarly fitted to demonstrate the majestic sweep of the great plan in which it is an important component. Its elegant fabric replaces what was once a collection of superannuated structures, and it has been made an integral part of the University’s campus, facing old College Hall with an

open invitation to cross an uninterrupted greensward to enter it. To achieve this, a broad city street, formerly a main artery, congested by bustling traffic, has been erased and has been replaced by the quiet luxury of verdant lawns, in the very heart of a crowded urban district.

It is eloquent of the scope with which such things can be done, again in this day, when there is a remarriage of public and private munificence, that the Library building alone represents an investment of over five millions of dollars. And, as Governor Lawrence told us this afternoon, the public authorities concerned have already authorized an additional project at the same cost to provide an extension of the same size immediately to the west of the new Library.

When I admire the modern American functional architectural style written into the new Library building by that gifted team of University of Pennsylvania architects that signs itself with what looks like a chemical formula H_2L_2 ,* I cannot resist a reference to the old Library building which it will now replace.

It is one of the less publicized, but none the less authentic, “traditions” of this University, that, for over half a century, scoffing young collegians have described the old Library building as looking like “a fort at one end and a greenhouse at the other.” Let me dwell for a bit on this merry characterization.

The old Library was designed in the office of Frank Furness, whose career is an important chapter in the history of American architecture. A gifted artist in his calling, he was also the brother of another historic Philadelphian, the great Shakespearean scholar Horace Howard Furness—he of *Variorum* fame. Frank Furness was the teacher of Louis Henry Sullivan, the courageous designer of the first American skyscraper and the founder of our American style of functional architecture. Sullivan, in turn, was the teacher of Frank Lloyd Wright: hence, the name of Frank Furness leads straight to the boldest of present-day architectural design.

However, the old Library was built in 1889–90, when Furness was nearing the end of his career, and much of his work was being done by disciples in his studios. Today, competent critics

* Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson.

tell me that the Old Library is regarded as “bad Furness,” by comparison with other designs from his own hand, such as the old Broad Street Station and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which were built about 1875.

In addition, Furness probably ought not be charged with the “greenhouse” section at the south end of the structure. This was actually an addition put up some years later, when it became evident that more shelf space was needed for the fast growing University book collection. The Duhring family provided funds for this extension, which was more formally known as the Duhring Stack.

Leaving behind these historical reflections, I must come back to the irreverent young oppidans, who probably seldom used the inside of the Library building for the purpose for which it was provided, and their saying that it looks “like a fort at one end and a greenhouse at the other.”

To me, such a description of any library building—the new one as well as your old one—is more perspicacious than its author may have realized. A library is, indeed, both a fortress and a greenhouse, certainly in a most appropriate figurative sense, if not in an obviously literal one.

Surely, it is a fortress for the defense of that truth, which, as you know, “shall make you free,” and a greenhouse for the cultivation and nourishment of that very truth, which often requires loving and tender care until it is recognized and, as the French say, “*bien reçue*.” The Republic of Letters, for its entire Constitution, has only one Article, which consists entirely of that hallowed oath upon which also our Anglo-American system of trial jurisprudence is erected: The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The library is, above all else, the home of that study and research by which the truth is disentangled from the weeds of superstition, prejudice and error, and is helped to grow straight and strong in the face of its enemies. So also is the laboratory. Both are both forts and greenhouses!

The libraries’ and the laboratories’ truth must be protected even from its own friends, who may seek to use it for a purpose. Research, pure research, is always useful in the long view, but,

if conducted with too sharp an eye on immediate advantage, it may produce ingredients that pollute the stream of truth. I have always enjoyed—even revered—the toast proposed by the famous 19th century Irish mathematician and astronomer, Sir Robert Ball, at a dinner of scientists at Cambridge. When called upon, he raised his glass and said succinctly and completely: “Here’s to Pure Mathematics. May she never be of any *use* to any one!”

No doubt, in this age of what I may perhaps call pragmatic sanctions, when great learned institutions require large sums for their survival and maintenance, administrators of their destinies have anxious moments of decision when offered attractive commissions from private and public sources for the subsidizing of research. There is anxiety though the sources profess to be completely disinterested and impartial; for they may in fact, be affected with an interest—as we lawyers say—in the conclusion. Actually, even when there is no question of undue influence involved, we all know that the huge sums conferred in the rapid growth of special grants by Government for special assignments in scientific research, have posed serious problems for our universities, both because of the undue emphasis they place on some departments over others, and because of the risk of sudden termination entailed.

Outside the field of the exact sciences, doubts may also extend to engagements for research in areas such as economics or business practices, as was pointed up by criticism recently directed at one of the great divisions of this very University for a study made by it of investment practices for the guidance of one of the Government departments.

On the other hand, when impartiality and adherence to truth are unquestioned, association with a great university does impress the seal of authority on opinions rendered other than *ex cathedra*. Another anecdote in the annals of the University of Pennsylvania bears witness to this. Early in the nineteen hundreds, a famous toxicologist who was then Dean of the Medical School in this University was called to testify in certain historic litigation in the court of a Southern State. *The New York Times* report of his testimony opened with this description: “Dr. John Marshall then took the stand, a small, dry man, with the mark of

accuracy written across his brow.” The defendant, for whom he testified, won.

It is the pride and glory of the many great State universities in this country that, though they must make some concessions to local demand by offering useful “know-how” instruction in down-to-earth subjects—even at some institutions, so help me!, in cosmetics and plumbing—yet they, in complete fact, do retain and defend their independence of thought and study in all the basic elements of our civilization and science. And this observation is certainly equally true of the universities that receive State aid, though privately endowed and otherwise maintained.

The tragedy of scholarship comes when a university is harnessed to the wagon of a powerful Governmental regime or of any master, except Truth. We know vividly what happened to the universities under Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini; but, even before them, the same kind of hypocritical servitude was entered into voluntarily by many European professors: Prussian historians wrote versions of European or world history that were nothing but house-organs for the ruling family or political party to which they owed appointments or preferments.

Here again, as a lawyer trained in the tradition of the English Common Law, I shall point out that the Anglo-American inheritance of stubborn assertion of individual rights and liberties against the over-weening presumption of prerogative by the Crown, is the inspiration for the same stubborn defense in this country of independence in scholarship and academic freedom that has preserved the liberty of the subject, and of the citizen—including the scholar-teacher.

A great Library, like this, for which today we dedicate a “more stately mansion,” is, therefore, in the fullest sense, the fortress and the greenhouse of scholarship and truth among us. It is that because it is dedicated to freedom of thought and integrity of purpose.

Indeed, even without the many other buildings and classrooms that comprise the University, the Library earns the praise of Thomas Carlyle, who reminds us, in his essay on “The Hero as Man of Letters,” that “the true University of these days is a collection of books.”

Even when he was Duke of Milan, Prospero of Shakespeare's *Tempest* found his library "dukedom large enough;" and, during his exile, his consolation, after his daughter Miranda, was the volumes "from mine own library . . . that I prize above my dukedom," which his friend Gonzalo had arranged should accompany him to his island.

But while we all agree on the dedication of our Library to the cause of truth, it is a baffling quality of truth that often it is like a coin with two sides, only one of which is visible at one time and place, so that one's view of what is true may be affected by one's place in time and space.

Mahomet Ali, the learned authority on Mohammedan law, who sat in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the occasions when it heard appeals from those lands under the British Crown which recognize rights defined by Muslim custom, said on the occasion of an address at the Middle Temple:

"It is interesting for a student of history to reflect on the differences which may arise between men of the same good will who approach the same set of facts from different points of view, just as, for instance, eye-witnesses on opposite sides of a street may honestly testify quite differently to describe the same collision they both saw. This explains why it is that an event in history can be regarded with complete contradiction by conflicting schools of thought. Let us consider the Crusades of what you in the West call the Middle Ages. I know you are taught that these expeditions were the outpouring of the noble knighthood of medieval chivalry enlisted in a holy enterprise in the defense of the true religion. To us, on the contrary, they represent nothing but invasions by roving bands of semi-literate brigands, egged on by shrewd commercial promoters to protect their trade routes and to destroy the fine flower of Saracen civilization with its high accomplishments in the sciences and the arts."

In the same vein, our American poet-diplomat James Russell Lowell was drawing a picture of truth when he wrote:

"Truth, after all, wears a different face to everybody, and it would be tedious to wait till all were agreed. She is said to lie at the bottom of a well, for the very reason, perhaps, that whoever looks down in search of her sees his own image at the bottom, and is persuaded not only that he has seen the Goddess, but that she is far better looking than he imagined."

With these side-lights on our discourse, we can better understand, even if we do not sympathize with, a certain Roman Procurator of Judaea, who, when sitting as a committing magistrate—which is exactly what he was on a tragic and historic occasion—baffled by conflicts in the testimony, as many a lesser magistrate has been ever since, cried out, in his impatience: “What is truth?”

Granting all that, nowhere in the West have we gone so far as to rewrite our history with each change of political regime, as seems to be a requirement of scholarship in much too large a part of the world, nor do we consider it necessary, in defense of official dogma, to imprison or execute those who differ from what the Government approves. Yet our inherited reactions of tolerance, fair play, good sportsmanship and gradualism in political change, cannot be shortly nor sharply defined in written formulae. They are bred in us and we live by them—not by the words that seek to define them. This is what makes what we call our democracy so difficult to describe, to propagate and to export—by contrast with the pat, smooth promises of those who preach the official Communist line. Their Chinese Subsidiary may proclaim “Let a hundred flowers bloom,” but the Moscow Headquarters send out the orders to shoot down helpless boys clambering to freedom over a Berlin wall.

So, my friends, we are gathered here not so much to dedicate a building or a book-shelf, as to pledge ourselves to defend the right of selfless scholarship to search for truth as best it can, humbly and patiently. The search must proceed in the light thrown by our past, peering eagerly and earnestly into our future, untrammelled by the hand of the dead, and unafraid of the perils of a present that is confused by the rising fog of doctrine false to what at least five millennia of our history have shown to be the best of human instincts and aspirations.

Benjamin Franklin, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of October 15, 1730, warned against “talking overmuch, and robbing others of their Share of the Discourse.” There is no one—I being the only speaker this evening—whom I might rob of his “natural right to speak in turn.” But the warning against “talking overmuch” stands good.

Nevertheless, I shall risk one final paragraph.

It was in the autumn of the year 1616, that Francis Ashley was Reader—or as we would say, lecturer—at the Inns of Court, in the beautiful Middle Temple Hall. His subject was Magna Carta. In his introductory lecture, he told how he had come to select that then dangerous theme, “whereby,” he said, “it is impossible I should gaine any opinion unless it be an opinion of foolhardiness.” Nevertheless, he persisted in his intentions, for having studied in the libraries of the Inns of Court, he said that “by that occasion [*I*] have therein found both liberty and safety, Liberty to the persons and safety to the Lyves and Estates. And in brief I found that it was bought to [*o*] dear to be sold to [*o*] cheap.” You have it all there, ladies and gentlemen: what your new fortress and greenhouse contains and stands for, was bought too dear to be sold too cheap.

Some Letters from Actors and Actresses to Dr. Horace Howard Furness

PART I

MATTHEW W. BLACK*

WILLIAM E. MILLER**

SOME months ago the 1894 Fund was drawn upon to supply the University of Pennsylvania Libraries with a group of letters of great interest to the University.¹ Most of these letters were written by actors or actresses to Horace Howard Furness, Sr. It is, therefore, appropriate that these letters are now in the custody of the Horace Howard Furness Memorial Library. The collection includes letters from Fanny Kemble, Ellen Terry, Edwin Booth and his daughter Edwina Booth Grossmann, Ben Greet, Julia Marlowe, Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, and others.

The first part of this paper catalogues only the Fanny Kemble² and Ellen Terry³ letters. In general, only a brief statement of the subject matter is given. Occasional quotations (in several instances, complete letters) have been included to reveal the affection Dr. Furness inspired among actors and actresses, and their respect—reverence, almost—for his opinion as to how Shakespeare should be read and acted. Has any Shakespearean since Dr. Furness occupied a position even remotely resembling this?

Except where noted, all of the letters catalogued in Part I are autograph letters, signed.

KEMBLE-FURNESS

1. One folded sheet. Undated [note in Furness's hand, "Mrs. Kemble, 23 April 1873"].

Mrs. Kemble thanks Furness for a newspaper and "the Schiller." She asks, "Can you tell me through whom your

* Professor of English, and Curator of the Horace Howard Furness Memorial Library, University of Pennsylvania.

** Bibliographer, Furness Library.

father⁴ learnt that Mrs Moxon⁵ & her family were left in poverty—”

2. One folded sheet. Undated [date in Furness's hand, "17 January 1874"]; the only letter here catalogued not purchased with the rest of the group, having been devised to the University with the basic collection by Horace Howard Furness, Jr. Quoted in full.

My dear *Horace*—(in spite of your literary labours & honours you must be *such* to me) the worship of Relics is not the most exalted form of human devotion but the “meanest garment that ever has but clipped” one whom one loves & [reveres?] becomes in some measure dear & venerable to us for his sake & so we may be permitted to keep Shakespeare's gloves⁶ with affectionate regard—As these were in Garrick's collection & given by Mrs Garrick to my aunt⁷ they may be genuine—I offer them to you as a token of the *great* pleasure it has given me to see your name upon the American Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Among my books & papers I think I have a few “remains” of John Kemble & Mrs Siddons which I shall feel happy in placing in your hands You will value them for their own sake & perhaps a little for that of your old friend

F A Kemble

The gloves are in the box in which Mrs George Combe (Cecilia Siddons) gave them to me.

3. Three folded sheets. Dated Friday 13th [in Furness's hand, “February 1874”].

Furness has lent her a copy of Cinthio's *Hecatommithi*, and she sends thanks. She discusses the nature of the chief character in the Othello story, as Cinthio tells it, and Romeo's conduct at the time of Mercutio's death.

4. One folded sheet. Undated [in Furness's hand, “Mrs Kemble March-74”].

Mrs. Kemble thanks Mr. Furness for the asparagus. She asks him to recommend a shop for German books, and a book-binder.

5. One folded sheet. Undated [in Furness's hand, "Mrs. Kemble 5 March 74 in re Bracelet"].
Mr. and Mrs. Furness have sent her a bracelet which she cannot accept. Mrs. Kemble declares that she will accept nothing but vegetables.
6. One folded sheet. Undated [in Furness's hand, "Mrs. Kemble 5 March '74 N^o 2 in re Bracelet"].
Mrs. Kemble lectures the Furnesses on the value of small gifts in preserving friendship, and the danger that great gifts may destroy it.
7. One folded sheet. Undated [in Furness's hand, "Mrs Kemble March 1874"].
The bracelet has made her ill.
8. One folded sheet. Dated Thursday 14th, from 1812 Rittenhouse Square [in Furness's hand, "Mrs F. A Kemble 14 April '74"]. She is leaving Philadelphia and paying her debts. Asks what Furness paid for her Schiller (to have it bound?).
9. One folded sheet. Dated Saturday 23^d from York Farm, Branchtown P.O.⁸ [in Furness's hand, "Mrs F. A Kemble 23 January 1875 and 26 Jany 75"].
First letter in this group referring to Furness's attempt to interest Lippincott's, the publishers of the New Variorum Shakespeare, in Edward Fitzgerald's *Readings in Crabbe*.
10. One folded sheet. Dated Monday 25th [in Furness's hand, "January 1875"], from York Farm.
She has written to Edward Fitzgerald "discouraging the attempt of putting his version of the Tales of a Hall in one of your Periodicals."⁹
11. One folded sheet. Dated Tuesday 26th, from York Farm.
More on the Fitzgerald matter.
12. One folded sheet. Dated Sunday 2^d, from York Farm.
Suggests that, if Furness goes to England, he consider renting the country place belonging to her friend Miss Ellis.
13. Two folded sheets. Dated Monday 14th, from York Farm, signed with initials "F A K."

- She thanks Furness for his offer of help in the matter of Fitzgerald's *Crabbe*, and consults him about certain points in Shakespeare's plays.
14. One folded sheet and one half-sheet. Dated Tuesday 22^d, from York Farm.
Repeats thanks for Furness's offer of help in the matter of Fitzgerald's *Crabbe*. Discusses her daughter Sarah's¹⁰ interest in *Hamlet*.
 15. One folded sheet and one half-sheet. Undated, from York Farm. More on Fitzgerald's *Crabbe*.
 16. One folded sheet. Dated Sunday 17th, from York Farm. More on the possibility of Fitzgerald's *Crabbe* appearing in a periodical. Refers again with pride to her daughter Sarah's Shakespearean interests.
 17. One folded sheet. Dated Monday 10th, from York Farm.
"I had a letter from E Fitzgerald t'other day about Tennyson's Queen Mary which some folk—(but not he)—think *as good as Shakespeare*."¹¹
 18. Two folded sheets. Undated, from York Farm.
". . . a thousand thanks for my uncle's vile poetry. . . ." ¹²
 19. Two folded sheets. Dated Friday 2^d, from York Farm.
"I knew the story of my 'martyred' kinsman¹³ of good old *religious* hanging & burning days—having received the tradition from my father who also added that the worthy old Priest smoked a pipe on his way to execution & that in that part of Herefordshire the last pipe smoked by friends together before parting was frequently called a 'Kemble's Pipe'. I do not know where he derived this additional detail."
 20. One folded sheet. Dated Thursday 20^t, from Lenox [in Furness's hand, "Kemble"].
"Thank you my dear Horace Furness for your newspaper extract about my brother his character was more remarkable I think than his acquirements tho' he *was* a 'learned scholar'."
 21. One folded sheet, one half-sheet. Dated Tuesday 23^d, from York Farm [in Furness's hand, "Kemble"].
Returns letter in which Mary Cowden Clarke has praised her (Mrs. Kemble) for her articles in the *Atlantic*.

“I never talked much with Spedding¹⁴ about Shakespeare—Harness, Dyce & Milman were the people I used to hear discuss his Plays and such critical notions as I have derived from any body about them I owe to the conversation of those three gentlemen—”

[Postscript] “I have never had any intercourse with Mr Collier¹⁵ since I was a girl—and when I was a girl—I did not like him—his face was crooked which displeased me & tho’ he came often to our house I had not much to say to him—in some notes I wrote some years ago on the *Tempest*¹⁶ I spoke disrespectfully of his commentaries on Shakespeare having I suppose adopted the tone of *my* Shakespeare commentators about him.”

22. One folded sheet. Dated Tuesday 4th, from York Farm [in Furness’s hand, “Kemble”].

“What a splendid handwriting your’s is very dear Horace. . . .”¹⁷

“I know nothing about the republication of my brother’s *History of the Saxons* & do not understand how Quaritch comes to have a right to re-publish it because I thought it belonged to the Longmans who were the original publishers—”¹⁸

23. One folded sheet. Dated Friday 1st Decem^{ber} [1876], from York Farm.

Mentions her impending departure for England.

24. One folded sheet. Dated Friday, May 26th, from 15 Connaught Square [London].

Acknowledges Furness’s gift of his *New Variorum Hamlet*. Tells of her difficulties in obtaining a staff of servants for the house she has taken in London; “the very tradition of ‘good service’ is passing away,” she complains.

25. One folded sheet. Dated Sunday, October 5th [1890?], from The Bower, Limpsfield, Surrey.

“My daughter Sarah & my dear old friend Miss Fox are the only persons to whom I now write for it has become a considerable effort for me to do so—” She acknowledges the gift of the *New Variorum As You Like It*.

TERRY-FURNESS

1. One folded sheet. Quoted in full.

[Letterhead: Parker House, Boston] 4-March [1901?]
Sweet Sir—

I never go abroad in the afternoons of the days, but I *must* come & hear you in Shakespeare's poem "As You Like It" & I write to tell you I am looking forward to Thursday with delightful excitement—I shall bring an English girl who is staying with me, & we shall have our treat together—Don't you envy us?—Yours yours

Ellen Terry¹⁹

2. One folded sheet. Quoted in full.



7. March =

What I pay for my pleasure
of yesterday in a blinding
headache for the rest of the
evening!— but I w^d go
through with it again for
the pleasure of hearing you
recite the lines "Blow blow
Thou winter wind"
Affectuate thanks for a
great delight = Yours
Ellen Terry

[Letterhead: Parker House, Boston], 7. March—[1901?]

Didn't I pay for my pleasure of yesterday in a blinding headache for the rest of the evening!—but I w^d go through with it again for the pleasure of hearing you recite the lines “Blow blow thou winter wind”—

Affectionate thanks for a great delight—Yours

Ellen Terry

3. One folded sheet. Dated only “Saturday.”

Evidently refers again to the Furness reading of *As You Like It*, and seemingly to some regret expressed by Furness that he had not introduced her to the audience. “Could you have forgiven yourself or c^d I ever have forgiven you if you had called public attention to E.T. in ‘plain clothes’ & spectacles, sitting alone & undefended at your discourse?!—but the honour of being mentioned by you as a *possibly* good Rosalind (*when I am over the seas & far away*) is not to be undervalued!!—*I have never played the part, & have hoped for centuries to make the attempt. However the time is past & gone—& if you suggest I might have done well I am comforted—*”

4. Four single sheets. Dated 20. Dec—1901, from Chicago [letterhead: “22, Barkston Gardens, Earls Court, S.W.”; in Furness’s hand, “Olympia Theatre, St. Louis”].

Miss Terry writes: “I believe you will do what I am going to ask you to do, although *how* I can ask you - - - - [four brief strokes; below them an ink line drawn across three-quarters of the width of the paper]! It’s just this—(out with it!) Will you write y^r—dear name for me in this volume? It is not a habit with me to ask for autographs believe me—but I can’t help it, for I want it so much, so much, that I am impelled by all within me to write & ask you—I’m ashamed—but I do it!—Forgive.”

“Your vol. of ‘Romeo & Juliet’ was nearly the death of me, when I was going to play ‘Juliet’—I could not approach the acting it—how I *stuck* at y^r book - - -! The play ‘ran’ for nearly two hundred consecutive nights but I *hated* myself in it—& this was mostly due to *you!!!*”

5. Torn section of single sheet. Undated. Signed, "E.T.—"
Refers to her bookplate, designed by her son,²⁰ "a map of the
quaint old place in which I live. . . ."
6. One folded sheet. Dated 3-March 1911 from *The Amerika*
[letterhead: "Hamburg-Amerika Linie"].
"In spite of myself I leave Wonderland (America) without
seeing you. . . . I'm returning to England without paying
my affectionate respects to you. . . ."

NOTES

1. With one exception, noted later, the letters cited were purchased in 1962 from Charles Sessler of Philadelphia, through the kindness of Miss Mabel Zahn. For the most part, they are unpublished.
2. Frances Anne Kemble (1809–1893) was the daughter of Charles and Maria Theresa De Camp Kemble. She was an actress in an acting family, but left the stage early, upon her marriage (in 1834) to Pierce Butler of Germantown, Philadelphia. Shortly after her marriage she spent a winter with her husband on his Georgia plantation; her experiences there contributed to a breach between her and her husband which resulted in divorce in 1849. Meanwhile, she had returned to the stage for a time. She supported herself successfully by giving Shakespearean readings which became very popular; the last was given in 1869.
3. Dame Ellen Alicia Terry (1847–1928) formed a stage partnership with Sir Henry Irving which was probably the most productive enterprise of the kind in the history of the English-speaking theater. Miss Terry was married three times. Edith and Edward Gordon Craig (the latter mentioned in number 5 of the following letters) were Miss Terry's children by Edward Godwin, the architect and scene-designer, with whom she eloped after the failure of her first marriage. Her long correspondence with Bernard Shaw has been published. After her retirement from the stage Miss Terry frequently lectured on Shakespeare's heroines.
4. William Henry Furness, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, lifelong friend of Emerson and famous abolitionist. He died on January 30, 1896, in his ninety-fourth year.
5. Edward Moxon (1801–1858), the celebrated publisher of nineteenth-century poets, left a widow, one son, and five daughters. The business did not prosper after his death. Mrs. Kemble had been acquainted with him in connection with the publication of some of her work.

6. These gloves, with other memorabilia of Shakespeare once in Mrs. Kemble's possession, are now on display in the Horace Howard Furness Memorial Library. Shakespeare's will contained this provision: "Item I gyve & bequeath vnto my saied sister Jone xx^{li} & all my wearing Apparrell to be paied & deliuered within one yeare after my deceas. . . ." (E. K. Chambers, *William Shakespeare: a Study of Facts and Problems* [Oxford, 1930], II, 171). A story can be pieced together from documents accompanying the gloves, to the effect that two pairs of gloves (a comedy pair and a tragedy pair, the former preserved by The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon) were among the effects so devised, and that they were owned by descendants of Joan Shakespeare, who married one William Hart. It is further told that a descendant of this couple, William Hart or Shakespeare Hart, presented the tragedy gloves in 1746 to John Ward, an actor who was visiting Stratford. John Ward was grandfather of the three famous stage people who were children of Roger Kemble and Ward's daughter Sarah: John Philip Kemble, Charles Kemble, and Sarah Kemble Siddons. To this point, the history of these gloves is at least vulnerable.

On the occasion of the Stratford Jubilee in 1769, John Ward presented the gloves to David Garrick. In 1779 Garrick died, but his widow lived until 1822, dying at the age of ninety-nine. From Mrs. Garrick the gloves passed by testament to Mrs. Sarah Siddons, granddaughter of the man who gave them to Mr. Garrick, then to Mrs. Siddons's daughter, Cecilia Combe, and so to Mrs. Kemble.

A further footnote has been supplied by Mrs. Kemble in her *Further Records, 1848-1883* (New York, 1891), p. 23:

Young Mr. Furness, the son of my dear and venerated spiritual pastor and master, the editor of Shakespeare, comes occasionally with his wife and passes an evening with me. I was so much pleased with the enthusiastic devotion to his laborious task of his *Variorum Shakespeare* that I gave him the pair of Shakespeare's gloves Cecilia Combe left me in her will, and which had come to her mother, Mrs. Siddons, from Mrs. Garrick. . . .

That precious bequest of Shakespeare's gloves reached me one evening while I was giving a reading in Boston, and occasioned me such an emotion of delight and surprise that one of the few times when I made blunders in my text was when I resumed my reading after finding them in the room to which I retired for rest in the middle of my performance. My Boston audience were my friends; and I think if I had told them the cause of the mistakes I made, when I resumed my seat and my book, they would have sympathized with and pardoned me. Perhaps they would have

liked me to show them the gloves, which I never showed to any American that he did not directly put his hand into one of them.

The one exception to this was my dear and reverend Dr. [William Henry] Furness, who hardly seemed to dare to touch them. . . .

7. I.e. Mrs. Sarah Siddons, sister of Fanny's father, Charles Kemble.
8. Mrs. Kemble describes this farm as being located "about six miles from Philadelphia and three from the pretty suburban village (town as it now is) of Germantown. . . ." *Further Records*, p. 1.
9. *Readings in Crabbe* was a condensed version of *Tales of the Hall*. This and other matters of interest to Fitzgerald and Mrs. Kemble may be followed in *Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883*, ed. William Aldis Wright (New York and London, 1895).
10. Sarah Butler married Owen J. Wister. They were the parents of the novelist Owen Wister.
11. The letter referred to may be one written from Lowestoft on July 22, 1875. Fitzgerald's words in this letter were: "I suppose you will see—if you have not yet seen—Tennyson's *Q. Mary*. I don't know what to say about it; but the *Times* says it is the finest Play since Shakespeare; and the *Spectator* that it is superior to *Henry VIII*." *Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble*, pp. 73-74.
12. No doubt John Philip Kemble's *Fugitive Pieces* (York, 1780).
13. John Kemble (1599?-1679), condemned to death for having said Mass at Pembridge Castle, Herefordshire.
14. James Spedding (1808-1881) edited the works of Bacon and wrote many articles on Shakespeare. The Rev. William Harness (1790-1869) and Alexander Dyce (1798-1869) were editors of Shakespeare. Henry Hart Milman (1791-1868), Dean of St. Paul's, was a man of varied talents: poet, playwright, translator, historian, able ecclesiastical administrator.
15. John Payne Collier (1789-1883), Shakespearean critic and scholar, and forger of Elizabethan documents.
16. See Frances Anne Kemble, *Notes Upon Some of Shakespeare's Plays* (London, 1882), "Notes on *The Tempest*." The reference in Mrs. Cowden Clarke's letter to the articles in the *Atlantic* was certainly to that long series from Mrs. Kemble's pen, between 1875 and 1877, entitled "Old Woman's Gossip." That being the case, and if Mrs. Cowden Clarke was commenting upon a contemporary event (as it appears that she was), it seems that Mrs. Kemble's Shakespearean Notes must have been written a number of years before their publication in 1882.

17. Mrs. Kemble's handwriting is at times virtually illegible. She seems to have been having difficulties (perhaps arthritic) with at least one hand. She is quite right about Dr. Furness's: it is singularly bold, regular, and clear.
18. *The Saxons in England*, by John Mitchell Kemble (1807–1857), was republished by the firm of Quaritch in 1876.
19. A footnote to this letter is to be found in Ellen Terry, *The Story of My Life: Recollections and Reflections* (New York, 1908), p. 323 (the period referred to is c. 1901):

Henry [Sir Henry Irving] and I were so fortunate as to gain the friendship and approval of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, perhaps the finest Shakespearean scholar in America, and editor of the "Variorum Shakespeare," which Henry considered the best of all editions—"the one which counts." It was in Boston, I think, that I disgraced myself at one of Dr. Furness's lectures. He was discussing "As You Like It" and *Rosalind*, and proving with much elaboration that English in Shakespeare's time was pronounced like a broad country dialect, and that *Rosalind* spoke Warwickshire! A little girl who was sitting in the row in front of me had lent me her copy of the play a moment before, and now, absorbed in Dr. Furness's argument, I forgot the book wasn't mine and began scrawling controversial notes in it with my very thick and blotty fountain pen.

"Give me back my book! Give me my book!" screamed the little girl. "How dare you write in my book!" She began to cry with rage.

Her mother tried to hush her up: "Don't, darling. Be quiet! It's Miss Ellen Terry."

"I don't care! She's spoilt my nice book!"

I am glad to say that when the little girl understood, she forgave me; and the spoilt book is treasured very much by a tall Boston young lady of eighteen who has replaced the child of seven years ago! Still, it was dreadful of me, and I did feel ashamed at the time.

20. Edward Gordon Craig.

*A Banquet of Jest*s and Archie Armstrong

JOHN T. SHAWCROSS*

ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG, jester to the courts of James I and Charles I, has been credited with the authorship of *A Banquet of Jest*s, first published in 1630, on the basis of a portrait which is found in some copies and a few jests attributed to him. The editions (or issues) of the work printed by Richard Royston seem to be 1630 (Ed. 1), 1632 (Ed. 2), 1633 (Ed. 3), 1634 (Ed. 4), 1636, 1639 (Ed. 5), 1640 (Ed. 6), and 1657 ("Last," Ed. 7). The issue of 1636 exists only as a title page bound with the 1633 copy in the British Museum. Miss Margaret S. Jochem of the Photographic Department of the Folger Shakespeare Library, who has been most helpful in supplying important information and photostats concerning the portrait of Armstrong, has told me of a copy in the Folger, formerly in the Warwick Castle library, which is thought to be from 1632. As a second edition occurred between 1630 and 1633, this date may be correct and the Folger may have the only known copy—one lacking title page and frontispiece. Royston's *Archy's Dream*, published in 1641, has no relation to *A Banquet of Jest*s. *A Choice Banquet of Witty Jest*s of 1660 and 1665, not printed by Royston (with an engraving of Armstrong by R. Gaywood), was published with a similar title simply to capitalize on the popularity of the former collections. The portrait of "Archee, the Kinges Iester" by Thomas Cecil was the frontispiece to the 1630 *A Banquet of Jest*s according to the *Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits Preserved in the Department of Prints, and Drawings in the British Museum* by Freeman O'Donoghue (London, 1908), Vol. I, p. 72.¹ However, the only known copy in the Bodleian has no portrait; neither do the British Museum or Huntington copies of 1633, nor the unique Bodleian copy of 1634, nor the unique Cambridge University copy of 1640. The Huntington copy of 1639 and known copies of 1657, including one in the Huntington and one in the Arents collection in the New York Public Library, neither of which is listed in the STC, have the portraits pasted in.² The Folger copy of William

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Winstanley's *Poor Robin's Jestes*, 1667, has the Cecil portrait pasted in opposite "Archy in praise of this Book."

Armstrong, who died in 1672, had been disgraced in 1637 for having insulted Archbishop Laud and after 1641 apparently retired to Arthuret in Cumberland. Cecil, best known for portraits, is thought to have worked in London c. 1627–c. 1635. The portrait, showing Archie standing with his hat and glove in his hands, is titled, "Archee, the kinges Iester." and has a four-line poem beneath it.³ The title and poem in the 1639 copies are different in typography from those in the 1657 copy, and the Winstanley copy has been redrawn and relettered. Yet certain likenesses show a common source (e.g., the omission of a comma after "Taunts"), which was undoubtedly the 1657 version. The portraits should be compared and the change of "kinges Iester" (1657) to "Kinges Iester" (Winstanley) and to "Kinges Jester" (1639) noted. The present position of the portrait in the 1657 edition seems to have been effected after the original presswork of sig. A. Aside from the portrait and its poem and the addition of jests attributed to him in expanded later editions,⁴ the only connection with Archie Armstrong for the collection is the 1640 *Banquet of Jestes* preface to the reader (still signed, "Anonymos"), which is titled now, "The Kings Iester to the Reader." It should be noted also that the poem beneath the portrait refers to his former association with the royal group, and thus dates the poem after 1637. Indeed what evidence there is points to no connection of authorship between *A Banquet of Jestes* and Armstrong. Nor is there reason to believe that Cecil produced his portrait expressly for publication of the collection, whether in 1630 or later. Apparently Royston was capitalizing on Archie's celebrity shortly after 1637 and his renown as a jester.

The 1657 edition (I use the Arents copy compared with that in the Huntington) has the following title page:

A/BANQUET/OF JESTS/New and old./OR/Change of Cheare
/BEING/A COLLECTION/OF { Modern *Jests*
Witty *Jeeeres*
Pleasant *Taunts*
Merrie *Tales*.

/[rule]/The last *Edition*, much enlarged./[rule]/LONDON,/Printed
for R. Royston, at the Angell/in Ivy Lane. 1657./

Its collation is: A-I12, K4. [i]-[viii] + 1-216. [i], blank: [ii], portrait: [iii], title: [iv], table of contents: [v-vi], "Ad Populum": [vii-viii], "To the Booke": 1-216, work. There are a number of misprints of sigs., paging, catchwords, and running titles.

The catchword of p. [vi], sig. A3^v, the second page of "Ad Populum," is "Archee" although "To the Booke" follows; that of p. [viii], sig. A4^v, the second page of "To the Booke," is "COURT" although "A/BANQUET" follows on p. 1. In addition the font of A4^r, the first page of "To the Booke," is different from that of all other signatures. Something certainly occurred in the course of printing, of this we may be sure. It would seem that originally the portrait (headed "Archee, the kinges Iester") followed "Ad Populum" and that the Table of Contents (beginning "COURT JESTS") followed "To the Booke." Perhaps the original pressing was:

[i]	A1 ^r title page	[v]	A3 ^r "Ad Populum"
[ii]	A1 ^v "To the Booke"	[vi]	A3 ^v "Ad Populum" (cont.)
[iii]	A2 ^r "To the Booke" (cont.)	[vii]	A4 ^r Portrait
[iv]	A2 ^v Table of Contents	[viii]	A4 ^v [blank]

Changes in both the outer and inner formes were necessary to revise the material, if the original was similar to the above. In the outer forme A1^r was blanked and the second page of "To the Booke" was reset on A4^v, Royston apparently following his first printing too carefully and setting the incorrect catchword "COURT." In the inner forme A1^v was blanked (later to have the portrait pasted on it); A2^r was replaced by a reset title page; and A4^r was replaced by a reset first page of "To the Booke," thus allowing for the different font of the signature. Rather than reset the portrait Royston must have cut out the original printings and pasted them on the blank p. [ii] of the reset sheets. Why such revision should have been made can only be guessed at. Perhaps something in "To the Booke" was considered unwise in 1657; it might easily have contained some reference to Charles I and Archie's relationship to him on the first page of this preface. And the earlier, more prominent position for the portrait was assuredly considered advisable. Other jest collections were appearing and Archie may have been thought a good drawing card.

NOTES

1. D. F. Snelgrove and Michael Norton of the Department of Prints and Drawings of the British Museum have assured me that no such edition with the portrait is in the Museum. Mr. Norton, part author of *Engraving in England*, concludes that O'Donoghue's reference "must have been made from items elsewhere than in this Museum." I thank Messrs. Snelgrove and Norton most sincerely for their prompt answering of my queries.
2. Professor Arthur Axelrad, to whom I am indebted for checking certain matters in the Huntington copies for me, reports that a tracing of the 1657 portrait is also found in the 1639 copy with the note, "Traced Nov.^r 1st 1791 by John Brand at Strawberry Hill from the very rare Original in the collection of the Honble Horace Walpole."
3. "Archee by king's, and princes grac't of late/Iested him-selfe into a fayer estate/And in this Booke, doth to his friends Commend/His Ieeres, Taunts Tales, which no man can offend." (italics removed; from the 1657 edition).
4. #66 in "Court Jests," p. 35: "*Archee over-reach'd*," which tells of "Our Patron *Arche*, the Kings Jester. . . ."

Nineteenth-Century Stamps of Liberia

CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM

Editor's Note: This interesting collection was formed by General Cornelius Wickersham who has generously given it to the University Library. General Wickersham graciously agreed to supply this account of his collection and we are doubly indebted to him for both the collection itself and for the accompanying description. It is not often that we have the opportunity to have a major gift described by the donor.

History

WHILE a good many years elapsed from the date of my boyhood stamp collection, I began collecting more seriously after return to civil life from World War I. Starting then with a general collection I began to realize the interest to be found in specialization and its philatelic importance. As a result I gradually acquired a number of specialized country collections.

Interest in the study of stamps was interrupted for five years because of World War II. Some time after that a dealer's offer of a number of plate proofs of full sheets of Liberia stamps was intriguing, and thus began the gradual building up of a collection of stamps of that country.

The African continent south of the Sahara desert, with its many different races, Bantu, Nilotic, Bushmen, Pygmies, and many other types and conditions of men is only now beginning to dawn on the consciousness of America. In addition there are the European colonists, many of whom are descended from ancestors who have made their homes in Africa for generations.

Liberia is a small country in extent in West Africa with not many towns, populated on the seacoast by descendants of American slaves, who were given their freedom there with the help of Americans. Most of the towns are on the seacoast, including Monrovia, the capital, Buchanan, Harper, and Robertsport.

In the hinterland, however, there were and are many native tribes, including the Kru, Mandingo, Gola, Kpvesi and Vai, who have lived in Liberia for untold ages. Today American industry is penetrating into the Liberian hinterland and the

blessings of freedom, independence and education are being extended with American help. It is that freedom which is referred to on the early stamps of Liberia in the portrayal of Liberty in the first type Liberian stamps of the issues of 1860 to and including 1880, and in later issues.

The first stamps were issued in 1860, and their design was used with minor color changes for 20 years. Known as the first type stamps of the issues of 1860 to 1869 and 1880 (with two new denominations added), they had always intrigued me and it was not long before the opportunity came of acquiring a large collection of both 19th and 20th century Liberia, including a number of full sheets and large blocks of the early issues.

From that time on search was continued for unusual items, particularly covers, proofs and other additions of philatelic interest. For a number of years the hobby was ridden when time allowed in studying the history of Liberia, its postal arrangements, the use of the various issues of its stamps, and the stamps themselves, so that by 1960 a representative and interesting collection had been formed as well as literature on the subject to which some contributions were made to the weekly newspaper known as STAMPS and the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, a bimonthly journal of philately, both widely read by collectors.

When the International Philatelic Exhibition was held in 1956 at the new Coliseum in New York, President Eisenhower, in the course of a message to the Exhibition said "More than the prizes of a hobby for the enjoyment of leisure hours, the stamps of the world are powerful object lessons in the eternal hunger of men for knowledge and news about their fellowmen. They are a pictorial history of all the arts and sciences and human progress in them since the earliest civilizations."

The President's message is well illustrated in the Liberia collection. All the First Type stamps reflect Liberty and commerce, as shown by the many large blocks and full sheets. In the 1892-96 issues we have portrayals of natural history (elephant and hippopotamus), natural resources (the oil palm), coats-of-arms, natives (including President Johnson) and the Liberian star. In the collection the 17 denominations of this issue are found, many

in full sheets, including also errors of color, the various perforation varieties, and, dear to the heart of philatelists, the inverted centers. The later 19th century issues are also well represented, including many full sheets and some of the varieties.

Possibly outstanding are the so-called "ordinaries" of 1901-02. Apparently Liberia had run out of stamps except for official stamps of which there was still a supply. These were overprinted with the word "ordinary" and made available for general use. While the "ordinaries" were produced in 1901 and 1902, and thus not strictly 19th century, the stamps themselves had been issued in the last decade of the century. Their use as "ordinaries" was small, and many of them are extremely rare, especially the higher values. The collection includes all but three of those overprinted in the "O.S." officials, and includes an extraordinary combination cover used with 5 different "ordinaries."

The official stamps of the 1892, 1893 (including a full sheet showing both errors), 1894 and 1898 issues, are extremely well represented, as are the Postage Dues. The rare Registration stamps of 1893 include Buchanan (used and unused), Monrovia (a block of 4), Greenville (unused), Robertsport (used), and Buchanan used on a combination cover.

To go back to the First Type stamps, the defaced reprint die proofs are of great interest as showing the imprints of the different London engravers and printers, some of whom were unknown before being disclosed by a study of these proofs. (Most of the 19th century Liberia stamps were printed in London.)

Early covers of Liberia are hard to find, but the collection includes over 40 covers with stamps and four stampless used before the first stamps were issued in 1860.

Having been honored by the Collectors Club by election as its President in 1956, my 20th Century Liberia stamps have been given to the Collectors Club, but study and enjoyment of the 19th Century collection and acquisition of additional items continued.

Recently I have become much interested in the stamps of the Republic of Colombia and its sovereign states as they were when that Republic was known as the United States of Colombia, an interest which was to some extent stimulated by a study made of the early stamps of Venezuela, which at one time was united with

Colombia. (See *The Early Stamps of Venezuela*, a handbook published by The Collectors Club.)

It has given me great pleasure to give the 19th Century Liberia collection to the University of Pennsylvania where I hope that it will be available to students and others who may be interested especially in the classic stamps of this interesting country, a Republic which was started through the efforts of American missionaries and others, nearly 150 years ago.

A Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the University of Pennsylvania to 1800

SUPPLEMENT II*

Ms. Lea 207 (Ital.)

PIETRO GIANNONE. Trattato de'rimedi contro le scomuniche invalide, e proibizioni de libri, che si decretano in Roma . . . coll'occasione della invalida censura contro di lui fulminata dal vicario di Napoli per aver fatto quivi imprimere i libri della storia civile di quel regno senza sua licenza, e della proibizione de medesimi decretata in Roma nel di 1. luglio 1723. *Naples, 1723.*

Paper. 283 ff. 29 x 21 cm. Contemp. calf.—“Ex libris Orontii Mello.”—Cf. Lea mss. 168, 188–9.

Ms. Lea 208 (Ital.)

CHERUBINO CHIRARDAZZI. Istoria di Bologna, parte terza, manoscritta, ed estratta della Libreria del Convento di S. Giacomo Maggiore di Bologna, l'anno 1734. Continuation of two printed volumes, beginning with some additional material left out of printed books 27, 28, and 29 and covering the years 1393 to 1425 (pp. 1–22), continuing with [unpublished?] books 30 (p.23)—38 (ending p.1174); followed by notes “Aggiunta à questo tomo manoscritto” (pp.1175–1202) and “Tavola generale” (pp.1203–36). *Italy, 1734.*

Paper. Title, 1236 pp. 29 x 20 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Biblioteca Banzi.

Ms. Lea 210 (Ital.)

[SLAVERY]. Ruolo di tutti li schiavi che anno predato le sei galere di S.A.S. [Cosimo II, Grand Duke of Tuscany] in quest'anno in Levante, tanto masti quanto femine, il quale comincia alli 6 di maggio 1611 all'Isola di Stononisse in Levante fino alli 22 detto a sigra di Mitelino. (List of 202 slaves, giving in each case the name, origin, age and general description of the captive and the name of the person to whom he or she has been assigned). *Florence?, 1611.*

Paper. 16 ff. 31.5 x 21.5 cm. Boards.—Cf. no. 353.

Ms. Lea 211 (Ital.)

VINCENZO MEDICI. Report to Cosimo II on his activities as “depositario generale” of a “zecca” from 1595 to 1609, dealing with economic questions, e.g. purchase and sale of grain, benefices, etc. *Tuscany, Oct. 19, 1609.*

Paper. 2 ff. 30 x 21 cm. (folded). Boards.—Cf. mss. 243–50, 294–5.

* Continued from v. XXIX, no. 1, pp. 43–75.

Gondi-Medici Business Records

Numbers 212–355 were acquired as a collection. They are arranged more or less chronologically, within the following series: Medici records in regular folio; narrow folio; smaller sizes.—Amadori records.—Arrigucci and Gondi records.—Textile trade records.—Miscellaneous records. All volumes were originally part of the Gondi archives, specifically of that part which was left to the Ritiro della Quiete in Florence by Caterina and Elisabetta, descendants of Giuliano il Vecchio, cf. Roberto Ridolfi, *Gli archivi delle famiglie fiorentine* (Florence, L. S. Olschki, 1934).

Ms. Lea 212 (Ital.)

CASA MEDICI. Ricordanze di beni et immobili di casa Medici, 1456–95 (a variety of sections: ff.2r–4v, 1456–76; ff.10r–12r, 1458–68; ff.13v–14r, 1473–4; f.24r–v, 1458–70; ff.25r–26v, 1463–73; f.27, 1464; ff.30r–32v, 1464–95; ff.38v–39r, 1463–72[?]; f.48, 1465–70; f.50, 1471–8–[?]; f.52, 1473–92; f.53, 1479–80; f.54r without date; ff.64r–65v, 1474–93; ff.66r–68r, 1493–4). [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1456–95.*

Paper. 144 ff. (ff.1, 16–9 wanting, as are the following, probably blank ff., ff.56–7, 69–71, 74–6, 86–91, 94–102, 108–13, 135.—Ff.5–9, 20–3, 33–7, 40–7, 50, 55, 58–63, 72 are blank). 28 x 22 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 22[?] on spine, no. 242 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 213 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Quaderno di cassa, debitori e creditori, 1532–3. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1532–33.*

Paper. 64 ff. (ff.36–64 blank). 28.5 x 21.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 130 on spine, no. 225 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 214 (Ital.)

CARLO DE MEDICI. Giornale di chassa, 1^o, debitori e creditori, 1533–4. *Italy, 1533–34.*

Paper, except first and last f., vellum. 2, 240 ff. (ff.121–70 blank), 1 f. 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 27 on spine, no. 295 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 215 (Ital.)

———. Quaderno di chassa, 3^o, debitori e creditori, 1534–5. *Italy, 1534–35.*

Paper. 1 f. vellum, 111 ff. (ff.107–11 blank). 33.5 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 30 on spine, no. 293 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 216 (Ital.)

BIVIGLIANO D'ALAMANNO DE MEDICI. Libro in sul quale fara scrivere e sua beni . . . e altre cose importante. . . . *Italy, 1534–44.*

Paper. 64 ff. (ff.42–64 blank). 26.5 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 52 on front cover.—Deals primarily with real estate.

Ms. Lea 217 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Quaderno di chassa, 7°, debitori e creditori, 1536-7. (Assigned to "Vincenzo de Medici?" by previous owner). *Italy, 1536-37.*

Paper, except first and last f., vellum. 2, 175 ff. (ff.108-75 blank), 1 f. 33 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 131 on spine, no. 289 on cover.

Ms. Lea 218 (Ital.)

CARLO DE MEDICI. Quaderno di chassa, 6°, debitori e creditori, 1536-7. *Italy, 1536-37.*

Paper, except first and last f., vellum. 2, 239 ff. (ff.123-239 blank), 1 f. 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 29 on spine, no. 290 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 219 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Quaderno di cassa, 8°, debitori e creditori, 1537-8. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner; among the accounts are those of Carlo and Francesco da Barberino; Ottaviano and Lorenzo de Medici; Spedale di Santa Maria Nuova; Anastasio and Giovanni Pitti; Francisco di Girolamo Rucellai; Mariotto de Medici). *Italy, 1537-38.*

Paper, except first and last f. of text, vellum. 18 ff. (index, in vellum wrapper), 2, 237 ff. (ff.116-237 blank), 1 f. 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 133 on spine, no. 288 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 220 (Ital.)

[_____]. Quaderno di cassa, debitori e creditori, 1538-9. (Assigned to "Carlo de Medici?" by previous owner; among names appearing are Antonio and Giovanni Pitti; Spedale di Santa Maria degli Innocenti; Giuliano, Francesco, Mariotto and Gregorio de Medici; Anastasio de Buonacorso; Alessandro di Nicolo Antinori). *Italy, 1538-39.*

Paper, except first and last f., vellum. 1, 18 ff. index, 1, 239 ff. (ff.99-239 blank), 1 f. Contemp. vellum, no. 286 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 221 (Ital.)

SALINA DI PISTOIA. Li signori quattro commisari sopra le cose di Pistoia, 1539. *Pistoia, 1539.*

Paper. 1 f. 29 x 21 cm. In portfolio with ms. Lea 259.

Ms. Lea 222 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Quaderno di chassa, 12°, [debitori e creditori], 1539-40. (Assigned to Luigi de Medici by previous owner; among the accounts are Anastasio de Buonacorso; Spedale di Santa Maria Nuova; Santa Maria del Fiore; Carlo de Simone Benzoni; Giovanni di

Baldo; Mariotto di Gregorio de Medici; Ottaviano de Medici). *Italy, 1539–40.*

Paper, except first and last f., vellum. 2, 223 ff. (ff.107–223 blank), 1 f. 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 135(?) on spine, no. 304 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 223 (Ital.)

[———]. Quaderno di cassa, 13°, debitori e creditori, 1539–40. (Assigned to “Luigi de Medici?” by previous owner; among accounts are those of the Spedale di Santa Maria Nuova; Santa Maria del Fiore; Anastasio di Buonacorso Pitti; Mariotto di Gregorio de Medici; Antonio di Giovanni Pitti; Francesco Legnaiolo; Giovanni d’Ottaviano Doni; Diegho de Chastro spagnolo; Francesco and Matteo Manucci). *Italy, 1539–40.*

Paper, except first f., vellum. 2, 95 ff. (and 144 blank ff.). 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 136 on spine, no. 303 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 224 (Ital.)

CARLO DI FERDINANDO DE MEDICI. Quaderno di debitori e creditori. [Giornale] B, 1540–56. *Italy, 1540–56.*

Paper. 208 ff. 28.5 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 31 on spine, no. 122 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 225 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Quaderno di cassa, 18°, debitori e creditori, 1542–3. (Assigned to “Carlo de Medici?” by previous owner; among the names appearing are Rafaello di Miniato; Santa Maria del Fiore; Pagolo Giovanni Gondi; Buonacorso Pitti; Mariotto di Gregorio de Medici; Spedale di Santa Maria Nuova). *Italy, 1542–43.*

Paper, except first and last f., vellum. 1, 140 ff. (misnumbered; ff.85–140 blank), 1 f. 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 142 on spine, no. 285 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 226 (Ital.)

[———]. Quaderno di cassa, 21°, debitori e creditori, 1543–4. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner; among the accounts are those of Alessandro di Nicolo Antinori; Anastasio di Buonacorso Pitti; Spedale di Santa Maria Nuova; Jacopo d’Alamanno; Alamanno di Bernardo de Medici). *Italy, 1543–44.*

Paper, except first f., vellum. 2, 143 ff. (ff.82–143 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 143 on spine, no. 296 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 227 (Ital.)

[———]. Quaderno di cassa, 20°, debitori e creditori, 1543–4. (Assigned to “Carlo de Medici?” by previous owner; among the names

appearing are Santa Maria del Fiore; Mariotto di Gregorio de Medici; Alessandro Antinori; Spedale degli Innocenti; Santa Maria Nuova; Bernardo di Piero Brandolini; Guerardo and Piero d'Alamanno Salviati). *Italy, 1543-44.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.91-5 blank). 33.5 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 144 on spine, no. 297 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 228 (Ital.)

CARLO DE MEDICI. Quaderno di cassa della suventione del anno 1543[-6]. [Giornale] B. *Italy, 1543-46.*

Paper. 1, 47 ff. (ff.36-47 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 33 on spine.

Ms. Lea 229 (Ital.)

———. Quaderno di cassa, 22°, debitori e creditori, 1544-5 (and 1 entry each 1546 and 1559). *Italy, 1544-59.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.87-95 blank). 34 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 34 on spine, no. 306 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 230 (Ital.)

CARLO BERNARDO ALAMANNI DE MEDICI. Libro di contracti, no. 9, 1552-69 (Beni di Volterra, etc.) *Italy, 1552-69.*

Paper. 1, 49 ff. (last blank). 28 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 126 on spine.

Ms. Lea 231 (Ital.)

[ARTE DELLA LANA]. 3 documents, 1552 to late 16th cent. 1. Addressed to the "illustrious and most excellent Duke" [of Tuscany] by Lelio T., a "supplica" concerning Giovanbattista Bettini, Amerigo Carnesecchi and Luigi Bettini, dated 1552.—2. Addressed to the same, unsigned, concerning Giovanbattista Bettini, n.d.—3. "Supplica" of Nicolo and Fabrizio di Luigi de Medici to the Grand Duke [Cosimo II?] concerning a Camilla lor'zia paterna, n.d. *Italy, 1552-late 16th cent.*

Paper. 3 ff. Ca. 29 x 21 cm. Portfolio.—Cf. mss. 327 ff.

Ms. Lea 232 (Ital.)

CARLO DI BERNARDO DE MEDICI. Conto di tutti debitori [e creditori] divisi delle ragioni di Giovanbattista Bettini . . . , Pandolfo de Medici . . . , 1553-60, 1570. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1553-70.*

Paper. 1, 63 ff. (ff.33-49, 54-63 blank). 27.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 36 on spine, no. 126 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 233 (Ital.)

NICOLO and FABRIZIO (figlioli di Luigi) DE MEDICI. Libro di debitori e creditori, ricordi e altro, 1566-8. [Giornale] A. (Contains also

“copie di conti,” “conti co[l] lavoratori delle ricolte e vantaggi,” “entrata e uscita di grani e biade e altro”). *Italy, 1566–68.*

Paper. 1, 175 ff. (ff.113–23, 131–43, 167–75, blank); 2 ff. doc. concerning Rinaldo di Falente, lavoratore, 17 Feb. 1565, laid in. 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 14 on spine, no. 137 on front cover, 1 f. from incunable sewn in front cover.

Ms. Lea 234 (Ital.)

LUISA (moglie di Luigi) DI BIVIGLIANO DE MEDICI. Libro di debitori e creditori, ricordi, etc., 1566–73. [Giornale] A. (Debitori e creditori, prel. f.1v–104r; ricordi e copie di conti, ff.104v–22v; conti co lavoratori del podere di Castagnolo, ff.124v–38r; entrata e uscita di grani e biade e altre, ff.144v–88r). *Italy, 1566–73.*

Paper. 1, 191 ff. (ff.123, 139–43, 189–91 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 25 on spine, no. 112 on front cover (folio ms. leaf <15th cent.> on vellum preceding and following account book, fragment of incunable leaf stitched inside front cover).

Ms. Lea 235 (Ital.)

NICOLO and FABRIZIO (figlioli di Luigi) DE MEDICI. Libro di debitori e creditori. [Giornale] B, 1568–75. *Italy, 1568–75.*

Paper. 1, 191 ff. (ff.187–91 blank). 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 16 on spine, no. 138 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 236 (Ital.)

CARLO DI BERNARDO DE MEDICI and FRANCESCO DI STEFANO DI RISALITI. Libro di entrata e uscita, 1573–6. [Giornale] A [also $\frac{a}{2}$]. *Italy, 1573–76.*

Paper. 240 ff. (ff.48–50, 68–89, 117–39, 175–240 blank; numbering irregular). 32.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 69 on spine, no. 48 and signet “C F” on front cover.—Cf. nos. 332–5.

Ms. Lea 237 (Ital.)

ANDREA DI CARLO DE MEDICI. Entrata [e uscita] prima delle rede di Carlo de Medici tenuta per me Andrea di Carlo de Medici, 1573–80. [Giornale] A. (Name Vincenzo Medici, in later hand, on front cover). *Italy, 1573–80.*

Paper. 144 ff. (ff.22–75, 132–44 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 49 on spine, no. 229 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 238 (Ital.)

CARLO DE MEDICI [Heirs?]. Libro di debitori e creditori, 1573–80. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1573–80.*

Paper. 1, 207 ff. 32.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 38 on spine, no. 9 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 239 (Ital.)

GIORNALE [di entrata e uscita?] A, 1573–80. (Among the names appearing are Bartolomeo Ricci; Pietro Parrini; Carlo de Medici; Giovanni Bertelli; Francesco di Matteo Bracchi). *Italy, 1573–80.*

Paper. 48 ff. (ff.40–8 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 148 on spine, no. 230 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 240 (Ital.)

NICOLO and FABRIZIO (fratelli, figlioli di Luigi) DE MEDICI. Libro di debitori e creditori. [Giornale] C, 1575–84. With alphabetical index at beginning. *Italy, 1575–84.*

Paper. 18 ff. (index), 1, 237 ff. (ff.226–37 blank). 33.5 x 24 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 13 on spine, no. 136 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 241 (Ital.)

_____. Ricordi e conti de contratti con lavoratori, e entrata e uscita di grano, vino e altro, 1575–82, with added Ricordi, 1582, 1584. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1575–84.*

Paper. 1, 191 ff. (ff.171–4, 177–91 blank); 1 large f. of additions laid in between ff.83–4. 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 17 on spine, no. 139 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 242 (Ital.)

FABRIZIO DI LUIGI DE MEDICI. Libro di debitori e creditori, 1579–1612. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1579–1612.*

Paper. 1, 191 ff. (ff.176–91 blank), 4 ff. (2 blank) laid in between ff. 31–2, corrections and calculations inserted throughout, 6 letters or docs. of Fabrizio and a printed form in envelope at end. 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 18 on spine, no. 87 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 243 (Ital.)

VINCENZO and ANDREA DE MEDICI (cf. f.158v). Libro di possessione, 1581–3. [Giornale] B. (Ff.1–111 deal with the territory and possessions “fuora della possessione di Valdenievole e delle spese attenante a bestiami et altre;” ff.112–157 with the “possessione di Valdenievole.”) *Italy, 1581–83.*

Paper. 1, 191 ff. (ff.159–91 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 96 on spine, no. 10 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 244 (Ital.)

VINCENZO MEDICI. Giornale della possessione di Valdenievole, 1583–92. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1583–92.*

Paper. 64 ff. (ff.45–64 blank). 33.5 x 24 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 98 on spine.

Ms. Lea 245 (Ital.)

VINCENZO and ANDREA DE MEDICI [f.25r]. Giornale C del libro, debitori e creditori, e libro di possessione, 1583–92. (Assigned erroneously to “Carlo de Medici” <father of Vincenzo and Andrea> by previous owner). *Italy, 1583–92.*

Paper. 80 ff. (ff.16–24, 77–80 blank). 33 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 150 on spine.

Ms. Lea 246 (Ital.)

_____. Entrata e uscita del' libro di debitori e creditori e del libro di possessione, 1583–92. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1583–92.*

Paper. 112 ff. (ff.8–20, 49–56, 76–83 blank). 33.5 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 51 on spine, no. 251 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 247 (Ital.)

_____. Entrata e uscita del libro . . . B, 1585–90 (and 1 entry each for 1593 and 1594, and 2 for 1614); concerns transactions of textile business). *Italy, 1585–1614.*

Paper. 94 ff. (ff.24–72, 83–94 blank). 34 x 24 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 53 on spine, no. 34 and signet VA on front cover.—Cf. nos. 327 ff.

Ms. Lea 248 (Ital.)

VINCENZO DE MEDICI. Quaderno di possessione dell'anno 1595[–6]. *Italy, 1595–96.*

Paper. 1, 62 ff. (ff.3, 12–4, 26–9, 44, 62–3 blank). 30 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 101 on spine, no. 239(?) on front cover.

Ms. Lea 249 (Ital.)

VINCENZO and ANDREA DE MEDICI. Giornale e ricordi B, 1597–1605. *Italy, 1597–1605.*

Paper. 352 ff. (ff.304–11, 323–52 blank). 34 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 55(?) on spine.

Ms. Lea 250 (Ital.)

_____. Entrata e uscita, 1597–1605, with summaries 1603–7, 1617 and 1621. [Giornale] D. *Italy, 1597–1621.*

Paper. 256 ff. (ff.238–56 blank). 35.5 x 25 cm. Contemp. vellum (no. on spine unreadable).

Ms. Lea 251 (Ital.)

COSIMO II, Grand Duke of Tuscany. 9 documents relating to the grain trade: 1. Abbiamo rivisto il conto à Marcello Strozzi . . . 1595–1600. . . . Dalla gabella delle farine, dated Florence, 1601

(2 ff., 2nd blank).—2. Relazioni . . . per conti rivisti . . . 1594–1605. . . . Supplica Strozzi, 1605 (6 ff.).—3. Li figlioli di Marcello Strozzi . . . sono molestati dal provveditore delle farine, Florence, 1605 (2 ff., 2nd blank).—4. Document concerning the same “figlioli,” 1605 (2 ff., 2nd blank).—5. Abbiamo rivisto il conto del consumo della casa . . . 1604–5. . . . Supplica, 1605 (1 f.).—6. Supplica of Francesco Giraldi, 1606 (1 f.).—7. Supplica of Giulio Franceschi to the Grand Duchess, 1609 (2 ff.).—8. Supplica of Giovanbattista Squarci, undated (1 f.).—9. Supplica referring to a letter of Jacopo Riccardi di Pisa, to the Grand Duchess, 1610 (1 f.). *Italy, 1601–10.*

Paper. 18 ff. Ca. 30 x 21 cm. In portfolio.

Ms. Lea 252 (Ital.)

[MEDICI MINT]. Six documents, dated 1602, 1603, 1609, 1612 and 1635(?) addressed to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, “sulla zecca medicea, contratti, approvazioni,” etc. *Italy, 1602–35(?)*.

Paper. 1+6+2+4+1+1 ff. (=15 ff.). Ca. 30 x 22 cm. In portfolio.—Cf. ms. Lea 211.

Ms. Lea 253 (Ital.)

VINCENZO DE MEDICI. Giornale e ricordanze, 1603–6. [Giornale] B. *Italy, 1603–6.*

Paper. 142 ff. (last blank). 42 x 28 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 59 on spine, no. 221 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 254 (Ital.)

[MEDICI?]. Riscontro di banchi, 1603–6. [Giornale] B. (Assigned to “Carlo de Medici?” by previous owner; main firms mentioned are Giovanbattista Medici and Vincenzo de Ricci, and Francesco and Lorenzo Medici). *Italy, 1603–6.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.41–95 blank). 29 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 54(?) on spine.

Ms. Lea 255 (Ital.)

VINCENZO and ANDREA DE MEDICI. Libro di cambi, 1605–16. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1605–16.*

Paper. 257 (vero 256) ff. (ff.251–7 blank). 33 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum (rubbed and slightly broken, title and number unreadable).

Ms. Lea 256 (Ital.)

———. Ricordanze e tintore, 1605–26. (The “ricordanze” occupy the first 4 ff. only and end with the year 1620). [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1605–26.*

Paper. 158 (vero 160) ff. (ff.150–8 blank). 34 x 22 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 64(?) on spine, no. 29 on front cover.—Cf. nos. 327 ff.

Ms. Lea 257 (Ital.)

_____. Libro sig. C corregie verde si chiama portate, 1605–33. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1605–33.*

Paper. 576 ff. (ff.565–76 blank). 29 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 66(?) on spine.

Ms. Lea 258 (Ital.)

_____. Giornale e ricordi C (in several sections: ff.1r–111v, 1605–10; 112r–46v, 1605–12; 147r, 1620 [for 1610?]; 147r–98v, 1610–3; 190r–2r, 1612–6; 193r, 1633; 202r–24r, 1613–6; 224r–5r, 1614–24; 225v–6v, 1631; 229r–59r, 1616–29; 259v, 1632.—Large parts deal with the Capponi-Medici branch in Pisa). *Italy, 1605–33.*

Paper. 273 (vero 272, irregularly numbered) ff. (ff.194–201, 227–8, 260–73 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 67(?) on spine.

Ms. Lea 259 (Ital.)

VOLTERRA. Two letters from the “rappresentanti della città di Volterra” to Cosimo II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, May–June, 1606. (Concern the “gabella di sale”). *Volterra, 1606.*

Paper. 2 (second blank) +2 ff. 28.5 x 21 cm. In portfolio with ms. Lea 221.

Ms. Lea 260 (Ital.)

VINCENZO DE MEDICI. Memoriale $\frac{0}{3}$. . . per la zecca; negozi dello depositario Medici, 1608–9. *Italy, 1608–9.*

Paper. 1, 87 ff. (misnumbered <and misbound> 1–11, 13–48, 56–9, 54–9, 59–87). 31 x 20 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ms. Lea 261 (Ital.)

[MEDICI]. Riscontro con li banchi, 1609–11. [Giornale] D. (Among the banking houses and large accounts are those of Francesco Medici; Capponi Medici <Rome>; Vincenzo Medici <Pisa?>; Adovardo Acciaiuoli; Francesco Salvetti; Bernardo Riccardi; from a slip laid in as a suppl. to 1610 it appears that the following branches are involved: Genoa, Milan, Florence, Venice, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Lyons, Bologna and Ancona). *Italy, 1609–11.*

Paper. 1, 47 ff. (ff.32–47 blank). 29.5 x 20.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 259 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 262 (Ital.)

[_____]. Quaderno di cambi, 1609–11. [Giornale] D. (Transfers of large amounts to [Medici branches] Capponi-Medici, Pisa, Rome, Naples, etc.). *Italy, 1609–11.*

Paper. 32 ff. (ff.28–32 blank), ff.65–80 (ff.79–80 blank). Two signatures (ff.33–64) removed? 42 x 27.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 154 on spine, no. 220 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 263 (Ital.)

VINCENZO DE MEDICI. Giornale e ricordanze, 1609–11. [Giornale] D. *Italy, 1609–11.*

Paper. 146 ff. 41.5 x 27.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 98(?) on spine, no. 264 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 264 (Ital.)

COSIMO II, Grand Duke of Tuscany. 4 documents relating to the “monte di pietà,” 1609–11 (one undated). *Italy, 1609–11.*

Paper. 1+1+1+2 ff. (= 5 ff.). Ca. 31 x 21.5 cm. In portfolio.

Ms. Lea 265 (Ital.)

ANDREA DE MEDICI. Libro . . . intitolato intrata, uscita e giornale . . . tenuto per mano de Domenico di Giovanni Mongali, fattore del' Andrea de Medici alla sua possessione di Valdenievole, 1623–9. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1623–29.*

Paper. 96 ff. (numbered ff.1–8, pp.9–58, 58–155, 1 blank p., pp.156–84). 34 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 106 on spine, no. 82 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 266 (Ital.)

[VALDENIEVOLE]. Giornale della fattoria di Valdenievole, 1626–9. [Quaderno] C. *Italy, 1626–29.*

Paper. 288 pp. (pp.167–8 omitted, p.169 used twice). 34 x 24 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 76 on front cover, no. 107 on spine.

N.B.: End of first Medici series

Ms. Lea 267 (Ital.)

ALAMANNO DE MEDICI. Libro e chiamasi giornale [e ricordi], 1466–94. *Italy, 1466[1465 on f.1r]–94.*

Paper. 144 ff. (ff.107–12, 126–44 blank); various slips in volume and 9 docs. (incl. letters) in envelope. 34 x 11.5 cm. Vellum, no. 11 on spine and front cover.

Ms. Lea 268 (Ital.)

LUIGI DE MEDICI. Giornale . . . , spese minute . . . , debitori e creditorì . . . , entrate minute. . . . (Ff.1–8, 1495–7; f.10, 1484; ff.12–7, 1519–44; ff.69–72, 1496–7; f.77, 1496; ff.85–6, 1496–7). [Giornale] B. *Italy, 1495–1544.*

Paper. 100 ff. (ff.18–68, 73–6, 78–84, 87–100 blank). 28.5 x 10.5 cm. Vellum, no. 165 on strip attached to spine.

Ms. Lea 269 (Ital.)

[FERNANDO?] ALAMANNI DE MEDICI. Libro di debitori e creditori, 1521–34. Giornale A. *Italy, 1521–34.*

Paper. 1, 142 ff. (numbering somewhat irregular; ff.49–64, 101–19, 124–7, 137–42 blank). 28.5 x 11 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on slip attached to spine.

Ms. Lea 270 (Ital.)

LUIGI DI BIVIGLIANO DE MEDICI. Entrata e uscita, 1533–8. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1533–38.*

Paper. 1, 132 ff. (ff.14–49, 95–132 blank). 22 x 15.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 22 on spine.

Ms. Lea 271 (Ital.)

FRANCESCO DI DOMENICO DI NANNI [for (brother of) ALAMANNO DE MEDICI]. Conti e spesi per le più di genere agricolo, 1535–44. (Ff.3v and 4r: “da Alamanno mio fratello;” f.86v: “Questo libro si e di Francesco di Domenico di Nanni . . .”). *Italy, 1535–44.*

Paper. Ff.14–86 (ff.14–41 also numbered 1–28), 1 final f., blank except for ownership inscription of Francesco di Domenico (several times repeated) and figures of additions. 28 x 11 cm. Vellum.

Ms. Lea 272 (Ital.)

RICEVUTE di raccolti di grano, 1537–56 (without name of firm responsible for the transactions; assigned to Alamanno de Medici or Carlo de Medici by previous owner). *Italy, 1537–56.*

Paper. 50 ff. 28 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 165 on spine.

Ms. Lea 273 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Ricordi e conti, 1535–6. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Ottaviano de Medici; Carlo Gondi; Carlo de Medici; Francesco Rucellai; Agnolo Doni; Filippo Capponi). *Italy, 1535–36.*

Paper. 47 (vero 48) numb. ff. + 48 blank ff. (= 96 ff.) 33.5 x 11 cm. Vellum.

Ms. Lea 274 (Ital.)

[_____]. Ricordi e conti, 1535–6. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Francesco Rucellai; Carlo, Ottaviano and Niccolo de Medici; Ludovico Alamanni; Federigo de Ricci; Francesco Ettolino). *Italy, 1535–36.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.50–96 blank). 33.5 x 11.5 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip pasted on spine.

Ms. Lea 275 (Ital.)

[_____]. Ricordi e conti, 1536–7. (Assigned to “Carlo de Medici?” by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Carlo Rucellai;

Pietro Salmati; Ottaviano, Tommaso and Niccolo de Medici; Marco Mannelli). *Italy, 1536–37.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.36–96 blank). 34 x 11 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip pasted to spine.

Ms. Lea 276 (Ital.)

[_____]. Ricordi, no. 9, 1537–8. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Francesco Bandini; Francesco Guicciardini; Ottaviano de Medici; Francesco Rucellai; Alamanno de Medici; Filippo Gondi). *Italy, 1537–38.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.43–96 blank). 33 x 11.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 164 on spine.

Ms. Lea 277 (Ital.)

[_____]. Ricordi, 11^o, e conti, 1539. (Assigned to “Carlo de Medici?” by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Ottomano Alamanno and Carlo de Medici; Jacopo della Fonte; Giuletto Francesco and Girolamo Rucellai; Giovanbattista Bettini; Spedale di Santa Maria Novella). *Italy, 1539.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.44–96 blank). 33 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 164 on spine.

Ms. Lea 278 (Ital.)

[_____]. Ricordi e conti, 1538–40. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Francesco Mirandola; Iacopo Guicciardini; Gianfranco Baroncelli; Rafaello di Miniato; Francesco Bandini; Giuletto Rucellai; Carlo di Fernando de Medici). *Italy, 1539–40.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.46–96 blank). 33 x 11 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip pasted to spine.

Ms. Lea 279 (Ital.)

[_____]. Ricordi e conti, 1540–1. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Carlo de Medici; Tommaso Martelli; Alamanno de Medici; Giulelmo Ubaldini; Tommaso Cavalcanti; Iacopo Guicciardini; Francesco and Pandolfo Rucellai). *Italy, 1540–41.*

Paper. 1, 47 (recto 48) numb. ff.+47 blank ff. (=96 ff.). 33.5 x 11 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip attached to spine.

Ms. Lea 280 (Ital.)

[_____]. Ricordi e conti, 1541–2. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Carlo de Medici; Tommaso Cavalcanti; Francesco Rucellai; Bartolomeo Ugholini; Gio-

vanni Boni; Iacopo Guicciardini; Ricasoli di Firenze; Alamanno de Medici; “monachi di San Lorenzo”). *Italy, 1541–42.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.55–95 blank). 33.5 x 11 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip pasted to spine (damaged).

Ms. Lea 281 (Ital.)

[———]. Ricordi, 1542–3. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are, besides Carlo de Medici, Jacopo Guicciardini; Francesco Rucellai; Carlo Acciaiuoli; Jacopo della Fonte; Leonardo de Fornari; Alessandro Antinori). *Italy, 1542–43.*

Paper. 48 ff. (ff.44–8 blank). 33 x 11.5 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip pasted to spine.

Ms. Lea 282 (Ital.)

[———]. Ricordi, 1542–3. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are, besides Carlo de Medici, Francesco and Giuletto Rucellai; Alessandro Antinori; Filippo Salviato; Iacopo Guicciardini; Filippo Gondi). *Italy, 1542–43.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.44–96 blank). 33.5 x 11.5 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip pasted to spine.

Ms. Lea 283 (Ital.)

[———]. Ricordi, 20°, e conti, 1543–4. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are, besides Carlo de Medici, Alessandro and Lorenzo Antinori; Francesco, Giovanni, Giuletto and Mariotto Rucellai; Elbrardo di Ricasoli; Mainardo Cavalcanti). *Italy, 1543–44.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.55–96 blank). 33.5 x 11.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 164 on spine, no. 281 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 284 (Ital.)

[———]. Ricordi e conti, 1543–6. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Simone Lotti; Antonio Cavalcanti; Antonio Baldovinetti; Andrea Mannucci; Vincenzo Ferrini; Francesco Lapi; la comunità di Volterra, Bibiena, etc.) *Italy, 1543[1544 on f.1r]–46.*

Paper. 80 ff. (f.80 blank). 33 x 11.5 cm. Vellum, no. 164 on contemp. slip pasted to spine (torn).

Ms. Lea 285 (Ital.)

[———]. Ricordi XXII, 1544–5. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Francesco, Carlo and

Agostino Medici; Francesco Ruccellai; Bernardo Buonaccorsi; Bernardo Ricasoli; Bartolomeo Gondi). *Italy, (1543)1544-45.*

Paper. 48 ff. (ff.40-8 blank); 2 ff. "debitori 1544" laid in. 34 x 11.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 164 on spine.

Ms. Lea 286 (Ital.)

CARLO DE MEDICI. El conto; quaderno di possessioni, 1546-70. *Italy, 1546-70.*

Paper. 116 ff. (ff.39-76, 108-16 blank). 20.5 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 90 on spine.

Ms. Lea 287 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Ricordi e conti, 1547-59. (Assigned to "Carlo de Medici?" by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Alessandro Antinori; Mariotto Rucellai; Pietro Vettori; Giovanbattista and Giovanantonio Deti; Battista Sabatini; Alamanno de Medici). *Italy, 1547-59.*

Paper. 70 ff. 33 x 11.5 cm. Vellum, no. 165 on spine.

Ms. Lea 288 (Ital.)

CARLO DE MEDICI. Quadernuccio terzo . . . , debitori e creditori, 1549-66. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1549-66(72).*

Paper. 70 ff., 4 ff. additions (f.1r: 1570-2; 1v-4v: 1556-70) and 1 folded sheet laid in. 33 x 11.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 165 on spine.

Ms. Lea 289 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Ricordi e conti, 1557-77. (Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner. Among the names appearing are Giovanni and Bastiano Castelli; Piero Parrini; Giovanni Bertelli; Matteo Brocchi; Niccodemo di Giotto). *Italy, 1557-77.*

Paper. 60 ff. (ff.43-56, 59-60 blank); 2 ff. additions, Nov. 1568, laid in. 33 x 11.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 165 on spine.

Ms. Lea 290 (Ital.)

FABRIZIO DE LUIGI DE MEDICI. Giornale e ricordanze, 1559-79. *Italy, 1559-79.*

Paper. 192 ff. (ff.180-92 blank). 35 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum (leaf of 14th cent. ms.).

Ms. Lea 291 (Ital.)

NICCOLO DE LUIGI DE MEDICI. Quadernuccio di entrata e uscita di possessione . . . per mano di Fabrizio de Medici, 1567-72. *Italy, 1567-72.*

Paper. 68 ff. (ff.30-43, 52-68 blank). 20 x 13.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 92 on spine and back cover.

Ms. Lea 292 (Ital.)

TRESPIANO, Spedale di San Bartolomeo. Libro di debitori e creditori e ricordi del . . . rettore . . . Nicolo di Luigi de Medici, 1567–78, 1585–8. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1567–88.*

Paper. 1, 96 ff. (vero 95 ff.; ff.49–60, 66–96 blank; foliation irregular; several leaves inserted). 23 x 16.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 15 on spine, no. 191 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 293 (Ital.)

FABRIZIO DI LUIGI DE MEDICI. Quadernuccio di ricordi, debitori e creditori, 1579–1612. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1579–1612.*

Paper. 208 ff. (ff.201–8 blank). 34.5 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 19 on spine, no. 89 on front cover; guards (front and back) early printed leaves, one on vellum.

Ms. Lea 294 (Ital.)

[VINCENZO DE MEDICI?]. Libro di possessione. [Giornale] A. (In several sections: ff.1v–2r, 1594–5; 2v–5v, 1634–7; 19v–49r, 1594–1633; 49v–64r, 1594–1636; 74v–80r, 1596–9; 80r–2r, 1634–7; 99v–155r, 1594–1636). *Italy, 1594–1637.*

Paper. 192 ff. (numbered somewhat irregularly; ff.6–18, 66–74, 84–99, 156–92 blank). 25 x 18 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 100 on spine.

Ms. Lea 295 (Ital.)

VINCENZO and ANDREA DE MEDICI [cf. f.83r]. Quadernuccio di creditori e debitori, ricordanze, 1595–1603. *Italy, 1595–1603.*

Paper. 97 ff. (vero 96, f.29 omitted in numbering; ff.87–97 blank; various account calculations, notes, and one letter laid in). 34.5 x 12 cm. Vellum.

Ms. Lea 296 (Ital.)

QUADERNO DI SPESE, 1721–5. (Medici household?—Day by day account of expenditures by Francesco Patavini, “spenditore”). [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1721–25.*

Paper. 257 (vero 258) ff. (ff.245–50 blank). 40 x 13.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 154 on spine.

Ms. Lea 297 (Ital.)

QUADERNO DI SPESE, 1695–7. Spese di camagiari, verse, gabelle e vetture. (Medici household?—Day by day account of expenditures by Luca Mecocci, “spenditore”). *Italy, 1695–1697.*

Paper. 272 ff. (some blank). 42 x 13.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 56 on spine.

N.B.: End of second Medici series

Ms. Lea 298 (Ital.)

BIVIGILIANO DE MEDICI. Quadernuccio di debitori [e creditori], 1513-4. ("Domino M. Francesco Ac[c]olti . . ." on f.1r). *Italy, 1513-14* (date 1534 on cover, in later hand, in error).

Paper. 96 ff. 14 x 10.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 9 on spine.

Ms. Lea 299 (Ital.)

[CARLO DE MEDICI?]. Quadernuccio di creditori e debitori, 1530-5 (date 1525 on f.1r, in error? Assigned to Carlo de Medici by previous owner). *Italy, 1530-35*.

Paper. 96 ff. 10.5 x 7 cm. Contemp. vellum (fragment of ms.).

Ms. Lea 300 (Ital.)

FRANCESCA DI BIVIGLIANO DE MEDICI. Libro . . . di debitori e creditori, 1534-44, with Ricordi, 1555-62. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1534-62*.

Paper. 95, 16 ff. (f.59 and last 10 ff. blank). 16.5 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 26 on spine.

Ms. Lea 301 (Ital.)

LUIGI DI BIVIGLIANO DE MEDICI. Quadernuccio titolato giornoletto . . . seguitarsi per Bivigliano suo padre per essere piaciuto a dio tirarlo a se addi 11 di novembre 1538, 1538-41 (with alphabetical index bound in at beginning). [Giornale] B [D?]. *Italy, 1538-41*.

Paper. 20, 192 ff. 16.5 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum, nos. 9 and 6 on spine.

Ms. Lea 302 (Ital.)

BIVIGLIANO DI ALAMANNO DE MEDICI. Quaderno septimo sul quale scriverà le facende accadute giornalmente, 1542-7. [Giornale] H. *Italy, 1542-47*.

Paper. 20 ff. index (first and last blank; within fragment of 15th cent. ms.); 18 ff. (second index, mostly blank; within 14th cent. ms. fragment), 222 ff. 16.5 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 9 on spine, no. 50(?) on front cover.

N.B.: End of Medici series

Ms. Lea 303 (Ital.)

ANDREA DI LORENZO AMADORI. Libro di debitori e creditori. [Giornale] A (ff.1-81).—Ricordi (ff.88-95), 1506-14. *Italy, 1506-14*.

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.82-7 blank). 22.5 x 16.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 172 on spine.

Ms. Lea 304 (Ital.)

ANDREA and LORENZO DI FRANCESCO AMADORI. Libro di debitori e creditori, 1515–48. [Giornale] A [?]. *Italy, 1515–48.*

Paper. 84 ff. (ff.50–9 blank). 27 x 19.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 175 on spine.

Ms. Lea 305 (Ital.)

ANDREA DI LORENZO AMADORI. Quadernuccio di debitori e creditori, 1522–8. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1522–28.*

Paper. 1, 87 ff. 21 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 173 on spine.

Ms. Lea 306 (Ital.)

_____. Ricordi 1522–37; quadernuccio seg. b [B on front cover]. *Italy, 1522–37.*

Paper. 1, 77 ff. (f.76 blank). 21.5 x 14.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 191 on back cover.

Ms. Lea 307 (Ital.)

_____. Quadernuccio di debitori e creditori, 1528–37. [Giornale] D. *Italy, 1528–37.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. 21 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 174 on spine.

Ms. Lea 308 (Ital.)

_____. Quadernuccio . . . di debitori e creditori, 1537–44. [Giornale] E. (Letter to Piero Amadori laid in). *Italy, 1537–44.*

Paper. 2, 94 ff. 21 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum (using earlier doc.), no. 197 on spine.

Ms. Lea 309 (Ital.)

_____. Quadernuccio. . . .— Giornale e ricordi C, 1537–52. *Italy, 1537–52.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. 21 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum (using earlier doc.), no. 177 on spine.

Ms. Lea 310 (Ital.)

ANDREA and LORENZO DI FRANCESCO AMADORI. Libro di debitori, creditori e ricordi, 1537–56. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1537–56.*

Paper. 2, 149 ff., ff.151–95 (wrongly numb. 193; ff.161–95 blank); 2 f. (“Inst. . . .” concerning property of Antonio di Taddeo Datti [=Dati, Deti?, cf. nos. 327–31] of Florence, 1548, and 1 f. “conto” of Lionardo[?] Santini, laid in). 28.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 176 on spine.

Ms. Lea 311 (Ital.)

BARTOLOMEO AMADORI. Libro de debitori, creditori e ricordanze, 1543–6. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1543–46.*

Paper. 192 ff. (f.99 omitted, f.124 repeated, f.192 blank). 29 x 21.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, nos. 178 and 17 on spine.

Ms. Lea 312 (Ital.)

ANDREA AMADORI. Libro . . . sul quale si scriverà tutti li conti [e ricordi] di Santo Stefano e della capella . . . in Castelfranco . . . , 1547 [cf. f.70v etc.]-52. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1547-52.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.83-95 blank). 22 x 17 cm. Contemp. vellum (document of 1377?), no. 192 on spine.

Ms. Lea 313 (Ital.)

ANDREA DI LORENZO AMADORI. Giornale e ricordi D, 1552-66. *Italy, 1552-66.*

Paper. 1, 143 ff. (ff.132-9 blank). 21 x 13 cm. Contemp. vellum, nos. 193 and 32 on spine.

Ms. Lea 314 (Ital.)

_____. Quadernuccio . . . di debitori e creditori, 1556-66. [Giornale] 6 [G?]. *Italy, 1556-66.*

Paper. 2, 158 ff. (last blank). 20.5 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 181 on spine.

Ms. Lea 315 (Ital.)

FRANCESCO DI ANDREA AMADORI. Quadernuccio . . . in sul quale si ferra conto di tutte quello e quanto si spendera in acconcimi del podere e nelle case di dello podere . . . dal Sig. Don Antonio Montalvo . . . , 1566-72. *Italy, 1566-72.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.74-8, 90-5 blank). 20.5 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum (document of 1503), no. 201 on spine.

Ms. Lea 316 (Ital.)

NICCOLO and FRANCESCO AMADORI. Quadernuccio di debitori e creditori, 1585-93. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1585-93.*

Paper. 140 ff. 33 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 184 on spine.

Ms. Lea 317 (Ital.)

[NICCOLO AMADORI?]. Quaderno di cambi, 1600-9. [Giornale] B. (Previous owner concludes from slip addressed to Niccolo Amadori <Piacenza>, that this is his account book. Among names appearing are Vincenzo de Medici; Lorenzo Riccardi; Lorenzo and Vincenzo Ricasoli; the Carrara and Strozzi). *Italy, 1600-9.*

Paper. 1, 127 ff. (ff.122-4, 127 blank). 34 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 153(?) on spine.

Ms. Lea 318 (Ital.)

NICCOLO AMADORI. Scartafaccio de fiera di Niccolo Amadori fatta d'Agosto in Piacenza 1608. *Piacenza, 1608.*

Paper. 72 ff. (ff.17, 40-4, 47, 61-3 blank). 34 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ms. Lea 319 (Ital.)

[NICCOLO AMADORI?]. Quaderno di cambi, 1609-12. [Giornale] C. (The assigning to N. A. is based on letters and documents addressed to Amadori, found in this volume). *Italy, 1609-12.*

Paper. 1, 143 ff. (ff.30-79, 104-43 blank; 15 docs. in fol. and 11 small slips in envelope laid in). 34.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 155 on spine.

N.B.: End of Amadori series

Ms. Lea 320 (Ital.)

DONATO ARRIGUCCI. Giornale e ricordanze, 1521-4. [Giornale] G. *Italy, 1521-24.*

Paper. 1, 181 ff. (ff.69-129, 145-69, 173-81 blank). 28.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum (damaged), no. 218.2 on spine.

Ms. Lea 321 (Ital.)

ANDREA DI FILIPPO ARRIGUCCI (Heirs). Libro del lavoreria della eredità d'Andrea di Filippo Arrigucci, 1528-45. *Italy, 1528-45.*

Paper. 144 ff. (ff.62-99, 123-44 blank). 28.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 207 on spine.

N.B.: End of Arrigucci series

Ms. Lea 322 (Ital.)

SIMONE GONDI. Administratione di Simone Gondi delle cose di Federigo Gondi, 1533-5. *Italy, 1533-35.*

Paper. 50 ff. (ff.5-7 <blank?> missing, ff.4, 11-5, 39-50 blank). 28.5 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum (f. from 14th cent. ms.); title on front cover in a later hand (no sep. title page); no. 283 in upper left-hand corner; no. 127 on back cover.

Ms. Lea 323 (Ital.)

LORENZO DI MARIOTTO GONDI (and successors). Conto della pigione che riscossi e fara pagare a frati di Santa Maria Novella. . . . Inventario et ricordi (cont. by Antonio, Lorenzo's brother. In several sections: prel. f. and ff.1r-4r, 1542-53; 4r-16v, 1559-86; 20v-71r, 1542-1618; 80r-90v, 1556-1617). [Giornale] 1542 A. no. 1. *Italy, 1542-1618.*

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.17-8, 72-9, 91-5 blank). 20 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, marked "N°4 Libro per conto della casetta . . . Filippe Gondi . . . Lorenzo Gondi . . . ;" no. 77 on spine.

Ms. Lea 324 (Ital.)

ANTONIO FRANCESCO DI LORENZO GONDI. Libro di possessione, 1558.—Ricordi, 1558–60. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1558–60.*

Paper. 1, 127 ff. (ff.107–11, 123–7 blank). 23 x 17 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. I on spine; “1558, B. no. I” on lower left corner of front cover.

Ms. Lea 325 (Ital.)

GIULIANO GONDI. Libro di spese di casa ed altre, 1608–22. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1608–22.*

Paper. 126 (vero 124) ff. 35 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 278 on spine.

Ms. Lea 326 (Ital.)

LODOVICO DI MARIOTTO GONDI. Spese giornali di vitto del anno 1664[–8]. (A final section lists payments for services). *Italy, 1664–68.*

Paper. 96 ff. 32 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 31 on spine.

N.B.: End of Gondi series

Ms. Lea 327 (Ital.)

GIOVANBATTISTA and GIOVANMARIA DETI (=Dati, Dedi, Detti?). Quadernuccio, 1547–55. [Giornale] A. (With long list of Cristofano Cibioni’s “panni,” and their prices, ff.183–216, 1548–53). *Italy, 1547–55.*

Paper, first and last f., vellum. 1, 182 (vero 184) numb., 24 unnumb. ff. (last 10 blank), 1 f. 33 x 22.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 228 on spine, no. 166 and signet D on front cover.

Ms. Lea 328 (Ital.)

———. Libro di entrata e uscita e quaderno di cassa, 1551–3. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1551–53.*

Paper. 48 ff. (ff.5–19, 40–8 blank). 33.5 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 221 on spine, 181 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 329 (Ital.)

———. [Dedi on cover in later hand]. Quadernuccio, 1553–61. [Giornale] B. *Italy, 1553–61.*

Paper, first and last f., vellum. 1, 240 ff. (ff.204–17, 232–40 blank), 1 f. 33.5 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 229 on spine, no. 163 and signet D on front cover. With extensive listings of woolen goods, with prices, salaries, etc. Cf. also no. 346.

Ms. Lea 330 (Ital.)

——— and CAMILLO DI CARLO DE MEDICI. Quadernuccio signato, 1559–66. *Italy, 1559–66.*

Paper. 351 (vero 352) ff. 28 x 21 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 114 on spine, no. 186 and signet D on front cover; 13th cent. ms. fragment used as guards. With lists of woolens, serge, etc., with prices.

Ms. Lea 331 (Ital.)

_____. Libro di entrata e uscita, 1565–8. [Giornale] C. (The accounts were entered by Girolamo di Domenico Vanni). *Italy, 1565–68.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.24–83, 90–6 blank). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 227 on spine, no. 171 and signet D on front cover.

Ms. Lea 332 (Ital.)

FRANCESCO DI STEFANO RISALITI. Quaderno di manifattori, 1550–8. [Giornale] A. (This textile manufacturing enterprise may be identical with the firm Deti, since it uses the same mark, D in a triangle. *Italy, 1550–58.*

Paper, first f., vellum. 2, 158 (slightly misnumbered) ff. (ff.152–8 blank). 33 x 23.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 250 on spine, no. 67 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 333 (Ital.)

_____. Libro di debitori e creditori, 1550–60. *Italy, 1550–60.*

Paper. 110 ff. (ff.100–10 blank). 33.5 x 23 cm. Vellum.

Ms. Lea 334 (Ital.)

_____. Quaderno di cassa de la tinta, 1554–65. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1554–65.*

Paper. 84 (vero 83) ff. (followed by blank ff.) 33 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 254 on spine.

Ms. Lea 335 (Ital.)

_____. Libro di debitori e creditori, 1559–66. [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1559–66.*

Paper. 1, 192 ff. (ff.116–92 blank), 1 f. (13th cent. ms. on vellum) used as end guard. 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 257 on spine, no. 68 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 336 (Ital.)

LODOVICO CASSO [or Cassi, Casto?]. Quaderno di cassa, 1616–21. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1616–21.*

Paper. 1, 94 ff. (ff.58–94 blank; some errors in numbering). 37.5 x 25 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 233 on spine, no. 99 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 337 (Ital.)

_____. Libro di ricordanze e tintori, 1616–21. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1616–21.*

Paper. 95 (vero 96) ff. (ff.3–25, 69–95 blank), some corrections on separate slips laid in. Contemp. vellum, no. 108 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 338 (Ital.)

_____. *Compere* (account of textile business transactions), 1621–5. [Giornale] B. *Italy, 1621–25*.

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.43–96 blank). 33.5 x 22.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 244 on spine, no. 3 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 339 (Ital.)

_____. *Entrata e uscita del taglio*, 1621–37, with additions 1640–4, 1648, 1651–2. [Giornale] B. *Italy, 1621–52*.

Paper. 336 ff. (ff.202–88, 315–36 blank). 35 x 25 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 236(?) on spine.

N.B.: End of textile trade section

Ms. Lea 340 (Ital.)

BERNARDO [?] MUGNAIO. *Libro di ricordi*, 1461–6, 1498. *Italy, 1461–98*.

Paper. 87 ff. (ff.8–16, 18–30, 32–75, 77–9, 81–5 blank). 14 x 11 cm. Contemp. vellum; no. 169, and names of Alessandra Pandolfini and Meglio Vedovadi in a later hand, on front cover.

Ms. Lea 341 (Ital.)

BARTOLOMEO DI STEFANO già Spedalingo. *Ricordanze*.—*Spese di Trespiano*, 1514–22. [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1514–22*.

Paper. 1, 94 ff. (ff.55–73, 85–93 blank, f.87 torn out). 21 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 127 on spine.

Ms. Lea 342 (Ital.)

TOMMASO RIDOLFI. *Giornale*, x^o. A. (Ff.1–41, 1522–49; ff.65–72, 1528; ff.89–92, 1526–9). *Italy, 1522–49*.

Paper. 95 ff. (ff.42–64, 73–88, 93–5 blank). 29 x 21.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 129 on spine, “Giornale A, n^o. 190” on front cover.

Ms. Lea 343 (Ital.)

GUGLIELMO PECCORI. *Libro di debitori e creditori*, 1523–5, 1528, 1531, 1535, 1543, 1556–7. *Italy, 1523–57*.

Paper. 1, 95 ff. (ff.51–63, 67–95 blank). 28.5 x 21.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 264 on spine.

Ms. Lea 344 (Ital.)

PARRINO and MARCO SECRANI [or Seccrani]. [Libro de conti?], 1543–9 (with monthly summaries, 1545–56 on ff.42v–6r and recto of back cover). *Italy, 1543–56*.

Paper. 46 ff. 29 x 10.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 165 on spine.

Ms. Lea 345 (Ital.)

PIERANTONIO GUASCONI. Libro proprio di debitori e creditori d'agosto 1544 [—maggio 1549; 1552–7]. *Italy, 1544–57.*

Paper. 133 numb. ff. (ff.96 and 129 missing?), followed by unnumb. f.134 and 5 blank ff. 28 x 21.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ms. Lea 346 (Ital.)

GIOVANBATTISTA and GIOVANMARIA DETI. Quadernuccio di chassa, 1553–8. *Italy, 1553–58.*

Paper. 99 ff. (ff.75–7 omitted), 64 blank ff. (last ff. damaged). 28 x 11 cm. Vellum, no. 165 on contemp. slip attached to spine.—Cf. nos. 327–31.

Ms. Lea 347 (Ital.)

FRANCESCO DAVANZATI [?, cf. inside front cover; “Francesco di P. Casa di Medici” on f.1r]. Libro di entrata e uscita, 1555–9. (The date 1563 on front cover, in a later hand, appears to be a misreading). [Giornale] A. *Italy, 1555–59.*

Paper. 159 (vero 160) ff. (f.121=2 ff.; ff.87–120 blank). 33 x 22.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 147 on spine, no. 223 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 348 (Ital.)

VINCENZO CRISTOFANO. Libro de debitori e creditori, 1555–60. [Giornale] A. (Date 1501–1513, in later hand, in error). *Italy, 1555–60.*

Paper. 179 (wrongly numb. 181), 1, 16 blank ff. (=196 ff.). 33 x 23 cm. Contemp. vellum, no. 128 on spine, no. 254 on front cover.

Ms. Lea 349 (Ital.)

ALAMANNO DI GIOVANBATTISTA GIRALDI. Quaderno di ricordi e cambi, 1563–5. (Contents: “Da 1 à 15, rimesse che verranno di fuori; 15 à 30, tratte che mi saran fatte; 30 à 70, tratte e rimesse che si faranno; 70 à 90, copia di lettere di formenti; 90 à 130, debitori e creditori . . . ; 130 alla fine, diversi ricordi . . .”). [Giornale] C. *Italy, 1563–65.*

Paper. 1, 144 (partly misnumbered) ff. (ff.7–14, 28–9, 58–68, 85–9, 91–129, 135–44 blank). 35 x 24.5 cm. Contemp. vellum, no 15(?) on spine.

Ms. Lea 350 (Ital.)

COSIMO GIONI (Cosimo di . . . [undeciphered] Gioni e Cramasi). Libro di debitori e creditori, 1568–81. *Italy, 1568–81.*

Paper. 96 ff. 21 x 14 cm. Contemp. vellum (front cover defective), no. 266 on spine.

Ms. Lea 351 (Ital.)

GIORNALE A. (Among the many names are Nicolo Marmelli <f.1r>; Nicolaio di Lorenzo Morelli <ff.9r, 15r, etc.>; Boz[z]olini <f.24v>; Federigo de Ricci <f.46r>); consists of several sections: ff.1r-7v, 1569-70; 9r-11r, idem; 15r-32r, 1570-8; 32v-8r, 1584-95; 41v-51r, 1576-92; 53r-4r, 1569-74; 54v-7v, 1593-6; 59v-77r, 1655-8; 88v-91v, 1655; 92r-4v, 1577-8; 94v-6v, 1656). *Italy, 1569-1658.*

Paper. 96 ff. (ff.12-4, 23, 39-40, 52, 78-87 blank). 16.5 x 11.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.

Ms. Lea 352 (Ital.)

NICOLÒ GALIOTTI. Quaderno della ricolta di casse, 1583 [-4] di M. Vincenzo de Medici e fratelli di tutti i loro lavatori al tempo di me Nicolò Galiotti da Pescia, fattore di detti . . . *Italy, 1583-84.*

Paper. 67 ff. (+2 ff. inserted between ff.42-3). 28.5 x 22 cm. Contemp. vellum (document relating to Matteo Galiotti <1545> on inside), no. 97 on spine.—Cf. nos. 294, etc.

Ms. Lea 353 (Ital.)

[SLAVERY]. Five documents dealing with the slave trade: 1. Nota di 60 schiavi . . . dalla galera pisana . . . , viaggio di Spagna, 20 March 1602, 2ff.—2. Nota di 151 [161?] schiavi, e schiave, ragalzi, e ragalze, consignati al sereno Giuliano Sirigatti per condurre a vendere in Spagna, et al Signore Arrigo Arrighi, 13 October 1610, 6ff.—3. Nota di 21 schiavetti di Bona che sono in Pisa, n.d., 2ff.—4. Ruolo di schiavi che si ritrovano nell'arsenale di Pisa . . . descritti dall'ill^{mo}. Sig. Amiraglio Inghirami . . . , n.d., 6 ff.—5. Nota di n°. 87 schiavi . . . a vendere . . . a Napoli, Messina, e Palermo, fatti imbarcare . . . su galere di S.A.S. dall'illmo. Sig^e. Geronimo Serloni [?], n.d., 7 ff. *Italy, early 17th cent.*

Paper. 23 ff. Ca. 30 x 22 cm. Each doc. in boards.—Cf. no. 210.

Ms. Lea 354 (Ital.)

VINCENZO QUARATESI. Calcolo e saldo della ragione d'arte de lana cantante in Vincenzo Quaratesi . . . in Firenze (and Jacopo Quaratesi, Andrea de Medici and Lorenzo Bamberini; notarized by Tullio Signorini). *Florence, 1628.*

Paper. 8 ff. (last blank). 28 x 20.5 cm. Boards.—Cf. nos. 327 ff.

Ms. Lea 355 (Ital.)

[EMBASSY TO THE CURIA]. Spese fatte li serenissimi Fabbio Guinigi, Bartolomeo Frangioni, Raffaello Mansi, ambasciatori a Roma a Papa Clemente IX. *Rome?, 1669.*

Paper. 2 blank, 65 ff. 34.5 x 24 cm. Contemp. vellum.

N.B.: End of Medici-Gondi collection

Ms. Lea 356 (Ital.)

[PAUL V, Pope]. *Varie opere et compositioni fatte da diversi theologi, legisti, et altri, in occasione, & per causa dell' interdetto, & censure publicato della Santità . . . contra la Republica, & signori di Venezia.* 1. COMMINATORIA dell'interdetto . . . tradotta dalla lingua latina nella volgare, ff.1r-9v.—2. RUDOLF II, emperor. Lettera di S. Maiestà Christianissima scritta al suo ambasciatore . . . in Roma . . . per causa delli decreti . . . contra la libertà ecclesiastica, ff.11r-18r.—3. DISCORSO delle cose concernenti le differenze tra H.S. Papa Paulo V et li signori venetiani, ff.19r-26r.—4. SENTENZA d'un clarissimo senator veneto . . . nel Consiglio de pregati, ff.27r-37r.—5. GENOA. Lettura scritta dalla Republica di Genova a quella di Venetia, ff.39r-42v. (All other tracts are printed.) *Italy, ca. 1606-7.*

Paper. 7ff. (title and contents of 5-vol. collection), 42 ff. (ms.) 20.5 x 14.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Dr. Joseph Schweizer.—Shelved as 16.1.

Ms. Lea 358 (Fr.)

SIMON MORIN. *Déclaration de Morin depuis peu delivré de la Bastille, sur la révocation de ses pensées, donnez au public par les mauvais souffles, empoisonnemens et enchanteries que les démons lui avoient donné pour tromper les hommes, sous prétexte de religion. Nouvellement désabusé par Monsieur l'Abbé de Lorette de Montmorancy, sur le sujet de son livre intitulé Les pensées de Morin . . . Paris, Claude Morloz, 1649.* Ms. copy of printed book.—With a second “Déclaration,” 1649 [also originally published in 1649], Procès verbal . . . 1663, and L'Errata des quatrains. *Paris, 18th cent. (post 1725).*

Paper. 24 ff. (ff.13-24 blank). 16 x 10.5 cm. 18th-Cent. armorial morocco.—Prov.: M. Woodhull, 1795 (purchased at “Christie's auction”); Henry C. Lea.—Bound with Morin's *Pensées*, 1647, and *Arrêt de la Cour de Parlement*, 1663. Shelved as J.4.29.

Ms. Lea 359 (Ital.)

FRANCESCO MARIA II, Duke of Urbino. *Vita di Francesco Maria 2° della Rovere, sesto . . . duca d'Urbino, divisa in due parti, la prima da lui medesimo con titolo di Sommario della sua vita [also titled Compendio], la 2ª da Antonio Donato . . . con titolo di Devolutione alla santa chiesa degli stati d'Urbino [alla sede apostolica; with “Breve del Papa al Duca” and “Patente del Duca”]. Urbino, ca. 1630.*

Paper. 62 ff. (ff.1, 61-2 blank). 27 x 19 cm. Contemp. vellum with the arms of Pope Urban VIII. Presentation copy to the Pope? Printed from a different ms. in *Nuova raccolta di opuscoli scientifici e letterari* (Venice, 1774), v. XXIX.

Ms. Lea 360 (Ital.)

COLLECTANEA opusculorum eruditorum et historicorum, in Italian and Latin. 1. [ORATIO] AD CAROLUM V . . . post victoriam

bello germanico partam . . . , ff.1-13.—2. VINCENZO CORONELLI. Rifflessioni . . . sopra il Danubio, ff.14-32 (incl. engr. portrait of Charles VI, etched dedication, 2 folded ms. maps and double-page illus. of embankment).—3. SOMMARIO delle vere croniche di Venetia, ff.35-49, (ms. dated 24 Aug. 1563).—3A. [Section not listed in contents at beginning of vol.] Poems, some apparently autograph, incl. one dedicated to Pope Paul V, a “Canzon al ser. principe de Venetia” (dated 1606), ff.49-56.—4. RELATIONE di stato de Milano del ano 1589, ff.57-71.—5. CARMINA AMALTHEORUM, beginning with “Maximiliano II, imperatori,” and incl. “Serenissimi Principis Memmi creatio” (in a different hand), “Carmen contra Hispanos,” “In vacanza della sede apostolica per la morte di Clemente VIII, sonetto da Bastone,” etc., ff.73-81.—5A. Miscellaneous items, incl. “Modo gentile per tinger di color rosso li vasi da Naranzeni,” and various poems, e.g. one dedicated to Card. Borromeo, to Pope Pius V, Cornelio Frangipano, and several dealing with Venetian affairs, ff.83-103.—6. TORNEO di cento dame genovesi, ff.104-8.—7. MANIFESTO per la Republica di Venezia in materia d’Iscochi, ff.111-4.—8. MANIFESTA, il re . . . le regione dell’armi sue incaminate nel Regno di Napoli, ff.117-8.—9. OTTAVIO LAVELLI. Copy of letter to Card. Valiero, 1623, ff.118-9.—9A. MONITORIUM [jocular exhortation for a person named Longeroni], f.120.—9B. LOUIS XIV, King of France. Copy of letter, 1657, f.121.—10. VIAGGIO di Edoardo, duca di Parma, a Fiorenza, ff.123-4.—11. GIUSEPPE MORESINO. Copia di lettera [al] serenissimo prencipe [no name of addressee, or place], Galleazza dal Moglietto . . . 1656, f.125.—12. [Procuratore FOSCOLO]. Ufficio del proc. Foscolo detto capitano general per la guerra di Candia, ff.126-8 (with poems on the victory of Venetians, 1655, by Giovanni Antonio Ceruti; naval victory over the Turks, 1656, by Lorenzo Marcello, etc.)—13. UFFICIO fatto dal Marchese Villa . . . 1668, ff.129-30.—14. OFFICIO di Monsignor Aivoldi, nuncio apostolico in Venetia, 1675, and Narrativa della morte del Doge Nicolò Sagredo . . . , 1676, ff.131-2.—14A. Sopra il chiamar li banditi per la guerra di Candia contro ’l Turco, and other poems, ff.133-5.—15. BERNARDUS SYLVESTER. . . . De cura et regimine rei familiaris, ideo in hoc apposita volumine, quod nonnulli eam a Sancto Bernardo esse compositam, ff.137-8.—16. INQUISITIO pro rebus magicalibus, ff.140-3.—17. RIME VARIE del secolo XVII, incl. Livius de Comitibus, “Carmen exile” for Venetian anatomists Florio de Bernardis and Antonio Molinetto (1649); “Sopra l’intrepidezza dell’avvocato Ambrosio Bellato” (1667); “Per il sacco di Mantova del 1630”; Leonardo Querini, “Volge le spalle al mondo,” etc., ff.144-52.—18. POCCOBELLI. Oratio funebris . . . in collegio d.d. physicorum Venetiarum . . . 1660, ff.153-5.—19. [ORATIO] Venetiis in aedibus . . . frat-

rum praedicatorum, 1674, ff.157-9.—20. DESCRIZIONE del rinoceronte da Bergamo, ff.160-1.—21. ANTONIO STILLIO. Paraphrases in septem sectiones Aphorismorum [et in libros Prognasticorum] Hippocratis, ff.162-5.—22. DISCORSO academico, ff.166-8.—23. GASPARO MARINO. Decreto di Zaccaria Valier[o], 1709, ff.169-70.—23A. CORRISPONDENZA delle monete, 1736, ff.171-4.—24. ZACCARIA BONDUMIEVO. Revisione de conti [Venetian territories], 1626-9, ff.175-81.—24A. Copy of contracts concerning “capitulum sanctorum apostolorum,” Venice, 1550-81, ff.182-9.—25. DELLA CONGIURA di Bagiamonte Tiepolo ex libris . . . Petri Pradenico, [1310], ff.190-215. *Italy, 16th-18th cent.*

Paper. 215 ff. (a few blank). Various sizes (in vol. measuring 33.5 x 22 cm.) 18th-cent. vellum.—Prov.: Walter Sneyd.

Ms. Lea 361 (Ital.)

LA TROMBA SACRA overo invito à signori prencipi christiani a collegarsi contro el Turco. *Italy, 17th cent.*

Paper. Title page, 58 pp. (pp.1-2, 55-8 blank). 27 x 20 cm. Contemp. paper covers in 19th-cent. boards. Old shelf marks pasted on paper cover; ex bibliotheca Colonna; Phillipps ms. 6389.

Ms. Lea 362 (Ital.)

HISTORICAL MISCELLANY. 1. IL DRITTO della S. Sede apostolica sopra il Regno di Napoli, pp. 1-15.—2. DICHIARAZIONE dell' investitura del Regno di Napoli . . . , pp.15-122.—3. PROFEZIE del pazzo di Cristo, pp.122-8.—4. BENEDICT XIII, Pope. Lettera . . . all'imperatore [Charles VI], pp.129-30.—5. TITOLARIO posto nelle patenti date dal Duca di Monte Mileto . . . [and] RENDITE del Duca, pp.131-4.—6. MEMORIALE date dal S. Coll. de'cardinali a Papa Benedetto XIII contro la promozione di Mon. Bichi, nunzio in Portogallo, pp.134-8.—7. ELOGIO del Card. Annibale Albani, pp.138-40.—8. ECÒ des montagnes des environs d'Embrun, pp.141-2.—9. VATICINIA data Sigismundo . . . a quodam Arabo, pp.143-54.—10. MICHAEL NOSTRODAMUS. Vaticinia, pp.154-63.—11. VATICINIUM de religione patrum Soc. Jesu (Sanctae [H]ildegardis), pp.164-7.—12. S. MALACHIA. Vaticinia, pp.168-71.—13. S. JOANNES A CAPISTRANO. Vaticinia, pp.172-6.—14. CARD. FINI. Iscrizione sotto la statua di S. Domenico, pp.177-8.—15. Ven. BEDE. Vaticinium, p.179.—16. DIALOGO fra il confessore del imperatore et un gesuita, pp.180-94.—17. RISTRETTO della vita del Card. Giuseppe Renato, pp.195-203.—18. MANIFESTO del re di Sardegna [1714?], pp.203-14.—19. DICHIARAZIONE agli elettori, ed ai principi del S.R.I., pp.214-6.—20. MOTIVI delle risoluzioni del re christ. [Louis XIV], pp.216-30 *with* COPIA della

dichiarazione, 1733 (p.230); DICHIARAZIONE dell'imperatore [Charles VI], (p.231); COPIA declarationis imperatoris (p.233); LETTERA del re al primate, 1733 (p.236); DICHIARAZIONE agli elettori (p.238).—21. POTOSKI. Manifesto del primate di Polonia, 1733, pp.24-52.—22. NOTITIA delle ragioni che anno obligato la maiestà cattolica a mover guerra all'imperatore data . . . al suo ambasc. in Londra, pp.253-63.—23. OSSERVAZIONE dell'imperatore sopra i motivi delle risoluzioni del re di Francia, pp.264-83.—24. TESTAMENTO di Mantova, pp.283-8.—25. RISTRETTO dell'atto di confederazione fatto nella dieta di convocazione . . . 12 maggio 1733, pp.289-91.—26-45. [WAR OF POLISH SUCCESSION, 1733-5]. 21 further documents and "relazioni" dealing with the claims of Stanislas Leszczynski and Frederick August of Saxony, pp.291-457.—46. INSINUAZIONE fatta al Conte Filippi dal maestro di ceremonie del re di Sardegna, p.458.—47. RISPOSTA alla scrittura intitolata Memoria per l'ambasciator del re cattolico alla corte della Gran Bretagna, pp.459-509.—48. PHILIP V. Lettera del re di Spagna all'infante D. Carlo, pp.510-5.—49. PIETRO METASTASIO. Lettera al marito della Romanina, pp.515-9.—50. IDEM. Lettera a suo fratello, pp.519-21.—51. MASCHERATA de' principi dell'Europa, pp.521-4.—52. PROFEZIA di S. Brigita, pp.524-5.—53. PROFETIA ex Ioanne Luxembourg, pp.525-6.—54. CHARLES VI. Lettere . . . al Papa [Clement XII], 1736, pp.526-30.—55. SIXTUS V, Pope. Bulla de non coronandis regibus haereticis, pp.539-50.—56. DE LANGOBARDORUM ORIGINE . . . compendiosa narratio ed. ab Angelo Breventano . . . et denuo in lucem edita a Petro Stephanonio, pp.555-79. *Italy*², 18th cent.

Paper. 585 pp. (wrongly numb. 577). 19 x 13 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Morbio Collection.

Ms. Lea 363 (Lat.)

ELECTIONE dell'notaro [Giovanni] Aldini. (Diploma issued by the prior of the Collegium iudicum et advocatorum, Dionysius Fontanesius, 9 Nov. 1685, and notarized by Ludovicus Jacobus Pubius). *Reggio, 1685*.

Vellum. 1 f. (folded). 40 x 50 cm. Illus. border on margins, notarial signet. In folder.

Ms. Lea 364 (Ital.)

FRIGNANO. Legal documents and ms. additions to *Statuta, constitutiones ac decreta ducalis provinciae Friniani*, printed in Reggio, H. Bartholus, 1587. *Frignano, 1547-1602*.

Paper. 7 ff., following printed text. 30 x 20 cm. H/morocco, shelved with printed volume.

Ms. Lea 365 (Lat.)

SETTE COMUNI [Asiago, Enego, Foza, Gallio, Lusiana, Roano and Rotzo]. Liber privilegiorum septem comunium montanearum Agri Vicentini ut patet. . . . (Includes statutes from 1339 to 1568, with some additions to 1657). Exemplatus fuit per me presb. Bartholomeum de Velo Luxiane, notario eccl. St. Jacobi. *Italy, 1568–1657.*

Paper. 94, 25 (blank) ff. 21 x 15 cm. Contemp. calf.—Cf. Fontana, *op. cit.*, III, 112–113, who does not record any statuta earlier than the printed ed. of 1620.

Ms. Lea 366 (Lat.)

CLEMENT VII, Pope. Document addressed to Nicolas, cardinal deacon of SS. Vitus and Modestus, appointing him administrator of the church of Viterbo on the death of its bishop. Signed L. de Torres. *Rome, 16 Dec. 1532.*

Vellum. 1 f. (folded). 53 x 68 cm. In folder.

Ms. Lea 367 (Fr.)

CHARLES VII, King of France. Letter to his councillors and treasurers respecting the territories of the late Amaury de Serrac, which had been held illegally by Jean d'Armagnac, but which henceforth were to be united with the royal domain. Given at Razilly, 26 Aug. 1446.—*With* Letter of the treasurers to the seneschal of Rovergue instructing him to carry out the king's wishes, dated 18 Jun. 1446 (1447). *France, 1446–1447.*

Vellum. 2 ff. 20 x 39 and 9 x 36.5 cm. In folder.—Prov.: Archives de l'Ordre de Malthe.

Ms. Lea 368 (Fr.)

LIVRE DES TROIS IMPOSTEURS avec son histoire ou la réponse à la dissertation de Mr. de la Monnoye sur ce traité . . . imprimée à la Haye . . . 1716 et dans J. G. Krause. . . . On y a ajouté Le jugement de Mr. de la Croze . . . et aussi une collection de quelques auteurs, qui ont écrit sur ce traité. *Germany?, 18th cent.*

Paper. 40 ff. (last blank). 19.5 x 16.5 cm. Contemp. calf.—Prov.: F. F. Pappé; Henry C. Lea.—“Auctores, qui de famoso hoc libello . . . conferendi sunt,” f.2r–3r, lists 73 references.

Ms. Lea 369 (Ital.)

VINCENZO DE MEDICI. Supplica to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo II, relating to the recovery of credits from Philip III, King of Spain, by Capt. Romena. Each section with notations by chancellor Belisario Vinta. At end his remark “tutto sta bene . . .” and sign. of the Grand Duke. *Italy, 1611.*

Paper. 2 ff. 30.5 x 21.5 cm. In folder.—Cf. nos. 243 *et al.*

Ms. Lea 370 (Ital.)

ANTONIO BOCCANEGRA. Letter to Scipione del Carretto, promising support, and referring to a letter Boccanegra had written to Giovanni Andrea Costa of the podestà of Alassio. *Genoa, August, 1580.*

Paper. 2 ff. 28 x 21 cm. In folder.

Ms. Lea 371 (Sp.)

ANDREW THORNDIKE COLLECTION of inquisition and other documents, in eight boxes: 1. Inquisition trials, Barcelona, of Egidius Taris (1532); Joaquin Ballel (1542-3); Johannes Requesenus (1598); Anthonio Morell (1649); Miguel Salbany (1662); Margarita Altamira (1681-2); and Relación espontanea of Fr. Gabriel de Jesu Maria de Cataluña, ord. Carm. (1646).—2. Trials in various places of Antonio Piña (1684); Esteban Ramoneda (1690-1700); Antonio Vives (1596-7); Ignazio . . . (1698); Estebanillo F. (1698-1700); Josef Boxeda (1704); Thomas Itagre (1715-6); Esteban . . . (1716); N. Serra (1721-8).—3. Trials in various places of Felix Duarde de Andrade (1725); Fr. Juan T., ord. Aug. (1741); Maria Ombreira (1744); Matheo Monfort (1745); Pablo Planas (1747); Jayme Sans (1749); Ramon Closa (1749-51); Maria Angela T. (1751); undeciphered (1751); Antonio Adorno (1756); Agostin Tamarit (1757); Juan Goveru (1761); and 16 other legal documents, incl. one concerning the “guardias Walonas” and another the “Universidad de Cervera.”—4. 50 miscellaneous items, incl. Sale of Jesuit property (1770); Repuesta del Ex^o. S^{or}. Conde de Florida Blanca, controversy over the sound “Noot” (1790); Augustin de la Florida, capture of a brigantine, Charlestown (1793); two fragments of account books (1556 and 1559-63); Extract from “Venditionum primum regis Martinis de anno 1398 ad 1409” (sale of property in 1401 to Guillermus de Rocabertino, copied in 1769), etc.—5. 65 miscellaneous documents, largely legal and commercial, incl. account book (1571-3) and ledger of Josef and Raymundo Murtza (1753); various privileges (1754, etc.); Resumen de Testos (1784, etc.); Contra heredes et possessones Mansi Serra (1669); printed billets for army (1797), etc.—6. 15 “limpiezas” (genealogies) as follows: Joan Aulet (1570); Antonio Gorch (1573); Marçal Traneria [?] (1581); Phederiche Comete (1583); Miguel Pelayre (1586); Jayme Rocabruna (1591-2); . . . Pages (1597); Pablo Font (1604); Gili Seguer (1604); Joan Mascaro (1615); Miguel Pusol (1618); Garau Artinbau (1645); Joan Ventos (1647); Bernat Boris (1650-1); Llorens Godo (1651).—7. “Limpiezas” of Hiacinto Mascaro (1670); Francesco Cotxet (1681); Francesco Baptista de Arrise (1747; receipt for payment); Maria Pons (relative of Hiacinto Mascaro, 1685); Pablo Castell y Ravella (1769); suit over inheritance from Joan Baptista Aragonés Don Pare (1762).—8. 23 miscellaneous documents incl. Conversion of Richard Payne (1633);

Edict of denunciation (1758); Proceso contra Rafael Rocha (1664–7); undated inventory of books in unnamed “estampa”; list of books confiscated in the bookshop of Pedro Fullá [or Tullá?] by the inquisition in Barcelona (1788). *Spain, 1532–early 19th cent.*

Paper. In excess of 195 documents of various lengths (from a few to 204 ff.), several incl. printed forms, a few in Latin. Various sizes, mostly folio. Unbound, in boxes.—Prov.: Preserved by Andrew Thorndike in 1820–1 when the inquisitorial palace was stormed, and given by his son, G. Herbert Thorndike, to the American Philosophical Society in 1840, and presented to the Lea Library by the American Philosophical Society in 1962.

Ms. Lea 372 (Ital.)

VENICE. Procedura civile (without formal title for the entire work, but with subtitles, e.g. Cause si tractano al zudega de' proprio senza comandamento, f.4), *inc.*: Sententiar ponti de testamenti. . . . *Venice, first half 16th cent.*

Paper. 56 ff. (ff.48, 51–6 blank). 16 x 11 cm. H/calf.—Prov.: Frederick North, 5th Earl of Guilford; Giuseppe Martini.

Ms. Lea 373 (Ital.)

[ANCONA]. 1. BONCAMPAGNO (Buoncampagno; Potthast: Buoncampagni). Liber de obsidione Anconae . . . 1172, transl. into Italian by Oddo di Biagio, ff.1r–16v, *inc.*: De una aspera obsidione facta contra Ancona . . . , *incl.* Un altra obsidione de Ancona facta da li populi Convicini (ff.15v–6v).—2. DE UNA CONTROVERSIA bellissima tra li Anconitani et Venetiani ex chronicis Venetorum tractum est, ff.17r–21r, *inc.*: Quemadmodum latine proverbio . . . Et pero li Venitiani . . . , *incl.* Ancona da li Saraceni oppugnata (f.21r).—3. ODDO DI BIAGGIO. Chronica de la edificatione et destructione del Cassaro Anconitano . . . , ff.25r–130r, *inc.*: Se la diligentia de le scripture. . . .—4. COLUCCIO SALUTATI. Lettera di li Fiorentini in laude de li Anconitani [1383], ff.130v–2 (icplt. at end), *inc.*: (f.130v): De la victoria havuta . . . , (f.131r): Magnificis viris Antianis. . . . Excussistis tandem amici. . . . *Italy, 2nd half 15th cent.*

Paper. 132 (wrongly numb. 129) ff. (ff.22–4 blank). 20.5 x 14.5 cm. Contemp. vellum.—Prov.: Rosenheim Coll.; John C. William; Giuseppe Martini (with his notes laid in).

Ms. Lea 374 (Sp.)

CASTILE. Copia de los reales decretos expedidos al real y suprema Consejo de Castilla en 22 de septiembre de 1746 noticiandole . . . la creacion del gobierno politico y militar de Madrid. . . . *Spain, 18th cent.*

Paper. 14 ff. (preceding printed official documents). 30 x 20.5 cm. Buckram (shelved as S.29.6.15).—Prov.: Henry Charles Lea.

Ms. Lea 375 (Sp.)

JUAN DE AVELLANEDA. *Fabula de Eneas y Dido* (9 ff. in verse).—*With MAHOMA en Granada* (18 ff.) *Spain, 16th cent.*

Paper. 27 ff. (following printed Diaz de Ribas, Piedra da Cordova, and other pamphlets). 21.5 x 15 cm. Contemp. vellum (shelved as S.25.4.14).—Prov.: Henry Charles Lea.

Ms. Lea 376 (Ger.)

CONCUBINATUM CLERICORUM, Bedenken der Concubinen wegen. Legal opinion rendered for Count Fugger by an official H. F., 15–25 April 1589, interpretation of canon and imperial law, in a case involving, it appears, “des Kramers Köchin.” *N.p., 1589.*

Paper. 2 ff. 32.5 x 21.5 cm. In folder.

Ms. Lea 377 (Sp.)

JOAN OF ARAGON, Queen of Sicily. Letter to the Count of Palamos, respecting her planned visit with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain which now had to be delayed for various reasons until the following spring. *Naples, 1 Nov., 1498.*

Paper. 1 f. 28 x 21 cm. In folder.

Ms. Lea 378 (Ger.)

LORENTZ PSCHERER. Verzeichnis der Gesiecht unnd Erscheinung do mir Evangelisch Schulmeister Lorentz Pscherer zur Alten Statt [Altenstadt?, and Nürnberg] . . . 1627 . . . 1628 zur unterschiedlichmahlen erschiennen unnd begegnet. *Franconia, ca. 1628.*

Paper. 10 ff. 22 x 17.5 cm. Boards.

Ms. Lea 379 (Sp.)

TOLEDO, Inquisition. Causa de Isabel de Medina, hija de Gaspar de los Reyes e Isabel de Medina, de nacion portuguesa, de estado doncella residente en Madrid de 14 años (accused of the “crimen de la heregia y apostacia”). Original documents (1652–8) with 19th-cent. transcript. *Spain, 1652–19th cent.*

Paper. 62 ff. (last blank), 82 ff. 32 x 22 cm. Leather.

Ms. Lea 380 (Sp.)

CORDOVA, Inquisition. Memoria del auto dela fe que se hizo en la ciudad de Cordova . . . año de 1595. (List of persons accused of a variety of offenses, blasphemy, judaism, etc.) *Cordova, 1595.*

Paper. 6 ff. (last blank). 31 x 21 cm. Paper cover.

Ms. Lea 381 (Sp.)

CORDOVA, Inquisition. Memoria de el auto que se hico en la noble ciudad de Cordova . . . 1625. (Minutes, and list of persons, mostly

Portuguese, accused of apostasy, etc., with penalties imposed). *Cordova, 1625.*

Paper. 4 ff. (numbered 7-10). 31 x 21 cm. H/cloth.

Ms. Lea 382 (Sp.)

[FROILAN DIAZ]. Causa [y prision] del Maestro Fr. Froilan Diaz, confesor de Carlos segundo, año de 1695. Y causa del yllustrissimo S. D. Bartolomeo Carranza, arzobispo de Toledo, año de 1558. Ambos del Ordine de Predicadores. Madrid, por N. N.—*With HISTORIA del . . . P. F. Froilan Diaz. Spain, post 1704?*

Paper. 190 ff. (ff.2, 187-90 blank). 20 x 15 cm. Contemp. calf.

Editor's Note: This concludes our presentation of the manuscript catalogue in the Library Chronicle. We plan to re-issue this catalogue shortly with corrections and additions. Its final form will be a book containing the five parts of the catalogue and the two supplements that have appeared in the Library Chronicle together with additional descriptions of approximately 200 manuscripts. Further details regarding this final catalogue will be supplied in a later issue.

Library Notes

Correction of Financial Statement, 1961-62

Balance, 30 June 1961, should have read \$6,554.04

Contributions and Receipts should have read 4,039.00

We announce with regret that since the last reporting the following Friends of the Library have died:

Mr. Elmer Adler	Dr. William E. Lingelbach
Dr. Edwin C. Bolles	Robert T. McCracken, Esq.
Mr. Clarence C. Brinton	Gilbert H. Montague, Esq.
Dr. Philip P. Calvert	Mrs. O. Frederick Nolde
Mr. Francis J. Chesterman	The Hon. George Wharton Pepper
Mrs. Walter I. Cooper	Mr. Layton B. Register
Mrs. Walter S. Franklin	Capt. W. P. Roop
Mr. J. Howell Healy	Mr. T. Edward Ross
Mrs. Roy Arthur Hunt	Dr. Benjamin H. Shuster
Mr. Frederic R. Kirkland	Mr. Alfred Whital Stern
Mr. Howard S. Levy	Mr. Archie D. Swift
Mr. William Dodge Lewis	Mrs. R. Marshall Truitt
Dr. Hiram S. Lukens	Mr. David E. Williams, Jr.

Various Gifts

BIRD, ROBERT M.—Manuscripts, correspondence, and printed material relating to Frederick Mayer Bird.

BOLLES, EDWIN C. (MRS.)—From the library of the late Dr. Bolles, Asst. Professor of English: 205 volumes of modern British poetry; 164 first editions, 13 later editions or impressions; 5 limited, numbered editions as well as scattered issues of periodicals and 19 miscellaneous volumes.

BRAND, ROBERT—*Fürst Bismarck, 1890-1898*, by Hermann Hofmann. 3 vols.

CABEEN, DR. DAVID C.—*Le jardin d'épicure*, by Anatole France (1921); three volumes by Emile Male, *L'Art religieux de la fin du Moyen Age* (1925), *L'Art religieux du XII siècle en France* (1924), *L'Art religieux du XIII siècle en France* (1925), and Marcel Proust's *A la recherche du temps perdu*.

BOSSARD COLLECTION—About 80 boxes of material, formerly belonging to Dr. James Bossard. Works on sociology, social work, economics, and related subjects.

DAVIS, MR. AND MRS. EDWARD L.—189 books in memory of Charles Patterson Van Pelt and Peter Van Pelt.

DAVIS, PATRICIA ANNE—In memory of Ella E. Hipple, *Selected writings*, by Roman Jakobson (1962).

EVANS, DR. HENRY BROWN—A bequest in the will of Dr. Evans, formerly Chairman of the Mathematics Department. A collection of volumes on mathematics as well as a good general collection of literature, history, travel, and miscellaneous reference works.

FARRELL, W. E. (MRS.)—11 recordings of James Farrell reading from his works.

FISHER, DR. WALDO E.—Several publications and reprints by Dr. Fisher which will be bound in a pamphlet volume.

FOSTER, RICHARD—Philostratus, Flavius, *Philostrati Lemnii Opera Quae Exstant* (Paris, Morelli, 1608).

FRANKLIN, BURT (Publisher and Bookseller)—2 copies of Karl Werner's *Beda der Ehrwürdige und seine Zeit* and 2 copies of the 2 volume *Geschichte der geographischen Namenkunde*, by J. J. Egli.

FUHRMAN, J. M.—3 volumes by Lewis Carroll, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (with autographed note by author), *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*, and *Through the Looking Glass*.

HADDAWAY, J. N.—Presentation copy to Sir Robert Wilson of Malthus, T. R. *An Essay on the Principle of Population* and the presentation copy from Mrs. Baden of *The Artist's Love*, by E.D.E.N. Southworth.

HERTZBERGER, MENNO (Internationaal Antiquariaat)—[Marius] *Amstelredams EER . . .* (Antwerp, 1639). Dedication to the painter Rubens.

HEYDRICK, LOUISE—Two volumes of notes by Christopher Heydrick on lectures of Drs. Rush and Shippen at the Medical College of the University in the late 18th century. Also, two volumes of medical notes by Christopher Heydrick on lectures by Drs. Ewing and Wistar.

MCCOUCH, DR. G. P.—Books by Eliot, Defoe, and Swift in early editions.

MAURER, AGNES R. (MRS.)—A collection of German literature in fine bindings.

NETHERLANDS. ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY, WASHINGTON—Van Lennep, J., *Romantische Werken* (24 vols.), and *Poetische Werken* (12 vols.); De Groot, Hugo, *Bewys van de ware Godsdienst*.

MONTEVIDEO. BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE URUGUAY.—*Clasicos Uruguayos* (28 vols.).

PAN AMERICAN UNION. COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY—*Libros de Cabildos de Lima* (v. 20).

RIVINUS, E. M. (MISS)—Collection of 107 volumes of general miscellaneous material.

ROSENFELD, H. A.—In memory of Dr. Blake E. Nicholson. About 75 volumes on Whistler and others; catalogues of sales, etc., belonging to Dr. Nicholson's library.

ROSENTHAL, BERNARD—Ridolfi, Roberto, *Gli Archivi delle Famiglie Fiorentine* (v. 1).

TRUMBAUER, DR. WALTER H.—In memory of John K. and Johanna L. (Heinrich) Trumbauer. Middleton, Thomas, *Peace-maker; or Great Britain's blessing* (Purfoot, 1619).

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM CARLOS (MRS.)—Williams, William Carlos, *Poems* (Rutherford, N. J., 1909). First copy with annotations by author's father, and a revised printing of the same, autographed.

WOLFE, LUNA (MRS.)—A collection of 29 letters signed by James T. Farrell and some of his corrected typescripts.

Faculty, Trustees, and Friends have continued their generous donations, notably; Otto E. Albrecht, Benjamin Barg, Albert Baugh, John F. Benton, Andres Briner, Neville E. Collinge, W. Rex Crawford, Robert Dechert, Jeannette Nichols, Otakar Odlozilik, G. Holmes Perkins, Harold S. Powers, I. S. Ravdin, William Roach, George Rochberg, Morris Rubinoff, Gilbert Seldes, Kenneth M. Setton, Richard H. Shryock, R. E. Spiller, Chester E. Tucker, and Henry Weinberg.

J. M. G.

Important Purchases

Analecta divionensia. Documents inédits pour servir à l'histoire de France et principalement à celle de Bourgogne, tirés des archives et de la bibliothèque de Dijon (Dijon, 1864–1878). Ten volumes. This is a complete set of a valuable historical work, and complete sets have become very scarce.

(Barbier, Antoine-Alexandre). *Catalogue des livres de la bibliothèque du Conseil d'État* (Paris, Imprimerie de la République, An XI [1803]). The only edition of this famous work, printed in two hundred copies by the printing house of the French Government. Barbier (1765–1825), the famous bibliographer, originally had formed this library for the Directory. When the Directory was replaced by the Consulate, the library was given to the State Council, and Barbier was appointed its librarian. There is a woodcut device on both titles, and the margins are exceptionally wide.

Boecler, Johann Heinrich. *Historia belli Sueco-danici, opus posthumum* (Strassburg, 1679).

A collection of eighteen manuscripts and documents and thirty-five printed books and pamphlets referring to universities in Spain. Except for two of the printed books, their dates range between the seventeenth and early nineteenth centuries. The collection contains information about the administration, finances, and organization of the lecture courses, as well as historical material relating to the universities of Saragossa, Alcalá, Salamanca, Valladolid, Seville, Barcelona, Cervera, Santiago, Málaga, Mallorca, and Huesca.

La contralesina, ouero ragionamenti, costituzioni, & lodi della splendorza . . . con una comedia . . . intitolata Le nozze d'Antilesina (Venice, Ciotti, 1604). The Prince Liechtenstein copy of a little book written by one who calls himself "Il Pastor Monopolitano" and who in a harmless kind of way pokes fun at the pompous Italian social clubs of the period. The second half of the book is a farce in which Antilesina marries the "lavishly spending" Spendingrosso. Her dowry consists—in part—of the island of Samos with all its revenues, half of the gold and silver brought from the New Indies in a century, and all gems and precious stones found in the Philippines in 150 years!

Govea, Antonio de. *Historia de la vida, muerte y milagros del Glorioso Patriarca y Padre de los pobres S. Juan de Dios, fundador de la Orden de la Hospitalidad* (Lisbon, Henrique Valente de Oliveira, 1658). This contains a six-page *cancion* on S. Juan de Dios by Lope de Vega. S. Juan de Dios was of Portuguese nationality, but spent the greater part of his life in Spain.

Gustave Dreyfus Collection. Reliefs and plaquettes, by Seymour de Ricci. *Gustave Dreyfus Collection. Renaissance medals*, by George F. Hill. These volumes on the Gustave Dreyfus Collection, now known as the Kress Collection, and owned by the National Gallery of Washington, D. C., contain 453 items and 667 items respectively, all illustrated. This is a very important reference collection and one of the best works on the subject of Renaissance bronzes.

[Jefferson, Thomas]. *Observations sur la Virginie* (Paris, Barrois, 1786).

La Nuit des Temps: Twelve volumes on French Romanesque art and architecture.

Perelle, Gabriel. *Veües de Rome et des environs* (Paris, N. Langlois, [16-]). Besides views of Rome, this work also contains sections showing buildings in Versailles, Paris, and other parts of France.

Philadelphia. A folio map of the original plan of the Blockley Division between Powel, Hare, and Burd Streets, 1833.

[Seabury, Samuel]. *An alarm to the legislature of the Province of New-York, occasioned by the present political disturbances in North America* (New York, James Rivington, 1775).

Smith, Adam. *An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations* (Dublin, 1776). Three volumes. Benjamin Rush's signed copy of the first Irish edition, which was published in the same year as the English edition.

Society of the Cincinnati. *Institution . . . formed by the officers of the army of the United States, for the laudable purposes therein mentioned* (New York, Samuel London, 1784). This Society was formed in 1783 by officers of the Continental army just before they disbanded after the Revolution. According to its constitution it was founded for fraternal, patriotic, and non-political purposes. Certain leaders of the time, seeing in this Society a kind of aristocratic military nobility, opposed it, and formed the Tammany Societies of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

Tennyson, Alfred. *Poems, chiefly lyrical* (London, Effingham Wilson, 1830).

Umehara. *Shina kodo Seika*. Selected relics of ancient Chinese bronzes from collections in Japan.

Verci, Giovanni Battista. *Storia della Marca Trivigiana e Veronese* (Venice, Storti, 1786-1791). Twenty volumes. This set contains important source material for the student of medieval history. It covers the period from 1260 to 1420, dealing with the Venetian provinces of Treviso and Verona. It contains 2183 documents from the years 793 to 1464. Collaborating with the author, Verci, were a number of the best historians of his time, among them Tiraboschi, Savioli, and Donada.

Zarlino, Gioseffo. *De tutte l'opere . . . ch'ei scrisse in buona lingua italiana* (Venetia, Francesco de' Franceschi Senere, 1588-89). Four volumes in three. Zarlino was an Italian composer and well known for his work in theory. He became *maestro di cappella* at St. Marks in 1565, and held the position until his death.

A. S. C.

Rare Book Collection Purchases

An autograph letter from Thomas Penn, Proprietor, to Dr. John Morgan, 18 February, 1763. He replies to Dr. Morgan's proposal of a charter for a "College of Physicians in Philadelphia" by refusing the request on the advice of Dr. John Fothergill, because it was "too early in a country so lately settled to establish such an institution." In just two years, of course, Penn was to change his mind and recommend to the Trustees of the College the establishment of the Medical School. Bought with the aid of a Friend of the Library.

Abraham Ortelio. *Il Theatro del Mondo*, Brescia, 1598, a small quarto with many maps.

Torquato Tasso. *Il Forno, ouero della Nobilta*, one of four of the shorter works of Tasso published by Aldus in 1583, designed to be sold either as a unit or separately.

Recueil des Harangues, a collection of the speeches made between 1640 and 1697 by members of the French Academy upon the occasion of their election, published at Paris in 1698. Included among many others are speeches by Corneille, La Fontaine, Racine, and Scudéry.

Georges de Scudéry. *Eudoxe, tragi-comédie*, Paris, 1641, the first edition of this play. Also his *Poésies diverses*, Paris, 1649.

Hieronimo Bagnolino. *Opereta molto dignissima*, Venice, 1520, a chivalric poem in Italian, illustrated with small woodcuts and an interesting title border.

A rare edition of Ariosto's *Le Satire*, Venice, 1537.

Twenty eighteenth-century pamphlet editions of Spanish plays.

Vincenzio Menni. *Regole della Thoscana lingua*, Perugia, 1568.

Tempio all' illustrissimo et reverendissimo Signor Cinthio Aldobrandini, Cardinale S. Giorgio, Bologna, 1600, edited by Giulio Segni. A large collection of poetical tributes to the Cardinal Cinzio Aldobrandini, patron of Torquato Tasso. Tasso contributes the first poem in the volume.

Luigi Bigi, called Pittori. *In Christi vitam epigrammaton libellus*, Milan, J. A. Scinzenzeler, 1512, a series of short poems on the life of Christ.

Eustathius à Knobelsdorf. *Lutetiae Parisiorum descriptio*, Paris, 1543, a poetical description of Paris and the Sorbonne, where the author had been a student. This copy has a manuscript inscription by Joannes Schymelpheng, whose poem addressed to Knobelsdorf appears at the end of the volume.

Ottomar Luscinius. *Ioci ac sales mire festiui*, Augsburg, 1524, a collection of 233 jokes and anecdotes in Latin and Greek, preceded by an essay on the nature of jokes.

A school edition of Plautus' *Aulularia*, Leipzig, 1517.

A history of the University of Leipzig delivered by Johann Friderich as a Latin oration on the University's 200th anniversary, Leipzig, 1610.

De sumtibus studiorum, a thesis on the cost of education, presented at the University of Frankfort on the Oder in 1686, but not printed until 1736.

Robertus Vanuccius. *Sermocinales artes . . . ubi de dialectica atque grammatica tractatur*, Venice, 1545, a tract on the art of dialogue and discussion.

De modo docendi, atque studendi, ac de claris puerorum moribus libellus, Venice, 1538, a treatise on education by Lucio Vitruvio Roscio, of Parma.

Stephanus Niger. *Elegantissime e graeco auctororum subditorum translationes*, Milan, 1521. Included are Niger's translations from Philostratus, Pythagoras, and Homer. There are also five impressions of a fine ornamental woodcut title border.

Plutarch's lives in Italian translation by Battista Alessandro Jaconillo di Riete, Venice, Zoppino, 1520, 2 volumes, and an Italian translation of his *Opuscula* by M. A. Gandino, Venice, 1635.

Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de Lyon, a biographical dictionary of famous residents of Lyons, subtitled: *Les Lyonnais dignes de mémoire*. Compiled by Jacques Perneti, Lyons, 1757, two volumes.

A collection of eleven brief printed pieces—papal bulls and other documents—relating to the Monte di Pietà of Bologna; they appeared between 1580 and about 1630.

Statuta Hospitalis Hierusalem, Rome, 1586–1588, a large folio with 27 engraved plates. Inserted in the volume are 67 contemporary engraved portraits (mounted) of the Grand Masters of the order, and 26 engravings of the martyrdom of English Catholics.

Contra monachos proprietarios, Paris, 1503, and *Secunda Apellatio quorundam religiosorum Sancti Germani de Pratis*, Paris, 1502 (?), tracts produced during a controversy about monastic rule.

A thick quarto volume containing fifteen pamphlets, 1540–1544, arising from the quarrel between Heinrich, duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and the city of Brunswick.

Two German pamphlets, a "Pasquillus" on the dynastic struggles of the time, 1537, and a news sheet of the same year on the war in France. Also some twenty pamphlets on the Turks, 1518–1684. Among the latter are several "Neue Zeitungen," city views of Vienna and Budapest, orations by Stanislaus Orzechowski addressed to the Polish nobility, and an account of the Turkish invasion of Europe which includes a history of the Turks to 1541 and fourteen large woodcuts by Jörg Boen and Hans Weiditz.

A volume of 114 theses on legal subjects by students at the University of Cologne, published at Cologne in 1595.

Disputatio juris, sistens dubia de Thomae Pajne doctrina, a thesis attacking Paine's theories on human society, Amsterdam, 1796. The disputant is J. D. Meyer, later a well-known Dutch jurist.

L. W. R.

