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THE LIBRARY
OF
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NOTES UPON A
UNIQUE
Collection of Books, Manuscripts
and Letters

FROM THE LIBRARY OF
COUNT HOYM

BY
E. GORDON DUFF





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INTRODUCTION

IT is probable that the very name of Count Hoym would hardly have come down to our day had it not been for his magnificent library. True, he collected other things, pictures, porcelain, tapestry, bronzes; but all these things pass from collection to collection, carrying with them little or no trace of their earlier ownership. It is far otherwise with books. They are dependent upon their original owner. He chooses them with care, has them bound and ornamented as fancy leads him, and stamps them with his arms or devices, and they pass on from one owner to another, permanent memorials of the original collector's knowledge and taste.

Thus it came about that a French collector of the nineteenth century, filled with admiration for the bindings bearing the arms and devices of Count Hoym, set about seeking information as to the man himself and his history, and there was finally published, in 1880, the only memorial of the Count we possess, the "Vie de Charles-Henry, Comte de Hoym" by Baron Jerome Pichon.

Fourth son of Lewis Guebhard, Baron Hoym, Minister of Finance of the Elector of Saxony, and of Anne Christine de Haugwitz, Charles Henry was born at Dresden on 18 June 1694. Of his early years we know nothing, but in 1711 his father died,

and Augustus, Elector of Saxony, conferred on him and his brothers the title of Counts of the Empire. In 1712 he attained his majority, and entered into possession of his lands which brought him in a considerable income. The years 1713 and 1714 were spent mainly in travel, the Count even paying a visit to London, where his brother-in-law, Baron de Bothmar, was Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Poland. The next three years were passed in Paris, a period which did much to form Hoym's taste and make him a master of the French language. He mixed in the best society of that brilliant period, and was a personal friend of many of the most accomplished writers of the time. Leaving Paris at the end of 1717, he went to Vienna and thence to Dresden, while he was again in Paris in 1720, and early in that year was appointed to succeed M. de Suhm as the representative of Saxony-Poland.

The nine years of Hoym's life in Paris, from 1720 to 1729, were certainly the most brilliant and happy of his whole career. With an official position and not too arduous duties, he not only led an extremely fashionable life, in touch with everyone of note, but devoted himself to collecting porcelain, bronzes, pictures, and especially books. Fond of reading, and intimate with many of the great collectors, at a time when almost everyone of importance collected a library, it was only natural that he should follow the prevailing fashion.

His taste for books was stimulated by his friendship with Lenglet-Dufresnoy, a noted collector, and by 1725, when he drew up an estimate of his property, his library was valued at

25,000 livres, though by 1 January 1726 this amount had more than doubled, as it then reached 55,944 livres, 7 sols. This great increase was occasioned by the sale of the library of M. du Fay, where Hoym bought books to the amount of over 30,000 livres. The majority of these books were in morocco by Padeloup, du Seuil, and Boyet, mostly with plain sides. In this year also Hoym received the order of the White Eagle, and immediately had an armorial die for stamping his bindings made by Sieur Cruchet. This armorial stamp occurs in four sizes, and to these he added later some small ciphers and devices. All the books which were bought at the du Fay sale for Hoym can be identified, as the copy of the catalogue belonging to Gabriel Martin, who acted as his agent, is still in existence, with the purchased lots marked with an H or a cross. The next great sale at which Hoym bought largely was that of the very celebrated collector Jean Baptiste Colbert, where he again spent on books over 30,000 livres. It would be of the greatest importance were it possible to identify these books. As they would be already stamped with Colbert's arms, Hoym could not place his own upon them, and thus they would pass through his collection bearing no marks of ever having been in his possession. As the amount spent at the du Fay and Colbert sales amounted to over 60,000 livres, more than half the amount spent on his library during his whole life, and as books at that period fetched as a rule poor prices at auction, we are justified in concluding that considerably more than half of Count Hoym's library was composed of books from these two collections. In 1729 he purchased a number of books from the library of Michel Brochard.

During this period of his residence in Paris, Hoym's fortune was greatly increased by the death of his eldest brother, who left him considerable property, and also by his nomination as a Privy Councillor, which increased his salary by about 12,000 francs. In 1725 he received the title of Ambassador, and in 1728 of Cabinet Minister, with an increase in salary of 8,000 thalers. In July of the same year he was appointed Adjunct Minister to Watzdorff, and this would have necessitated his return to Saxony, but he was too fond of Paris to leave it sooner than was absolutely necessary, and put off his departure from day to day. On 3 January 1729 Count Watzdorff died, and Hoym was compelled to leave Paris, which he did on 3 March, arriving in Dresden on the 19th. It would seem as though he had intended to return to Saxony only for a short period, for his house in Paris was to be kept up. He left his affairs in the hands of M. Milsonneau, his lawyer, and his Secretary of Legation, M. de Brais.

Hoym's return to Saxony was the beginning of the last stage of his unfortunate career. From the first he was involved in the intrigues and the troubles of the court, unpopular with both sides, partly because of their distrust of his political intentions, and also because of his overbearing and dictatorial manner. Upheld by his sovereign, he was for some time able to hold his own against the various plots aimed against him, but his enemies at length proved too strong for him.

In 1731 grave accusations were brought against him in a list of eighteen counts, and, placed in an unfortunate dilemma, Hoym was compelled to plead guilty. One accusation, "The matter of the Porcelain," is that which has kept Hoym's name

alive. He was accused of interfering with the management of the porcelain works at Meissen, putting in French overseers who learnt all the secrets of the manufacture, and falsifying marks for his own advantage. The researches of Baron Pichon and de Sahr have cleared the Count's memory of the gravest of these charges, but there is no doubt his conduct was indiscreet. Hoym was banished from the court, and ordered to remain on his own estate, and also to pay a heavy fine. Here he remained quietly for some time, spending his leisure in preparing a vindication of his conduct, but his enemies were still active, and in 1733 he was again imprisoned on a ridiculous charge. Though acquitted of this, he was still suspected of intriguing, and another commission met, in April 1736, at the castle of Konigstein, where Hoym was imprisoned. This perpetual persecution seems to have exhausted all the endurance of the unhappy count, and on the night of 21 April 1736 he escaped from all his troubles by suicide.

His will was judicially opened on 6 July 1736, but was declared void by the King of Poland, and his possessions confiscated. An attempt to seize his French property failed. Among various other bequests, Hoym had left 10,000 livres to Astruc to write and publish his justification, but M. de Watzdorff, fearing this might displease the Court of Saxony, paid Astruc a similar sum not to execute this clause, and a deed to this effect was drawn out by Watzdorff, Astruc, and Milsonneau. It is strange that Milsonneau, his old friend and executor, should have connived at such a breach of trust.

The sale of the Count's library commenced on 12 May

1738, and continued to 2 August. As in the earliest English auction catalogues the days of sale were not indicated, but were printed on special notices and distributed to those attending the sale. Some of these notices contain items of information not in the catalogue. The fifty-nine days of sale realized the sum of 85,000 livres as against a total cost of 115,273 livres, a loss of over 30,000 livres, or more if the necessary expenses are taken into account. The sale was largely attended, but, most unfortunately, no copy of the catalogue with purchasers' names is known to exist.

For the greater part of the seventeenth century the most ornamental and ambitious bindings were lavishly covered with minute gold tooling, a style of binding which, though admired by some collectors, is not to be compared with that which succeeded it. It is not improbable that this profusion of gilding was intended to serve a double purpose, to supply ornament, no doubt, but also to conceal the inferior appearance of the leather. It was not until the end of the century that moroccos began to be made in France, and for some time after the wealthy French collectors imported skins for their own use from the Levant. In January 1727 Hoym had 468 skins of morocco, which he had special facilities for obtaining from Poland, the headquarters of Turkish trade in the North. Fortunately a new style of binding had come into fashion. The sides of the books were no longer covered with gold, but generally left plain with a thin gilt fillet at the edge, a style adapted to set off the beauty of the leather to the fullest advantage. Another great improvement was the introduction of the "doublure," a leather lining of

the inner boards which was often richly tooled. This style of binding from its severe simplicity has usually gone under the name of "Jansenist." All Hoym's better books were bound in morocco, red, citron, or blue; more rarely in green, marbled, or black. The finest of all were in blue, for at that time blue morocco was extremely difficult to obtain, and consequently in great demand. His friend Montargon, writing in 1721, said that he would send from Warsaw any quantity of skins he pleased, provided that he wanted only yellow and red, for as to the blues there were none to be found.

Fortunately Hoym preserved his accounts and thus we know the names of the binders whom he employed. His calf bindings were made by Girou, the morocco by Antoine Michel Padeloup, Augustin du Seuil, and Luc Antoine Boyet, three great names in the history of bookbinding. The Padeloup who bound many books in Hoym's library made occasional use of a ticket, sometimes inscribed "Padeloup le jeune," and sometimes "Padeloup, relieur du Roy." Though there were other members of the family of Padeloup who were binders, there is little doubt that both tickets refer to one man, Antoine Michel. Two books in the present collection contain his ticket, the "Novum Testamentum" of 1544, in blue morocco, and the "Disputatio Perjucunda" of Acidalius, in red morocco. Padeloup showed much originality in his ornament, and was fond of introducing tooling which had a personal bearing on the amateur who employed him. He thus in this case made frequent use of a small die with the white eagle of Poland, an order conferred upon Hoym in 1725, which is found used in the panels of the back and sometimes worked into the dentelle borders.

Good as Padeloup's bindings were, they cannot compare with the unsigned work of another binder. The latter's work is remarkable in several ways. The morocco is unusually well treated and polished to perfection, the books are beaten to exactly the right thickness, so that though the binding has a sufficient solidity, yet the backs are flexible and elastic, and the book opens well. The headbands are small and neat, and much superior in finish to the more obtrusive ones of Boyet. The boards are remarkably small and light, projecting very little beyond the edge, but just sufficient to make the book look very neat. After careful examination Baron Pichon came to the conclusion that these were the work of Augustin du Seuil, and the arguments he has brought forward seem to make out a strong case in his favour. Du Seuil, who through some extraordinary mistake was usually known in England as the "Abbé" du Seuil, was born in 1673 and died in 1746; he was binder to the King, and also bound for Hoym, as we know from his accounts. Boyet's bindings are very often ornamented with open-work dotted outline designs on the backs. The great difficulty in differentiating the work of the various binders who worked for Hoym has been the impossibility of getting together sufficient examples for study. *It is needless to emphasize the extreme value of the present collection in this respect.* Though perhaps in the British Museum and Bodleian there may exist as many volumes, though in the case of the latter library this is very doubtful, yet since no index to the bindings exists, it is quite impossible to bring the volumes together for comparison. Facsimiles of Hoym's bindings are given in various books on

the art, and others have been reproduced in catalogues, but no facsimile can serve as an equivalent for the actual handling of the volume, or show the various minute points which serve to reveal to the expert the handiwork of a particular binder. *For this reason, if for no other, it would be a great loss should the present collection be dispersed, for to get together a similar one would be practically impossible.*

Hoym's calf bindings were made by Girou, and are almost always in fawn or brown. They rarely have fillets on the sides, and have usually linings of a rather inferior marbled paper, pasted in carelessly so as sometimes to stand far away from, at others to overlap, the gilt line of the inside border. Though the sides are unornamented, the backs, as a rule, are neatly gilded. On some of Hoym's books, especially those most finely bound, the panels of the back are ornamented with the stamp of the white eagle, and in very rare cases with his monogram. The great majority, however, of the volumes, and almost all those which came from du Fay's library, have the backs worked "à la grotesque," that is, with a series of curved dies, overlapping and repeated, worked over the whole panel, producing a very good and rich effect.

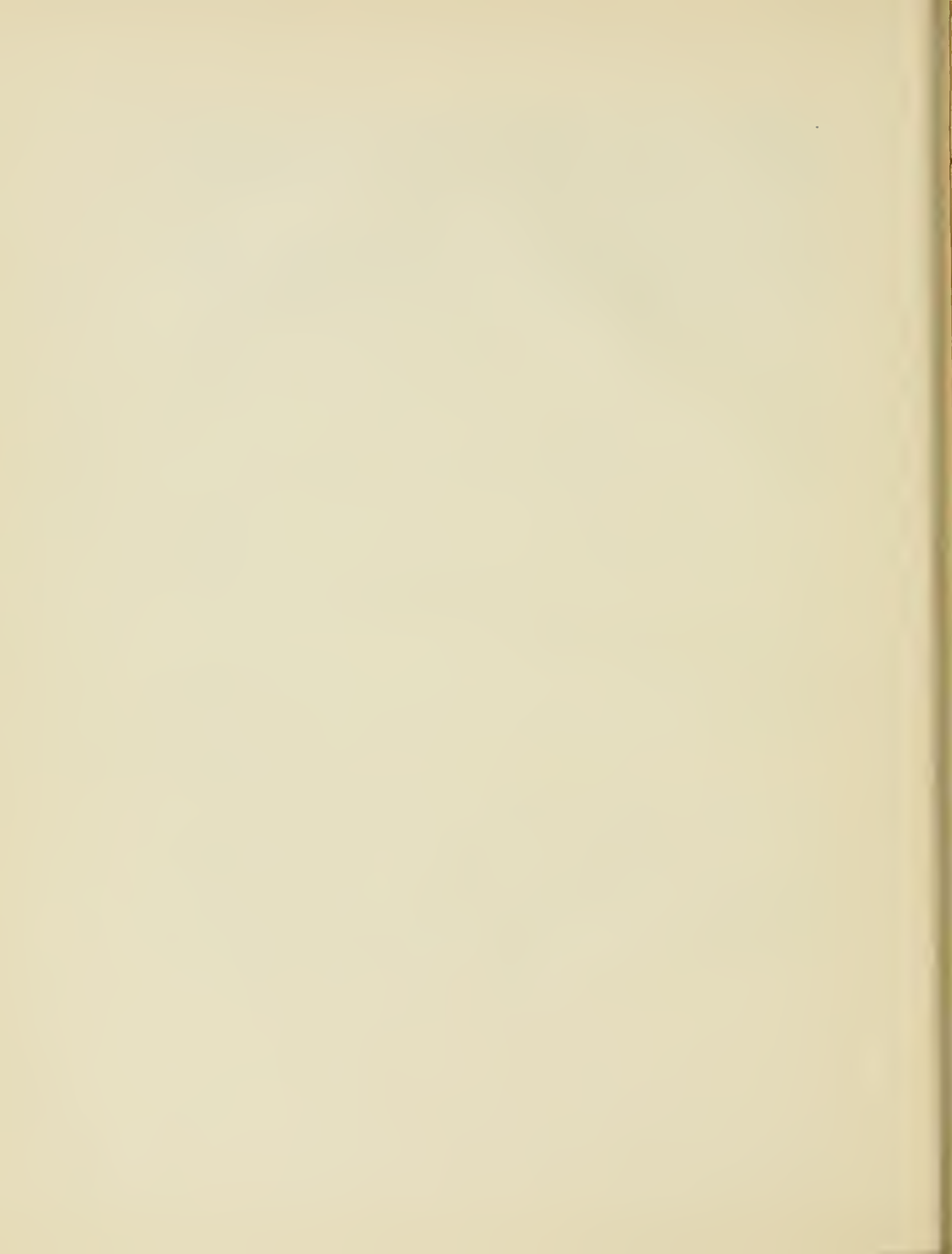
Over and above their original possession by Count Hoym, many of these books have acquired an added interest from the distinguished collections through which they have passed. A large number were added to the great Lamoignon library and usually contain a roughly printed book-label pasted on the inside. They also had a paper label with a large printed shelf-mark pasted at the foot of the back, regardless of the beauty of

the binding, but these have generally been removed. Since all Hoym's books were stamped with his arms and French collectors were neither fond of using bookplates or inscribing their autographs in the books they owned, the successive owners are difficult to trace. The early catalogues, too, both on the continent and in England, rarely signalized particular bindings, for until within the last fifty years, books with the bindings of particular collectors were not much sought after, except in so far that they were a guarantee of the excellence of the copy. One book in this collection comes from the vast collection of Heber, who, so far as we know, cared nothing for bindings, and only acquired them accidentally. Other early English owners are Baker, Hibbert, and Warton; the latter owning the "Histoire d'Aurelio et Isabella," a book about which he wrote. A very different collector was William Beckford who owned three of these books. Fastidious in the highest degree, every book was chosen for some special distinction, and the sale of his library caused a great sensation for the unprecedented prices brought by his books. Other well-known collections through which some of these books have passed are those of Way, Heathcote, Latham, Packington, Lisburne, and Utterson, the last being a special collector of bindings.

On the continent, at an earlier date than in England, it became the custom to prefer quality to quantity; to form not a library but a cabinet of choice picked books, and there, books in Hoym's bindings were much more esteemed than in this country. Of modern collections, the Grand Duke of Florence, Chasles, Cigogne, Cousin, de Cayrol, Potier, Renouard, and Villeneuve

are all represented, the Potier and Villeneuve libraries being especially rich in these books. The Villeneuve collection also contained the autograph letters.

But even the finest of these libraries had not very many examples, since good specimens have always been eagerly sought after and fetched high prices, *and the present collection, which numbers eighty-one volumes, far out-numbers any other.*



PICHON (JEROME, BARON). *Vie de Charles-Henry, comte de Hoym, ambassadeur de Saxe-Pologne en France, et célèbre amateur de livres, 1694-1736.* With portrait, coloured reproductions of bindings and other illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. *Paris, 1880*

Baron Pichon, born at Paris in 1812, was from the earliest an ardent collector. Though his collections comprised coins, gems, engravings, autographs, and many other objects, books were the earliest and remained the chief pleasure of his life.

It was in 1831, at the age of nineteen, that he laid the foundation of his library, and in that year he purchased a copy of Bassompierre's "Mémoires et Ambassades," four volumes in fawn calf, stamped with the arms of the Comte de Hoym, the first book from that library that he had seen. Struck with the charm of the books from this collection, he continued to acquire and study them, and in 1838, under the name of Claude Gauchet, published a short article upon the subject in Techener's "Bulletin." At a later period of his life Baron Pichon commenced a detailed and systematic study of the life of the Comte de Hoym, making laborious researches in the Archives of Foreign Affairs.

In 1868 the news of his work reached the ears of a Saxon antiquary, Charles Sahrer de Sahr, and the two determined to collaborate on a biography of the Count, Baron Pichon under-

taking Hoym's life in Paris, his colleague describing his life in Germany, his trial and his death. In 1874 de Sahr died and the completion of the work was left to Baron Pichon, and it was ultimately published in two volumes, by the Société des Bibliophiles Français in 1880. The Baron had been elected to this Society in the year 1843, and was president in 1844, a position he continued to hold until 1894, a lengthy tenure of a distinguished position signalized by the presentation of two gold medals: on the twentieth and fiftieth anniversaries.

In 1869 a portion of his library was sold, but many of the books were bought back either at the sale itself or afterwards, and as he continued to collect up to the time of his death, his library, when finally dispersed, was remarkable for the rarity and fine condition of the books and the richness and historical interest of the bindings.

Baron Pichon died at his house in Paris, the Hôtel de Pimodan, in the Quai d'Anjou, on the 26th of August 1896, and his books were dispersed in May of the following year at the Hôtel Drouot.

PICHON (JEROME, BARON). The Life of Charles Henry, Count Hoym, ambassador from Saxony-Poland to France and eminent French bibliophile. Translated into English for the Grolier Club: with a sketch of the life of the late Baron Pichon. 8vo. *New York, T. de Vinne, 1899*

One of 303 copies on hand-made paper. Printed for the Grolier Club.

This work is a translation of the first volume only of the work of Baron Pichon, the second volume consisting mainly of quotations from letters, schedules and accounts not having yet been published. A translation of a short sketch of the life of Baron Pichon by M. Georges Vicaire has been added.

CATALOGUS librorum bibliothecae illustrissimi viri Caroli
Henrici, Comitis de Hoym; digestus et descriptus a
Gabriele Martin, Bibliopola Parisiensi. 8vo. Gabriel et
Claude Martin. *Paris, 1738*

This sale catalogue of the Hoym library, compiled by Gabriel Martin the Paris bookseller, was no doubt drawn from the full and detailed catalogue of the library, probably also made by him, which has now unfortunately disappeared. The sale catalogue, though in many ways fuller and more accurately drawn up than the majority of the same period, is still most lamentably wanting in information of the greatest value. We know that many of Hoym's books were historic copies in beautiful bindings on which his arms would not be stamped, and these, except in a very few cases, were not specified in the catalogue and can therefore now never be identified. The books which belonged to Grolier, eight in number, are noted, but many others of as great interest are left unidentified. It is only accidentally from the preface that we learn that his magnificent copies of the Mozarabic Missal and Breviary had belonged to Colbert, and can thus identify them with the copies, stamped with Colbert's arms, which were formerly in Lord Spencer's collection and are now at Manchester.

The preface, written according to the usual custom in Latin,

is good though short, and affords some interesting information, amongst other things that a fixed price had been placed upon the whole collection with a view to its purchase in its entirety.

Hardly any two copies of this catalogue agree as regards their manuscript additions. Duplicate copies were not entered in print, but as a rule have been added, more or less completely, by hand, while other copies have additional notes on the books and the bindings.

The prices, as filled in by hand, run in this form, "Est. 18. vend. 23. 19." This "Estimé" no doubt points to the early existence of a custom still generally in use on the Continent, of putting a small reserve price on every book as a starting-point for bidding and also as a limit below which the book will not be sold. It cannot refer to any estimated value of the library, since the prices fetched are invariably as large or larger, and the whole proceeds of the sale fell very short of the real cost of the library. Unfortunately no copy of the catalogue is known to exist which contains the names of the purchasers.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND DOCUMENTS OF COUNT HOYM

These autographs fall into two divisions. The first consists of two quires of ten and twelve leaves taken from a manuscript book. They are filled with the light, political, satiric verses popular about the beginning of the eighteenth century which passed from hand to hand, light trifles then known as "lampons" or "lampoons," aimed at all the leading politicians and distinguished people in society. There are also a number of songs, more or less free, after the fashion of the time, often with the tune mentioned, and in one place with the music roughly scored in. There are, besides, five other leaves containing similar poems, some verses written more than once. Some, certainly, and the larger number probably, are not by Hoym, and while one or two bear marks of alteration and may be original, few have any merit, and were merely composed for temporary amusement. A note on one leaf, "de demander la chanson à M. de Montargon," points to their having probably been written at Paris while Hoym was residing there about 1715-17.

The second consists of a number of letters, partly holograph, partly in the hand of secretaries, all, with the exception of one dated 1721 and another dated 1733, written during the important years 1729-31, the period of Hoym's most anxious political endeavours and ultimate downfall. Though mainly of a business nature, they give occasional interesting details on the

situation and on personal matters. The letters of 1729-31 are all addressed to two correspondents, M. Milsonneau and M. de Brais. Isaac Milsonneau, born of a Protestant family, but converted, was an advocate or an accountant in Paris, where he possessed a considerable business. Hoym had a great appreciation for him for his honesty and business capacity, and wished him to come to Dresden to assist in working the finances of the kingdom of Poland. This Milsonneau, who was sufficiently well off, refused to do, but he remained a firm friend of Hoym during the latter's lifetime, often advancing him money and attending to his affairs. It is thus the more difficult to understand the treacherous part he played in defeating Hoym's will, by which he left certain sums for the purpose of publishing his justification.

M. de Brais was Secretary of Legation to Hoym and Chargé d'Affaires of Poland. He seems to have undertaken various duties in connection with the purchase of paintings and books.

These letters were at one time in the collection of M. de Villeneuve, then in that of M. Grangier de la Marinière, who transferred them to Baron Pichon.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

I. PARIS. 17 JAN. 1721. TO M. LE BLANC. MINISTER AND SECRETARY OF WAR.

A request to M. le Blanc to forward a letter to Baron de Pollnitz, who was to be allowed a temporary release from Bayonne to attend to his private affairs in Germany.

Written by a secretary, and signed by De Hoym.

2. BRESLAU. 13 MAY 1729. TO ISAAC MILSONNEAU.

Announcing the forwarding of some money to pay household expenses, and any debts contracted by himself or his steward Christian. This letter was written during his journey from Dresden to Warsaw.

Written by a secretary (? Nohr) and signed by De Hoym.

3. WARSAW. 18 JUNE 1729. TO ISAAC MILSONNEAU.

Referring to the purchase of a painting by "Nesker" (Netscher) which had been offered him, and requesting that the matter might await his return to France (*see* Life, p. 218).

Written by a secretary (? Nohr) and signed by De Hoym.

4. DRESDEN. 3 SEPT. 1729.

Acknowledgement of a debt of 4,000 thalers to M. Astruc, which were to be sent to M. de Brais to pay for a diamond cross for M. de Livry (Life, p. 138).

Entirely in De Hoym's autograph.

5. DRESDEN. 24 OCT., 1729. TO M. de BRAIS.

A letter requesting M. de Brais to assist M. Milsonneau, and in the King's name to do everything possible to enable a certain affair in the King's interest to succeed. Above all to be very discreet.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

6. AT CAMP. 20 JUNE 1730.

Acknowledging a long-delayed letter, and referring to his having spoken to the King on the writer's behalf.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

7. DRESDEN. 23 JULY 1730. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

A letter suggesting that Mlle. Lemaure should come to Dresden. He suggests 100 pistoles for the journey and a present, and that if she chose to remain she should have a large salary, and would find the place agreeable, and with much French society. He is preparing for her the most beautiful tea-service in the world (Life, p. 136).

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

8. DRESDEN. 17 SEPT. 1730. TO M. DE BRAIS.

A letter stating that he had not been able to refuse to give letters of recommendation to a French gentleman and his wife, to certain officials. Hopes they will not think him too liberal of such letters, or attach any importance to them.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

9. DRESDEN. 8 OCT. 1730. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

A letter saying he was getting rid of his secretary and wished to engage a new one. Four had been suggested, and he wished Milsonneau to choose. He speaks of one who had been book-keeper to the master of the "Chagrin

de Turquie," who was reported a fine fellow (Life, p. 136).

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.
The pencil note by Baron Pichon.

10. DRESDEN. 8 OCT. 1730. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Writes of a proposed visit to Dresden which was postponed or relinquished, and speaks of his efforts on behalf of M. de Brais with the "ministre des sceaux." He advocates a firm stand and a steady perseverance.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

11. (DRESDEN. 8 OCT. 1730). TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Referring again to the matter of a new secretary, and asking Milsonneau to interview one named Leques, who had been referred to in the other letter.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

12. DRESDEN. 18 OCT. 1730. TO M. DE BRAIS.

A letter full of indignation at the failure of his scheme for bringing M. Milsonneau to Dresden, saying the French give preference to bankrupts (Samuel Bernard) and tax-gatherers (Montmartel) rather than yield to the wishes of a crowned head and his minister (Life, pp. 135, 136).

Written by a secretary, with a postscript by De Hoym.

13. DRESDEN. 3 NOV. 1730. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Asking for an advance of money to pay to M. de Brais 1917 florins, 3 sols., which had been spent for him on books at the sale of the Hulsean library, and also to pay for some pictures (Life, p. 178).

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

14. DRESDEN. 22 NOV. 1730. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Referring to his design for M. Milsonneau to come to Dresden. "After the good fortune in having here my friend the Chevalier Schaub, if I could only bring you here as well, nothing would be wanting for my happiness" (Life, p. 136).

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

15. DRESDEN. 10 DEC. 1730. TO M. DE BRAIS.

Giving a report of the affair arising out of Count Hoym's injudicious letter to Prince Eugene, and the subsequent communications with the King of Poland. Asks De Brais to communicate the information to M. Milsonneau "to let him see on what principles and in what tone we treat affairs here" (Life, p. 99).

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

16. DRESDEN. 13 DEC. 1730. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Relating to money matters and further advances to M. de Brais. He has ordered his bankers at Leipzig to

accept bills drawn on them for the sum of 5,000 thalers by M. Milsonneau.

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

17. DRESDEN. 16 DEC. 1730. TO M. DE BRAIS.

Referring to some service which he wished to do for M. de Brais, but which seems not to have been brought about. Nevertheless he was not to give up hope.

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

18. DRESDEN. 30 DEC. 1730. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Agreeing with the suppression of some letter, and proposing to conduct the matter in some other manner. Refers to his having placed 5,000 thalers to the credit of M. Milsonneau, and reiterates his expressions of esteem.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

19. DRESDEN. 14 FEB. 1731. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Refers to money matters and the bill on the Leipzig bankers. Speaks of their "grande affaire." Asks for other bills to be sent in as soon as possible.

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

20. SCKASKE. 30 MAY 1731. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Relates to his endeavours to settle with his creditors by the sale of the remnant of his effects restored to him by the King. Wishes to pay Milsonneau and M. Astruc the 4,000 florins. Speaks of the sale of his pictures purchased from the Duc d'Orléans and of his porcelain.

Asks him not to allow anyone to enter or view his house while matters are in their present position (Life, p. 138).

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

21. DRESDEN. 4 JUNE 1733.

Writes of having again spoken on the subject of the matter with which "Your Excellency" had charged him, and hopes the matter is settled. Hopes to see His Excellency at Lichtenwalde.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

22. NO DATE OR ADDRESS.

Writes that he has sent a letter, which he was compelled to write at the request of the Prussian Minister, about a man whom they wished to give into the hands of the King of Prussia. As he does not wish to be mixed up in the affair, begs his correspondent to act directly contrary to the directions given in the official letter.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

23. NO DATE, NO ADDRESS.

Second sheet of a letter referring to a secretary who had been with the late Marshal de Fleming. If he engages him, his wife must go to one of his nieces as a governess.

Entirely in the autograph of De Hoym.

24. NO DATE. TO M. MILSONNEAU.

Speaks of M. de Brais having orders to make the necessary arrangements so that M. Milsonneau can confer with him.

Written by a secretary and signed by De Hoym.

There are in addition three original letters and some thirteen or fourteen copies of others in a late hand (Baron Pichon) written by Madame de Coligny, née de Lassay, to the Count. Madame de Coligny appears to have been on very intimate terms with the Count, and they appear to have been members of the salon held by Madame de Tencin, whose name is mentioned in the letters, and who succeeded to the salon of Madame de Lambert, who died in 1733, where the Marquis de Lassay was a favourite guest. Hoym was an especial friend of Madame de Tencin, and a considerable number of his letters to her have been preserved and published. An excellent account of the salon held by this lady and its members has been written by P. M. Masson, and was published in 1909. There is also a curious letter, dated 25 March 1725, addressed to the Count de Hoym from the Comtesse de Platen, whose sister, Madame von dem Bussche, was mistress of the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. It relates to the death of Madame de Coligny, and to certain scandals which had been circulated concerning her and the Count. With this is a draft of a reply in Hoym's own hand, with a copy of some verses on Madame de Coligny.

The original letters have the armorial seals preserved.

ACIDALIUS (VALENTINUS). Disputatio perjucunda, Qua
Anonymus probare nititur Mulieres Homines non esse:
cui opposita est Simonis Gedicci Defensio sexus Muliebris.
12mo. I. Burchornius, *The Hague*, 1638

Acidalius, who was born in 1567 at Wistoch, gained a very high reputation during his life-time for his critical work on classical texts, though according to his enemies he depended more on his own intuitions than the readings of the best manuscripts. He became late in life a member of the Catholic church, which also brought him into disfavour with many who on his death spread numerous calumnious reports about him. Shortly before his death a great sensation was caused by the publication in 1595 of the first edition of the first part of the present book, which was attributed to his pen. His own explanation, written to his friend Monavius was that his publisher having complained to him that he had lost money by publishing the notes on *Quintus Curtius* he, to compensate for the loss, had sent him a manuscript copy of the *Disputatio* which had been composed at an earlier date in Polonia, warning the publisher that it might be considered a little free. The publication caused the arrest of the publisher, and Acidalius wrote to his friend to intercede for him and also to protect his own reputation. The work was a *jeu d'esprit* written to point out many of the fallacies of the

Socinian theologians. It pointed out that women were not men, in the way of being rational creatures. The reply of Simon Gedik was issued also in 1595. The writer, with an absence of all humour, made out his case for the women so very strongly as almost to strengthen the point of Acidalius of proving women were too good to be human beings at all.

Bound in red morocco with the crowned monogram in the panels on the back, by Padeloup, with his ticket.

From the libraries of Colbert and M. de Villeneuve.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2914.

AESOP. Fabulae, Graece, et Latine, cum aliis opusculis. 16mo.
Christopher Plantin, Antwerp, 1567

The present edition contains besides the fables of Aesop those of Babrias. It has Homer's "Batrachomyomachia" and the "Hero and Leander" of Musaeus. It is called by Dibdin "a rare and beautiful edition."

Bound in olive morocco.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2552.

AGOSTINI (LEONARDO). *Le Gemme Antiche figurate.*
Title, portrait, and 214 plates of ancient gems, engraved by
G. B. Galestruzzi. 4to. Roma: apresso dell' autore, 1657

Agostini was a native of Sienna and a celebrated antiquary of the seventeenth century. He lived at the court of Barberini, under the pontificate of Urban VIII, and became, later, inspector of antiquities, being raised to that position by Pope Alexander VII. Agostini wrote several successful books.

The present work is very rare and much sought after on account of its fine plates (Brunet).

Bound in red morocco.

From the Colbert [Lot 11468] and Beckford libraries.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4477.

ARIOSTO (LODOVICO). Orlando Furioso, nuovamente
adornato di figure di rame da Girolamo Porro. Royal
4to. *Francesco de' Franceschi, Venice, 1584*

This edition of Ariosto is celebrated for its engravings by Porro. It appears that when the book was being printed the plate for the thirty-fourth Canto was either not ready or else had been injured. That for the thirty-third was therefore reprinted in its place, but in a few copies the genuine thirty-fourth plate is pasted above it. Other copies have a new illustration drawn by hand. These plates were copied in England for Sir John Harington's translation of Ariosto, but the example used had no thirty-fourth plate, so the English engraver copied that from Valgrisi's edition.

Bound in red morocco.

From the library of the Grand Duke of Florence.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2479.

BANIER (ANTOINE). Explication historique des Fables, où l'on decouvre leur origine et leur conformité avec l'Histoire ancienne. 3 vols. 12mo. *Le Breton, Paris, 1715*

The author of the present book was born at Dalet in Auvergne in November 1675 and was educated at the Jesuit School of Clermont. His success was so great that he went to Paris, but was there forced by poverty to take pupils, and was fortunate in obtaining the position of tutor to the son of President Dumetz, a man of culture and the owner of a good library. Here his studies led him into the field of mythology, and in 1711 he published the first edition of his "Explication historique des Fables." This work excited considerable interest, and by the advice of De Boze, Banier was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1713. He continued to work assiduously at his subject and issued the present edition in 1715. It is, however, quite a different work from the first and is cast into dialogues between Alcidas, his pupil, Eliante, his wife, and Théophile, the author himself. It was several times reprinted. The Abbé Banier was the author and editor of several other works, notably a translation of the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid. He died at Paris in November 1741 after a tedious illness.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2547.

BASNAGE DE BEAUVAL (JACQUES). Annales des Provinces-Unies, depuis les negociations pour la Paix de Munster, avec la description historique de leur gouvernement. Folio. *Le Vier, The Hague, 1719*

Jacques Basnage de Beauval, eldest son of Henri Basnage du Fraquenay, who was himself an author, was born at Rouen in August 1653. He studied first at Saumur under Tanneguy Le Fevre, then at Geneva, and finally at Sedan with Jurieu. In 1684 he married a niece of the celebrated Pierre Dumoulin. He spent some time in exile in Holland, where his services for his country were rewarded by the restoration of his property in France. He was, according to Voltaire, "more fitted for a minister of state than a parish minister." He died in December 1723. His literary work was considerable, but mostly of a theological nature. The first part of the present book was issued in 1719, while a further portion was issued, after the author's death, in 1726. The history comprised the period from 1646 to 1678, while a continuation was written to 1684, and a further extension planned to 1720.

Bound in red morocco, with the crowned monogram in the panels on the back.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4131.

BELLENDENUS (GULIELMUS). Ciceronis Consul, Senator
senatusque Romanus. 8vo. *Jean Corbon, Paris, 1612*

William Bellenden was born in Scotland about 1555, and early entered the diplomatic service under Mary and James, which necessitated his continual residence abroad. He is said to have been for a short time a professor at the Paris University. His various published works all related to Cicero. The first, issued in 1608, entitled "Ciceronis Princeps," was translated into English and published in 1618. The present book was his second work, and is an account of the constitution of the Roman republic, made from extracts from Cicero's various works pieced together. His later books, "De statu prisci orbis," 1615, and the "De tribus luminibus Romanorum," 1634, were composed in the same manner.

Bound in calf.

From Heber's library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1562.

BIBLE. Biblia Latina. Quid in hac editione praestitum sit, vide
in ea quam operi praeposuimus, ad lectorem epistola.
2 vols. 8vo. *Robert Estienne, Paris, 1545*

This is the fifth of the eight editions of the Latin Bible published by Robert Estienne. It contains the Vulgate and Zurich versions with Estienne's notes, and is remarkable for the beauty of its execution. It seems to have become at once a favourite edition, and a number of copies in fine bindings are known. A copy belonging to Diane de Poitiers was especially bound for her with her emblems and cipher. Another with the binding worked in colour was bound for De Thou, and came eventually into Renouard's collection.

Bound in red morocco, with the crowned monogram in the panels on the back.

From the libraries of Trotter-Brockett, M. Cigogne, and M. Potier.

Not in the Hoym Catalogue. As was usual when the Count had more than one copy of any book, only one was entered. This copy, however, is given in a contemporary manuscript note at the foot of p. 6 of the Hoym Catalogue.

BIBLIA SACRA. Vulgatae editionis, jussu cleri Gallicani
edita. 8 vols. 8vo. *Antoine Vitré, Paris, 1652*

The editions of the Latin Bible by Vitré were formerly held in great estimation by collectors, but are now only valuable when in fine condition, and, like the present, in fine bindings.

Bound in red morocco.

From the Lamoignon library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 77.

BIBLE. N.T. Novum Testamentum Latine: adjectis scholiis
auctore Isidoro Clario. 8vo.

Joannes Steelsius, Antwerp, 1544

This edition of the New Testament is of value for the various readings it contains, printed both as marginal notes, and at the ends of the chapters, in order, as the title states, to do away with the need for commentaries.

Bound in blue morocco, with the Count's white eagle in the panels of the back. Bound by Padeloup le Jeune, with his ticket.

From the Packington library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 117.

BUCHANAN (GEORGE). Poemata quae extant: editio
postrema. 24°. *Daniel Elzevier, Amsterdam, 1676*

This edition was reprinted from that issued at Leyden in 1628 by Bonaventure and Abraham Elzevier. It has an engraved title-page with a bust of Buchanan upon a pedestal supported by nymphs. At the base kneel two satyrs with musical instruments. From the clouds above two cherubs place a wreath upon the poet's head.

Bound in blue morocco.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2221.

CAMERARIUS (JOACHIMUS). De Philippi Melanchthonis
ortu, totius vitae curriculo et morte, narratio diligens et
accurata. 8vo. *Leipzig, 1696*

Camerarius, the intimate friend of Melanchthon, was one of the great German scholars of the Reformation. His brilliant scholarship, his engaging manners, and remarkable eloquence, made him admired by all. Born at Bamberg in 1500, he studied Greek at Leipzig under Croke. In 1521 he went to Wittenburg where he first met Melanchthon, and for the rest of his life was his great friend. Together they played a considerable part at the Diet of Augsburg, and later Camerarius became a professor at Tübingen. In 1557 Melanchthon died, and Camerarius wrote this life. Camerarius himself died at Leipzig in 1574, and is credited as the author of some one hundred and fifty books.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4664.

CHEVALIER (NICHOLAS). Histoire de Guillaume III,
roi de la Grande Bretagne. 2 vols. 12mo.

Brunel, Amsterdam, 1703

Of Nicholas Chevalier little is known. He was born in Flanders and lived in Holland, where he issued several works on medals and antiquities. He also wrote a pamphlet on a subject which every hundred years exercises some people's minds, "Sur la question si l'an 1700 est le commencement du 18e siecle." The present work was issued first in folio, and like this second issue was ornamented with engraved frontispieces and portraits.

Bound in calf.

From the Desains library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4214.

CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). Orationum volumen secundum. 8vo. *S. de Colines, Paris, 1532*

Bound in blue morocco, with the device on the panels of the back.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1549.

CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). *De philosophia*. 8vo. 2 vols.
R. Stephanus, Paris, 1543

These two and the following volume are part of a series issued by Estienne in 1543 and 1544. The whole thirteen volumes though often catalogued as an edition of the complete works are not really so, and were not intended to be anything but separate issues of various works. They are mainly reprints of the Aldine text, but have also various readings and emendations by Estienne himself. For this series he made use for the first time of a new cursive type.

Bound in red morocco, doublé with red morocco, ruled with red lines.

From the Lisburne library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1536.

CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). Officiorum libri III : Cato major vel de Senectute; Laelius vel de Amicitia; Paradoxa Stoicorum VI; Somnium Scipionis ex lib. VI de Republica. 8vo. *Robert Stephanus, Paris, 1543*

Bound in red morocco, doublé with red morocco, ruled with red lines.

From the Lisburne library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1536.

CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). Le Lettere familiari Latine di M. T. Cicerone: commentate in lingua volgare Toscana da Giovanni Fabrini da Fighine. Fol. *Venice*, 1648

Bound in citron morocco with the crowned monogram in the panels on the back.

This book is not mentioned in the Hoym Catalogue; the only Italian version which occurs there is the Sessa edition of 1568.

CLARKE (SAMUEL). De l'existence et des attributs de Dieu: des devoirs de la Religion naturelle, et de la verité de la Religion Chrétienne: traitez qui sont le precis de XVI Sermons prononcez à Londres pour la lecture fondée par M. Boyle. Traduit par M. Ricotier. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo.
Bernard, Amsterdam, 1717

Samuel Clarke, the distinguished Theologian, was born in 1675. The lectures of which the present book is a translation were delivered in 1704 and 1705 and were an answer to the arguments of Hobbes, Spinoza, Blount, and other deniers of Natural and Revealed Religion.

M. Ricotier, the translator, was a Dutch theologian, born at Franeker in 1673. He was for some time engaged in theological disputes with G. Leti. After having worked as pastor at Menin he left Holland for England and was for a considerable time minister of a church in Wheler Street.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 528.

CLAUDIANUS (CLAUDIUS). Opera quae exstant; Nic.
Heinsius Dan. fil. recensuit ac notas addidit. Accedunt
selecta variorum commentaria, accurante C.S.M.D. 8vo.
Daniel Elzevier, Amsterdam, 1665

This edition of Claudian, edited by Cornelius Schrevelius, is very beautifully printed, and was much sought after as one of the rarest volumes of the "Variorum" set. It contains valuable readings from new manuscripts, and the notes of Gronovius and Heinsius. Dibdin, while extolling the excellence and value of this edition, abuses another of the same date, edited by Schrevelius, as being of little estimation; but the two editions are identical. Like many of the Elzevir editions, it has a finely engraved title-page.

Bound in calf.

This is not in the Hoym Catalogue.

DANTE ALIGHIERI. La comedia, con nuovo et utili
disposizioni. 16mo. *Guglielmo Rovillio, Lyons, 1571*

The various editions of Dante printed by Rovillio are rare and sought after when in good condition. This edition contains three full-page woodcuts, at the beginnings of the "Inferno," the "Purgatorio," and the "Paradiso." There is also a small medallion portrait of Dante after the preface.

Bound in citron morocco (like the "Petrarch").

From the Beckford library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2459.

DUBOS (JEAN BAPTISTE). *Reflexions Critiques sur la Poesie et sur la Peinture.* 2 vols. 8vo.

J. Mariette, Paris, 1719

J. B. Dubos was born at Beauvais in 1670. Beginning by studying theology he soon deserted it for law and diplomacy, and was for a considerable time employed in political negotiations with other countries. On ceasing a political career he turned to literature, in which he gained such esteem that in 1722 he was elected perpetual secretary to the French Academy in place of M. Dacier. He was the author of a considerable number of political and historical works.

The present work, issued first in 1719, had an immediate success, and was frequently reprinted. Voltaire was especially impressed with it, and was loud in its praise. "All artists," he wrote, "may read it with advantage; it is the most useful book on these subjects ever written in Europe."

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1594.

EPIGRAMMATUM Delectus, ex omnibus tum veteribus, tum recentioribus Poetis decerptus, cum Dissertatione de vera Pulchritudine. 12mo. *Savreux, Paris, 1659*

The latter part of the book is the work of Pierre Nicole, while the "Delectus" is generally ascribed to Dom Claude Lancelot, an eminent grammatical scholar of Port Royal, known better by his writings than by his name, for most of his work was published anonymously. He was first regent of the schools of Port Royal, which owed much of their success to him. The "Epigrammatum Delectus" was first printed in 1659, and in spite of the hostile criticism of the Jesuit Vavasseur, continued to be re-issued. Besides this, he was the compiler of many grammatical and linguistic works.

Nicole, like Lancelot, was an eminent writer of Port Royal, and several writers consider him the real author of the "Delectus."

Bound in calf.

From the Potier library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1714.

EUTROPIUS. Breviarium historiae Romanae, cum Paeanii
Metaphrasi Graeca. Messala Corvinus de Augusti pro-
genie. Julius Obsequens de Prodigiiis, etc. cum variis
lectionibus et annotationibus. 8vo.

Theatro Sheldoniano, Oxford, 1703

This edition was edited by Thomas Hearne, and like all his work, is marked by great care and accuracy. It is founded upon the text of Sylburg, but the editor made an independent collation of several manuscripts. From his manuscript diaries preserved in the Bodleian he appears to have collected a considerable amount of material for another edition, which, however, was never issued.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 3519.

FLÉCHIER (VALENTIN-ESPRIT). Recueil des oraisons
funebres. 12mo. *Du Puys, Paris, 1716*

Fléchier, bishop of Nîmes, was born at Pernes in 1632, and died at Montpellier in 1710. Educated at Tarascon, he moved to Paris, where he rose to a high position as an orator. His most celebrated work is doubtless this collection of funeral orations, the finest having been pronounced for the Duc d'Aiguillon, Turenne, Lamoignon, Marie Louise, and P. Le Tellier. He was remarkable for the purity of his style, and though without the strength of Bossuet, or the logic of Bourdaloue, it was more sympathetic. Where they overpower or convince, he charms.

Fléchier was a great book collector, and his library, remarkable for the excellence of the bindings and the rarity of the books, was sent over to London, and sold by auction in 1725.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1573.

FLORES (JUAN DE). L'histoire d'Aurelio et d'Isabelle, en Italien et Francoys: en laquelle est disputé qui baille plus d'occasion d'aymer, l'homme à la femme, ou la femme à l'homme. Plus, la Deiphire de Leon-Baptiste Albert, qui enseigne d'éviter l'amour mal commencé. 16mo. *Guillaume Roville, Lyons, 1555*

This story, composed originally in Spanish, was translated into French and published as early as 1530. An Italian version appeared in 1521. The story of Isabella, daughter of the King of Scotland, and Aurelio, seems to have been very popular. For some reason it was often issued in several languages in parallel columns.

The present edition contains only two versions, but in 1556 an edition was printed by Joannes Steelsius at Antwerp, which contained versions in Italian, Spanish, French, and English. It was again issued in four languages at Brussels, "chez Jean Mommart," in 1608. Copies are in the British Museum, though not entered in the Catalogue of English Books.

It has been asserted that Shakespeare made use of this book in "The Tempest." The origin of this statement arose from a communication to Warton from Collins that Shakespeare's "Tempest" was formed on this favourite romance. The story

in the English version closes, “Eynde of the storey of Aurelio and of Isabell, in the whiche is disputed the whiche geues more occasion of sinninge, the man unto the woman, or the woman unto the man.”

Bound in red morocco.

Formerly in the libraries of Baker, Warton, and Beckford.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2680.

HEINSIUS (DANIEL). De tragoediae constitutione liber.
Cui et Aristotelis de Poetica libellus, cum ejusdem notis
et interpretatione accedit. 12mo.
(*Bonaventure and Abraham*) *Elzevier, Leyden, 1643*

This is a reprint of two treatises. The first "De Tragoediae Constitutione" was first published by the Elzeviers in 1611. The second, a Latin translation of Aristotle's "De Poetica" was printed, also by the Elzeviers, in 1610, and re-issued in 1611. Heinsius was a most industrious editor, and appears to have supervised the editions of many of the classics issued by the Elzeviers.

Bound in red morocco.

From the library of General Lord Hill, who bought it at Madrid in 1817.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1588.



WALTER GIBBS CHANCERY LANE, W. C.

HORATIUS.

HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS). Opera. (Edited by Michael Maittaire). 8vo. *J. Tonson, London, 1715*

Michael Maittaire was born in France in 1668, but with slight exceptions spent his whole life in England. He was for a time second master at Westminster School, where he had received his own education. From 1713 to 1719 he edited a large number of Latin classics for the series published by Tonson and Watts. He is best known as the author of the "Annales Typographici," a bibliographical work of reference still of considerable value, and two smaller works on Paris printers. He himself amassed a very large library of early editions, the sale taking up forty-five evenings in 1748. The present copy, which has an engraved frontispiece, is printed on large paper.

Bound in blue morocco, with the device in the panels of the back.

From the Franchetti library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1955.

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS). Opera. Nicolai
Perotti libellus non infrugifer de metris odarum Hora-
tianarum. 16mo. *S. de Colines, Paris, 1543*

This is the fourth of the five editions of Horace issued by
Simon de Colines. They are reprinted from the Aldine text.

Bound in red morocco.

From the De Badt's library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1901.



WALTER BRIGGS, CHANCERY LANE, W.

JOSEPHUS.



WALTER GRIGGS CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

JOSEPHUS.
(Doubtful)

JOSEPHUS (FLAVIUS). Histoire des Juifs; traduite sur l'original Grec par Arnauld d'Andilly. Fol.

Veuve Schippers, Amsterdam, 1681

This handsome edition contains an engraved frontispiece and numerous fine copper-plate vignettes. Arnauld d'Andilly, the translator, was a man of singular piety, who at the age of fifty-five retired to the monastery of Port Royal-des-Champs, where he spent his time partly in literary labours and partly in arboriculture. He was the author of several religious works and translations including "Josephus" and the "Confessions of St. Augustine."

Several editions of the present book were published, mostly in a smaller form, but this is considered the best.

Bound in red morocco, doublé with red morocco.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 3425.

SEE ILLUSTRATIONS.

JUSTINUS. Trogi Pompeii historiarum philippicarum epitoma, ex MSS. codicibus emendatior et prologis auctior; in eandem notae; excerptiones chronologicae; variarum lectionum libellus. (Edited by Jacques Bongars.) 8vo.

Denys du Val, Paris, 1581

This is a scarce edition, and is of textual value as containing readings from several manuscripts not previously collated. Bongars, who was at the Court of Henry IV, was renowned as a critic. Born at Orleans in 1546, he was educated at Strasburg and Bourges. His best known work is "Gesta Dei per Francos," and the "Collectio Hungaricarum rerum scriptorum." He also published notes on "Petronius." He died in Paris in 1612 leaving a large collection of valuable manuscripts now in the library at Berne.

Bound in blue morocco, with the device on the panels of the back.

From the Utterson and Solar libraries.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 3298.

JUVENALIS (DECIMUS JUNIUS) and PERSIUS FLAC-
CUS (AULUS). Satyrae. Sulpiciae satyra, cum veteribus
commentariis nunc primum editis. Ex bibliotheca Petri
Pithoei, cujus etiam notae quaedam adjectae sunt. 8vo.

Mamert Patisson, Paris, 1585

The editor of this edition, Pierre Pithou, was born at Troyes in 1539. He was singularly clever from his childhood and was educated with great care, and was later on familiar terms with such great critics as Beza, Casaubon and Scaliger. Besides editing a number of theological works he also studied the classics and published a number of authors, including the "Fables of Phaedrus" of which his brother had discovered the manuscript, and the "Pervigilium Veneris," till then unknown. He died in 1596.

Bound in red morocco.

From the libraries of Colbert and Portalis.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2040. (Colbert Catalogue, No. 17571.)

LA BRUNE (JEAN DE). La vie de Charles V., Duc de Lorraine et de Bar, generalissime des troupes imperiales.
12mo. *Garrel, Amsterdam, 1691*

Jean de La Brune was born at Privas about 1660. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went to Basle, where he became a Protestant minister. He was the author of a considerable number of works, mostly concerned with ecclesiastical history. The present edition contains a portrait and an engraved frontispiece.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4144.

LA FAYETTE (Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne,
comtesse de). *La Princesse de Montpensier*. 12mo.

Billaine, Paris, 1662

The Comtesse de Lafayette, one of the most distinguished Frenchwomen of the seventeenth century, was born at Paris in 1634 and died in 1693. Daughter of Aymar de la Vergne, she received an excellent education, and in 1655 married the Comte de la Fayette. She was for long a lady-in-waiting to the Duchesse d'Orléans. As a writer she had a delicate and clear style, as she showed in her earliest works, "La Princesse de Montpensier" and "Zaide." For long she was an intimate friend of La Rochefoucauld, with whom she worked as collaborateur in her principal book "La Princesse de Cleves." La Rochefoucauld died in 1680, but the countess lived on for thirteen years. She lived a very retired life, and composed one or two historical memoirs and a novel.

Bound in red morocco.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2796.

LA MOTHE LE VAYER (FRANÇOIS DE). Œuvres.
15 vols. 12mo. *Guignard, Paris, 1684*

La Mothe le Vayer, a French philosophical writer, was born at Paris in 1588, and died in 1672. His first book, "Discours de la contrariété d'humeurs," a translation from the Italian, was issued in 1636. This was well received, and on account of the author's distinction as a scholar he was appointed tutor, first to the Duc d'Orléans, and in 1652 to Louis XIV. From the year 1636, when he first began to publish books, he wrote without ceasing, and issued a large number of important works. He died in 1672 in his eighty-fifth year. At the beginning of the book is a portrait of the author by Cossin.

Bound in calf.

From the De Cayrol library.

Hoym Catalogue, 3002.

LARREY (ISAAC DE). *Histoire des sept sages.* 2 vols. 8vo.
Fritsch & Bohm, Rotterdam, 1713-16

Isaac de Larrey was born in 1638 at Monte Villiers, and was educated at Caen. For long he practised as a lawyer in his native town, but owing to various edicts issued against Protestants, and consequent family troubles, he determined to leave France. After several attempts he escaped in a Dutch vessel and made his way to Berlin, where he was well received by the Elector of Brandenburg. Here he continued until his death in 1729, producing the books which, though well received in his lifetime, soon sank in popular estimation. He wrote a history of Augustus, and histories of France and Great Britain. The present book on the Seven Sages of Greece is very superficial and not always very accurate.

Bound in Calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4599.

LE NOBLE DE TENNELIÈRE (EUSTACE). Baron de Saint George. Histoire de l'establissement de la Republique de Hollande. 2 vols. 12mo. *Quinet, Paris, 1692*

This strange writer, celebrated for his dissipations and disreputable life, was born in 1643. Although at one time "procureur general," his real malpractices resulted in banishment, a sentence altered to imprisonment. In prison he became acquainted with a notorious woman, "La belle épicière," and the two became partners in fraud. Le Noble issued with ready facility numerous books and pamphlets, many very scurrilous, which were hawked about Paris with much profit to himself.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4129.

LETI (GREGORIO). Vita di Sisto V. 2 vols. 12mo.
Waesberge, Amsterdam, 1686

Gregorio Leti, born at Milan in 1630, was educated by the Jesuits, and thanks to his relations was rapidly advanced in their order. He himself, however, took a dislike to the life, and became a convert to the reformed religion. He left Rome for Geneva, and later resided for a time in London, where he was favoured by Charles II. The indiscretion of his speech and writing, combined with his independence of character, brought him into danger, and he migrated to Holland, dying at Amsterdam in 1701. He was a most prolific writer, and about a hundred works from his pen remain.

Bound in calf.

From the Lespinay and Holland libraries.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 3360.

LOCKE (JOHN). De l'Education des Enfans. Traduit par
Pierre Coste. 8vo. *Musier, Paris, 1711*

John Locke, the eminent philosopher, was born in 1632, and educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. His "Some Thoughts concerning Education" was first issued in 1693, and was the substance of some letters written from Holland in 1684 to his friend Edward Clarke. The work became popular and was frequently reprinted, and was translated into French, German, and Italian. Locke died in October 1704.

Pierre Coste, the translator, was a refugee from France, and was for a time a minister at Amsterdam. Here he seems to have made some translations of Locke, and was in 1697 made tutor to Frank Masham, son of Lady Masham, with whom Locke at the time resided, so that for some years he was on terms of intimacy with the author whose works he translated.

Bound in calf.

From the Cousin library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 975.

LUCRETIUS CARUS (TITUS). De rerum natura libri sex.

Ex editione, et cum notis necnon interpretatione Th.

Creech. 8vo.

Oxford, 1695

This edition of Lucretius was undertaken after the successful publication by Creech of his poetical translation. The first edition of the translation was issued in 1682, but the version of the original work was not issued until 1695. For the preparation of the book Creech received twenty-four guineas. It was many times reprinted, and the latest editor of Lucretius, Munro, speaks of it as the work of "a man of sound sense and good taste." Beginning as a good scholar while he resided in Oxford, his temperament changed and he became lazy and morose, and he finally committed suicide in 1700.

Bound in blue morocco, with the device on the panels of the back.

From the Beckford library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1812.

LUCRETIUS. Titi Lucretii Cari de rerum natura libri sex.
(Edited by Michael Maittaire.) Frontispiece by Guernier
after Laguerre. Small 8vo. *London, 1713*

This edition, one of the classical series edited by Maittaire for Tonson, is founded on the earlier one issued at Oxford in 1695 (see *ante*). This was edited by Thomas Creech, a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, who had previously issued a translation of the work into English. Creech is said to have been a man of sound sense and good taste, but of an arrogant and supercilious temper. He hardly acknowledged the work of his predecessors, though both his text and notes are generally derived from Lambinus or Faber. The interpretations were his own, and of considerable value. Owing to the clearness and brevity of the notes this edition became very popular, and this version continued in favour up to recent years.

Bound in blue morocco.

Written on the fly-leaf is "D. C. Maylan, the Gift of
Viscount Kingsborough 1831. Sept. 2."

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1816.

MORELLIUS (ANDREAS). Specimen universae rei num-
mariae antiquae, del. 8vo. Plates.

Thomam Moette, Paris, 1683

André Morel, a famous antiquary, was born at Berne in June 1646. Endowed with a wonderful memory, he turned his attention to historical studies, which he pursued at St. Gall, Zurich, and Geneva. He was especially interested in numismatics, a science which he considered as one of the most important sources for a knowledge of history. Forming a close friendship with Charles Patin, a well-known numismatist, he went to Paris in 1680, where he was well received by the historians and antiquaries. He was urged to undertake a "catalogue raisonné" of all the ancient medals existing in European collections, and in 1683 the present work was issued, which is in the nature of a "specimen" or essay on the proposed work. For a time Morel was one of the curators of the coins of the Royal collection, but in 1688 was imprisoned in the Bastille by the minister Louvois, although he still enjoyed the friendship of Louis XIV. In 1691 he obtained his liberty and returned to his native city, from which no French offers could persuade him to return. In 1699 he was attacked with paralysis through a coach accident, and died in April 1703. His great work on medals was left unfinished,

but the materials were collected and published by Havercamp
in 1734.

Bound in red morocco.

From the Colbert library. [Lot 17994.]

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4445.

NOUVELLES maximes, sentences, et reflexions morales et
politiques. 12mo. *Delespine, Paris, 1702*

This anonymous book, in the style of La Rochefoucauld, has been ascribed both to Mere and Stephen de Vernage. The title of the 1691 edition of de Vernage's book runs "Nouvelles Reflexions ou Sentences et Maximes morales et politiques."

Bound in calf.

From the Genard and Chastes libraries.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 922.

PETRARCH (FRANCESCO). Il Petrarcha con l'espositione
d'Alessandro Vellutello di novo ristampato con le figure
a i triomphi, et con più case utili in varii luoghi aggiunte.
4to. *Gabriel Giolito, Venice, 1545*

Several editions of Petrarch with the notes of Vellutello were printed by Giolito, all of them of value. Two issues appeared in 1545, one dated 1545 in the frontispiece and 1543 at the end, the other dated 1545 at the end. It has a woodcut plan of the "Sito di valclusa" and some smaller well-executed illustrations to the Triumphs. On the third leaf is a cut of the funeral urn of Petrarch and Laura with their portraits. The initials throughout are beautifully engraved, and good examples of an allusive series, I for Juno, L for Leda, P for Phaeton, etc.

Bound in citron morocco, with the device on the panels of the back (like the Dante).

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2466.

SEE ILLUSTRATION.



PETRARCH.

PETRONIUS. Petronii Arbitri Satyricon. Cum notis doctorum
virorum. 12mo. *M. Patisson, Paris, 1587*

Of Petronius, the accomplished voluptuary of Nero's court, and his remarkable book, the "Satyricon" everyone knows.

Of the learned printer and commentator, Mamert Patisson, this is not the case. Patisson was born at Orleans and died in Paris in 1601. After acquiring a profound knowledge of the ancient tongues (of which his notes upon Petronius are sufficient proof) he established in 1568 a printing press at Paris, the products of which are distinguished for their remarkable correctness, elegance of characters, the substantial quality of the paper, and wide margins. In 1578 he was named the King's (Henri III) Printer. He married, in 1580, the widow of another famous printer, Robert Estienne (the second), and afterwards used the latter's mark on his own impressions. Besides printing the works of learned men, he corresponded with those of his day, notably with Scaliger.

Bound in calf.

From the Colbert and De Bure libraries.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2882.

PINDAR. Olympia, Pythia, Nemea, Isthmia, et ceterorum
o \u00f0 Lyricorum Carmina. 2 vols. in 1. 16mo.

Christopher Plantin, Antwerp, 1567

This is a good and rare edition. Though mainly a reprint of Henri Estienne's edition of 1560, it is in many ways more correct.

Bound in olive morocco.

From the Way library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 1687.

PROCOPIUS. Histoire des guerres faictes par l'empereur Justinien contre les Vandales et les Goths. Escrite en Grec par Procope et Agathias, et mise en François par Mart. Fumée, sieur de Genille. Fol.

Michael Sonnius, Paris, 1587

Martin Fumée, son of Adam Fumée, physician to Charles VII, was the author of several translations, and also of the "Du vray et parfait amour," 1599, said to be translated from the Greek of Athenagoras. With his brother he composed some "facetiae" in the style of Rabelais, but they appear to have perished. Although the title of the present edition states that it contains the translation of Procopius and Agathias, it comprises Procopius only.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 3639.

SAINT AMANT (MARC ANTOINE GERARD, SIEUR
DE). Œuvres. 12mo.

Orleans, for G. de Luyne, Paris, 1661

Saint Amant was born at Rouen in 1594. His father was for twenty-two years a naval commander of Queen Elizabeth. The son, though clever, was of a careless and light-hearted disposition, fond of gay company, and the boon companion of many of the wits of Paris. He was for some years in the suite of Count Harcourt, the commander of a fleet against Spain, and celebrated his exploits in verse. As a poet Saint Amant has received much varied criticism. His talent was most versatile, his poems varying from the religious to the obscene, and though often exceedingly coarse and brutal, yet all are marked by originality and genius. He died at Paris at the end of the year 1661 after a short illness at the age of seventy-seven.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2319.

SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (GAIUS). *Bellum Catilinarium et Jugurthinum.* 8vo. (*B. Trot, Lyons*), 1504

In 1501 Aldus commenced to issue editions of the classics in octavo form, and printed in a small, neat Italic type. Their success seems to have been immediate, and various other printers at once commenced to copy them. The most noteworthy of these "pirates" was Bartholomaeus Trot of Lyons. Aldus in various prefaces attacked him for this competition, and called attention to his bad printing and lack of editorial supervision. Trot, however, printed on undisturbed, and if his issues have not the accuracy of printing of the Aldines, they have a character and neatness of their own. When in good condition they are RARER than the Aldines they imitate.

Bound in blue morocco, with the device on the panels of the back.

From the Renouard library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 3538.

SENECA (LUCIUS AND MARCUS ANNAEUS). Opera,
cum commentariis et notis diversorum; accedunt loci
communes ex utroque Seneca facti. Fol.

P. Chevalier, Paris, 1607

This edition was reprinted in 1619 and 1627. It is of value as giving in full the notes which are only given in part in the Variorum editions. It contains a portrait of Seneca engraved by Leon Gautier.

Bound in red morocco, with the crowned device in the panels on the back.

From the Heathcote library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 827.

STATIUS (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS). Sylvarum libri V.
Thebaidos libri XII. Achilleidos libri II. 16mo.
Sebastian Gryphius, Lyons, 1547

Like most editions issued by the publisher Gryphius this is of little textual importance, and is valued for its handy size and the neatness of its printing.

Bound in blue morocco, with the crowned device in the panels on the back.

From the Villeneuve library.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2057.

STRADA (JACQUES DE). Epitome du Thresor des Antiquitez, c'est-a-dire Pourtraits des vrais Medailles des Empereurs tant d'Orient que d'Occident. Traduit du Latin par Jean Louveau. 4to.

T. Guerin for J. Stradan, Lyons, 1553

This book, valued for its illustrations by Bernard Solomon, is very scarce. A Latin edition was issued in the same year and re-issued in 1557. "Le petit Bernard" was a prolific engraver of the sixteenth century, but none of his work is signed. The heads in medallions are shown in white on a black background, and where no portrait was obtainable, only the rim with the inscription is given and the centre left blank.

Bound in calf.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 4454.

VALERIUS FLACCUS (GAIUS). Argonauticon. Jo Baptistae Pii carmen ex quarto Argonauticon Apollonii Orphei Argonautica innominato interprete. 8vo.

Aldus, Venice, 1523

This is the first Aldine edition, and was edited by Asulanus. Bound in blue morocco, with the device on the panels of the back.

Hoym Catalogue, No. 2061.



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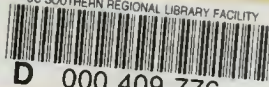
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