The bibliographical miscellany; or, supplement to the Bibliographical dictionary / [Anon].

Contributors

Clarke, Adam, approximately 1762-1832
Clarke, Adam, approximately 1762-1832. Bibliographical dictionary. Supplement

Publication/Creation

London : W. Baynes, 1806.

Persistent URL

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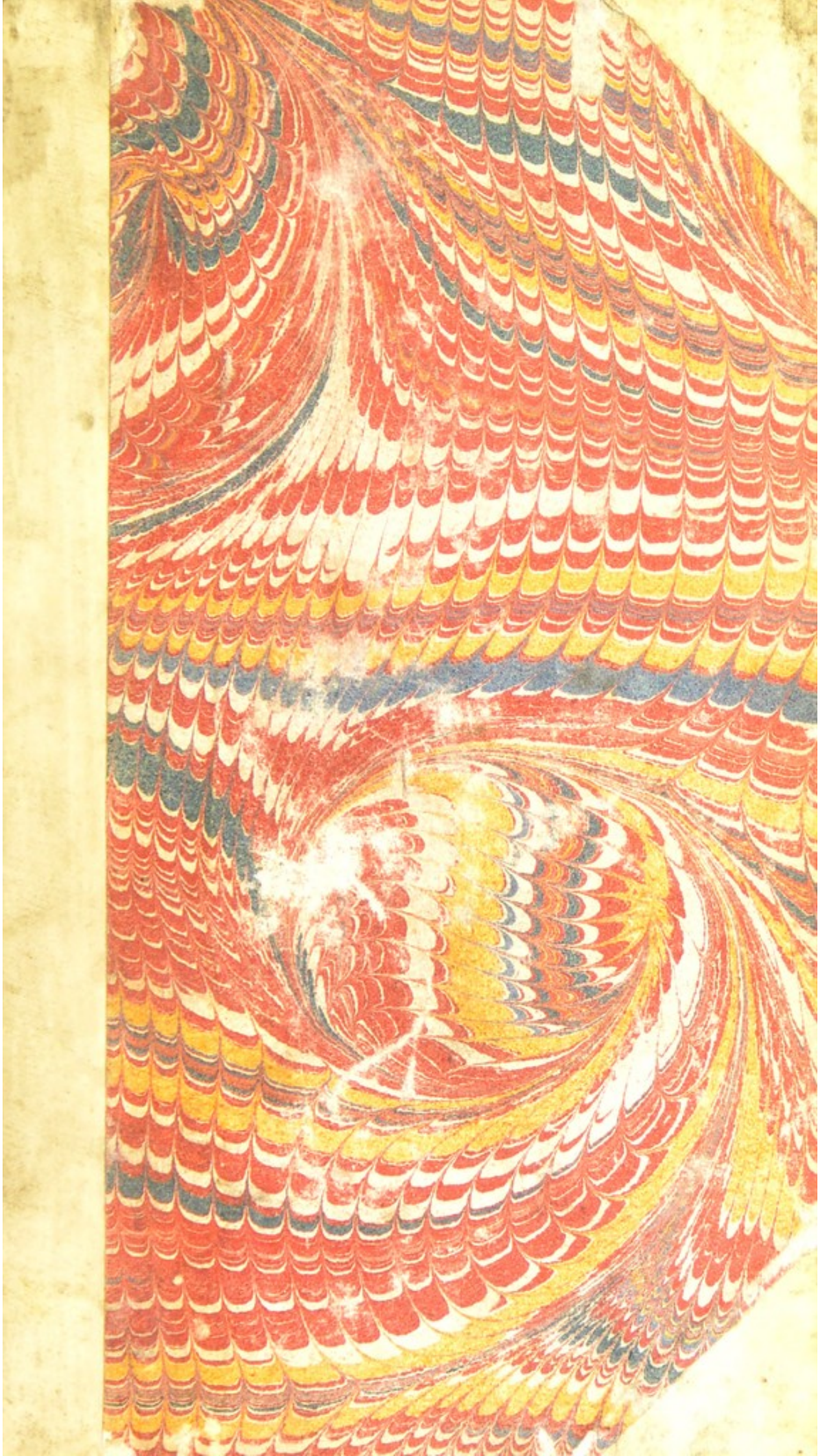

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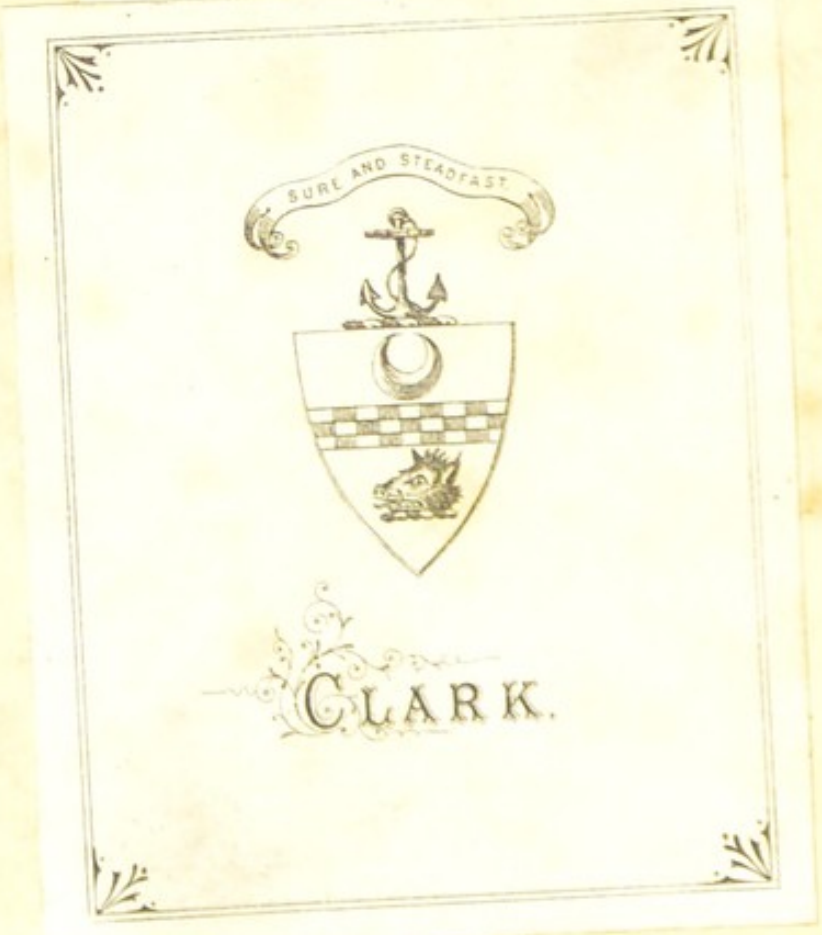

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THE

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

VOL. II.

CONTAINING

1. Remarks on the origin of *Language*, and *alphabetical Characters*.
2. A short History of the *Origin of Printing*, and Inventors of the Typographic Art.
3. The Introduction and Perfection of the Art in Italy.
4. A Catalogue of *Authors* and their Works on Bibliography and Typography, divided into *four* Classes.
5. An Alphabetical List of all the Towns and Cities where Printing was carried on in the fifteenth Century, with the Title, &c. of the first Book printed in each Place.
6. An Essay on Bibliography, or Treatise on the knowledge and love of Books.
7. Several Bibliographical Systems, teaching the proper Method of arranging Books in a large Library.
8. A complete Table of the Olympiads from their Commencement 776 Years before the Christian Æra, brought down to A. D. 220.
9. The Roman Calendar at large, distinguished into its Calends, Nones, Ides, Nundinal Letters, &c.
10. The Hijrah or Mohammedan Æra (connected with the Christian) from its Commencement A. D. 622, to A. D. 2200, by which any corresponding Year in each, may be seen at one View.
11. Tables of the Khalifs, Kings of Persia, &c. from the Death of Mohammed to the present Time.

Marcum Ciceronem vidi in Bibliotheca sedentem, MULTIS circumfusum Stoicorum LIBRIS. Erat enim ut scis, in eo *inexhausta aviditas, legendi*, nec satiari poterat. Quippe qui ne reprehensionem quidem vulgi inanem reformidans, in ipsa curia soleret legere sæpe, dum Senatus cogeretur, nihil operæ Reipublicæ detrahens; quo majus tum in summo otio, maximaque copia, quasi heluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, videbatur.

CICER. De *Finib.* lib. iii. s. 2.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. BAYNES, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1806.

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INTRODUCTION.

AFTER considerable delays which could neither have been foreseen nor prevented, the *Bibliographical Miscellany* is at last completed. Great care and much pains have been taken to make it as nearly as possible, what the Editor designed it should be, a correct and useful work. How he has executed his task, must be left to his intelligent Readers to judge, from whose candor he bespeaks indulgence for whatever errors or imperfections they may discover.

The subjects he has introduced, he considers to be all very intimately allied to the Science of Bibliography, and on each of them he has endeavoured to condense as much information as possible. Other matters which had been prepared for the press, might have been also inserted, had the compass of the work admitted; but those which appear, were judged to have a more intimate connexion with the subject than those which he was obliged to omit.

A *Synopsis* of the work in this place, cannot be deemed foreign to the design of an *Introduction*, as it will render an index or table of contents unnecessary.

As the Editor wished to produce the subjects of

his work in a sort of regular, graduated order, he has endeavoured to mark *Cause* and *Effect*, and bring forward those things *first*, which, in the order of time and invention, have the precedence. Hence, the following arrangement of his materials.

1. *Introductory Remarks concerning the origin of Language and Alphabetical Characters*, p. 1—6. On this subject no indulgence is asked for the opinion that attributes rational speech and alphabetical writing to God. Great and wise men have adopted and defended a different opinion: every reader will of course receive that which appears to him most probable and rational: *this*, is what the Editor has done,—

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

He found it reasonable to attribute every good and perfect gift to Him who is the fountain of excellence and Father of lights; nor can he see any gifts from the God of Nature to his intelligent offspring, more perfect in their kind, or more beneficial in their operation and tendency, than those already referred to.

2. *A short history of the origin of Printing, and of the first inventors of this Art*, p. 7—47. Taken principally from the *Quadro Critico-Tipografico*, of the Abbé *Mauro Boni*: this excellent treatise notices among other matters, the causes of the errors in the history of Typography. —Origin and progress of Printing in Germany.— Introduction and perfection of the Art in Italy.—

Defence of the date of the celebrated DECOR PUELLARUM, printed at Venice by *Nicholas Jenson*, in which all the objections against the genuineness of the date, 1641, are fully met, fairly considered and amply confuted. In the hands of this able Bibliographer, this one circumstance has tended to diffuse much light over the amazingly obscure history of Typography.

3. *A catalogue of Authors alphabetically arranged, who have illustrated the history of Literature, Chronology, Bibliography, and Typography*; divided into *four* classes, p. 48—87. 1st Class. Writers on *Literary* and *Chronological History*. 2*d* Class. *Authors of Typographical Annals*, general and particular. 3d Class. General and particular *Bibliographical Catalogues*. 4th Class. *Critical Dissertations on Ancient Typography*. The writers on each of these classes are arranged in alphabetical order for the greater convenience of reference; and their works, in their first and improved editions, distinctly noticed, with critical judgments on each. Much of the information under these heads has been collected from the *Biblioteca Portatile* of *Messrs. Boni*, and *Gamba*. If these writers appear partial to their own land (Italy) and its literary productions, every reader of taste will forgive any excess of glorying in behalf of a country which has been successively the mother, the nurse, and refuge of Literature, Sciences, and Arts. The *classical reader* cannot forget the Roman Poets and Historians who

have been the sweetest companions of his youth: and the *Historian* and *Chronologist* will remember with gratitude, that when the Greek Empire was destroyed by the Turks, its learned men and its literature proscribed, Italy opened her fostering bosom and afforded a place of refuge and rest to those eminent Grecian Philologists, who, escaping from the ruins of their own country, and the ruthless barbarians who had deluged it with their desolating legions, brought with them their choicest literary treasures, and poured them out with a liberal hand over the land of their benefactors. It was in consequence of this that Italy acquired such a dignified preeminence among the nations of Europe, as the sword will for ever be in vain unsheathed to produce.

4. *An Alphabetical List of all the Cities and Towns where Printing was established in the fifteenth Century,* p. 88—131. Under this head are given their *Latin names* as they stand in the imprints of the books to which they are affixed.—Their *modern names,* with a short geographical description.—The *title, size,* and *date,* of the *first book* printed in each place, with the *Printer's name,* and the name of his most distinguished *successors.*

This List has cost the Editor more trouble than any other part of the work; and the utmost care has been taken to make it as correct and perfect as possible. The materials are chiefly col-

lected from *Maittaire, Marchand, Mercier,* Messrs. *Boni* and *Gamba, Tiraboschi* and *Panzer.* To ascertain the *modern names* of some of the places was found very difficult: and in a few, a probable conjecture was the utmost the editor could arrive at. In such cases *Gazetteers* and similar authorities have been resorted to in vain.

5. To this succeeds a SUPPLEMENT of *Towns and Cities where Printing has been established* since *the fifteenth century,* p. 132—145. This part might have been much enlarged, but it was not judged indispensably necessary. As the most difficult names are here explained, which usually occur in the titles of books, the residue it is hoped will occasion little embarrassment to any scholar. In the *previous* list, great care has been taken not to omit one place where printing was carried on prior to the year 1500. It may be necessary to observe, for the information of the less experienced reader, that in this Supplement, as the Latin name stands in reference to no printed work, the nominative case has been always used; but in the preceding list because the name refers to the work executed there, the genitive case has been retained. Panzer in his list has followed the same plan. This will be of some use to the mere English scholar, as he will at once see the same form of the word in its alphabetical order, in this list, which he finds in the title of his book.

6. The *Essay on Bibliography, or Treatise concerning the knowledge and love of Books, their scarcity, method of arrangement, &c.* p. 146—197, is principally taken from *De Bure,* as improved and re-edited by *Cailleau;* with some retrenchments and several notes and enlargements by the present Editor. To have done this part as much justice as was requisite, would have required more room than could be spared in this volume.

7. At the close of this Essay, are found *two Bibliographical Systems,* p. 198—218, the first, that of Mr. *Arsenne Thiebaut,* and the second, that of Mr. *Peignot,* taken from the *Dictionnaire raisonée de Bibliologie.* It is not expected that either of these systems will exactly suit the taste of any collector of books: but they will certainly afford ample materials from which the judicious reader may form a system to his own mind. It is rather as a *help* than as a *pattern* that they are here introduced.

8. As *Epochs* and *Æras* are so often introduced in Literature in general, and in Bibliography in particular, a short account is given of them page 219—223, which is succeeded by a *Table of the Olympiads and Athenian Archons*; the first Olympiad commencing in the 3938th year of the Julian Period, 776 years before the Incarnation of Christ. The Table itself is carried down to the 250th Olympiad, which answers to the year of our Lord 220. Each Olympiad is distinguished by its *successive years,* the *conqueror* at the public

games and the most remarkable *transactions* which occurred during its revolution, p. 224—274. In this the *Abbé Du Fresnoy's Chronological Tables,* have been principally followed, but they have been corrected and enlarged from the *Series Chronologica Olympiadum,* &c. of Dr. Lloyd. This, it is hoped will be deemed a valuable acquisition by scholars in general, who have not the advantage of large libraries. It may be necessary to note that the years before and after our Lord, are regularly connected in a collateral column with the years of the Olympiads.

9. A Table of the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Athenian, Macedonian and Roman months has been added, p. 275. The Roman calendar is also produced at large, and the *Calends, Nones, Ides, Nundinal* Letters, &c. distinctly marked in each month, with suitable directions, p. 276—290. In reading ancient authors, Greek and Latin MSS. Bulls, Diplomas, and other acts, these tables will be found peculiarly useful. Without such helps it is impossible to ascertain the times of particular facts, and verify the dates which appear but obscurely in MSS., official acts of councils, &c. &c.

10. Next follows an ample account of the *Hijrah* or *Mohammedan Æra,* from its commencement A. D. 622, continued down to its 1627th year, which corresponds with the 2200th year of the Christian Æra, p. 291—313. The years of these two æras are so disposed in the

Tables, that the reader will discover at one glance, what year of the Hijrah answers to a given year of our Lord, and *vice versa*. To all readers of Oriental History, Arabic and Persian MSS. these Tables will be found essentially necessary, as in such works, the years of the Hijrah are those alone which are followed, and all facts, writings, &c. dated from them.

11. The volume concludes with a *Chronological Series of the Khaliffs*, or successors of *Mohammed*—the *Kings of Persia*, and the *Mohammedan Princes who have reigned in Hindostan from the commencement of the Hijrah to the present time*, p. 314—323. These also will be found peculiarly serviceable in reading oriental history in general, and Arabic and Persian MSS. in particular.

In the whole course of this long and troublesome work, the Editor has had almost no assistance, but what he derived from his own experience and from books. In the composition of *this volume*, he has however to acknowledge the kindness of two particular friends, *Charles Rider*, Esq. of Collyhurst, near Manchester,* who prepared a considerable part of the Bibliographical Essay from the work of *Cailleau;* and Mr. *John Fox*, of Manchester, who translated the *Quadro Critico-Tipografico* of the Abbé Boni. The

* The correct literary taste of Mr. R. is advantageously shewn by his very elegant, extensive, and valuable library (entirely of his own selection) of the best English and French writers.

assistance of these two young gentlemen came at a time when severe family afflictions rendered it almost impossible for the Editor to continue his work. Other helpers he has had *none*, and therefore has no other obligations to acknowledge.

With an ancient scribe who had long drudged in a similar vexatious labour, the Editor begs leave to express his satisfaction at seeing the conclusion of his work.

Ωσπερ ξενοι χαιροντες ιδειν πατριδα,
Ουτως δε οι γραφοντες ιδειν βιβλιου τελος.*

A. C.

London,
Nov. 1, 1806.

* This superscription, is frequently found at the end of ancient *Greek* MSS.

The following ERRATA, the kind Reader will have the goodness to excuse and correct.

Page 9, line 12, for *were*, read *was*—p. 10, l. 4th from the bottom, f. *Priviledge* r. *Privilege*—p. 11, l. 4, after *received*, r. *by many*—p. 26, l. 24, f. *inventior*, r. *inventor*—p. 34, l. penult, f. *tetastich*, r. *tetrastich*—p. 39, l. 25, f. *Moravas*, r. *Moravus*—p. 45, l. 2, f. *typograyic*, r. *typographic*—p. 60, l. 1, f. *froms*, r. *forms*—p. 70, l. 22, f. *its Predecessors*, r. *the preceding*—p. 97, l. 19, f. *mottuum*, r. *motuum*—p. 101, l. 13, f. *questiones*, r. *quæstiones*—p. 102, l. 26, f. *Schæffer*, r. *Schoffer*—p. 104, l. 19, f. *grand*, r. *gran*—p. 108, l. 5, f. *or*, r. *of*—p. 110, l. 10, f. *Matt.* r. *Mart.* ib. l. 18, f. *pro*, r. *por*—p. 113, l. 23, f. *Rockociola*, r. *Rochociola*—p. 116, l. 13, after *Palentiæ*, r. *or Paentiæ*—p. 118, l. 5, f. 1497, r. 1479. ib. l. 25, f. *Rubeis*, r. *Rubeus*—p. 119, l. 3, f. *hebraicæ*, r. *hebraice*—p. 120, l. 26, f. *sente*, r. *Sinte*—p. 121, f. *Olmar*, r. *Otmar*—p. 122, l. 23, include *Beggiamo* in a parenthesis—p. 124, the last line on this page, and that at top of p. 125, should be added to *Tarvisii*, l. 11—p. 126, l. 8, f. *a* r. *de*. ib. l. ult. include *(Dict.)* in a parenthesis—p. 127, after the article VENETIIS, r. Nicholas Jenson is supposed to have printed the *Decor Puellarum* here, in 1461, see the proofs of this p. 18, and seqq.—p. 128, l. 18, f. 1439, r. 1490. ib. ult. f. 1480, r. 1486—p. 130, l. 25, f. *Alcraw*, r. *Alacraw*—p. 134, l. 2, f. *lirerary*, r. *literary*—p. 143, l. 5, f. *Fransis*, r. *Francis*—p. 147, l. 26, f. *gulphs*, r. *gulfs*—p. 150, l. penult. f. *more*, r. *more*—p. 152, l. 19, f. *is*, r. *are*—p. 163, l. 3, r. Sciences *and* Arts—p. 176, l. 7, f. *dietatics*, r. *dietetics*—p. 198, l. penult. f. *Peignat*, r. *Peignot*—p. 211, l. 5, f. *particlar*, r. *particular*—p. 248, l. 22, f. 275, r. 276—p. 274, l. 19, after *time* add a comma; and in the next line, f. *comes*, r. *come*—p. 275, in the hebrew months, f. *Elu*, r. *Elul*—ib. f. *Telaet* r. *Thebet*.—p. 277, l. 28, f. *were*, r. *was*.

THE

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY, &c.

Introductory Remarks, concerning the ORIGIN *of* LANGUAGE, *and* ALPHABETICAL CHARACTERS.

THERE have been a great variety of opinions relative to the ORIGIN of LANGUAGE: and on this point, the learned are by no means yet agreed.—However, it is pretty generally allowed, that *man* is the only creature in the world, that has the use of a regular speech. In ancient writers, it is true, we meet with accounts of *birds* and *beasts* speaking; and the Jewish Rabbinical writers assure us, that one part of Solomon's wisdom consisted in his understanding the language of these creatures; but all these are fables, entitled to no regard. The brute creation have, undoubtedly, a few simple ideas, and a few simple tones by which they can express them, so as to become intelligible to each other; but, as to regular language, they certainly have none, as their tones are neither sufficiently *varied* nor *numerous* to entitle them to the name of language. Man, therefore, is the only *conversible creature* (as Dr. Shuckford expresses it) in the world.

Numerous conjectures have been formed to account for this faculty in man: the following, with all its apparent absurdity, is the most ingenious and best entitled to attention. *Diodorus Siculus* and *Vitruvius*, and after them some modern writers of considerable eminence, have asserted, "that men at first lived like beasts in woods and caves, forming only strange and uncouth noises, until their fears caused them to associate together; and that upon growing acquainted with each other, they came to correspond about things, first by *signs*, then to make *names* for them, and in time, to frame and perfect a *language;* and that the languages of the world are *different*, because different companies of men happening thus to come together in different places, would, of course, form different sounds or names for things; hence would arise the variety observeable even in *ancient* languages." This ingenious conjecture is, I believe, the utmost that the human mind, unassisted by a divine revelation, can form relative to this subject.

The Mosaic history, which gives us an account of the formation and first occupations of *man*, represents him, as being *immediately* capable of conversing with his Maker:—of giving *names* to the various tribes and classes of animals:—and of reasoning consecutively, and in perfectly appropriate terms, concerning his own situation, and the relation he stood in to other creatures. As in man's first attempt at speech, according to this account, there appear no crudeness of conception—no barrenness

of ideas — and no inexpressive or unappropriate terms, it is most rational to conclude, that God who made and endued him with corporeal and mental powers, perfectly suited to his state and condition in life, endued him also, not only with the faculty of speech, but with *speech* or *language* itself; which latter, was as necessary to his comfort, and, indeed, to the perfection and end of his being, as any other power or faculty which his Creator thought proper to bestow upon him.

What the *First Language* was, is almost useless to enquire; as it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory information on this point. Some think it must have been the *Chinese*, because principally composed of *monosyllables*, forming very simple sounds, which they suppose must have been the grand characteristic of the original language. Some contend for the *Hebrew*, such as it is found in our Bible; others for the *Chaldee*, such as that spoken by the father-in-law of Jacob; others give this honour to the *Arabic;* but *Goropius Becanus* and *Verstegan*, seem fully persuaded, it was the *Teutonic*, or ancient German! Conjectures of this kind, are as useless as they are endless and uncertain.

The enquiry concerning the *Origin of Letters*, has given birth to conjectures not less vague and unsatisfactory than those concerning *language*. Various writers have attributed their invention to different people. *Thyoth* or *Mercury*, is said to have invented and taught the Egyptians how to use them. Others give the honour of this inven-

tion to the Assyrians, Phenicians, &c. Some think they were perfectly known before the confusion of Babel, and imagine them to have been in common use in the Antediluvian world; and that Noah and his family brought them into the new world, in which they have been continued through a vast variety of successive changes until now. Some attribute the invention to *Moses*, others to *Abraham*, others to *Abel*, and some, of course, to *Adam*. The *Jewish Rabbins* say, "*God* created them on the evening of the first Sabbath;" and *Pliny* seems to have thought them *eternal!* This variety of opinions serves only to shew the uncertainty of the subject; for to conjectures on this head, where all direct evidence is wanting, there can be no limits. That there were various *symbols* and *figures* used in all ages of the world, to represent the objects of sense, even before a regular written language was necessary, may be readily credited; but we have no certain account of the existence or use of *regular alphabetical characters*, previous to the days of Moses; nor of any thing written in such characters prior to the giving of the law on Mount Sinai, 2513 years from the foundation of the world, and 857 after the general deluge.

In the Antediluvian world, when the life of man was so protracted, there was comparatively little need for *writing* of any kind, as past transactions had to pass through but few hands. *Tradition* therefore answered every purpose, to which writing in any kind of characters could be subservient; and

the necessity of erecting monuments to perpetuate public events, could scarcely have suggested itself, as during those times there would be little danger apprehended of any important fact becoming obsolete, as its history had to pass through very few hands, and all these friends and relatives in the most proper sense of the terms ; as they lived in an insulated state, under a *patriarchal* government. Thus, it was easy for Moses (were his divine inspiration left out of the question) to be satisfied of the truth of all he relates in the book of *Genesis*, as the accounts came to him through the medium of very few persons.

From *Adam* to *Noah* there was but *one man* necessary to the correct transmission of the history of this period of 1656 years. Now this history was, without doubt, perfectly known to *Methuselah*, who lived to see them both. In like manner, *Shem* connected *Noah* and *Abraham*, having lived to converse with both ; as *Isaac* did with *Abraham* and *Joseph*, from whom these things might be easily conveyed to *Moses* by *Amram*, who was contemporary with *Joseph*. Supposing then, all the curious facts recorded in the book of Genesis, had no other authority than the *tradition* already referred to, they would stand upon a foundation of *credibility* superior to any that the most reputable of the ancient Greek or Latin historians can boast. Yet, to preclude all possibility of mistake, the unerring spirit of God directed Moses in the selection of his *facts*, and the ascertaining of his *dates*.

After the dispersion of mankind in the time of *Peleg*, WRITING became necessary, not only because of this general dispersion, but because the life of man was so much abridged, and consequently tradition must become less certain, as the facts had to pass through a multitude of hands; hence *alphabetical characters* became absolutely necessary, as without these, the records of the world must soon be obliterated from the minds of the swiftly succeeding generations of mankind.

The usefulness of alphabetical characters, cannot be sufficiently estimated; without *writing*, the histories of ancient times had never reached us; and the necessary intercourses of friendship and business, must have been greatly retarded in general; and in many cases, wholly obstructed.—Without it, those *living oracles* which teach the science of salvation, and make known the God of truth, could never have existed. When God, therefore, proposed to give a revelation of himself to mankind, is it not reasonable to suppose, that he graciously taught them the use of alphabetical characters, that these divine and interesting records, might be handed down from generation to generation.

As there is no evidence whatever, that there was any WRITING before the giving of the law; and as then, God is said to have written the Decalogue *with his own finger;* and, as after this time, *writing* is always mentioned, when a suitable occasion offers; I conclude, that God himself first taught the use of alphabetical characters to man.

A

SHORT HISTORY

of the

ORIGIN OF PRINTING,

and of the

First Inventors of that Art.

AFTER the researches of the most celebrated litterati in the most cultivated nations of Europe, and after the disputes agitated for three whole centuries, the learned are by no means agreed, *when*, *where*, and by *whom*, the art of PRINTING BOOKS was invented! These important points are still undetermined, and remain in obscurity. They are subjects of as much dispute, as though they were antediluvian facts, or belonged to the times called barbarous; although the invention be comparatively recent, and although it carry impressed on its works the æra, and the evidences of its successive progress. But is it not improbable, that this art, by whose means the knowledge, the memory, and the monuments of all others are

propagated with so much facility, should solely have been unable to transmit to us the information of its own origin? Can any thing appear more strange or more incredible than this?

Meermann and others accuse (as the cause of this uncertainty) the writers who have transmitted the memorials of this auspicious event to posterity, and who attribute the honour of it, some to this, and some to that city, and the merit of it, some to this, and some to that inventor.

But when we ascend to the origin of the dispute, we shall find rather, that the excessive nicety of the moderns in investigating the fact, has led them astray, and caused them to lose themselves in endless speculations and conjectures.

Authorities and *facts* are the real proofs of history. The *former* have been provided by the indefatigable Collectors of ancient editions: the *latter* by the authors who have written on the origin of typography. What a pity they had not availed themselves of these helps with a critical moderation: and contented themselves with the original testimonies nearest to the discovery! Multiplying testimonies without choice, in proof of a fact, is oftentimes merely multiplying objections to it. It is not sufficient that the testimonies be contemporary, the gradations of truth contained by each separately, must be also considered and collated with the others, in order to find out which may serve as certain proofs of the truth sought after.

CAUSES *of the* ERRORS *in the* HISTORY *of* TYPOGRAPHY.

Francis Irenicus, a learned writer of the fifteenth century, was the first who collected and examined the ancient and original testimonies of the authors who had made memorials relative to the fortunate discovery of the art of printing, from its commencement to the time in which he published his work, entitled, "*Germaniæ Exegeseos*, fol. Hagenoæ, 1518." From the result of which examination, he proved, that the first attempt in the art were made in STRASBURG, by JOHN GUTENBERG, about the year 1440, and that it was improved partly in STRASBURG, by JOHN MENTEL, partly in MAYENCE, (*Mentz*) by the same *John Gutenberg*, in union with JOHN FUST, assisted by PETER SCHŒFFER, from 1450 till 1457, at which time the Moguntine, or Mayence Society, was discontinued. The art till then kept secret, was divulged by the servants of *Gutenberg*, and thus became introduced into other cities. The opinion of *Irenicus* is perfectly conformable to the testimony of *Wimfelingius* and *Trithemius*, two more ancient German writers, who speak decisively on the origin of printing. It is also conformable to the testimony of the Italian writers of the fifteenth century; and to other authentic documents.

In what manner then, and at what time, did the history of the origin of typography begin to be ob-

scured? The source of all the disputes on this subject, was *John Schœffer*, son of *Peter*, and nephew to *John Fust*, who succeeded his father in the management of the family printing-office, in the year 1503; this person, by slow degrees, produced the confusion. The father and grandfather had never arrogated to themselves the glory of *absolute inventors*, but only that of *promoters*, in union with *Gutenberg*, whom they even acknowledged to be the original author of printing. However, *John Schœffer*, in the colophons to his first editions, asserted the contrary, and among others, in his edition of *Livy*, fol. 1505. But in the Missal, printed at the Mayence press in 1509, and afterwards in other books, he began to say; "*cujus Avus*" (Jo. Faustus) "*primus Artis impressoriæ fuit inventor et auctor.*" In the colophon of the work *Trithemii Breviarium Historiæ Francorum*, 1515, he completed the imposture, by giving all the glory of the invention to his father and grandfather; asserting, that the art was kept inviolably secret in his house till the year 1462, after which time only, it began to be divulged out of *Mentz*. This relation he published in all the successive editions; but finally in *Livy*, 1518, he discovered to every one who considered the subject, what the object of his artifice was; viz. to procure by this imposture the honourable and lucrative Priviledge from the Emperor *Maximilian*, in which may be read the motive for granting it, expressed in the same terms as the fabrication of *Schœffer*.

This solemn imperial privilege, authenticating Schœffer's relation, imposed so far upon the learned world, that afterwards the imposture was received as an incontrovertable truth; and hence arose numberless typographical controversies.

It is true, that *John Scott*, nephew of *Mentel*, the Strasburg printer, opposed himself quickly to the fraud, and charged *John Schœffer* with having falsified the truth of the *origin*, and *epoch* of the *propagation* of printing; which neither the father nor grandfather had dared to do. But *John Scott*, instead of clearing up the truth, rather increased the confusion, for he also suppressed the name of *Gutenburg*, for the purpose of giving all the merit to his grandfather, *John Mentel*, who had been a partner of the Inventor in the first attempts made at Strasburg: and had the address to improve the art, by *cutting the characters in metal*, and not in *wood*, as Gutenberg had been accustomed to do. To confirm this assertion, in the work entitled, *Brunfelsii Onomasticon Medicum, Argentorati, per Joannem Schottum*, 1543, he placed his coat of arms, around which is the following inscription: *Insigne Schottorum Familiæ a Frederico Romanorum Imperatore III. Joanni Mentellio* PRIMO TYPOGRAPHIÆ INVENTORI *ac suis concessum*, Anno 1466.

Thus the truth of the origin of typography was obscured by Schœffer about a century after the invention; and *Hadrian Junius* finally compleated the confusion. This author invented the well

known story of *Laurence Coster*, sacristan of a small church in Haarlem, whom in his *Batavia*, a work printed in the year 1575, he pretends to prove, was the original inventor of printing. It would be superfluous to spend many words upon this account, already sufficiently confuted by *Heinechen* and *Tiraboschi*, as it is so absurd and contradictory, that it may be well doubted whether Coster ever existed. Notwithstanding this, the spirit of party has incited the favourers of Harlem to endeavour to support this fable, by every means in their power: but not being able to alledge a single ancient *printed* document, which was original and contemporary; they discovered at length an *anonymous Chronicle of Cologne*, in which is mentioned as the first book put to the press, a *Donatus* of Harlem. See BIBLIOGR. DICT. article DONATUS, No. 2. Various are the opinions concerning this manuscript Chronicle. *Gabriel Naudé*, a man of ingenuity, and of more than ordinary critical judgement, believes it to be an imposture of the writer. Others pretend, that it is the genuine production of a German author, who flourished in the commencement of the sixteenth century. However, all are agreed, that it abounds with fabulous and ill-attested narrations. Still upon such dubious evidence, some continue to the present day to attribute part of this eminent discovery of the art of printing to *Coster* and *Harlem*. See on this head, *Meerman*, page 25, and *Tiraboschi*, page 29.

The other causes of error in the history of typography, were, 1st. The scanty knowledge possest in the preceding century of the earliest editions; and 2d. The unhappy propensity of denying their dates when they were discovered. *Christopher Besoldo*, *Henry Salmut*, and *Stephen Pasquier*, (ap. Wolff.) in the year 1620, announced, as the first genuine production of the Mayence press, *Ciceronis Officia*, 1466, deceived by the subscription in that work, till then unknown; and were so fully persuaded of this, as to assert, that the art had only been *attempted* before that time, but not carried to any *perfection;* and farther, to pronounce the *Lactantius*, 1465, referred to by *Volaterrano*, to be an imposture!

Some time after, a copy of the *Biblia Moguntina*, 1462, was discovered, which induced *Naudé* to assert, that it was the *first book* printed by the printers of Mayence. He added, that this was the celebrated Bible formerly sold in Paris by Fust, *as a manuscript*, without reflecting, that with the magnificent subscription which is at the end of the volume, it was impossible to render a fraud of that nature credible. And the learned were so well persuaded that this was the first book that came from the press, that a short time after *Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, fol. Moguntiæ*, 1459, and afterwards *Psalterium*, 1457, being discovered at Heidelberg, both the one and the other were declared to be falsely dated. The *Catholicon*, 1460, obtained afterwards the honour

of being supposed the first printed book, after having been ranked, as well as the former, among the counterfeits. Nearly all the most ancient editions experienced the same fate on being brought again to light, the proofs of which may be seen in the *Monumenta Typographica* of *Wolfius*.

Thus the epochs of the origin and propagation of printing were changed by the descendants of those who had a share in the invention; and this introduced an unhappy propensity of believing the dates of the first printed editions to be false, which having been long neglected in libraries, happened at different intervals to be brought again into the light; nor is it surprizing, that these two causes produced that chaos of confusion, which has held the literary world in contention more than two centuries.

A doubt or an assertion of some celebrated writer, is frequently sufficient to obscure the truth: but much time and many studies are necessary to explain it. However, thanks to the patience and diligence of our bibliographical writers, the ancient controverted editions have been finally restored to their original authenticity, and proved to be conformable to the first epoch of printing in Germany. These proofs are also illustrated with many authentic documents, taken from the public archives of the cities of *Strasburg* and *Mayence*; collated with the authorities of the oldest writers of the fifteenth century, and those who lived nearest to the time of this illustrious event.

ORIGIN *and* PROGRESS *of* PRINTING *in* GERMANY.

The sum of what has been said before, is, that the first who conceived the thought of this excellent invention was JOHN GUTENBERG, born in Mayence, *(Mentz)* in the beginning of the fifteenth century, of a noble, but reduced family, and by profession a goldsmith; who, stimulated by his genius to the discovery of something *new*, travelled from his youth through various countries, where he learned several arts unknown to the Germans, and conceived the idea of printing books.

The first attempts were made by him in *Strasburg*, from 1436 to 1440, on characters carved in small tablets of wood, with the same mechanism by which cards and pictures were impressed. *Conrad Saspach* was the name of the turner, who made the first printing-press in the year 1436.

Till the year 1448, *Gutenberg* remained within the precincts of Strasburg, and with the assistance of the labour and cash of *John Mentel* and others, made the second more important discovery, that is, the use of *moveable characters cut in wood*, smaller, rougher, and more unequal than those of Mayence. To this first epoch the specimens of the art, cited in the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, under the articles DONATUS and CATHOLICON, are to be referred.

From 1448 to 1458, they continued printing with *moveable wooden types*, but improved by *John Mentel* in Strasburg, in union with *Henry Egges-*

tein, to whom *Schæpflin* attributes, *Liber de miseria humanæ conditionis*, Argentinæ, 1448; and at Mayence by the *Fausto-Gutenbergian* society, with the help of *Peter Schæffer*, which were used in the *Biblia sine an.* and *Psalterium* of 1457.

Till this year, it appears that the invention was kept secret in these two cities, the first mothers and nurses of the typographic art. Finally, in the year 1459, is placed the epoch of *moveable metalic types:* in this, the art of printing books really consists. The invention of founding types in moulds or matrices, is attributed to *Peter Schæffer*, the first specimen of which was given in the *Durandi Rationale Divin. Offic. fol. Moguntiæ*, 1459; but to *John Mentel* is owing that of *characters cut in metal*, but not cast, which is seen in his first books, some of which prove themselves anterior to 1460, and are after the manner of the above-mentioned work, *De Miseria Humanæ Conditionis*, of which Schœpflin has given a specimen. The first book with a date of the new printing of John Gutenberg, with metal types, is the CATHOLICON, fol. Max. Moguntiæ, 1460.

In the year, 1458, is fixed with unequivocal proofs, the propagation of printing from the city of *Mentz*, by the servants of *Gutenberg*, who left him after he dissolved the partnership with *Fust* and *Schæffer*. For farther satisfaction on these points, and for the proofs in detail, the reader is referred to the celebrated works of *Schæpflin*, *Denis*, *Braun*, and *Panzer*.

Of the INTRODUCTION *and* PERFECTION *of the* ART *of* PRINTING *in* ITALY.

If Italy cannot boast of being the *inventress* of the art of printing, she has, however, the glory of having been the first to receive it and bring it to perfection, after the attempts made at *Strasburg* and *Mentz*. But the exact time of the introduction of printing among the Italians, is not so clear as that of its origin and progress in Germany; for which there are two principal reasons.

I. The facility with which the earliest Italian dates, anterior to Lactantius, 1465, were judged to be false; the learned having fixed as certain and indubitable canons, 1st. That printing was not practised out of *Mentz* till after the year 1462; and 2d. That the first who brought such an excellent gift to Italy, were *Sweynheim* and *Pannartz*. We have seen that the first of these two canons is set aside by the unanimous consent of the contemporary writers of the fifteenth century, and proved to be the invention of *John Schœffer*, too easily credited by the moderns. We shall see, in the following article, that the second is equally contrary to the testimonies of the Italian writers, and to documents of the fifteenth century.

II. The other reason is, that the early printers of Italy began to give the first specimens of their art without affixing the date of the impression, of

which fact an account will be given at the conclusion of this article. Hence, it will be impossible to place the time of the introduction of printing in Italy, in any satisfactory light, unless the truth of the dates of the first Italian books be well established.

Defence *of the* Decor Puellarum.

Decor Puellarum; *Zoe Honore di le Donzelle &c. anno a Christi Incarnatione* M.CCCCLXI. *Per Magistrum Nicolaum Jenson feliciter impressum est.* Some say it is in small 4to. but the work is in 8vo. This is, without doubt, the most celebrated of all the Italian editions. There is no bibliographer of any merit, that has not spoken of it; and it has been the subject of many particular dissertations. During the space of three centuries, it was looked upon as the first fruits of the press in Italy, and the commencement of Italian typography; and the merit of *Jenson*, who printed it, has been of course extolled, as the worthy introducer of the art into Italy, and of perfecting the same by the invention of the beautiful *Venetian character*.

But modern critics, within these forty years, would persuade us that it is an imposture of the same Jenson, who having wickedly antedated the work ten years, acquired to himself from the credulous world so much honour; and yet, strange to tell, this neither raised the envy nor jealousy of the emulators in the art! This fraud of Jenson's is said to be so well prov-

ed, that it is no longer lawful to think of defending it. I, however, after having had the courage and patience to examine quietly what has been written upon this subject, think, that from the highly reputed opinion of so many learned men, whom I venerate as my superiors, an appeal may yet be made; and in this I am confirmed by the opinion of *Crevenna* and *Tiraboschi*, two of the most accurate scholars of the present day.

In this appeal I shall propose for the consideration of the intelligent, a summary of the arguments *for* and *against* the date of the *Decor Puellarum*, 1461, not merely to enlighten others, but to learn from the reception of it by the public, whether it be proper to lay before them *Memoirs of the first Italian printers, and a defence of the first editions of Upper Italy, prior to the date of the Lactantius*, 1465, which, by similar conjectures, many have endeavoured also to falsify.

PROOFS *that the* DATE *of the* DECOR PUELLARUM, 1461, *is Genuine.*

Facts are proved true or false by the proofs of fact. What can be more extravagant than wishing to deny by ratiocination, what is a real positive fact? The proofs of fact are often called in to demonstrate speculative truths, but speculations are never resorted to as the proofs of facts.

First Proof. The date 1461 is a certain fact. Many copies of this work still exist, and are suffi-

ciently known, and all bear the same date. Now the date of a book is the speaking proof of the time, the place, and the artist. *Dates* should be considered as authentic documents, of whose truth, in general, it is not lawful to doubt. To deny these dates by conjectures or arguments, which may be equivocal, would be to confound the most certain proofs of genuine history. Nothing but certain and evident facts contrary to those proofs, can deprive them of the just claim they have upon the public faith.

Second Proof. This date is a fact, not private but public; which it was impossible for *Jenson* to have kept secret from the emulators of this art. This date is such, as highly interests the honour of all the first printers of Italy: is it then credible, that had it been forged, and produced by Jenson alone, ten years afterwards, as is pretended, that no one of those who were able to lay claim to the glory of having printed in Venice before him, either out of sincerity, jealousy or envy, should not have expressly denied it, declaring to the public and to posterity the imposture? No one has done so, therefore there is reason to believe, that none of Jenson's rivals doubted the truth of this date. Their silence in this respect, is a proof that there was no reason to call it in question.

Third Proof. Modern critics, by denying the date 1461, lay the blame of imposture, not upon one, but upon many, not to say all the contemporary authors, who assert, that Jenson was

the first that printed books in Italy, and that he printed in Venice under the Doge *Malipiero*, whose office expired in the beginning of the year 1462. A short essay, does not permit long and learned details, two, however, cannot be omitted, as they are too decisive, and till now have not been well considered, or placed in their true light.

Marin Sanudo, a Venetian nobleman, in his *Lives of the Doges of Venice*, published by the celebrated *Muratori*, and extolled as one of the most critical and accurate works of the fifteenth century; which accuracy is evinced by the distinct memorials concerning printing which he has therein transmitted, agreeing perfectly with the dates of the earliest books since discovered. It is easy to observe, that he speaks of this fact according to the dates, which he himself had seen. He places the invention of printing in Germany in the year 1459; although it was only in the year 1458 or 1459 that the new discovery was divulged by the servants of *Gutenberg*, which afterwards broke up the *Fausto-Gutenbergian* society, and was the means of exporting the invention from Germany. This is attested by contemporary writers; and in this year he places the second book with a date, but the first with moveable cast metal types, *(Durandi Rationale Divin. Offic.* 1459) probably brought in the same year to Venice by Jenson, as a testimony of the *new invention*.

Sanudo places afterwards the introduction of the

art into Venice, in the year 1461; and finally, the exercise of the art as generally known and approved of by the Senate in a public decree, in the year 1469; after which decree, printing was speedily introduced into all the provincial cities of the Venetian states of Lombardy. But let us hear his own words taken from his work, first published by Muratori. See *Rerum Italicum Scriptores*, Tom. xxii.

All' Anno 1459. *Colonna* 1167.

"In this year the art of printing was discovered by a German called *John Gutenberg*, of *Strasburg*. Some say that it was invented by —— *Fust*, and others by *Nicolas Jenson*, which most worthy art, was profitable and highly praiseworthy."

All' Anno 1461. *Colonna* 1168.

"In the time of this Doge *(Pascal Malipiero)* Venice enjoyed peace and tranquillity. And in this country, and afterwards in all Italy, was begun the art of printing books, which owed its commencement to some Germans, among whom are named *Nicolas Jenson*, a German, who was the first that caused books to be printed in Venice, and gained thereby much money, so that he became very rich. This Doge ruled four years, six months, and seven days." (He died the 5th. of May, 1462.)

All' Anno 1469. *Colonna* 1189.

"In September it was decreed, that forasmuch as the art of printing is come to light, it be granted to *John de Spira* to print the epistles of Tully and of Pliny for five years, and that no other be permitted to print them."

And exactly in this year exists the public decree of the Senate, in the archives, at No. 19. Fol. 55. marked 1469. Die 18 Septembris, in which it is mentioned as an act already rendered famous and spread abroad. Besides, from the date of the decree it is evident, that the said editions must have been already printed before the decree was obtained, as the three months which remained could not possibly be sufficient to publish two large folio volumes.

I may defy the critics to oppose a contemporary testimony, equally precise, and so consistent with the fact of the original dates of books since known. And is this to be called the testimony of a credulous and lying author? What adequate proof was ever yet alledged to prove it such?

Some may say that *Sanudo* may be suspected of partiality as being a *Venetian*. — It is therefore necessary to introduce another, and this shall be a *Roman* author. *Marco Antonio Sabellico*, in the History of Venice (book iv.), states, as the principal excellence of the government of the Doge *Pasqual Malipiero*, that the art of printing was introduced into Venice by *Nicolas Jenson*. He himself proves it more at large in the *Universal History* (Enneade X. lib. vi. pag. 938, vol. ii. Edit. Basil, 1560, 4 vol. fol.), in citing the various opinions which were then current concerning the first introduction of printing in Italy.

These two passages are too long to be particularly quoted in this place. It will be sufficient to

observe, that this critical and circumstantial testimony in very precise terms, is in unison with that of *Sanudo*, and of unquestionable authority. *Sabellico*, born in 1435, in *Vicovaro*, was sent by his father to the city of Rome, where he continued his studies till the year 1475, and had the honour of receiving the *poetic* crown. He was the chosen scholar of *Pomponius Letus*, and of *Domitius*, a celebrated Veronese, two of the correctors of the first Roman press; and he himself saw the introduction of typography into Rome. From thence by his fame, he was called to the professorship of Belles Lettres at Aldina, and shortly after made Historiographer of the Venetian Republic; he was the first that, by order of the senate, compiled the Venetian History from the original documents in the public archives, printed in 1487. Now though he twice makes mention of the time in which printing was introduced into Italy, he does not once name *Sweynheim* and *Pannartz*, whom the modern critics wish us to believe were the first who printed books in Italy in the year 1465. If this testimony does not amount to an incontrovertible proof, what ever can?

Thus the date of the *Decor*, 1461, is attested by the most accurate and contemporary writers, who all prove, that Jenson was the first who carried on the art of printing in Venice, under the Doge *Malipiero*, who died May the fifth, in the year 1462.

Fourth Proof. The memorials of the life of

Jenson confirm the proofs already alledged. *Mr. Mariette*, a learned bookseller, and illustrator of the history of the *Incisori*, discovered an ancient manuscript, which contained impressions of the coins of Charles VII. king of France. In the first folio was this memorandum, written in an ancient hand, with the date 1458. "Charles VII. hearing that the new discovery of printing books was carried on in Mayence, ordered the inspectors of the public mints to point out to him a very intelligent person, who might be capable of repairing thither, and instructing himself dexterously in the art. They named *Nicolas Jenson*, a youth of great ability, and master of engraving, then director of the mint at Tours, who was speedily sent thither."

Another similar memorial, with this important addition: "that *Jenson* did not return to France, but went and established himself elsewhere with the art he had learned;" was afterwards discovered by *Mr. De Boze* in another book of coins, from Philip Augustus to Louis XI. successor to Charles VII. both are referred to by *De Boze*, *Mem. de l' Acad.* tom. xiv. of the 4to. edition—and tom. vii. of the 8vo. edition.

Who can desire a more decisive document, and more agreeable to facts? It displays the reason, why Jenson from his abilities as an engraver might easily bring the art to perfection, by inventing the very beautiful Venetian characters, so highly admired in the *Decor Puellarum*.

From his having thus perfected the art, and introduced it into Italy, he is placed in the number of the inventors of printing, by SANUDO before-mentioned, by OGNIBENE LEONICENO (*Præf. ad Quintil. ap. Jenson*, 1471.), by COLLUCIA (*Gregorii Nova Compilatio Decretal. Jenson*, 1475.), by F. PHILLIPO DA BERGAMO (*Supplem. Chronicarum ad anno* 1458.), and by others; and was acknowledged and honoured as such by Sixtus IV. having been invited to Rome in 1474, and created *Count Palatine* by the same pontiff, who regardless of the petitions of *Sweinheim* and *Pannartz*, the first printers of Rome, left them to languish in misery without succour.

In this place should be adduced two events worthy of serious consideration. *First*— That the glory of *inventor of printing* was only given by its contemporaries, to those who had really some distinct part in the invention. To *John* GUTENBERG, because inventor of *zylographic* printing, and because towards 1440, he first printed with letters carved in wooden tables, and afterwards with moveable types, cut in wood;—to JOHN MENTEL, the acknowledged inventior of *calcography*, (or that of moveable characters, cut in metal, not founded) about the year 1457;—to PETER SCHŒFFER, inventor of *typography*, of moveable types of metal cast in moulds, in 1459, one of the servants of JOHN FUST, who, to reward him for the discovery, gave him his daughter in marriage;—and finally to JENSON, the perfector, and teacher of these arts to the Italians, in 1461.

The *second* fact is this ; that these four eminent printers, men of profound genius in the art, were distinguished by honours and privileges, not granted to other printers of that age. *Gutenberg* was chosen gentleman of the palace by Adolphus, Elector of Mayence, in 1464 ;—*Mentel* was enobled and had an honourable coat of arms from the Emperor Frederic III. in 1466 ;—*Peter Schæffer* had both honours and privileges from Louis XI. king of France, in 1475 ;—and *Jenson* the rank of Count Palatine, from Sixtus IV. in 1474.

Fifth Proof. The contemporary writers which make mention of *Jenson*, speak not only of his abilities, but also of the great riches he accumulated by the exercise of his art, far beyond any thing acquired by the other printers in Italy. Some give for reason, that he became at the same time thus rich by teaching the ingenious art to the Italians. These testimonies admitted as truths, it naturally appears, how PRINTING was first introduced into some cities of Lombardy, from which we have books with dates anterior to 1465 ; and we see also the progress of the art, by the numerous printing-offices, and various founderies of Italian types, which were already in being in 1470 and 1471. The *time*, the *form* and *origin* of the characters, all concur to shew us the natural explanation of a fact so public and notorious. Therefore, if the first book printed in Upper Italy was the *Cicero* of *Spira*, 1469, as is pretended by the modern critics, the whole of the

Lombard editions of anterior date must necessarily be denied; and our first typographical epoch remains involved in a chaos of uncertainty, impossible to be explored. Calculate the time necessary to found types, and to prepare all the typographical apparatus; is it possible, that if printing was known in Upper Italy only in 1469, there should have been in the same country so many founderies and printing-offices of different types in 1470 and 1471? To believe this it will be necessary to say, that when the art was in its infancy, types and printers were born in an instant, like mushrooms on the first appearance of spring; but that afterwards, when the art became adult, the difficulty grew so much the more; since five years were scarcely sufficient to enable *Aldus, senior*, at the end of the fifteenth century, to give the first specimen of his celebrated press.

OBJECTIONS *against the* DATE *of the* DECOR PUELLARUM.

If all these proofs of fact concur in demonstrating the date of the *Decor*, 1461, to be true, it is quite proper to say, that those which are adduced to prove its falsity must be much more evident. Now, the most learned of the modern critics after Mr. *De Boze*, have decided, that ten years were certainly omitted by design or mistake; that it was not printed till 1471, and that it is now utterly improper to think of maintaining the correctness

of its date. I confess, that this positive decision of learned men, whom I venerate, had deceived me for some time; but after having diligently examined the objections, which are detailed in all the catalogues and libraries of scarce books, I must own, they do not appear to me of so much force, that an adequate and convincing reply cannot be made to them.

First Objection. *Mr. De Boze* denies the date as not compatible with the epoch of the first propagation of printing.—"It being certain," says he, "that the art was kept hidden and secret in Mayence, by virtue of an oath, till 1462; and it is equally certain, that in Italy they could not have been able to print this book in 1461."

Reply. The æra of the propagation of printing by the common consent of the contemporary writers, is rather fixed in the year 1458 or 1459, and this moreover is proved by facts, noted even by *Mr. De Boze* himself. He not only knew the *Psalter* of 1457, and *Durandi Rationale*, 1459, but with a learned dissertation defended the truth of the dates of them, against those, who in his time, formed doubts on the subject. Now the subscriptions to these two books speak so clearly of the discovery of the new art, and of the manner of printing, that himself must have seen the impossibility of the art having been kept secret till 1462, since public notice of it had been given from the year 1457. Besides, he has discovered the two important documents, from which it is proved, that

printing was known in France in 1458, that *Jenson* was employed by King Charles VII. as a person possessing the requisite talents for privately acquiring the art from only seeing it; though *Jenson* did not return to Paris, but carried the art elsewhere.—This famous critic knowing all this, is so much the less excusable, in endeavouring to impose on his readers by the assertion, that the art was held secret in *Mentz* till 1462, in order thereby to deny the date of the *Decor*, 1461.

Second Objection. "It is certain, that no book was printed in Italy before the *Augustin*, Romæ, 1467," says Mr. De Boze, "or before the *Lactantius*, Sublaci, 1465," say other opponents correcting him, "nor in Venice before *Ciceronis Epistolæ Familiares*, 1469. Therefore the date of 1461 is false." In proof of the first assertion, they alledge the testimony of the bishop of Aleria, who in the fifth part of the Bible, with notes, by *Nicolas De Lyra*, Romæ, 1472, calls SWEYNHEIM and PANARTZ, *utilissimæ hujus artis impressoriæ primos in Italia opifices.*

Reply. The honour thus given to the *Roman printers* by the corrector of their press, may appear *partial*, nor can it be thought of such force as singly to prevail against impartial testimonies, and against many facts which stand up in favour of *Jenson.* There are reasons for believing the eulogium of the bishop of Aleria exaggerated; since it is worthy of notice, that in all the other prefaces placed by him before the editions

of his employers, he calls them only the *first* that carried the art to *Rome;* and they themselves, in the memorial presented in their behalf to Pope Sixtus IV. printed in the same work above cited, only boast themselves to have been the first to introduce printing into the pontifical city: *Nos de Germania primi tanti comodi artem in Romanam Curiam tuam multo sudore et impensa decessoris tui tempore devexímus:* DE LYRA, 1472, vol. v. If then in the preface dedicated to Paul II. a *Venetian*, who must have been well informed of the printing introduced into Venice, by *Jenson*, four years before it had been brought to Rome by *Sweynheim* and *Pannartz*, the bishop of Aleria durst not boast his printers to be the *first* in *Italy*, but only in *Rome;*—if they themselves do not claim any other glory,—if by contemporary writers they have not been stated as the first printers of Italy,—then there is every reason to believe, that in the dedication to Sixtus IV. the good bishop exaggerated the merit of his employers, to move him to remember them in their misery, which artifice, however, was of no avail, since it did not obtain for them any distinct favour from that pontiff, who, on the contrary, a year after called *Jenson* to Rome, with rewards and honours, as the prince of the Italian printers.

In proof rather that the first book printed in Italy may have been *M. Tul. Epistolæ ad Familiares*, Venetiis, Johannes de Spira, 1469, should be alledged the four lines, which may be read at the end of this celebrated edition:

Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aenis
Urbe libros SPIRA *genitus de stirpe* JOHANNES:
In reliquis sit quanta vides spes lector habenda
Quom labor hic primus calami superaverit artem.

From which lines, say the opposers of the *Decor*, may be deduced two things. The *first*, that *John De Spira* was the first that printed in Venice; the *second*, that the first book printed by him was this of the *Familiar Letters of Cicero*. And this they affirm to be so certain, that, however much may have been written in defence of the date 1461, it is not any adequate reply to the force of this invincible argument. I do not deny that these famous lines, interpreted in an extended and general sense, may not have been the origin of the contest. The learned not doubting but this might be the true sense, have decided the date of the *Decor* to be false, not then considering the consequences, and the inextricable confusion which must necessarily spring from it. It considers *Jenson* as an impostor, either through fraud or malice, and not only him, but a multitude of the most respectable authors are by this conclusion, treated either as credulous or prevaricating, and all the proofs of fact demonstrating the truth of the date 1461, vain and useless. It conspires to involve the first æra of printing in Upper Italy in a chaos of uncertainty. In such a state of things will not the controversy terminate better if it can be proved that the famous verses of the

Spirensian edition are capable of bearing such a sense, as may prevent the reputation of *Jenson*, and so many respectable learned authors from being injured? Let us read it again, and consider it with a dispassionate mind, and without party spirit. If, for instance, in the second verse, he may have said *hos libros*, would not the whole fabrication vanish in a moment? Then the *Tetrastic* of *Spira* would say this only, that he was the first that printed in Venice the *sixteen books of Cicero's letters*. This is an incontrovertible truth to the honour of *Spira;* and then the verses are no longer opposed to the honour of *Jenson*, nor to the History of Italian Typography.

Applying the rules of criticism to this case, is it not evident, that the simple possibility of this particular sense ought to be sufficient to decide, that this may be the true explanation of the famous Tetrastic?

But we may observe further, that neither *John*, nor *Vindelin de Spira*, in any of their subsequent bombastic inscriptions, ever give themselves the honour of being the first printers in Venice: and that they always speak in the particular sense of being the first to print *hos libros:—Opus hoc*, is expressly used in the other editions of *Cicero's Epistles*, printed in the *same year:—Libros meos*, is put in the mouth of *Pliny*, in the history of this author, printed by *Spira* in the *same year*; and in the same sense, *Vindelin* always speaks in the *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*, where making an

eulogium on his deceased brother, he enumerates the works printed by him; and only says, that he was *the first who printed Pliny and Cicero in Venice.*

But let this be treated as it may, certainly no one can deny, that at least the sense of these stanzas is *equivocal:* even if we but reflect upon the subscription of the *Tacitus* of *Spira*, printed without date, it still appears false, that the *Epistles of Cicero* were the *first book* published by him. At the end of *Tacitus* is read,

Spira premens Artis gloria prima suæ.

Now, which is the first book that issued from the presses of Spira? Is it *Tacitus?* or is it *Cicero?* None has yet known how to solve this difficulty.

And shall verses of ambiguous meaning, proceeding from an author who is fond of boasting, and who is known to contradict himself, preponderate against a certain and unequivocal date, not denyed either by the *Spiras*, nor by any other printer that could pretend to the honour of being the first; and which is demonstrated to be true by the consent of numerous creditable contemporary authors, by the Memoirs of the Life of Jenson, and by the History of the Propagation of Printing in Lombardy?—I hope I shall not be blamed, when I chuse rather to credit all these proofs, than the ambiguous sense imposed on the verses above referred to; and think it proper from this time to read the tetastich of *Spira* in the limited and consistent sense contended for above.

Third Objection. "In the *Decor Puellarum* are mentioned some other small works, *Gloria Mulierum*, *Luctus Christianorum*, *Palma Virtutum*, *Parole Devote*; the first without date, the others of 1471; all, however, printed by *Jenson*, in the same *manner* and with the same characters as the *Decor*; and cited moreover in that work; whence it is evident they were all printed in 1471."

Reply. Here are two objections in one. As to being printed in the *same form and character*, is this an evident proof that it was printed in the *same year?* How many books in subsequent years were printed in the same form and character as their first editions? If by this the date of the first must be denied, and referred to the date of the last, the *Psalter* of 1457, reprinted in the same form and character in 1459, 1490 and 1503, should all belong to the last year. That the *Gloria Mulierum*, &c. are mentioned in the *Decor Puellarum*, only proves, that these small works were then well known in MS. as were several others which are mentioned in the *Decor*, and recommended to be read by the Monk, its author, some of which have never been printed, others were printed many years after 1471.

Fourth Objection. "The characters and the typographical execution of the *Decor* are of such perfection, that it cannot be supposed to be the first specimen of the Jensonian press."

Reply. I do not know that any one has seen any editions of Jenson which are not of equal, or

greater perfection. But if among the multitude of his works, without date, there be any less beautiful, or less perfect in the execution, I will not deny, that such a work may be called anterior to the *Decor*, which I do not pretend to say was the only book printed by him in 1461; it is sufficient for me if it is allowed to have been printed in that year. But I must confess, I cannot understand how this perfection can be made an objection by *Mr. De Boze*, who finishes the same dissertation with this memorable panegyric: "Jenson, by his excellent talent in cutting *dies* for coins, having easily acquired the typographic art from *Fust* and *Schæffer*, possessed every advantage of making types for printing, of which he knew the contour and proportions much better than the artificers under whose directions he worked; because he had that peculiar idea of beauty and perfection which always renders persons of genius more refined than those who do not possess it." And shall it be deemed wonderful, that from the hands of an artist so eminent, the very first production of his press should possess a considerable share both of beauty and perfection. To me it would appear more strange to see a single edition with his signature, rude and inelegant.

Fifth Objection. "But if it be true that *Jenson* printed in Venice in 1461, what have his idle presses done till 1470? since no other book imprinted by him in the interval of eight years has ever been discovered."

Reply. This doubt, proposed by *S. Palmer*, in his *General History of Printing*, has so much imposed upon the critics, that not being able to find a satisfactory explanation, they agreed that it was requisite to deny the date. To me it appears, that the Memoirs of the Life of Jenson, and the circumstances of the propagation of printing in Upper Italy, may furnish a reply at least equal in force to this specious objection. "What has *Jenson* done from 1461 to 1470?" The Doge *Malipiero*, who was perhaps his *Mæcenas*, having died suddenly in the beginning of 1462, and then left him without protection, he went elsewhere to better his circumstances. In the facts related of him, it is said, that *he became rich by teaching the art to the Italians;* which could not have happened posterior to 1470. If then the edition of *Lavagna*, the first printer in Milan before 1470, (See BIBLIOGR. DICT. article SOLINUS.) is considered, such a resemblance is observed of characters well proportioned and accurately cut, that although they may not be thought so perfect, yet shew manifestly that they originated from the Jensonian. *Lavagna* besides, follows the particular orthography of Jenson, even in his first specimens, as in the diphthongs *æ*, *æ:* and the manner of pointing is so much alike, that no one can possibly see any thing more expressive of the genius of Jenson than the first editions of *Philip Lavagna*.

"What have the idle presses of Jenson done in eight years?" Many editions, with Jensonian

characters, printed *sine anno*, have already been discovered, which ought naturally to belong to this interval; as the following reflections will render sufficiently evident.

The first and most celebrated printers of Upper Italy began to print their works without inserting either the *year*, the *time*, or the *printer*. This is a notorious fact, and some of the proofs of it may be seen in all bibliographical and typographical authors; and particularly in the catalogues of *Crevenna*, of *Pinelli*, and of *Braun*, and in the works of *Denis*, *Laire*, and *Panzer*.

It is not a little surprizing, that not one of the many learned men, so deeply versed in these studies, has till the present turned his attention to this point, or endeavoured to discover the true reason of this very singular fact. Some have merely said, that this was done by the first masters in the art to keep it secret; but this will appear a very unsatisfactory reason to those who reflect upon the subscriptions of the first Moguntine and Roman editions, which speak so clearly of the invention and manner of printing, that the Lombards could not flatter themselves with holding it as a hidden arcanum. It is requisite then to find a more general and manifest reason. After having long reflected upon this phenomenon, I dare propose a reason for it, which, I hope, will appear sufficiently probable, and more than a simple conjecture. We know, that before the art of printing, all the universities had a body of *Copyists* depending

upon them, and furnished with public privileges, to whom was confided the care of making the necessary transcripts of those books which each professor chose to have explained in the public schools for the use of the students. Now the introduction of the new art of printing would cause a considerable revolution in certain cities. The exercise of the art of printing books, being permitted by the public, would throw the body of copyists entirely out of employ; whence it is natural to suppose, that these would rise up against the free exercise of the new art, and alledging to the magistrates their privileges and their circumstances, would endeavour to prevent its general reception and spread. In order to surmount these difficulties, it is evident that some political arrangements were necessary, to determine, if possible, whether the free exercise of printing might be turned to better advantage, and what to provide as employment for the whole fraternity of copyists, that might in some measure indemnify them for the injury done to their privileges. That this is not a simple conjecture, I can prove by two facts. In the year 1474, two printers went into the Genevan territories with their presses; *Matthias Moravas*, of *Olmutz*, and his partner *Michael di Monaco*, these established themselves in *Genoa*, and there printed, *Nicolai de Ausimo Summæ Pisanellæ Supplementum, Decimo Kal. Julii*, 1474, fol. in Gothic characters. Is it not remarkable, that there is no other book found printed in Genoa in the

fifteenth century, and that *Moravus* did not stay there, but carried his presses to *Naples*, from whence in 1475, and *seqq.* he published many fine editions?

Now what was the motive of this sudden departure? It appears incredible, that in a city where commerce flourished, the *new art* should not be protected by the public. But a document discovered by *P. Laire*, gives an explanation of the whole, *V. Index Librorum Seculi* xv. *tom.* i. *pag.* 326. "There exists," says he, "in the archives of one of the principal patrician families of Genoa, a memorial, directed to the Senate by the body of copyists in that city, dated in the year 1474, in which they supplicate, that the newly arrived printers should be banished from all the states of the republic, to prevent them (the copyists) from perishing with hunger." It is reasonable to conclude from these facts, that a decree of banishment was issued by the public against the printers, since in this same year, printing was introduced likewise in Savona, by a certain Friar, *Joannes Bonus*, who printed there, *Boetius de Consolatione.* (See BIBLIOGRAPH. DICT. article BOETIUS, vol. ii. pag. 32.) Now this same Friar went out of the *Genoese* territories the same year, and transferred his presses to *Milan*, where he printed *Sancti Augustini Confessiones*, 4to. Mediolani, per *Fr. Jo. Bonum*, 1475. *Heinechen*, page 468, and *Zapff*, relate a similar example which happened in the city of Augsburg, that "on the arrival of the printers,

the *copyists* and *illuminators* opposed them." These facts will naturally excite such reflections, as may serve to place in a true light the æra of the introduction and propagation of printing in Upper Italy. Indeed we see many books without dates, evidently printed by the types of *Jenson*, of the *Spiras*, of *John de Colonia*, of *Christopher Valdarfer*, and others who were the first Venetian printers. We see on the other side, that after the date of the *Decor Puellarum*, 1461, there does not appear a single book with the date of Venice till 1469, in which year permission for the public exercise of the art of printing, was granted by a decree of the Senate, in favour of *John de Spira*. After this decree, there were published in Venice a considerable number of impressions, from different types, and executed by various printers; for, not only in Venice, but also in *Padua*, *Trevisa*, *Verona*, and *Brescia* there were printers in 1470 and 1471.

Now, as a natural illustration of these facts, is it not reasonable to suppose, that the *Decor Puellarum* being brought to public light in 1461, caused the body of copyists to take the alarm and apply to the Senate, as we have seen in the case of those of Genoa, in consequence of which application and remonstrance, they might obtain a prohibition of the public exercise of the art of printing. It is reasonable, however, to suppose, that the Venetian Senate might not think proper to banish the artists, but only to prohibit the pub-

lic exercise of their art, and that these printers kept themselves secret, privately printing, but without affixing dates or names to their works, till permission for the free exercise of their art was granted by a public decree. What may serve as confirmation of this is, the great abundance of books printed by *Jenson* and by the *Spiras*, in 1470 and 1471 (to which, if the impressions without date *in the very same characters*, be added), it will appear manifestly impossible, that all could have been printed in these two years, and it appears certain, that they were the works of preceding years, to which the dates were affixed after the grant of the public decree; and this seems the more evident from the following circumstance, that of the same books, some copies are found without dates, and others with the *year*, *place*, and *printer's name*.

It is the common opinion of bibliographers, that the editions without subscriptions, called *Editiones Ancipites*, should certainly be considered as a precious deposit in libraries; and in general, the first monuments of the art, but of little or no use to cast light on the æras of typography, as affording no evidence but what is equivocal and uncertain.

It cannot, however, be denied, that many of these may not have been the first specimens of these artists, printed as it is said, either in the time when the public exercise of the art was not yet permitted, or to try if their characters and manner of printing met

with the approbation of the learned. Hence, I am even persuaded, that the works which were the first fruits of the infant art, may be easily distinguished by an eye accustomed to such observations; and were they examined and carefully classified, would throw much light on the original typographers of Italy. By carefully considering the different characters and signs, the learned German and French bibliographers (more patient and diligent than we are) have arrived at an accurate knowledge of the most ancient editions of *John Mentel*, the famous printer of Strasburg, who appears to have printed a *Bible* at this place, *sine tit. et sine ulla nota, fol. max.* 2 vols. probably about the year 1458, together with many other articles of the Sacred, and Latin classics. Contemporary authors have transmitted the memory of his having been one of the first companions of *Gutenberg* in the invention of the art, and of his having discovered the method of printing with moveable types carved in metal, and of having become eminent and rich by the many fine editions published *before* 1460. But the moderns believed this to be a fiction, not having discovered any edition of *Mentel's* with a date till the *Speculum Belovacens.* 1473. Now if an analysis of the signs and characters of the ancient Italian editions, without dates, &c. were made systematically, how much light might it be expected to afford us in clearing up the first epochs of our typographical history. Many have given us specimens of what

can be done in this way, and the excellent work of *P. Placido Braun* may serve as a model, who has given specimens of more than one hundred different characters, taken principally from the works of the ultramontane printers, by means of which he has classified many of these *Editiones Anticipites*, restoring them to their right owners. Something of the same kind, and equally useful, might be done relative to the *water-marks* used in the paper of the earliest printers in different cities. A work of this kind would be a diplomatic book of typography.

Finally, it is not surprizing, that *Jenson* may have been called a *German* by contemporary writers, since he came from Germany, where he learnt the art, together with others of his countrymen ; even *Gutenberg* was commonly called *Argentinus*, the *Strasburgian* (though he was of Mayence), because he lived twenty years in Strasburg, or in that territory, while making the first attempts at the typographic art.

The proofs here briefly stated, being proofs of *fact*, must certainly go far in demonstrating the true date of the *Decor Puellarum*, to be that which it bears, viz. 1461. And when these proofs are considered conjointly, their testimony appears so uniform and so consistent with times and circumstances, and the objections brought against them so weak and futile, I think it must be granted, that they amount to a decisive demonstration that the work carries its genuine date, and is an

eminent specimen of the first operations of the typograyhic art in Italy. Will they appear in the same light to the *litterati?* I confess I feel some hopes, that to them they will also appear conclusive.

It was my intention here to have added some reflections which might serve as a defence of the *Ptolomy* of *Bologna*, 1462, and of the other ancient editions of Upper Italy, but the work already grown beyond the limits at first prescribed, counsels me to stay my hand, and wait for the decision of the learned, who are interested in the honour of Italy, to determine me, whether I shall permit the *Analysis of the first epochs of printing in Italy*, to see the light. I should be very happy if this trifling work might serve at least as a stimulus to excite those who have more learning than myself, to enter into a minute investigation of the subject; or that it may appear to render me worthy of receiving from them, any notices or anecdotes by which such a work might be farther illustrated. In the meanwhile, I shall have the pleasure of having paid a tribute of my veneration to the *prince* of Italian typography, and to the *city* which has deservedly been the *queen*, *mother*, and *mistress* of the arts in every age, and especially of the art of printing. I shall now conclude with an account of the discovery of a work printed at *Bologna*, prior to the *Lactantius* of 1465, which I am sure will be highly interesting to all the lovers of typographical antiquity.

This work has no title, is divided into *three parts*, and bound in *two* thick volumes, large folio. At the beginning of each part, half a page is left blank for the insertion of the title by the illuminator, which was usual in the first printed books.

At the end of the *first part*, which concludes with the letter E, are the following words: *explicit prima pars repertorii famosissimi utriusque juris doctois domini petri episcopi brisiens.* FINIS.

The *second part* terminates with the letter O, and has, FINIS *Bonoie die* XV *May.*

The *third part* ends with the article ZONA, and this remarkable inscription:

Laus z gloria imortali deo in secula seculorum Amen.

Repertoriu utriusqȝ iuris reveredi patris domini petri episcopi brisiensis suma cu vigilia ac diligenia in collegio dominoꝝ ispanoꝝ correptu bononienqȝ hac mira arte impressum ano dni M.CCCCLXV. *die* VIII. *Novembris.*

By correctly analyzing the three dates, it is evident, that the *first part* was printed in 1464; the *second* finished in May 1465, and the *third* in November of the same year. It is in two colums of fifty-nine lines, in a large Gothic character, and not near so elegant as that of *Jenson.* It has neither *title, initials, numerals, catch-words* nor *signatures,* and possesses all those marks of remote antiquity, which shew it to be one of the first attempts at the typographic art, by an inexperienced printer. Among the many re-impressions of this famous

work, there is one recently discovered belonging to *Braun*, in the subscription to which it is said to be taken from the *first* and very ancient edition of Bologna. I have examined both, and found them perfectly similar.

But who was the printer of this work? This the author proposes to examine in an essay on *the first epochs of printing in Italy*, in which he will give specimens of the types used in this and other ancient editions. Of some curious works printed at *Milan* and *Brescia*, the reader may find some account under the articles PROPERTIUS and SOLINUS, in the *Bibliographical Dictionary*.

The *Abbè Boni*, author of the preceding history, has given such unquestionable evidences of his extensive abilities, and accurate researches in matters of bibliography, that we may venture to predict, that whatever may proceed from his elegant and scientific pen on this subject, will meet with no common share of the public approbation. And that the above projected work will be very favourably received by the *British Literati*, who have been, if not the first, yet the most eminent in acknowledging the justice of the claims made by Italy to the revival of literature, and the perfection of the arts. Of this Mr. ROSCOE's *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, is an illustrious proof.

A CATALOGUE

OF

AUTHORS and their WORKS,

who have illustrated the

HISTORY OF

Literature, Chronology, Bibliography, and Typography,

DIVIDED INTO CLASSES,

and

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

FIRST CLASS.

Literary and Chronological History.

AB. GIOVANNI ANDRES.

DELL' ORIGINE E PROGRESSI D' OGNI LITTERATURA. 4to. Parma, Bodoni, 1785, et ann. seqq. 4 vol. A classical work upon universal literature. The great extent of the plan appeared to be an undertaking above the powers of one man; but the author enjoys the pleasure of having witnessed, that by the first volume he secured the

admiration of the public; in the succeeding volumes, not only preserved, but gradually encreased it; and left them nothing to wish for but its completion. Thus the honour of giving to Europe an excellent model of universal critical erudition, and elegant and manly eloquence, was reserved for an ingenious *Spaniard*, naturalized in Italy; who has hereby recalled to memory the examples of *Quinctilian*, and other celebrated *Spanish* authors, who, in ancient times, cultivated literature among the Romans.

Robertus Card. BELLARMINUS.

De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis 4to. Lugduni, Horat. Cardon, 1613. The literary history of the sacred and ecclesiastical writers was at first undertaken by *St. Jerom*, and since his time pursued by *Trithemius*, but the learned *Cardinal Bellarmine* reduced it to system, and expunged from it innumerable errors.

Gulielmus CAVE.

Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Litteraria, a *Christo nato ad Seculum* xiv. fol. Oxon. Th. Sheldon, 1749. Though the criticisms of Dr. Cave are not always unquestionable, yet the work is the fruit of much labour and learning, possesses considerable merit, and is written in a neat and clear style.

Jo. Augustinus ERNESTUS.

FABRICII *Bibliotheca Latina, melius delecta, rectius*

digesta et aucta, cura Ernesti, 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1772, 3 vol. This is much more exact than that of *Fabricius*; but Ernesti having omitted many things which he thought superfluous in the original, it is necessary to possess both editions. A *fourth* volume was expected, but as far as I can learn, has not yet been published.

Jo. Albertus FABRICIUS.

Bibliotheca Græca, 4to. Hamburgi, 1718, et seqq. vol. xiv. A most valuable work, and unique of the kind, by which the laborious and profoundly learned author, has acquired the highest literary reputation. There are few of the volumes which do not contain some small unedited works of ancient Grecian authors. See HARLES.

Jo. Albertus FABRICIUS.

Bibliotheca Latina, 4to. Ven. Coleti, 1728, 2 vol. This is the *fifth* and *best* edition of the *Bibliotheca Latina*, but is not so accurate and celebrated as the *Bibliotheca Græca.* See ERNESTI.

Jo. Albertus FABRICIUS.

Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, 4to. Patav. Manfre, 1754, 6 vol. As useful and necessary to bibliographers as the preceding. See the article FABRICIUS in the *Bibliographical Dictionary.*

Gottlieb Christ. HARLES.

FABRICII *Bibliotheca Græca emendatior et auctior, cura Harles.* An improved edition of the

Bibliotheca Græca, 4to. Hamburgi, 1790 et seqq. Vol. viii. published in 1802. The learned *Harles*, assisted by some of the greatest scholars in Germany, is enriching this new edition with many illustrations and additions.—"There is a heaviness and want of taste in the selection of additional materials, which renders it not so interesting as the original." *Dibdin's Introduction*, page ix.

P. Jacobus LE LONG.

Bibliotheca Sacra, fol. Paris. 1723, 2 vol. Father Le Long, has shewn himself in this work to be perfectly well-informed in different languages, and in whatever relates to literature and typography.—See the article LE LONG, in the *Bibliogr. Dict.*

Andreas Gottlieb MASCH.

——— *Eadem post Le Long et Boernerum emendata, suppleta, continuata*, 4to. Halæ, Jo. Jacobus Gebaverus, 1778—90, 4 vol. The best arranged and most excellent work on sacred literature ever published; not carried to all that perfection the venerable and learned continuator aimed at, for lack of sufficient encouragement. See it under BIBLIOTHECA, in the *Bibliographical Dictionary*, vol. ii. p. 18.

Jo. Gothofr. OLEARIUS.

Bibliotheca Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum, 4to Jenæ, 1711, 2 vol. Olearius is an inexact writer, seldom worthy of credit.

Casimirus OUDINUS.

Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis post Bellarminum, &c. fol. Lipsiæ, 1722, 3 vol. A work full of useful observations, but susceptible of greater accuracy.

Christophorus SAXIUS.

Onomasticon Litterarium, 8vo. Traj. ad Rhenum, 1775—90, 7 vol. This is an Historico-critico-chronological Nomenclature, of the most illustrious authors and monuments from the beginning of the world to the present time; with an account of the sources whence the author has derived his information. A very useful and laborious work, susceptible, however, of corrections and additions.

Ab. Girolamo TIRABOSCHI.

Cav. e Bibliot. di S. A. Duca di Modena.

Storia della Litteratura Italiana, History of Italian Literature, 4to. Modena, 1787 et ann. seqq. There is a second Modenese edition, corrected and enlarged by the author. Perhaps no nation can boast of a History of Literature equal to this;—full of erudition, of sound criticism, and written in the most easy, and in the purest Italian style. The learned author has by incontrovertible proofs restored to Italy, the mother and nurse of the arts, the honour of many discoveries, of which other bibliographical writers have en-

deavoured to deprive her.—It has at the conclusion of the first part of volume the sixth, an index of the cities and other places in Italy, where printing was carried on during the fifteenth century; with an account of the first books printed in those places, taken from such authors as are most worthy of credit.

SECOND CLASS.

Annals of Typography, General and Particular.

P. Ireneo AFFO, M. O.

Bibliotec. di S. A. R. Duca di Parma.

Memorie sulla Tipografia Parmense, 4to. Parma, 1791. The erudition of this very accurate librarian of the Duke of Parma, shines through all his works. To him the Literary History of Italy is under considerable obligations.

P. Jo. Bapt. AUDIFREDI.

Catalogus Historico-Criticus Romanarum Editionum, Seculi XV. 4to. Romæ, Palearinus, 1783. The industry and critical knowledge of the learned author are fully evident in this performance: and it were to be wished, that all the cities and towns in which printing was carried on to any extent in the fifteenth century, had a similar work formed

upon the same excellent plan. The Abbé Boni says, we expect, impatiently, the *Catalogo dell' antiche Edizioni delle Citta d' Italia*, upon which this indefatigable Nestor in bibliography has been long employed: and the first volume of which he is on the point of publishing, at the age of nearly ninety years.

——— *Specimen Hist. Crit. Editionum Italicarum Sæculi* xv. 4to. Romæ, 1794. *Audifredi* is a remarkably accurate writer, whom his successors in bibliography may quote without scruple.

Ab. Girolamo BARUFFALDI, *Junior.*

Saggio Letterario-Bibliographico della Tipografia Ferrarese dall' an. 1471, sin. al 1500, 8vo. Ferrara, 1777. A valuable work, and enriched with much literary information.

Michael DENIS.

Supplementum Annalium Typographicorum, 4to. Viennæ, 1789, 2 vol. A valuable work, and highly esteemed, necessary to correct and complete the *Annals of Maittaire.* It is in two volumes, but is generally bound in one.

P. Franciscus Xaverius LAIRE.

Specimen Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ Sæculi xv. 8vo. Romæ, 1778. This is a valuable work, but not always exact, which may equally be said of the prefatory History of Typography.

——— *Ejusdem Index Librorum ab Inventa*

Typographia ad annum 1500. *Chronologicè dispositus, cum notis Historiam Typographico-Litterarium illustrantibus*, 8vo. Sennonis, 1791, 2 vol. This is a well arranged catalogue of some scarce books of the fifteenth century. It communicates many new discoveries and recent information, which cannot be found elsewhere; and has likewise a good Index, which renders it very commodious and useful.

Michael MAITTAIRE.

Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ origine ad. an. 1664, 4to. tom. v. The work is divided into *nine* parts. (viz.)

Vol. I. *ab Artis origine ad an.* 1500, Hag. Comit. 1719. Part I. This is the most interesting part of the whole work, as it possesses many dissertations which were omitted in the *reprinted* edition which forms the fourth volume. On this account it is necessary to have both editions.

Vol. II. *ab an.* 1500 *ad* 1536, Hag. Comit. 1722. Two parts.

Vol. III. *ab an.* 1536 *ad* 1557, Hag. Comit. 1725. Two parts. There is an Appendix as far as the year 1664, some copies bear date, Amstel. 1726.

Vol. IV. *ab Arte inventa ad an.* 1500, 4to. Amstel. 1733. Two parts. It is the reprinted edition of vol. i. augmented, and divided into two parts.

Vol. V. and last, 4to. Londini, 1741. Two parts. Contains a general Index.

This truly classical work has deservedly placed its author at the head of all the European Bibliographers. The elaborate work of *Panzer*, described in its proper place, is certainly much more complete for the period it embraces; but as the work of *Maittaire* comes down 128 years lower, and has a multitude of bibliographic and typographic details and notes of which that of Panzer is destitute, it can never cease to be a book of reference, while the early important and curious productions of the typographic art are esteemed in the world. It is a work of immense labour, industry and learning. See MAITTAIRE in the *Bibliographical Dict.*

P. Pellegrino Antonio ORLANDI.

Origine e Progressi della Stampa, e Notizie dell' Opere stampate dall', anno 1457, *sino al* 1500, 4to. Bologna, 1722. For the chronological arrangement of the cities, this work is acknowledged to be the most scientific, and the most useful of any other. The errors for which it has been censured, are very pardonable, considering the extent of the work, and its being the first of its kind. *Orlandi* was contemporary with Maittaire. The edition is become extremely scarce.

Can. Georgius Wolfangus PANZER.

Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine ad annum MDXXXVI. 4to. Norimberga, 1793—1803, 11 vol. The learned dignitary of the cathedral of Nuremberg, following alphabetically the order of

the towns, and arranging the productions of the press chronologically, augments and corrects *Orlandi*, according to the discoveries of *Maittaire*, *Denis*, and other later bibliographers.

The *three first volumes* contain an account of such productions of the press in all the cities and towns of Europe, as have the *year*, *place*, and *printer's name* affixed, from the invention of printing to the year 1500.

The *fourth volume* is divided into *three parts*; the *first* contains an account of books with *dates*, but destitute of *printer's name* and *place* where printed. *Second*, those which have neither *date*, *place*, nor *printer's name*. And *third*, three supplements.

The *fifth volume* contains, 1st. A *Bibliographic Index*, or alphabetical list of the *name of authors* —their *works*—*when* and *where* printed. 2d. The *names of places* where printing was carried on in the fifteenth century, and the printers employed in them;—The places are alphabetically arranged. 3d. An *alphabetical list* of the *christian names* of the printers of the fifteenth century. 4th. Ditto of their *surnames*.

The *sixth*, *seventh*, *eighth* and *ninth volumes*, contain an *account of the books printed* from 1500 to 1536. In the *ninth* volume are several supplements on the same plan, (in reference to this period) as those in volume the *fourth*; these terminate in vol. *ten*.

Volume the *tenth*, besides *concluding* the sup-

plements mentioned above, has a general *Bibliographical Index* to the whole work, ending with the letter N.

The *eleventh volume concludes* this index, and contains besides, 1st. An alphabetical Index of towns and printers. 2d. Another of printers' christian names. 3d. Printers' surnames. 4th. A supplement to the *annals* from the invention of printing to 1500. 5th. Another supplement from 1500 to 1536. 6th. A Bibliographic Index. 7th. Ditto, of places and printers names. 8th. Ditto, of the authorities referred to in the work. And 9th. A general table of *errata* for the first *nine* volumes. Though the arrangement of the matter in these volumes is far from being convenient, yet the work is certainly the most complete yet published in the annals of typography.

Angelus Maria Card. QUIRINI.

Specimen Litteraturæ Brixianæ, 4to. Brixiæ, 1749.

De Optimorum Scriptorum Editionibus Primis Romanis, a *Jo. Ger. Schelhorne*, 4to. Lindav. 1761. To this work should be added,

Jo. Ger. SCHELHORNIUS.

Amœnitates Litterariæ, 8vo. Francof. 1725, 11 vol. The eminent cardinal, as well as *Schelhorn*, have the honour of having set the first example to the Italians, of illustrating the original typography of particular places. The work of

Schelhorne is peculiarly interesting for the rare and curious tracts it contains.

Joannes Bern. DE ROSSI.

Historia Critica de Hebraicæ Typographiæ Origine ac Primitis, seu antiquis ac rarissimis Hebraicorum Librorum Editionibus saculi XV. 4to. Parmæ, 1776.

——— *De ignotis nonnullis antiquissimis Hebr. Textus Editionibus ac critico earum usu,* &c. 4to. Erlangæ, 1782. A very valuable work, which contains a Historico-critical Appendix to *Masch's* edition of *Le Long's Bibliotheca Sacra.*

Mr. De Rossi has published many other interesting works on Hebrew literature, which are all of great importance to the biblical student, especially his *Variæ Lectiones Veteris Testamenti,* 4to. Parmæ, Bodoni, 1784—88, 4 vol. This is a most elaborate work, and essential to the completion and correction of *Kennicott's* Hebrew Bible. It is most elegantly printed, and is very scarce.

March. Giacomo SARDINI, *Senatore Lucchese.*

Congetture sopra un' antica Stampa creduta di Lucca del anno 1468, 4to. Firenze, 1793. These *conjectures* are supported by original documents, which illustrate both the history and typography of Lucca.

Joseph Ant. SAXIUS.

Historia Litteraria Typographica Mediolanensis

ab an. 1465 ad 1500, fol. Mediol. 1745. It froms the first volume of the *Bibliot. Script. Mediolan. Phil. Argellati*, fol. vol. iv. A learned work, which does much honour to Italian literature, and of which all bibliographical writers speak in terms of praise. It might be corrected and enlarged, as several ancient Milanese editions have been discovered and described since Saxius wrote: several of which are noticed in the course of the *Bibliographical Dictionary*, see the articles SOLINUS, HIERONYMI *Chronicon* — and *Histor. Augustæ* SCRIPTORES, vol. vi. p. 62.

An Anonymous SICILIAN.

Memorie per servire alla Storia Litteraria di Sicilia, 8vo. Palermo, 1756, 2 vol. Although this work be not very accurate, yet it contains some useful typographical information.

Baron Joseph VERNAZZA.

Lezione sopra la Stampa, 8vo. Cagliari, 1778.

Appendice alla Lezione sopra la Stampa, 8vo. Torino, 1787. Two small works tolerably accurate, containing much information relative to early printing in the states of his Sardinian Majesty.

Leopoldo Camillo VOLTA.

Saggio Storico Critico sulla Tipographia Mantovana del Secolo XV. 4to. Venezia, 1786. An interesting work, to which, however, the newly discovered editions should be added.

Stephanus Alexander WURDTWEIN.

Bibliotheca Moguntina Librorum Seculo XV. *Moguntiæ Impressorum.* Addita *Inventiæ Typographiæ Historia*, 4to. Augustæ, Vindelicor. 1787. An accurate work, notwithstanding several ancient Mayence editions are wanting, and the typographic history written in the usual party spirit.

THIRD CLASS.

General and Particular Bibliographical Catalogues.

Catalogo ALDINO.

Serie delle Editione Aldine per Ordine Chronologico et Alfabetico disposte, 8vo. Pisa, 1790. Reprinted with emendations and additions, 12mo. Padova, 1790. Although this second edition is better than the first, it is still susceptible of farther improvement; but the work of *Renouard*, mentioned below, has left nothing to be wished for on this subject.

Angelus M. BANDINIUS,

BIBLIOTH. LAURENT. ET MARUCEL. REGIUS PRÆFEC.

Florentinæ Juntarum Typographiæ Annales, et excerpta Prefationum, 8vo. Lucæ, 1791. A well

arranged catalogue of the *Juntine* editions, both real and counterfeit, was a desideratum in bibliography; and by the present work, the learned librarian has shewn himself equal to the task, which, for the benefit of literature, he has imposed upon himself. Some of the most valuable editions of the Greek, Roman and Italian classics have issued from the *Florentine*, *Venetian*, and *Lionese* presses.

Cornelius BEUGHEM.

Incunabula Typographiæ, sive Catalogus Librorum Scriptorumque proximis ab inventione Typographiæ annis, usque ad Annum Christi M.D. 18mo. Amst. 1688. Perhaps the most incorrect book ever printed; owing, I suppose, to its not having been revised from the press by the author. Even the *title* is nonsense. The following is the *Abbé Mercier's* character of it:

Livre justement decrié, et rempli des bévues les plus lourdes.

BIBLIOGRPHICAL DICTIONARY,

Containing a chronological account, alphabetically arranged, of the most curious, scarce, and useful books in every department of literature, &c. 12mo. on large and small paper. Liverpool and Manchester, for Baynes, London, 1802—1804, 6 vol. This work contains a summary of the life of each author, the time when he lived, and his works. In the Greek and Roman classics, and in

all the ancient Ecclesiastical writers, every edition of consequence, from the *first* to the *latest*, is distinctly noted, and often the prices marked at which they were sold both at home and abroad. Of the execution of this work, it would be improper to speak here; like most other productions of the press, it has met with a due proportion of *praise* and *blame*; the *former*, however, has greatly exceeded. The present volume is intended to be its *Supplement*.

Ab. Mauro BONI *ed Bartholommeo* GAMBA.

Degli Autori Classici Sacri Profani Greci e Latini Biblioteca Portatile, 8vo. Venezia, 1793, 2 vol. This work is formed on the plan of *Dr. Harwood's View of the Classics*, of which it contains a translation, with innumerable additions and corrections. It is the most judicious compilation of the kind ever offered to the public, and perhaps one of the most correct. From the Abbè Boni's *Quadro Critico Tipographico*, the present catalogue, the Defence of the *Decor Puellarum*, and some other matters, are principally taken. It is also right to mention, that the *Bibliographical Dictionary*, in almost every sheet, is under considerable obligations to this accurate and valuable work. Indeed, the *Abbé Boni* has proved himself, by the part he has taken in this publication, to be one of the most intelligent bibliographers of the present century.

Placidus BRAUN.

Notitia Historico-Litteraria de Libris ab Artis Inventione ad an. 1500, *in Bibliotheca Monasterii S. S. Ulderici et Afræ, Augustæ*, 4to. Aug. Vindel. 1788—89, 2 vol. An interesting work, not only from its containing many ancient editions hitherto unknown, and much correct information relative to the typographical history of the cities of Germany, but also on account of eighty specimens of different characters used by the most ancient printers, which serve to classify the *sine an.* German editions. A similar work upon the ancient Italian impressions, would be favourably received.

Guillaume François De BURE, *le Jeune.*

Bibliographie Instructive des Livres rares et singuliers, 8vo. Paris, 1763—68, 7 vol.

Supplement à la Bibliographie Instructive, ou Catalogue des Livres de Louis Jean Gaignat, 8vo. Paris, 1769, 2 vol. These two volumes are the most rare, though the whole work is scarce, and is very seldom to be met with in commerce.

Bibliotheque Instructive, 8vo. Paris, 1782. This is the Index to the anonymous books, and forms the *tenth* and last volume of this very celebrated and useful work. It is one of the best and most judiciously arranged Catalogues of the kind ever offered to the public; and it is a valuable and highly necessary acquisition to the library of every

scholar and collector of books. Fifty copies of the *Bib. Instruct.* and of the *Supplement*, were taken off on a very beautiful quarto paper: this is a most superb work, but from the few copies taken off, is extremely scarce. An Italian bibliographer has undertaken a translation of this work, with corrections and additions.

Catalogue de la Bibliotheque de M. le Duc de la Valliere, par *G. F. De Bure*, 8vo. Paris, 1783, 3 vol. A work rich in old and scarce editions, described in general with great accuracy, though the apparent hurry in which it was prepared for the press has given rise to many mistakes, which indeed in such works are almost unavoidable. To be complete, there should be 1st. A Supplement to the *third* volume, consisting of ninety pages, containing several valuable and scarce editions, with some important bibliographical details, and a table of errata. 2d. A Preface of ten pages. 3d. Forty-two pages, containing the Prices at which all the articles were sold in *livres* and *sous*. The sale began January 12, 1784, and continued till the *fifth* of the following *May*. There were 5668 articles sold. Those in

	Livres.	*Sous.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
Theology, brought	98,324	17	4096	17	4½
Jurisprudence -	11,776	14	490	13	11
Arts and Sciences	78,576	8	3274	0	4
Belles Lettres -	156,201	14	6508	8	1
History - - -	119,797	15	4991	11	5½
Total	464,677	8	19361	11	2

This part is sometimes bound separately, and lettered vol. iv.

Vol. I. should contain, 1st. A head of the Duke de la Valiere. 2d. A folding plate opposite, page 255.

Vol. II. contains two leaves, on which there are impressions of two ancient wooden blocks, part of an ancient *Donatus*, taken off the blocks themselves; an extraordinary curiosity. 2d. A fac simile of the Virgil described in the BIBLIOGRAPH. DICT. as the *Edit. princ.*

Vol. III. A fac simile of the *Sallust* printed by Zainer, 1470, facing page 143.

Fifty copies of this Catalogue were taken off on large paper, to match with the *Bib. Instruct.* and *Gaignat.* These are also very scarce.

CAILLEAU.

Dictionnaire Bibliographique des Livres rares avec leur Valeur, 8vo. Par. Cailleau, 1790, 3 vol. This work was republished with a supplementary volume, 8vo. Par. 1802. It is much more complete than the *Dict. Typogr.* of *Osmont* (see below), but is very scantily supplied with bibiliographical observations and criticisms. The prices are in general added, but they are chiefly taken from the catalogues of books sold by auction, which sales are in general so arbitrary, that they can never be considered as fixing the real value of books.

The *fourth volume*, or *Supplement*, contains at the end, 1st. The authors *in usum Delphini.* 2d

Those *cum notis variorum*. 3d. The *Elzevir* editions. 4th. Those by *Brindley*. 5th. Those by *Barbou*. 6th. The Italian editions by *Prault*, *Delalain*, *Durand* and *Molini*. 7. Those by *Baskerville*. And 8th. Those by the two *Didots*.

David CLEMENT.

Bibliotheque curieuse ou Catalogue raisonnée des Livres difficiles a trouver, 4to. Gottingæ et Lipsiæ, 1750—60, 9 vol. This is disposed in alphabetical order, and would have run to a great number of volumes, had it not remained imperfect through the death of the author; the ninth volume concludes with part of the letter H. A large proportion of this work is devoted to numerous quotations, and minute descriptions, which for the most part, are unworthy of the labour and attentions bestowed on them. It is, nevertheless, a collection of much utility, and considerable learning.

Pierre Antoine CREVENNA.

Catalogue Raisonnée, 4to. Amstel. 1776, vol. vi. This Italian merchant formed in Amsterdam, where he resided, a very valuable, select, and extensive library, the catalogue of which he composed himself.

Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliotheque de Mr. Crevenna, 8vo. Amstel. 1789, vol. v. This second catalogue was published by the author when he wished to dispose of his collection. At the conclusion is an useful list of the *prices* at which the

greater part of the books were sold. It is necessary to possess both editions, because of the various interesting notes which they contain.

Thomas Frognall DIBDIN, *A. B.*

An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, 8vo. London, 1804. An elegant work, containing a great variety of valuable information on different editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, chiefly extracted from the best foreign critics. The work is alphabetically arranged, and has prefixed an account of *Polyglott Bibles*, *Greek Septuagint*, and *Testament*, and is ornamented with a *fac simile* of the beginning of St. Matthew's Gospel, taken from the Greek and Latin text of the Complutensian Polyglott. The work, as far as I have had time to examine it, does Mr. Dibdin considerable credit.

Bibliotheca FIRMIANA.

Bibliotheca Firmiana, 4to. Mediolani, 1783, 9 vol. This library is a monument of the genius and knowledge of the greatest *Mæcenas* of literature in the present age; *Co.* CARLO DE FIRMIAN. It is not, however, so well provided with *Greek and Latin Classics*, and rare editions of the fifteenth century, as with scientific works relative to arts and trades.

Jo. Matthæus FRANKIUS.

Catalogus Bibliothecæ Bunavianæ, 4to. Lipsiæ,

1750—56, 7 vol. A work left imperfect. Saxius has made much use of it in the first and second parts of his *Onomasticon.*

Dr. Edward HARWOOD.

A view of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, with Remarks, small 8vo. 1775. — 2d. edit. 1778. — 3d. edit. 1782. — 4th. edit. 1790. In all these successive editions this work has been improved, but never in proportion to the means in the power of the learned author. It has the honour, however, of being one of the first and best attempts of the kind made in Great Britain; and though many of the criticisms it contains are to be received with caution, it is, nevertheless, an excellent work, and has been of great use to collectors of books in general.

Wilhelm HEINSIUS.

Allgemeines Bücher-Lexicon oder alphabetisches Verzeichniss der in Deutschland und den angrenzden Ländern gedruckten Bücher, nebst beygesetzen Verlegern und Preisen, 4to. Leipzig, 1793, 4 vol. —*Erster's Supplement*, 4to. 2 vol. Leipz. 1798. This work is only useful as a general catalogue, including all the works published on the continent in *German*, *Dutch*, *Latin*, *Greek*, and *French*, with their forms, dates and prices. The prices are in *dollars* and *groshens.*

Francois de LOS RIOS.

Bibliographie Instructive, ou notice de quelques

Livres rares, singuliers et difficiles à tronver, avec des notes, &c. 8vo. Avignon. 1777. This work contains an account of 639 different articles in the various departments of literature: and a supplement, including the *Variorum*, *Delphini* and *Elzevir* classics. It is a poor meagre compilation, full of egotism and errors. The author was a *bookseller*, and he endeavours to describe the works which fell under his own observation, and tells his readers the *prices* at which he sold them. The work is *scarce*.

Jacobus MORELLIUS.

BIBLIOTHECÆ VENETÆ D. MARCI CUSTOS.

Bibliotheca Pinelliana, 8vo. max. Ven. Palese, 1787, 6 vol. The very learned and accurate keeper of the library of St. Mark, has enriched the history of ancient printing by this magnificent collection of highly interesting illustrations. The author has done much by his example and laborious researches to excel and encourage that spirit of enquiry in bibliography, which has distinguished the present age beyond all its predecessors.

J. B. L. OSMONT.

Dictionnaire Typographique, 8vo. Paris, 1768, 2 vol. This is a scarce work, and in the main correct. The prices of the books are often added, and a short account of the lives of authors.

Bibliotheca REBDORFIANA.

Libri ab Inventa Typographiæ ad an. 1500 *im-*

pressi, 4to. Eichstadii, 1789. It contains some newly discovered ancient editions, with engraved *fac similies* of their characters.

RENOUARD.

Annales de L' Imprimerie des Alde, 8vo. Paris, 1803, 2 vol. This elaborate, correct, and elegant work, contains the history of the three *Aldi*, or *Manutii*, and all the editions which proceded from their presses for one hundred and four years: from the *Lascaris* printed by ALDUS, *senior*, in 1494, to the *Dispreggio del Mondo*, by ALDUS, *junior*, in 1597. The work is executed in the most exquisite taste of modern typography, and is enriched with two elegant plates, one of the head of *Aldus Romanus*, and the other of *Paulus Manutius*, his son, beautifully engraved. It has besides several specimens of the *Aldine anchor*, and a head of *Aldus*, junior, cut on *wood*.

Nicolaus ROSSIUS.

Catalogus Selectissimæ Bibliothecæ, 4to. Romæ, 1786. This is an excellent catalogue of some scarce books which were in the possession of the learned collector, and after his death went to enrich the celebrated library of *Corsini*.

Sebastianus SEEMILLER.

Bibliothecæ Ingolstadiensis Libri ante annum 1500 *impressi*, 4to. Ingolstadii, 1787—89, Fasciuli iv. This work contains some new discoveries and learned observations.

Josephus SMITH.

Catalogus Librorum rarissimorum ab Artis Typographicæ inventoribus excusorum Sæculi XV. 8vo. Patavii, Cominus sin. an. One of the scarcest works in the *Cominine* collection; from this the Venetian edition was counterfeited.

Bibliotheca Smithiana, 4to. Venet. 1755. This work is peculiarly valuable on account of its containing the *prefaces* of the most ancient editions which embellished this excellent library, and which are referred to and illustrated in the work.

Joannis VOGT.

Catalogus Historico-criticus librorum rariorum, 12mo. Hamburgi, 1753.—Edit. 2da. Nuremberg. 1793. This is really a valuable work, containing much curious information.

D. Gaetano VOLPI.

La Libreria de' Volpi e la Stamperia Cominiana illustrate con utili e curiose annotazioni neeessarie agli amatori de' buoni Libri, 8vo. Padova, Comin. 1757. The rarity of the books contained in this work, and especially the accuracy of the bibliographical observations with which it is enriched, have rendered this catalogue so valuable and scarce, that it is extremely difficult to be met with in commerce.

FOURTH CLASS.

Critical Dissertations on Ancient Typography.

AMES *and* HERBET.

Typographical Antiquities, or a *Historical Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland:* containing *memoirs* of our ancient printers, and a *register* of books printed from the year 1471 to the year 1600. Begun by the late *Joseph Ames, F. R. and A. S. S.* and secretary to the Society of Antiquarians, considerably augmented, both in the *memoirs* and *number of books*, by *William Herbert* of Cheshunt Herts, 4to. London, 1785, 3 vols. This is a very valuable and accurate work, and as honourable to the British nation, as to the deep critical researches and industry of the *original* compiler, Mr. Ames, and his continuator, Mr. Herbert. In the *third* volume there are several sheets of *corrections* and *additions*, which should always be referred to in consulting the work. Care should be taken also that the plates be perfect, and their number complete, which is not always the case. A list of these, with the places where they should be inserted, is printed on the reverse of the last leaf of the Index in volume the third.

Mr. BOWYER.

The Origin of Printing, 8vo. Lond. 1774. Second and much improved edition, 8vo. London, 1776. This work contains two essays. 1st. The substance of *Dr. Middleton's* Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England. 2d. *Mr. Meerman's* Account of the Invention of the Art at Harlem and its progress to Mentz.—With an Appendix. No. 1. On the first printed *Greek books*. No. 2. On the first printed *Hebrew books*. No. 3. On the first printed *Polyglotts;* the substance of this, with the addition of much original matter, has been inserted in the two first volumes of the *Bibliographical Dictionary*. No. 4. A *list* of all the *cities* and *towns* in which books are known to have been printed in the fifteenth century.—This is very defective, as may be seen by comparing it with the list in this volume. No. 5. The *Complutensian Polyglott*. No. 6. *Additional Remarks*.

This volume abounds with curious information; but the author receives as absolutely certain, the unauthenticated tale of *Hadrian Junius* concerning *Laurence Coster* of Harlem, to whom he attributes the sole invention of the art of printing. This has been often confuted.

M. De BOZE.

Histoire de l'academie des Inscriptions, &c. There are inserted in tom. xiv. 1743.—Edit. in 4to.—and tom. vii. 8vo. Paris, 1769, several disser-

tations upon the origin of printing, one of which, page 227 et seqq. is in a great measure occupied in attempting to prove that the date 1461, of the celebrated book, intitled, *Decor Puellarum*, is false; which was believed until the time of *Mr. De Boze* to have been the first book printed in Italy. It is not astonishing that the learned secretary of the illustrious academy, should suffer himself to be carried away by the appearance of objections, at a time in which nothing was spoken of but *the rules of criticism*, oftentimes abused, being destitute of those documents, by which alone he could be expected to form a correct judgment concerning the subject in dispute. This is evident in his affirming, with the most reprehensible confidence, that the *types* of the *Decor Puellarum*, are the same with those of the *Augustin*, Romæ, 1467, which he decides to be without controversy, the first book printed in Italy, being ignorant not only of other anterior Lombard editions, but also of the *Lactantius*, *Sublaci*, 1465, and of the *Repertorium*, printed at *Bologna*, still earlier. His great authority has caused his bold assertions, maintained by learned conjectures, to be thought incontrovertible, although contrary to typographic history, and to the joint evidence of contemporary Italian writers. See this matter fully discussed, in the vindication of the date of the *Decor Puellarum*, page 28.

He was led into a similar mistake in the examination of some of the most ancient medals of

Magna Grecia, which error has been recently confuted by *Mr. Dutens.*

S. Gottlieb BREITKOPF.

This illustrious scholar, of whom *Meerman* and *Heinecken* speak with much praise, has been for some time occupied upon a work, in which it is said, the first epochs of typography will be finally placed in a full and conspicuous point of view. I have not heard whether this work be yet published.

Le Citoyen CAMUS.

L'Histoire de l'Imprimerie. This work, which is expected to be the most complete of the kind ever offered to the world, is not yet published, but is ardently expected.

Jean de la CAILLE.

Historie de l'Imprimerie, et de la Librairie, son Origine et son Progrés Jusqu' en l' année, 1689, 4to. Paris, 1689.

André CHEVILLIER, *Biblioth. de Sorbone.*

L' Origine de l'imprimerie de Paris, 4to. Paris, 1694. From these two works, which are the first attempts made to illustrate original typography by proofs of fact, not much assistance can be derived, the information not being very accurate nor solid: but this is owing chiefly to the times in which these works were composed, as the original documents necessary to illustrate these matters

were not then discovered. As to the authors themselves, they seem men of ability and candor.—The work of *Chevillier* contains some interesting information concerning the establishment of the press at the Sorbonne in Paris, with a History of *Ulric Gering* and his works.

Pierre Antoine CREVENNA.

Catalogue Raisonné, &c. 4to. Amsterdam, 1776, 6 vol. This work, already mentioned, contains in the second volume, page 61, a brief dissertation, in reply to the arguments of *Mr. De Boze* against the date of the *Decor Puellarum*, *Jenson*, 1461, exciting the Italians properly to illustrate this interesting argument, by searching after documents in its defence.

M. François Ignace FOURNIER.

Essay Portatif de Bibliographie, petit in 8vo. 1796. This small work contains a description of between 13 and 14000 singular, rare, and curious books. *Twenty-five* copies are the whole of the edition, all of which the author still keeps in his own possession, obstinately refusing to let a single copy get abroad, though repeatedly offered three hundred livres for *one*!—The taking off so small an impression, and the refusal to let any of them see the light, are acts which characterize the extreme of ridiculous caprice. Yet, when these shall come abroad, there is little doubt but there will be found *amateurs*, *connoisseurs*, and *virtuosi* who will put a broad seal on the whim of the author,

and perpetuate their own folly by giving an extravagant price for them. In the mean time, it is but just to say, that the public may expect, from the abilities, connexions, and experience of Mr. Fournier, though but a young man of eighteen when he did this work, that the essay is, doubtless, as *excellent* as it is *original*.

Baron d' HEINECKEN.

Ideê generale d'une Collection d'Estampes, 8vo. Vienne, 1777. Concerning the epoch of the introduction of printing into Italy, *Baron Heinecken* is one of the principal authors, who with *Saxius*, *Meerman*, and *P. Laire*, (see their respective articles) have followed the opinion of *Mr. De Boze*, and to maintain it, have asserted, that the dates of the other Lombard editions are false. But these editions exist, and have been demonstrated to be anterior to the Roman editions. But all these, and others, not excepting *P. Mittarelli*, should be considered together (with that of Mr. De Boze), as only a single testimony, not containing in reality, any other proofs or documents than those brought forward by him.

HERBERT, see AMES.

Le Citoyen LAMBINET.

Recherches Historiques, Litteraires et Critiques sur L' Origine de L' Imprimerie, 8vo. Bruxelles. *An* vii. *de L' Ere Françoise* (1799). This work contains much information on the antiquity of

engraving *en relief* and *en creux*—The substance and form of ancient books—Papyrus, vellum, parchment, bark of trees, paper, ink—Wooden block-printing;—among the Persians, Indians, Chinese, &c.—The origin of playing cards.—The pretensions of *Harlem*, *Strasburg* and *Mayence*—the establishment of the press in the low countries, &c. Mr. Lambinet considers the account of Laurence Coster to be a fable, and shews that printing originated in *Strasburg*, and was perfected in *Mentz* or *Mayence*. The work has some indifferently executed plates; and as a whole, condenses the substance of various authors who have written on the origin and progress of typography.

Bernardus MALLINCKROT.

De ortu ac Progressu Artis Typographicæ, 4to. Colon. Agrip. 1639. This was a good work in its day, but it has been superseded by others on the same subject, of much more importance. The author was dean of the cathedral of Munster, and was accustomed to devote the *day* to amusement, and a part of the *night* to study.

Prosper MARCHAND.

Histoire de L'Origine et des Premiers Progrés de L'Imprimerie, 4to. à la Haye, 1740. A treatise remarkable for various, interesting, and curious information, and for such credulity and incorrectness as are seldom to be met with in a scientific work.

Gherardus MEERMANUS.

Origines Typographicæ cum Figuris Æneis sive Ectypis antiquarum Editionum, 4to. Hagæ, Comitum, 1765, 2 vol. A splendid edition. All the literati of the present day, have rivaled each other in encomiums upon the merit of this work, as the most excellent, extensive, and learned among the enquiries into original typography.

But it should be observed, that even in this very learned performance, not the least original document is produced to support the fabulous relation of *Hadrian Junius*, in favour of *Laurence Coster* and of *Haarlem*, so it is thought that the work instead of ultimately serving that cause for which it was designed, is a direct, and even the most decisive argument, that Haarlem has no right to come in competition with Strasburg for the honour of the first invention of printing. The Abbè Boni says, that *Mr. Meerman* being urged by his fellow townsmen, and by his declining years, to publish his work, requested *Mr. Schæpflin* to take upon himself the care of examining and correcting it. This work should contain, 1st. A head of Meerman, by Daullé. 2d. A head of Coster, by Houbraken, beautifully engraved. 3d. A fac simile of Coster's Horarium, which has been re-engraved for the *Bibliographical Dictionary*, and described under the article HORARIUM. 4th. A fac simile of a fragment of the Harlem *Donatus*, in a large character. 5th. A fac simile of the first

leaf of the *Speculum Humanæ Salutis*. 6th. Ditto of a page of a *Donatus*, in a smaller character than the preceding. All supposed to have been printed by Laurence Coster. 7th. A fac simile of the *Speculum Latini*. 8th. Ditto, of different works, *Latin* and *Dutch*, of the same kind. 9th. Ditto, of a *third* Donatus. 10th. Ditto, of the last impressions of the Laurentian press. All these are supposed to have been printed by the sons and successors of *Coster*. 11th. A fac simile of some of the first characters used in the impressions of *Thierry Martens*, and his associates. 12th. Ditto, of characters used in the Laurentian office, and of those used by *Ulric Zell*.

MERCIER, *Abbé de St. Leger*.

Supplement a l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie de P. Marchand, 4to. Paris, 1775. This work is properly a table of *errata* to *Marchand's History*, with much additional and very correct information. The Abbè Mercier is a severe critic, but he is thoroughly qualified for the office, as scarcely any man better understood the subject on which he wrote. It is necessary to observe, that there are two editions of this work. The *first*, a small 4to. printed in 1773, and that mentioned above, which is very much enlarged and improved. From these works, with the discoveries of *Braun*, *Denis*, *Laire*, and the editors of the *Biblioteca Portatile*, a work of great excellence and great utility on the first productions of the press might be composed.

P. Joannes Benedictus MITTARELLI.

Bibliotheca Monasterii S. Michaelis propè Murianum illustrata, fol. Venetiis, 1779. In this learned work is contained a long dissertation against the date of the *Decor Puellarum*, Jenson, 1461. It may occasion no small degree of surprize to observe, with how much zeal the learned librarian has begun to write in Venice a vehement confutation of the excellent arguments alledged by *P. Paitoni*. He maintains, that no book was printed in Italy before the *Lactantius*, Sublaci, 1465. However, the substance of his dissertation is merely a repetition of the conjectures of the Frenchman, *De Boze*. See the vindication of this date, p. 18.

P. Giacomo Maria PAITONI *Somasco.*

Venezia Prima Città fuori della Germania dove si esercitò l'Arte della Stampa, Dissertatione, 8vo. Venezia, 1772. This learned librarian, to whom Italian literature is already under considerable obligations, has collected some good documents in defence of *Jenson*, the Father of Italian printing; and highly honourable to Venice, the mother and nurse of Italian typography. But he has not been able to place them in their true light, being unacquainted with other more evident original proofs since discovered.

G. PEIGNOT.

Dictionnaire raisonné de Bibliologie, 8vo. Paris,

1802, 2 vol. This work professes to explain the principal terms relative to bibliography, typography, languages, archives, manuscripts, medals, antiquities, &c.—To give an account of the principal libraries, both ancient and modern—the different sects of philosophers—the most eminent printers, with the best and scarcest editions which have issued from their respective offices—different bibliographical systems, &c. &c. This is a useful, and in many respects, valuable Dictionary, but the execution is not proportioned to the extensiveness of the plan, and the author does not appear to have always availed himself of the latest and best information on the different subjects of which he treats. To young scholars particularly, it is a work of importance.

Christ. Gottlieb. SCHWARTZ.

De Origine Typographiæ Documenta Primaria, Exercitationes Tres, 4to. Altorf. 1740. This author is entitled to much commendation, for having treated the History of the Origin of Printing in a more scientific and better arranged method than his predecessors. By separating the primary and original documents from those of a later date and less authentic, the author has diffused considerable light over the subject of his work. It contains the performance of Wolfius, described below.

Daniel SCHŒPFLINUS.

Vindiciæ Typographicæ Argentinenses, 4to. Francof. 1760. To the industry of this excellent scholar, who has so well illustrated the antiquities of *Alsatia*, was reserved the merit of discovering in the archives of *Strasburg* the originals of the most authentic documents, which place the true origin of printing in a new light, and which are illustrated by his luminous criticism, with the clearest and most solid reflections. This work, classical in its kind, has secured the glory of the first invention to *Strasburg*, by the instrumentality of *John Gutenberg*, some time prior to the year 1440; and proves, that the merit of *Mentz* consists in having improved and rendered the use of the art more easy, towards the year 1450.

Kr. Girolamo TIRABOSCHI.

Dell' Invenzion della Stampa, Dissertatione impressa nel Prodomo della Nuova Enciclopedia Italiana, 4to. Siena, 1779. This author takes under examination the work of *Meerman* upon original typography, of which he had given a favourable opinion in the first edition of his *History of Italian Literature.* Here giving all due praises to the erudition of Mr. Meerman, he proves, from the same documents alledged by him, that the pretence of the city of *Haarlem* to the invention of printing is vain; and that the single foundation thereof, the relation of *Hadrian Junius,* is absurd

and contradictory throughout. He proves also, that the most ancient documents secure to *Strasburg* the first invention, and to *Mentz* the improvement of the art.

It is much to be regretted, that this celebrated critic had not illustrated with equal care the *time* of the first introduction of printing into Italy:—on the contrary, he has contented himself with just mentioning this celebrated question. However, he shews, that the arguments of *Mr. De Boze*, against the legitimacy of the dates of some Italian books anterior to *Lactantius*, 1465, are not of such force as to preclude the possibility of a reply.

Jo. Christianus WOLFIUS.

Monumenta Typographica, 8vo. Hamb. 1740, 2 vol. The editor has collected the dissertations of more than thirty writers, who from 1620 to 1640, took a part in the famous dispute concerning the *time*, *place*, and *real inventor* of printing: the various opinions of these writers, amount to upwards of *twenty*. It will not surprize the reader a little, to perceive so many learned men oppose each other on this interesting subject; each flattering himself that he has overthrown his adversary, and yet no one appears to have gained the victory!—This valuable collection is rendered still more interesting by the original documents which are dispersed through it, from which much information may be derived upon typographical history, by those who are able critically to discern such as are *original*, and

nearest to the invention of printing, from those of a *later date*, in which the relations of the early typographers have been changed and curtailed.

Ab. Francesc' Antonio ZACCARIA.

Opuscoli Scientifici etc. raccolti dal P. Calogerà Venezia, 12mo. 1728 et seqq. We willingly conclude this catalogue with a name to which sacred and profane literature are highly indebted; and whose various and critical works form his best elogium. He was one of the first who promoted the typographical Supplements to *Maittaire* and *Orlandi*, by giving information of many editions discovered by himself, and inserted in the above work; in which, as well as in its continuation by the learned *P. Fortunato Mandelli*, much typographical and bibliographical information is dispersed; as well as in the *Memorie per servire alla Storia Letteraria*, Ven. per Pietro Valvasense, in 8vo.

Sale CATALOGUES, whether of public or private libraries, are in general omitted in the preceding list, as not being properly connected with the subject. The most important of them may be seen in the *Dictionaire raisonnè de Bibliologie*, by PEIGNOT, article CATALOGUE *de Livres*: and for several other works on bibliography and typography, see the *Index Fontium*, at the end of the *eleventh* volume of *Panzer's Annals*.

The *Catalogue* of the HARLEYAN Collection, 8vo. Lond. 1743 et seq. 5 vol. should not be forgotten here. It is a curious and valuable collection, and contains notices and descriptions of many important and rare works, but its authorities are often precarious.

Mr. Edwards's Catalogues of 1790 and 1794, contain (especially the former) an account of many valuable and curious works executed in the infancy of printing; such indeed as are seldom offered to the public on a sale catalogue.

The *Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta*, by Mr. S. Patterson, 8vo. Lond. 1786, is a well-digested work, and may be of considerable use to minor collectors.

The priced Catalogues of *Drs. Mead* and *Askew*, *Cæsar de Missey*, *Mr. Paris*, &c. are valuable to a collector; particularly the *first*, as it contains an immense collection of manuscripts, antiques, and natural curiosities. In some copies of the *Bibliotheca Mediana*, not only the *prices*, but the *purchasers' names* are distinctly noted.

☞ The following work announced by *Panzer* in his *Index Fontium*, should have been inserted page 66. *Catalogue des livres—du feu Monseigneur le* DUC *de la* VALLIERE, *seconde partie*, tom. i.—vi. 8vo. à Paris, 1788 et ann. seqq. This second part of the Vallierian Catalogue, I have never been able to meet with.

AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST

of all the

CITIES & TOWNS

where

PRINTING WAS ESTABLISHED

in the

Fifteenth Century;

INCLUDING

THEIR MODERN NAMES — THE COUNTRIES WHERE SITUATED — THE first WORK PRINTED AT EACH PLACE, AND THE NAME OF THE PRINTER; TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF THE MOST EMINENT OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES AND SUCCESSORS.

ABBATIS VILLÆ, Abbeville, in FRANCE. *La Cité de Dieu de St. Augustin traduite en françois par Raoul de Preulles*, fol. 1486, John Dupré, 1486, Peter Gerard.

Albæ or *Acqui*, a town of Monferrat, twenty-five miles from Genoa. *Alexandri de Villa Dei Doctrinale*, 1493. Printer unknown.

Æssii, see ESSII.

S. Albani Villæ, St. Albans, a town of Hertfordshire, twenty-one miles from London. *Liber modorum Sigandi Alberti*, 8vo. 1480. Printer unknown.

Albiæ, Albia, in ITALY. The work *De Remedio Amoris*, 4to. by Æneas Sylvius, was printed here some time in the fifteenth century. Date and printer unknown.

Aldenardæ, Oudenarde, in FLANDERS. *Hermanni de Petra Sandorpii Sermones quinquaginta in Orationem dominicam*, fol. 1480, John Cæsar, or Keysere.

Alosti, Alost, in FLANDERS. *Tabulare fratrum ordinis Deiferæ V. Mariæ in Carmelo*, 4to. 1473, Theodoric Mertens, or Martins;—1474, John de Westphalia.

Alta villæ, Eltville, a small town nigh to and dependant on MAYENCE. *Joannis de Janua Catholicon*, 4to. 1467, Henry Bechtermünze.

Andegavi, Angers, in FRANCE. *Manipulus Curatorum*, 4to. 1477, John de Turre;—1477, John Morelli;—1498, John Alexander.

Angolismi, Angouleme, in FRANCE. *Græcismus per Ebrardum Bethuniensem, cum notis J. V. Metulini*, 4to. 1493. Printer unknown.

Antverpiæ, Anvers or Antwerp, a city of BRABANT. *Het bœck van Tondalus Vysionen*, 4to. Mathys van der Goes, 1472;—Theodoric Martin, 1476;—Gerhard Leeu, or Leo, 1480;—Claas (Nicholas) Leeu, 1487;—Henry Eckert, 1493, &c.

Aquilæ, Aquila, a town of NAPLES. *Vite de Plutarcho traducte de latino in vulgare, per Batista Alessandro Jaconello*, fol. Adam de Rotwil, 1482.

Argentorati & *Argentinæ*, Strasburg, in FRANCE,

on the Lower Rhine. *Decretum Gratiani, cum Apparatu Barth. Brixiensis*, fol. John Mentellin, 1471;—Henry Eggesteyn, 1471;—Geo. Husner, 1473;—John Beckenhub, 1473;—C. W. (probably Conrad Wolsach), 1474;—Martin Simus, i. e. *Flack*, 1475;—John Reynardi, alias *de Greningen*, or Gruninger, 1483;—Henry de Inguiler, 1483;—James Eber, 1483;—John Pryss, 1486, &c.

Arimini, Rimini, in ITALY, 1486. This is the date and name attached to a Hebrew work, entitled, *R. Josephi* ALBO *sefer ikkarim, seu liber fundamentorum*, fol. but the book was probably printed at *Soncino* at a much later period.

Asculi, Ascoli, in ITALY. *La Cronica de sancto Isidero Minore*, 4to. William de Linis, 1477;—John de Theramo, 1496.

Avenione, Avignon, in FRANCE. *Luciani Palinurus, Scipio Romanus, Carmina Heroica in amorem*, &c. 4to. Nich. Lepe, 1497;—Dominic Anselmus, 1500.

Augustæ Vindelicorum, Augsburg, in GERMANY. *(Bonaventuræ) Meditationes vite Domini nostri Jesu Christi*, fol. Gunther Zainer, 1468;—John Schüssler, 1470;—Christman Heyny, 1471;—Monastery of S. S. Ulric and Afra, 1474;—Anthony Sorg, 1475;—John Wienner, 1475;—John Keller, 1478;—John Baemler, 1479;—Ambr. Keller, 1479;—Herm. Kaestlin, 1481;—John Froschaver, 1481;—Erhard Ratdolf, 1487;—John Schœnsperger, 1493;—John Schauer, 1494.

Aureliani or *Gabani*, Orleans, in FRANCE. *Livre dit: Manipulus Curatorum, translate de Latin en francois*, 4to. Matth. Vivian, 1490;—Pet. Asselinus, 1500.

Civitas Austriæ, not Vienna in Austria, but a city of *Friul* in the state of VENICE. *Platyne de honesta voluptate, et valetudine*, 4to. Gerard de Flandria, 1480.

B

Bambergæ and *Babenberge*, Bamberg, a town of BOHEMIA. *Missale Divinum sacerrimi ordinis Benedictini*, fol. 1481;—Hen. Petzensteiner, 1482;—John Pfeyl, 1495. Some suppose that *Albert Pfister* established a press here, as early as 1461 or 1462, and printed an *Allegory on Death*, and some other pieces, in German, fol. See BIBLIOG. DICT. article PFISTER.

Barchinone and *Barcilone*, Barcelona, a city of SPAIN, the capitol of Catalonia. A work entitled, *Valesci Tarentini opus de Epidemia et Peste*, is supposed by some to have been printed in this city in 1473. See *Marchand*, page 64. Nich. Spindaler, 1480;—Pet. Miguel, or Michael, 1481;—Pet. Posa, 1481;—Pet. Bru, 1481;—Joh. Rosembach, 1493.

Barci, Barco, a town in the province of BRESCHIA. *Selicoth seu preces pro remissione peccatorum*, fol. Gerson fil. Rab. Mosis Mentzlan Sontzin, 1496.

Basileæ, Basil or Bâle, (the Augusta Raurico-

rum of Ptolomy) capitol of the canton of Basil, in SWITZERLAND. *Berthold Rodt* is supposed to have carried on the printing business here from 1460 to 1465. *Joannis Calderini repertorium juris*, fol. Mich. Wensler (1474 probably), 1476; — Bern. Richel, 1475; — Fred. Biel, sin. an. — Eberhard Fromolt, 1481; —John de Amberbach, 1481; — John Besickein, 1483, 1489; — Pet. Kolligker, 1484; —John Meister, 1484; —Nic. Kessler, 1486; James de Pforzen, 1489; —Mich. Furter, 1490; — John Froben (1490 probably), 1491; John Petri, 1494; —John Bergman, 1494; —Wolfgang Lachner, 1495.

Bergomi, Bergamo, in ITALY. Two works *Guglielmi Paielli laudatio in funere Barth. Colei*, 4to. and *Chirurgia Guidonis Bruni*, fol. are said to have been printed here, the first in 1477, and the second in 1497. But there is no proper evidence that the art of printing was established in this city in the fifteenth century. The former work is supposed to have been printed at *Vicenza*, in ITALY, and the latter at *Vienna*, in AUSTRIA.

Beronæ, and *Beronis Villæ*, Beraun or Beraum, a town in BOHEMIA, near Prague. *Mammotrectus, seu expositio vocabulorum, quæ in Bibliis, Hymnis Ecclesiasticis, Homiliis, &c. occurrunt*, fol. Helyas Elye, or Elias de Louffen, 1470.

Bisuntii, Besançon, in FRANCE, formerly Vesantio and Chrysopolis. Some suppose *John Comtet* set up a press in this city, 1487. The work *Liber de Pestilentia*, 4to. printed here in 1487, has no printer's name.

Bononiæ, Bologne, in ITALY. Ovidii *opera omnia*, fol. Balthazar Azzoguidus, 1471. An edition of the *Cosmographia Ptolomæi*, printed here by Dominic de Lapis, bears date 1462; but as *Philip Beroald* is said, *extremam emendationi manum impossuisse*, to have put the finishing correcting hand to it; and as *he* was born in 1453, and could then have been only *nine* years of age, the date is evidently a false or forged one. *Dominic de Lapis* printed nothing at Bologne before 1476, which is another confutation of the date, and a third is contained in the colophon at the end of the *Ovidii opera omnia*, printed at Bologne by *Balth. Azzoguidus*, in 1471, which runs thus: *Balthesar Azoguidus Civis Bononiensis. primus in sua Civitate artis Impressoriæ Inventor*, which, *if credited*, proves that there was no printing executed there before 1471. The true date of the *Ptolomy* in question is probably 1482. See *Marchand*, *Mercier*, *Meerman* and *Panzer*.

But the *Abbé Boni* has discovered an edition of the *Repertorium Utriusque Juris*, in three parts, printed long before. The *first* part of which ends with the letter E, with the following subscription:

Explicit prima pars Repertorii famosissimi utriusque Juris Doctoris Domini Petri Episcopi Brisiens. FINIS.

The *second* part ends with the letter O, and at the end FINIS. *Bononie die* XV. *May.*

The *third* part ends with ZONA, and the whole work terminates with this subscription:

Laus et gloria imortali deo in Secula Seculorum amen.

Repertoriu utriusqȝ iuris reveredi patris domini petri episcopi brisiensis suma cu vigilia ac diligen ia in collegio domino4 ispano4 correptu bononieȝ hac mira arte impressum ano dni m.cccclxv. *die* viii. *Novembris.*

As the first part of this work was finished about the middle of May, in 1465, it is most likely it was begun in 1464. If this be a true date, how could Azzoguidus stile himself, *The first inventor of printing in Bologne?* See page 46 of this volume.

Scipio Malpiglius, 1472;—Andr. Portilia, 1473; Hugh. de Rugeriis, 1473; Doninus Bertochus, 1474; John Paul. Zaffone, 1476;—Sigismund de Libris, 1476;—Dominic de Lapis, 1476;—Hen. de Colonia, 1477;—John Schreiber, or Scriber, 1478;—John de Noerdlingen, 1480;—Balth. de Hyruberia, or Ruberia, 1481;—Hen. de Harlem, 1482;—Pet. de Heydelberga, 1482;—Dominic (or Thomas) de Silvestro de Cini da Monte Pulciano, 1482;—Jos. Krovetha, 1482;—Abr. ben Chaiim (a Hebrew printer), 1482;—Jos. Chaiim, 1482;—John Walbeck, 1485;—Barth. Trajectanus, 1485, and many others.

Brixiæ, Bresse or Breschia, in ITALY. *P. Virgilii Maronis, Bucolica, Georgica, Æneis*, fol. Petrus Villa, 1473, and Thomas Ferrand sin. an. and *Statuta communis Brixiæ*, fol. 1473. See the articles PROPERTIUS and SOLINUS in the BIBLIOG.

DICT. Hen. de Colonia, 1474;—Boninus de Boninis, 1480;—Jac. Britannicus, 1483.

Brugis, Bruges, in FRANCE, formerly belonging to Austrian Flanders. *Les Dicts des Philosophes*, fol. Colard Mansion, 1473.

Brunnæ, Brinn or Brunn, in MORAVIA, where the Diets of the states are held alternately with *Olmutz*. *Agenda secundum chorum olomucensem*, 4to. Printer unknown, 1486;—Conrad Stael and Matthew Preinlein, 1491.

Bruxellis, Bruxells or Brussels, in FRANCE. *S. Joan. Chrysostomi Homiliæ*, xxi. 4to. Printer unknown, 1475; probably a society of monks, called *Fratres Vitæ Communis*.

Budæ, Buda, or Offen, the capitol of Lower HUNGARY. *Chronica Hungarorum ab origine ad Coronationem Regis Matthiæ*, fol. Andrew Hess, 1473.

Burgdorffii, Burgdorf, a town of SWITZERLAND in the canton of *Berne*, also a town of Lower SAXONY. *Tractatus de Apparitionibus animarum post exitum earum a corporibus*, fol. Printer unknown, 1475.

Burgis (Bravum Burgi), *Burgos*, a city of SPAIN, capitol of *Old Castile*. *Joan. de Turrecremata Expositio brevis et utilis super toto Psalterio*, fol. 1480, printer unknown;—Frederic de Basilea (1480 probably), but certainly in 1485. Some think he was the printer of the above work.

Buscoducis, Bois-le-Duc, a town of *Dutch* BRABANT, taken by the French in 1794. *Dat boeck*

van Tondalus Vysioen, 4to. Printer unknown, 1484;—Gerhard Leempt, 1487.

C

Cadomi, Caen, the capitol of *Normandy*, in FRANCE. *Horatii Epistolarum libri duo*, 4to, James Durand, and Egidius, or Giles Quijoue, 1480.

Cæsar Augustæ, Saragossa, a city of SPAIN, in Arragon. *Joan. de Turrecremata Expositio super toto Psalterio*, fol. Printer unknown, 1482 (doubtful)—Pablo, or Paul Hurus, 1485.

Callii, Cagli, in ITALY, in the duchy of *Urbino*. Joan. Ant. Campani *Funebris oratio pro Baptista Sphortia Urbini Comitissa*, 4to. Robert de Fano, 1475;—Bernard de Bergomo, printed in the same year SERVII HONORATI *libellus de Ultimis Syllabis et Centimetrum*, 4to.

Camberiaci, see CHAMBERII.

Capuæ, Capua, in NAPLES. A work entitled, *Breviarium Capuanum*, is said to have been printed here in 1489, without any printer's name. But it is doubted whether any such edition exists.

Carmagnolæ, Carmagniola, a town in PIEDMONT. *Facini Tibergæ in Alexandrum de villa Dei interpretatio*. Printer unknown, 1497.

Cassale Sancti *Euaxii*, Casal of *S. Evarius*, the capitol of MONTFERRAT. (P. OVIDII NASONIS) *Epistole Heroides, cum Comment. Ant. Volsci*, &c. fol. William De Canepa Nova de Campanalibus, 1481.

Cassale Majori, Cassale Maggiore, a town of ITALY, in the duchy of *Milan*. The printers of *Soncino* finished a Jewish Prayer book here, entitled, *Muchasor*, 1486, 4to. which they had begun at the preceding place.

Cassellæ and *Cassellis*, Cassel, in ITALY, near *Turin*; John Faber, 1475. St. Jerom's *Lives of the Saints*, 4to. was printed here in 1475, and as there is some doubt what place is intended by Casselæ or *Casselarum oppidam* (the words in the subscription), *Prosper Marchand* gives the honour of the impression to *Cashel*, in Ireland. *Hist. de L'Imprim.* page 68. This opinion is strongly combated by the *Abbé Mercier*, *Suppl. a L'Hist. de L'Imprim.* page 72.

Carpen. or *Carpentorati*, Carpentras, a city of FRANCE, near *Avignon*. A work by William Ægidius, or Gillies, entitled, *De Indagatione Cœlestium mottuum* sine *Calculo*, is said to have been *printed* here in 1494. But the Abbé Mercier, *Supp.* p. 116, supposes this to be the date of the *composition*, not of the *printing* of the work. See the BIBLIOG. DICT. article ÆGIDIUS.

Chablitz, Chablies, in FRANCE. *Le livre de bonnes mœurs, par Jaques le Grant*, fol. Peter Le Rouge, 1478.

Chamberii, Chambery, in FRANCE, capital of Mont-Blanc. *Le livre de Baudoin Comte de Flandres*, &c. fol. Anthony Neyret, 1484.

Clavasii, Chivas or Chivasio and Chivazzio, a town of *Piedmont*, in ITALY, near the river Po,

so advantageously situated that it is called the *Key of Italy*. Angeli de Clavasio *summa dicta Angelica*, 4to. Jacobin. de Suigo, 1486.

Cluniaci, Cluni, a town of FRANCE, in the department of *Saone* and *Loire*, once remarkable for its famous Benedictine Abby. *Missale Cluniacense*, fol. Michael Wenssler, 1493.

Coburgi and *Koburgi*, Coburg, a town of GERMANY, in the circle of *Franconia*. MARCHAND, *Hist. de L'Impr.* page 77, mentions a work printed here *(Pandectarum Juris pars prior)* in 1482, fol. but ?

Codaniæ, see HAFNIÆ.

Colle or *Collis*, Colle, an episcopal town of TUSCANY. *Dioscorides Latiné*, fol. John Alemannus de Medemblick, 1478 ;—Bonus Gallus, 1478, not 1471 as *Marchand* has it. See *Panzer*, ANNAL. TYPOGR. vol. i. page 293.

Coloniæ, Cologne, an ancient city of GERMANY, capital of Cologne, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. *S. Augustini libellus de singularitate Clericorum*, 4to. Ulric Zell, de Hanau, 1467. *William* CAXTON is supposed to have printed the work entitled, *Le Recueil des Histories de Troyes*, between 1464 and 1470 in this city. See AMES by *Herbert*, vol. i. page 3 and 4, and under WESTMONASTERII. That he printed here, there is no doubt; but *when* he did so, cannot be easily ascertained. — John Veldener, 1470 ; — John Koelhoff, 1470 ; —Arnold Therhoeren, 1471 ; Con. de Hoemborch, 1476 ;—Henry Quentel, 1479, &c.

Comi, Como, a town of ITALY in the *Milanese*, the birthplace of the poet Cæcilius and of Pliny the younger. *Jo. Ant. de S. Georgio, Tractatus de Appellationibus*, fol. Ambrose de Orcho, 1474;—Denis de Paravesino, 1474.

Constantiæ, Constance, in GERMANY. The *Aureus Libellus de Duobus Amantibus, ex Boccatio*, 4to. is said to have been printed here in 1489; but it is allowed to be a forgery, as there is no evidence that any press was established in this city in the fifteenth century. See MERCIER, *Suppl.* page 107.

Constantinopoli, Constantinople, the ancient *Byzanthium*, now capitol of the Ottoman empire. Several Hebrew works *Mikre Dardeki seu Lexicon Parvulorum*, fol. *Josephi ben Gorion Historiæ*, fol. *Arba Turim*, fol. &c. are said to have been printed here from 1484 to 1494, but they are either apocryphal or forgeries.

Cracoviæ, Cracow, the capital of the *ci devant* kingdom of POLAND! *Ciceronis ad Herennium Rhetoricor. Novor.* libri. iv. 4to. John Haller, 1500.

Cremonæ, Cremona, a very ancient town of ITALY. *Lectura Angeli de Perusio super J. P. ff. Novi*, fol. Dennis de Paravesino, 1472;—Stephen de Merlinis, 1472;—Bernard. de Misintïs, 1492.

Monaster. S. Cucufatis, the Monastery of St. Cucufat, near to Barcelona. *El Abad Isach de Religione, por Fra Bernard Boyl.* Printer un-

known, 1489. See MERCIER'S *Supplement*, page 105.

Culemburgi, Culemburg, a town of DUTCH Guelderland. *Spiegel der Sassen mit de Glossen daarop.* fol. 1480 (doubtful). *Den Spiegel onser behoudenisse*, 4to. John Veldener, 1483.

Cusentiæ, Cosenza, or Cosence, a city of NAPLES, capital of Calabria. *Dell' Immortalita dell' Anima di Francesco Filelfo*, 4to. Octavius Salamonius, 1478.

D

Daventriæ, Deventer, a city of the *United Provinces*, the capital of *Overyssel*. *Fr. Petri Berthorii Moralizationes Bibliæ*, fol. Richard Paffroed, 1475;—Jac. de Breda, 1487.

Delphis, Delft, in HOLLAND. *De Bybel, dat uwe Testament.* fol. Jacobs Soen, 1477. *Dat* Passionael, *in Latina Aurea Legenda*, 1472. Printer unknown. Christ. Snellaert, 1495.

Divione, Dijon, an ancient city of FRANCE, capitol of the Cote d'or. *Cisterciensis ordinis privilegia*, 4to. Peter Metlinger, 1491.

Dolæ, Dole, a town of FRANCE, in the department of Jura. *Joan. Heberling Lectio declarativa super Epidemiæ morbo*, 4to. 1492. Printer unknown.

Domus fratrum Communis Vitæ, Vallis Sanctæ Mariæ. A society of Monks in the Diocese of *Rheingau*, near Mentz, in GERMANY, who printed

Breviarium Psalteriumque Moguntinense, 4to. here in 1474. See *Marchand*, page 64.

E

Eistetæ, see EUSTADIÆ.

Eltwilæ, see ALTAVILLÆ.

Engaddi or *Engebal*, a place in SWITZERLAND. *Marchand* mentions a *Bible*, with the *Comment of Nich. de Lyra*, 7 vol. fol. no date, but supposed to have been printed between 1498 and 1500, with the following subscription: *Edita in valle Engaddi vulgo Engebel, cura Conradi Leontorii.*

Erfordiæ, Erfurt, a town of Upper SAXONY, and capitol of Thuringia. *Lutrei questiones in libros Aristotelis de anima*, 4to. Paul Wider, 1482; —Heideric. and Mark. Ayrer, 1498;—Wolfgang Schenck, 1499.

Ergoviæ, the same as *Beronis Villæ*.

Essii, *Æssii* and *Œxii*, Jesi, a town of ITALY, in Ancona. *La Comedia di Dante Alighieri*, fol. Fred. Veronensis, 1472.

Esslingæ, Eslingen, a large imperial city of SUABIA, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. *Tractatus compendiosus per modum Dyalogi timidis ac devotis viris editus*, 4to. Conrad Fyner, 1473;—John Hug. sin. an.

Eustadii or *Eistetæ*, Neustadt, in GERMANY. Henric. de Segusio, *Summa super titulis Decretalium*, fol. Mich. Reyser, 1478;—Geo. Reyser, 1483.

F

Ferrariæ, Ferrara, a city in ITALY, capital of a duchy of the same name. *M. V. Martialis Epigrammata*, 4to. Andr. Bellfortis, 1471;—Aug. Camerius, 1474;—Abr. Fil. Rab. Chaiim, 1476;—Laur. de Rubeis, 1485.

Fivizani, a town in ITALY. *Pub.* VIRGILII *Maronis* opera, fol. Alex. de Fivizano, 1472. See the article JUVENAL in the BIBLIOG. DICT.

Florentiæ, Florence, the capital of TUSCANY. *M. Servii Honorati Commentaria in tria Virgilii opera, Bucolica, Georgica, et Æneidum*, without Virgil's text, fol. Bern. Ceninus, 1471;—Dominic. Ceninus, 1471;—Joan. Petri, 1472;—Franc. de Bonaccursius, 1486.

Forilivii, the ancient Forum-Livii; *Forli*, a town of Romagna, in ITALY. *Nicolai Ferretti de elegantia linguæ Latinæ*, 4to. Jerom. Medesanus, 1495;—P. Guarinus, 1495.

Friburgi, Friburg, a town of SWABIA, capital of the BRISGAW. *S. Bonaventuræ perlustratio in* iv. *libros sententiarum*, fol. Kilian Piscator, 1493.

Frisingæ, Freysingen, a town of GERMANY, in the circle of Bavaria. *Compendiosa materia pro juvenum informatione satis magistraliter compilata*, John Schæffier, 1495.

Friuli, anciently Forojulium and Forojuliensis Civitas, a small town capital of the FRIOUL, partly subject to the Austrians, and partly to the Vene-

tians. *Cronica de Santo* Isidoro *Menore*, 8vo. 1480. Printer unknown. *Marchand*, page 73.

Fulginei, Foligni, an episcopal town in ITALY, in the duchy of Umbria. *Leonardi Aretini de Bello Italico adversus Gothos* libri iv. fol. Emilian. de Orfinis, 1470;—John Numeister, 1470.

G

Gaiettæ, Gaeta, an ancient town of NAPLES, in *Terra de Lavoro*. *Formularis de Epistole vulgare missive*, &c. 4to. And. Freytag, 1487;—Maistro Justo, 1488.

Gandavi, Gand or Ghent, the capitol of the late Austrian FLANDERS. *Guilermi Paris. Episcop. Rhetorica divina*, 4to. Arnold Cæsaris, or de Keyser (l'Empereur), 1483.

Genennæ and *Genevæ*, Geneva, capital of the republic of the same name. *Calendarium*, 4to. 1474. Printer unknown. Adam Steinschawer, 1478;—Lewis Cruse, alias Garbini, 1481.

Genuæ, Genoa, an ancient town of ITALY, capital of the republic of the same name. *Nicolai de Ausmo, Supplementum Summæ, quæ Pisanella vocatur*, fol. Matthias Moravus, 1474;—Mich. de Monacho, 1474.

Giennii, Gien, a town of FRANCE, in the department of Loiret. A piece entitled, *Magistri Petri Dagui Tractatus de differentiis*, SEEMS to have been printed here in 1500. Printer's name unknown.

Gondæ or *Goudæ*, Turgow, a strong town in HOLLAND. *Alle die Epistolen en Ewongelien van den Ghehelen jaere*, &c. fol. Gerhard Leeu, 1477. The *Golden Legend* of 1473, cited by *Marchand*, is allowed to be apocryphal.

Gradisca, a town of GERMANY, in the county of Goritz. A work entitled, *Il Testamento di Georgio Sommariva*, is said to have been printed here in 1488, but its existence is dubious.

Granatæ, Granada, a city of SPAIN, capital of the province of *Granada*. *Francisci Ximenii de vita Christiana* libri vi. fol. Mainard Ungut, 1496.

H

Hafniæ and *Codaniæ*, Copenhagen, in DENMARK. *Regulæ — de figuratis constructionibus Grammaticis*, 4to. Godfr. de Ghemen, 1493.

Hagenoæ, Haguenau, a town of FRANCE, in the department of the Lower Rhine. *Cornutus magistri Joannis de Garlandria*, 4to. Henry Grand, 1489.

Halæ, Halle, in SAXONY. Lucan's *Pharsalia*, is said to have been printed here in 1482. Printer unknown. But this is probably a false date for 1522. *Panzer* has seen no work printed at this place prior to 1520.

Hamburgi, Hamburg, a free imperial city of Lower SAXONY, in the duchy of Holstein. *Laudes beate Marie virginis*, fol. John and Thomas Brochard, 1491.

Hanoviæ, probably the same with HAGENOÆ.

Harlemi, Harlem, in HOLLAND. The Dutch believe that printing was invented at Harlem, by *John Laurence Coster*, about 1440. And the HORARIUM, an exact engraving of which is given by *Meerman*, and also in the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, is supposed to have been the *first* regular effort of his art. On the door of the house where *Coster* lived, the following Latin verses of *Schreverius* are engraved, which signify that it is ridiculous for *Mayence* (*Mentz*) to dispute the discovery in question with *Harlem*; and that to doubt that *Coster* was the inventor, is as absurd as to doubt the existence of God himself!

Vana quid Archetypos et præla, Moguntia jactas?
Harlemi Archetypos prælaque nata scias.
Extulit hic, monstrante Deo, Laurentius artem;
Dissimulare virum hunc, dissimulare Deum est.

But after all the conjectures, reasonings, and labours of the friends of Harlem, there is no satisfactory evidence, that any thing was printed in this city prior to the FORMULÆ NOVITIORUM, 4to. by *John Andrea*, or Andrieson, in 1483, or the PASSIO JESU CHRISTI, December 13, in the same year; but the *Formulæ* is probably the oldest piece.—Jacob Bellaert, 1485. Very little printing was done here in the fifteenth century; indeed nothing after 1486, nor till 1561!

Hasselti, Hasselt, a town of GERMANY, in the territory of Liege. *Epistelen en Evangelien t' heele jaar door*, 4to. 1480. Printer unknown,

Heildelbergæ, Heidelberg, a city of GERMANY, the capitol of the palatinate of the Rhine. *Sermones de Hugo de Prato*, fol. 1485. Printer unknown. —Frid. Misch, 1488;—Henry Knoblochtzer, 1489.

Herbipoli, Wurtzburg, a city of Franconia in GERMANY. *Breviarium Dioces. Herbipolensis*, fol. Stephen Dold, 1479;—John Beckenhub and Geo. Jeorius (Reyser), 1479.

Hispali, Seville, in SPAIN. *Sacramentale*, 1475. Printer unknown.—Anth. Martinez de la Talla, 1477;—Alfons. de Puerto, 1477;—Peter Brun, 1485;—Mainard Ungut, 1491.

Holmiæ, Stockholm, the capital of SWEDEN. *Dialogus Creaturarum moralisatus*, 4to. John Snell, 1483; John Faber, 1495.

I

Januæ, see GENUÆ.

Ilardæ, Lerida, a strong city of SPAIN, in Catalonia. *Petri de Castrovol Commentarius in libros de Generatione et Corruptione*, fol. 1488. Printer unknown.

Ingolstadii, Ingolstadt, a fortified town of BAVARIA. *Jacobi Locheri Philomusi poete Rosarium Celestis Curie et Patrie triumphatis*, fol. John Kachelofen, 1490. A work entitled, *Pauli Lescherii Rhetorica*, 4to. is supposed to have been printed here in 1487, and THOMÆ A KEMPIS *De imitatione Christi*, in 1489, but they are both dubious editions.

Inspruc, a town of GERMANY, in the Tyrol. *Marchand* mentions a work entitled, *Jasonis oratio in sanctissimum Matrimonium Maximiliani Regis, et Blancæ Mariæ Reginæ*, &c. Inspruc, 1494, die xvi. Martii, 4to. but the *date* and *place* seem rather to refer to the *time* and *place* of the marriage of *Maximilian* with *Blanch Mary*, daughter of *Sforza*, duke of Milan, than to the *place* and *time* of the impression of the *oration*.

K

Koburgi, see COBURGI.

Kuttenbergæ, Kuttenberg, a town of BOHEMIA. *Biblia Bohemica*, fol. Martin de Tischnowa, 1489.

L

Lantenaci and *Landenaci*, Loudeac, a town of FRANCE, in the department of the North Coast. It formerly contained but about forty-five families. *Coustumes du Duchy de Bretagne*, 4to. Robin Fouquet and Jean Crez, 1484. See the *Abbé Mercier*, page 98.

Lantriguieri, Treguier, a sea-port of FRANCE, in the department of the North Coast. *Catholicon Armorico-franco-latinum, a Joan. Lagadec*, fol. John Casnez, 1499.

Laugingæ, Laugingen, a town of SWABIA, subject to the duke of Neuberg. In 1473, a work of St. Augustin *De Consensu Evangelistarum*, fol. was printed here, probably by some itinerant printer, whose name is unknown.

Leeuwe, a fortified town of *Austrian* BRABANT. Maittaire and Marchand mention a book, *Vertrostinge der Menshen Levens*, &c. printed here in 1479; but the Abbé Mercier has shewn this to be a complete mistake, the book in question having been printed at *Delft*. See *Suppl. a l'Hist.* &c. page 83.

Leidæ, Leyden, a chief city of the United Provinces. *Die Cronike of die Historie van Hollant, Zeeland*, &c. 4to. 1483. Printer unknown. *Thomæ de Aquino de humanitate Christi*, 4to. Henry Heynrici, 1484; — Hugo Jansson van Woerden, 1497.

Leiriæ, Leiria, or Leria, a town of PORTUGAL, in Estramandura. *Prophetæ priores, cum Chaldaica paraphrasi*, &c. fol. Abraham, son of Don Samuel Dortas, a Hebrew printer, 1492;—Alphonsus de Orta, 1496.

Leridæ, see ILARDÆ.

Castr. *Lemovicensi*, Limoges, an ancient town of FRANCE, capital of the department of Upper Vienne. *Breviarium secundum usum Lemovicensis Ecclesiæ*, 8vo. John Berton, 1495.

Licii, Lecce, a city of NAPLES, in Otranto. The *Quadrigessimal Sermons* of *Robert Caraccioli*, bishop of *Lecce*, are said to have been printed here in 1490, but the edition is very dubious.

Lignicii, Lignitz, a town or SILESIA, and capitol of a principality of the same name. A work entitled, *Fratris Hermanni Dialogus*, is supposed to have been printed here in 1481. But the best bibliographers suppose the work to be fabulous.

Lipsiæ, Leipsic, a strong city in the electorate of SAXONY. *Jo. Viterbiensis, Glossa super Apocalypsin de Statu Ecclesiæ ab an.* 1481, *usque ad finem mundi*, 4to. Mark Brand, or Brandiss, 1481.

Leipsic is now the most extensive book mart in the universe. Among its eminent printers may be reckoned Conrad Kacheloven, 1485;—Conrad Gallicus, 1487, the same with the foregoing;—Melchior Lotter, 1491;—Arn. de Colonia, 1492;—Martin Landberg, 1492;—Greg. Boetticher, 1492;—Wolfgang Stoeckel, 1495;—Jac. Hanner, 1488.

Lodeaci, see LANTENACI.

LONDINI, London, the metropolis of Great Britain. *Antonii Andreæ Quæstiones super* xii. *libros Metaphysicæ*, fol. The first book printed in this city. John Lettou, 1480;—William Wilcock, bookseller, 1480;—Richard Pynson, 1493;—Wynand, or Wynken de Worde, 1496;—Julian Notaire, 1498;—John Barbier, 1498. Some others produced editions at London in the fifteenth century, but without *dates*. See WESTMONASTERII.

Lovanii, Louvain, a city of *Austrian Brabant*. *Gesta Romanorum*, fol. John de Westphalia, 1473;—John Veldener, 1473;—Ægidius van der Heerstraten, 1484;—Theod. Martini, 1492.

Lubecæ, Lubec, an imperial city and sea-port of Lower SAXONY, in the duchy of Holstein. *Epithoma Historiarum ac Chronicarum dictum*, fol. Lucas Brandis de Schass, 1475;—Barth. Ghotan, 1480;—Steph. Arndes, 1492.

Lucæ, Lucca, a fortified city of ITALY, and

capital of a republic of the same name. *Francisci Petrarchæ Triumphorum Sex*, fol. Barthol. de Civitali, 1477;—Mich. Bagnonus, 1482;—Henr. de Colonia, 1490;—Henr. de Harlem, 1491.

Lugduni, Lyons, a city of FRANCE, capital of the department of the Rhone. *La Grande Legende du Fr. Jacques de Vorages*, fol. Barthol. Buyer, 1476;—Guiller. Regis, or Le Roy, 1477;—Nic. Philip, 1477;—Marc. Reynhard, 1477;—John Faber, 1478;—Matt. Husz, 1482;—Jodoc. Badius Ascensius, 1497, &c.

Luneburgi, Lunenburg, a fortified town of Lower SAXONY. *Thomas de Kempis, De imitatione Christi*, &c. 8vo. John Luce, 1493.

M

MADRITI, Madrid, the metropolis of SPAIN. The only book printed here in the 15th century was the following: *Leyas hechas por el Rey* FERNANDO *y la Reyna Dona* YSABEL *pro la Brevedad y orden de los Pleytos*, fol. Madrid. 1499. Printer unknown.

Magdeburgi, Magdeburg, an ancient city of GERMANY, capital of a duchy of the same name. *Officium Missae*, 4to. Albert Ravenstein and Joachim Westval, 1483;—Sim. Koch, 1486;—Maurice Brandis, 1493.

Mantuæ, Mantua, an ancient and celebrated city of ITALY, capital of a duchy of the same name. *Il Decamerone di Boccacio*, fol. Peter Adam de Michaelibus, 1472;—John Vurster, 1472;—Paul

John de Putzback, 1475;—Estellina, wife of Abr. Conat, a Hebrew printer, *sin. an.*

Marsipoli, Merseburg, a town of the electorate of SAXONY, in Misnia. *S. Augustini liber de Quæstionibus Orosii*, 4to. Lucas Brandiss, 1473.

Mediolani, Milan, a city of ITALY, capital of a duchy of the same name. *Miracula de la Gloriosa Verzene Maria*, 8vo. Philip de Lavagnia, 1469. Besides P. de Lavagnia, who continued printing at Milan till 1489.—Anth. Zarotus, 1470—1497;—Christ. Valdarfer, 1474—1497;—Leonard Pachel and Ulric Scinzenzeller, 1478—1600, were printers to whom the republic of letters is not a little indebted.

Memmingæ, Memmingen, a strong town of SWABIA. *Fasiculus Temporum*, Albert Kunne de Duderstaat, 1482. No other printer seems to have had any establishment in this city during the fifteenth century.

Messanæ, Messina, an ancient city of SICILY, in the Val di Demona. *La Vita del Gloriuso sancto* Hieronimo *doctore excellentissimo*, 4to. Hon. Alding, 1473;—Andr. de Bruges, 1497;—William Schomberger, 1498.

MOGUNTIÆ, Mayence or Mentz, a large city of GERMANY, capitol of the electorate of Mentz, and the BIRTHPLACE of the TYPOGRAPHIC ART. *John Guttenberg* or *Guttemburg*, is generally allowed to have been the inventor of this noble and useful art, between A. D. 1430 and 1450. In 1450, Guttenberg, in union with *John Fust*, a goldsmith of

Mentz, are supposed to have made the first regular attempt, and that a part of the Bible was then printed with moveable metal types, but of such an imperfect form, and withal so expensive, that the work was discontinued. *Peter Schæffer*, one of their workmen, discovered in 1452, the proper method of cutting *Punches*, and having formed new *Matrices*, and improved the printing-ink, he, with *Guttenberg* and *Fust*, printed a Bible in the above year. But if such a Bible was printed there is no evidence that any copy of it now exists, unless that in the Mazarenean library be one: see *De Bure* and the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, vol. i. page 185. In 1455, the partnership between *Guttenberg*, *Fust* and *Schæffer* was dissolved, but the two latter united and published a *Psalter* in 1457, which is the *first book* with a *date* probably ever printed. We may therefore consider *John Guttenberg* the FIRST *printer*, *John Fust* the *second*, and *Peter Schæffer* the *third*. See the preceding History, p. 7 et seqq. Fust and Schœffer printed together, from 1457 to 1466; and Peter Schœffer printed by himself, from 1467 to 1499. Henry Bechtermunze from 1467—1477. *Domus tratrum Clericorum Vallis S. Mariæ*, 1474;—Frid. Misch, 1490;—Jac. Meydenbach, 1491;—Pet. Friderbergensis, 1494.

Monachii, Munich, a populous city in GERMANY, capital of the duchy of Bavaria. *Quadragessimale divi Consciiatoris (sic) Pauli Wann, de preservatione hominis a peccato*, &c. fol. without a

date. John Schobser. Probably some short time before the end of the fifteenth century.

Monasterii, Munster, a large city of WESTPHALIA. *Rudolphi Langii Carmina*, 4to. John Limburg, 1486.

Monteregali, Mondovi, a large populous town of PIEDMONT. *Tractatus — Anthonini Archiep. Florentini—de institutione confessorum*, 4to. Anth. Matthias and Balthazar Corderius, 1472;—*Dom. de Nivaldis una cum filiis*, 1481.

Monast. *Montis Serrati*, Mount Serrat. A very high mountain in SPAIN, on which is an ancient monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. *Missale Benedictinum*, John Luchner, 1499. In this year and the following, several works were printed in this monastery by Luchner.

Murciæ, Murcia, a populous city of SPAIN. *El valerio de las Historias Escolasticas y de Espana*, &c. fol. John de Roca, 1487.

Mutinæ, Modena, in ITALY, capital of the Modenese. *P. Virgilii Maronis opera*, fol. John Vurster de Campidona, 1475;—Balth. de Struciis, 1477;—Dom. Rockociola, 1481;—Anth. Mischominus, 1487;—Peter Maufer, 1491—Paul. Mundator, 1491;—Dionys. Bertochus, 1499.

N

Nannetibus, Nantz, or Nantes, an ancient town of FRANCE, in the department of the Lower Loire.

Les Lunettes des Princes, par Jean Meschinot, 8vo. Stephen Larcher, 1493.

NEAPOLI, Naples, a large and ancient city of ITALY, capital of the kingdom of Naples. *Bartoli de Saxoferrato lectura in libros Codicis* vi. vii. viii. and ix. fol. Sixtus Riessinger, 1471;—Arnold de Bruxella, 1472;—Franc. de Tupo, 1475;—Matthias Moravus, 1475;—Filii Soncini, 1490.

Nonantulæ, Nonente? a small town in the duchy of MODENA. *Breviarium Secundum Curiam Romanam*, 4to. Georgius & Anselmus fratres de Mischinis, 1480.

Norimbergæ, Nuremberg, an imperial city of GERMANY, capital of Franconia. *Francisci de Retza Comestorium Vitiorum*, fol. John Sensenschmid de Egra, 1470. Anthony Koburger began to print here in 1472, and continued till the end of the fifteenth century. Fred. Creusner, 1473—1479;—Conrad Zeinenger, 1480;—Geor. Stucks, 1484;—Casp. Hochfeder, 1491.

Novæ Plznæ, Pilsen, a town of BOHEMIA, capital of a circle of the same name. *Novum Testamentum Bohemium*, 1475. Printer unknown.

Noviomagii, Nimeguen, a large city, capital of *Dutch* GUELDERLAND. *Fr. Engelberti Cultificis, Epistola Declaratoria jurium et privilegiorum fratrum ordinum mendicantium*, &c. 4to. John de Westphalia, 1479.

Novis, Novi, a town of ITALY, in the territory of Genoa. *Baptistæ Salii Summa Baptistiniana Casuum Conscientiæ*, 4to. Nich. Ghirardengus, 1479.

Nozani, Nizza, a town or city in the republic of Lucca. *Pauli Turretini Disputatio juris*, fol. Henr. de Colonia and Henr de Harlem, 1491.

O

Offenburgi, Offenburg, an imperial town of SWABIA. *Quadragessimale Roberti de Licio*, 4to. 1496. Printer unknown.

Olomuci, Olmutz, a town of MORAVIA. *Tractatus contra heresim Waldensium*, 4to. Conrad Bomgarten, or Baumgarten, 1500.

Oppenheimii, Oppenheim, a town of GERMANY, in the palatinate of the Rhine. *Wigandi Wirt Dyalogus Apologeticus adversus Trithemium de conceptione Virginis Mariæ*, 4to. 1494. Printer unknown.

Ortonnæ, Ortona del Mare, in SICILY. *A Hebrew Grammar*, 4to. by Rab. Moses Kimchi, is supposed to have been printed here in 1496, but the best bibliographers allow this to be apocryphal.

Oxonii, Oxford, a well known and highly celebrated city in England. A book entitled, *Sancti Jeronimi exposicio in Simbolo Apostolorum*, printed in this city, bears date M.CCCCLXVIII. But the *next* work printed here, ÆGIDIUS *de peccato originali*, dated 1479, is evidently done with the same types, hence it has been conjectured, and with great plausibility, that an x in the date of the *Exposicio* has been omitted either by mistake or design, and

that it should have been M.CCCCLXXVIII. as it is not likely that *ten* whole years should have elapsed during which no edition of any kind should have proceeded from an already established press at Oxford. We may therefore safely date the commencement of typography at Oxford in 1478. *Caxton*, who was undoubted the *first* English printer, having set up a press only *four* years prior to this, at Westminster. *Theodoric Rood*, of Cologne, printed at Oxford in 1481, and *Thomas Hunte*, an Englishman, probably some short time after.

P

Palentiæ, Palencia, a town of SPAIN, in Leon. A work entitled, *Roderici Sanctii de Arevallo Historia Hispanica*, is said to have been printed in this city in 1470; but this edition either does not exist, or it is the same with *Roderici Santii De Arevallo utriusque juris et artium Professoris Episcopi Palentini compendiosa Historia Hispanica*, printed at Rome by Ulric Gallus, without a date, but in all likelihood about 1470.

Pampelunæ and *Pompeiopoli*, Pampeluna, a town of SPAIN, capital of Upper Navarre. *Virginal de nuestro señora auctore Alphons. Fuentidvena*, Arnold Guillermus de Brocario, 1496.

Panormi, Palermo, an ancient city of SICILY, in Val di Mazara. *Joan. Nasonis Consuetudines felicis urbis Panormi*, Andreas de Wormacia, 1477.

Papiæ and *Ticini*, Pavia, a fortified town of ITALY, in the duchy of Milan. *Joan. Matthæi de Ferraris de Gradi Practice prima et secunda pars*, &c. Anth. de Carchano, 1471;—Damian de Confaloneriis, 1477—1483;—Francis de Girardenghis, 1480—1498;—Christ. de Canibus, 1484—1499;—Leonard de Gerlis, 1487—1498;—Bern. & Ambros. fratres de Rouellis, 1493—1499.

PARISIIS, Paris, the metropolis of FRANCE. *Gasparini Pergamensis Epistolarum opus.* Probably the first book printed in Paris, about 1470, by Ulric Gering, Martin Crantz, and Mich. Friburger, three Germans who set up their press at the Sorbonne. A *Florus* and a *Sallust*, with some others, all without dates, were printed here between 1470 and 1472;—Peter Cæsaris, 1473—1484;—Ant. Verard, 1480—1500;—John de Prato, 1481—1495;—Guido Mercator, 1483—1500; Berth. Rembolt, 1489—1500;—Jod. Badius Ascensius, 1495—1500;—Henr. Stephens, 1496—1497.

Parmæ, Parma, an ancient city of ITALY, capital of a duchy of the same name. *Trionfi di Francesco Petrarca*, Andr. Portilia, 1473;—Step. Corallus, 1473—1477;—Angelus Ugolettus, 1487—1499.

Pataviæ vel *Passavii*, Passau, an ancient city of BAVARIA. *Epistola Beati Eusebii—Augustini—Cyrilli*, &c. Conrad Stael and Benedict Mayer, 1482;—John Alacraw, 1482—1492;—Joan. Petri, 1491—1497, & sin. an.

Patavii, Padua, an ancient and celebrated city of ITALY. *La Fiammetta del Boccacio*, Barth. de Valdezochio and Martin de Septem Arboribus, 1472;—Laur. Canozius, 1472—1474;—Pet. Maufer, 1474—1497;—Joan. Herbort de Seligenstatt, 1475—1480;—Matt. Cerdonis, 1481—1487.

Perpiniani, Perpignan, a town of FRANCE, capital of a department of the Eastern Pyrenees. *Breviarium secundum consuetudinem Ecclesiæ Elnensis*, John Rosembach, 1500.

Perusiæ, Perausa, in ITALY. *Lectura Bartholomei de Saliceto super novo codice*, Henry Clayn, 1476;—John Vydenast, 1477;—Steph. Arens, 1481.

Pheibiæ, see PLEBISACII.

Phorcæ.———*Joannis Altenstaig Vocabularius*, Thomas Anselm, 1500.

Pictavii, Poitiers, a town of FRANCE, capital of the department of the Vienne. *Breviarium Historiale. In ædibus canonici Ecclesiæ B. Hilarii*, 1479. Printer unknown.—Joan. Buyer, Will. Bouchet, 1499.

Pinarolii, Pignerol, a town of PIEDMONT, at the entrance of the vally of Perusa. *Boetii de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, James de Rubeis, 1479.

Pisæ, Pisa, a large and ancient city of TUSCANY. *Francisci de Accoltis de Aretio Concilia, seu responsa Juris*, 1472. The first printers here were Laurentius and Angelus Florentini.—Gregory de Gente, 1485;—Ugo de Rugeriis, 1494;—Hier. Ancharanus Reginus de Cruce, 1499.

Pisauri, Pesaro, a town of ITALY, in the duchy of Urbino. *Rab. Dav. ben Gershom Commentarius in librum Job. hebraicæ*, Abraham Fil. Rab. Chaiim, 1477. *De Rossi* proves, that this book was printed at *Ferrara*.—Gerson Soncinas, 1487. Probably the *first* book printed at *Pesaro* was Rab. David Kimchi's Hebrew Grammar, *per Judæos Soncinates*, 1496.

Pisciæ, Pescia, a town of TUSCANY. *La Confessione di S. Bernardino*, Francis Cenni, 1485;—Laurent. et Franch. fratres et filii Jacobi Cennis, 1485—1486;—Sebast. et Raphael. Jacobi Gherardi filii, 1485—1495.

Placentiæ, Placentia or Placenza, a town in ITALY, capital of a duchy of the same name. *Biblia Latina*, Joan. Petrus de Ferratis, 1475;—Jac. de Tyela, 1483.

Plebisacii and *Pheibiæ*, Piobe de Sacco, a town of ITALY, in the Paduana. *Rab. Jac. ben Ascher, Arba turim seu* iv *Ordines*, Rab. Mescullam, surnamed *Kotsi*, 1475. The date commonly attributed to this book is 1478, but this appears to have originated from a mistake of the Hebrew numerals. ח *Cheth*, which stands for viii. was mistaken for ה *he*, v. the true date of the work is 1475, and it is the *first Hebrew book ever printed*, unless Jarchi's Comment on the Pentateuch printed the same year at Reggio, may be supposed to have been done *first*. See REGGII.

Polliano, a town of ITALY, in the Veronese. *Il libro degli Huomini famosi compilato per Fran-*

cesco Petrarca, fol. Felix Antiquarius and Innocent Ziletti, 1476.

Pompeiopoli, see PAMPILUNÆ.

Portesii (Portici, a village near NAPLES), or Portenza, a town of ditto. *Statuta Communitatis Riperiæ Salodii et Brixiensis*, Barthol. Zanus, 1490.

PRAGÆ, Prague, the capital of BOHEMIA. *Statuum Ultraquisticorum Articuli*, &c. Latine et Bohemice, fol. 1478. Printer unknown.

Promentour.———The following work printed here is mentioned only by *Laire*, vol. ii. page 61. *Le Doctrinal de Sapience, par Guy de Roi*, fol. Loys Guerbin, 1482.

Provini, Provins, a town of FRANCE, in the department of Seine and Marne. *La Regle des Marchands*, 4to. William Tavernier, 1496.

R

Ratisbonæ, Ratisbon, an ancient city of BAVARIA, seated on the Danube. *Liber Missalis secundum Breviarium Chori Ecclesiæ Ratisbonensis*, fol. John Sensenschmid and John Beckenhaub, 1485;—Joan. Pfeyl, 1486.

Reenen, Reinen, a town in the VENETIAN territory. *Dat Leeven ende die passie ende verhessinge der H. Maget sente Kunera*, 4to. Some time in the fifteenth century; but both date and printer are unknown.

Regii, Reggio, an ancient city of ITALY. *Nicolai Perotti Rudimenta Grammaticæ*, 4to. Barth. and Laurence de Bruschis, 1480.

Rab. Sal. Jarchi Commentarius in Pentateuchum, fol. Abr. ben Garton fil. Isaaci, 1475. This work, and the *Arba turim* of Rab. ben Ascher, printed at *Piobe de Sacco* the same year, are the first Hebrew books ever printed. See PLEBIASCII. —Albert de Mazalis, 1481—1487 ;—Bazalerius de Bazaleriis, 1488—1495 ; — Dionys. Bertochus, 1496—1498.

Reutlingæ, Reutlingen, a town of SWABIA, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. *Summa Pisani cum Supplemento Nicolai de Ausmo*, fol. John Olmar, 1482 ;—Mich. Gryff, 1486—1496.

Rhedonibus, Rennes, a city of FRANCE, in the department of Isle and Vilaine. *Coustumes du Duche de Bretagne*, 12mo. Peter Belleesculée and Josses, 1484.

ROMÆ, ROME, once the most noble and flourishing city in the world, but now greatly degenerated, though still one of the first cities in Europe.

L. Cælii Lactantii Firmiani opera, fol. Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz in Monasterio Sublacensi, 1465 ;—Ulric Gallus, or *Han*, 1467—1478 ;—J. Phil. de Lignamine, 1470—1481 ;—Geo. Laver, 1470—81 ;—Adam Rot, 1471—74 ; Euch. Silber, 1478—1500 ;—Step. Plannck, 1479—1499.

Rostochii, Rostock, a fortified town of Lower

SAXONY, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. *Lactantii Firmiani opera*, fol.

Per fratres presbiteros et Clericos Congregationis domus viridis orti (horti) *ad Sanctum Michaelem*, 1476.

Rothomagi, Rouen, a city of FRANCE, capital of the department of Lower Seine. *Les Cronicques de Normendie*, fol. William le Talleur, 1487. A book entitled, *Le livre coustoumier du pays et duche de Normandie, avec l'exposition d'icelui*, is supposed to have been printed here in 1483, but the Abbé Mercier thinks this to be the date of the *manuscript* from which the work was taken, and not that of the *impression*.—John de Bourgeois, 1488—1499 ;—Martin Morinus, 1490—97.

S

Salmanticæ, Salamanca, a city of SPAIN, in Leon. *Medicinas Preservativas y curativas de la Pestilencia que significa el Eclipse del Sol del anno* 1485, 4to.—1485. Printer unknown.

Savilliani, Savigliano, a strong town of PIEDMONT. *Manipulus Curatorum*, fol. Christopher Beyam de Beggiamo, about 1470 or 1471.

Savonæ, Savona, a town of ITALY, in the territory of Genoa. *Boetii Consolatio philosophica*, 4to. John Bon, 1474, in conventu S. Augustini.

Scandiani, Scandiano, in ITALY. *Appiani Alexandrini Sophiste Historia* (Latine), fol. Pengrin Pasquali, 1495. An error in the date of this book

M.CCCC.LCXV. for M.CCCC.XCV. induced *Marchand* and some others to suppose the date was M.CCCC.LXXV. but as the subscription states *scandiani Camillo Boyardo Comite impressa est*, and *Camillus* was not count of Scandiano till after the death of his father Matthew Marie Boyardo (author of *Orlando Innamorato*) in 1494, consequently the work in question could not have been printed *before* 1495, which is undoubtedly its true date.

Schoenhoven, Schoonhoven, a strong town of HOLLAND, fourteen miles from Rotterdam. *Breviarium secundum ordinem Trajectensis Ecclesiæ*, fol. 1495. Printer unknown.

Schedami, Schiedam, a town of HOLLAND, four miles from Rotterdam. *Le Roman de chevalier Delibere compose en ryme francoise*, 4to. 1483. Printer unknown.

Segobricæ, Segobre, a town in SPAIN. *Constitutiones Synodales, auctore Bartholomæo Marti*, 1479.

Senis, Sens? an ancient town of FRANCE, in the department of Yonne. *Pauli de Castro Lectura in sextum codicis*, fol. Henry de Colonia and Co. 1484;—Lucas de Martinis, 1484—1485;—Henry de Harlem, 1488—1499;—John Walbeck, 1488—99.

Sleswici, Sleswick, an ancient town of DENMARK. *Missale secundum Ordinarium et ritum ecclesiæ Sleswicensis*, fol. Stephen Arndes, 1476. This is probably a spurious edition. Stephen Arndes, or *Arens*, carried on the printing business this *same year* in *Lubec*.

Soncini, Soncino, a strong town of ITALY, in the Cremonese. *Rab. Jac. ben Ascher Arba turim seu* iv. *ordines*, 1481. A dubious edition: but the following is certain, MIBSCHAR HAPENINIM; *seu delectus Margaritarum*, 4to. by the Hebrew printers of Soncino, Joshua Solmon, Israel Nathan & Joshua ben Israel Nathan, 1484. As the *Arba Turim* of 1481 is doubtful, the *Mibschar Hapeninim* is supposed to have been the *first* book printed at *Soncino*.

Soræ, vel *Soriæ*; whether Sora a town of Naples, or *Soria* a town of Spain, in Old Castile, is not known. *Pentateuchus Hebraicus absque punctis, cum Chaldaica Paraphrasi Onkelosi et Commentario Jarchi*, fol. 1490. Printer unknown.

As the *imprint* in this scarce and curious work is באישאר *be-aishar*, it may mean *Ixar*, or *Iscar*, in Spain; or *Issoire*, in France, in the department of Puy de Dome.

Monast. *Sorten*, a monastery of the *Præmonstrants*, in Suevia, in GERMANY. *Leonardi Aretini Comedia Graccus*, 4to. Printer and date unknown. Peignot says, *Diction. raisonné de Bibliologie*, vol. ii. p. 443, that printing was carried on in this monastery in 1478.

Spiræ, Spire, a city in GERMANY. *Postilla scholastica super Apocalypsin et super Cantica Canticorum*, 1471. Printer unknown. Probably *Peter Drach*, who is known to have printed here from 1477 to 1498.—John & Conrad Hist, 1483—99; —Bern. de Colonia, 1477—78;—Barth. de Con-

faloneriis, 1478—1483 ;—John Vercellensis, 1480—1485.

T

Tarrazonæ, Tarazona, a strong town of SPAIN, in Arragon. (Not Tarragona in Catalonia.) *Historia del Conde Partenoples, Dialecto Gotholaunica*, 8vo. 1488. Printer unknown.

Tarvisii, Treviso, in ITALY. *S. Augustini Liber de Salute, sive de aspiratione animæ ad Deum*, 4to. Gerard de Lisa, 1471 ; — Herm. Levilapis, 1477 ;—Mich. Manzolius, 1477—83.

TAURINI, Turin, capital of the king of Sardinia. *Breviarium Romanum*, 8vo. John Faber, 1474 ; — Jacobin. Suigus, 1487—1497 ; — Nich. de Benedictus, 1490—1500 ; — Frans. de Silva, 1496—1500.

Thessalonicæ, Salonichi, the ancient Thessalonica, the capital of Macedonia. *Rab. Mosis Maimonidis More Nevochim*, fol. 1489. Printer unknown. Marchand and Maittaire both mention this edition, but *De Rossi* considers it to be apocryphal, as there is no evidence that any printing was done here in the fifteenth century.

Toleti, Toledo, a city of SPAIN, in New Castile. *Petri Ximenes ——Confutatorium errorum contra claves Ecclesiæ nuper editorum*, 4to. John Vasqui (Vasco or Vazquez), 1486 ; — Joan. Tellez, 1494—95.

Trajecti, see ULTRAJECTI.

Trecis, Troyes, a town of FRANCE, in the department of Aube. *Breviarium secundum Ecclesiæ Trecensis usum*, 8vo. 1483. Printer unknown. Probably *William Le Rouge*, who printed there in 1492, or *John Le Coq*, who printed a *Breviarium Trecense* in 1500.

Trevii, Trevi, a town of ITALY, in Umbria. *Historia quomodo beatus Franciscus petivit a Christo Indulgentiam pro Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ a Angelis*, fol. John Reynardi (supposed), 1470.

Tridenti, Trent, a fortified city of GERMANY, famous for its council, which began in 1545 and ended in 1563. *Jo. Matthiæ Tiberini Clarensis de passione et obitu beati pueri Simonis Libellus*, 4to. 1476. To the subscription is annexed *Hermano Schindeleyp* auctore. But this is not sufficient evidence, that *Schindeleyp* was the *printer*.—Leonard. Longus, 1482.

Tubingæ, Tubingen, a fortified town of Swabia, in the duchy of WIRTEMBERG. *Lectura fratris Pauli—de observantia quam edidit declarando subtilissimas doctoris subtilis sententias circa Magistrum in primo libro*, fol. John Otmar, 1498;—Frideric Meynberger, 1499.

Turonis, Tours, a city of FRANCE, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. *La vie et les miracles de Monseigneur de St. Martin*, fol. Matthias Latteron, 1496.

Tusculani Lacus Benaci, Tusculanum, near the lake Benacus, between Verona and Brixia, in LOMBARDY. *Dict. Guarini Veronensis Gramma-*

ticales Regulæ, fol. Gabriel Petri Tarvisinus, 1479; —Scalabrinus de Agnellis, 1480.

Tzennæ, see ZENNÆ.

V

Valentiæ, Valentia, a city of SPAIN, capital of a province of the same name. *Obres, o Trobes les quales tracten de las hors de la Sacratissima Verge Maria*, &c. 4to. Alphonsus Fernandes, 1478; — Lambert Palmart, 1478—1494; — Jacob de Villa, 1493—1495; —Lope or Lupus de la Roca, 1495—1497; —Nich. Spindeler, 1496.

Vallisoleti, Valladolid, a city of SPAIN, in Old Castile. *El nacimiento, y primeras Empresas del conte Orlando*, 4to. 1495. Printer unknown. The only book printed at this place in the fifteenth century.

VENETIIS, Venice, a city in ITALY, one of the most celebrated in the world. *M. Tullii Ciceronis Epistolæ ad familiares*, John de Spira, 1469; —Vindelin de Spira, 1470—1477; —Nich. Jenson, 1470—1488; —Christ. Valdarfer, 1470—1471; —John de Colonia, 1471—1487; —John de Colonia and J. Manthen de Ghemetzem, 1473, &c. —Franc. Renner de Hailbrun, 1471—1494; —Leon. Achates, 1472 — 1473; — Gab. Pet. de Tarvisio, 1472—1478; — Christ. Arnold, 1472—1479; — Jacob. Rubeus, 1472—1481; —Nic. de Franckfordia, 1473—1500, with upwards of two hundred others who carried on printing in this city previous to the year 1500.

Vercellis, Vercelli, a town of Piedmont, in ITALY—? *Nicolai de Auxmo Supplementum Summæ Pisanellæ*, 8vo. Jacobinus Suigus de S. Germano, 1485.

Veronæ, Verona, a famous city of ITALY, capital of the Veronese. *La Batrocomionachia d' Omero tradotta in terza rima da Giorgio Sommariva*, 8vo. 1470. Printer unknown. Joan. Veronensis printed *Valturius de Re Militari* here in 1472; —Jo. Aloysius (Alvise), 1479;—Pet. Maufer, 1480;—Boninus de Boniniis, 1481—1483.

Vicentiæ, Vicence, in ITALY. *Joan. Duns Scoti super libro tertio Sententiarum*, fol. —Jo. de Rheno, 1473—1482; —Leon. Achates, 1474—1491; —Herm. Levilapis, 1475—1480;—Hen. Librarius de S. Urso, 1480—1499;—Dion. Bertochus, 1481—1483; —Sim. de Gabis dictus Bevilaqua, 1487—1499;—Wil. de Papia, 1491.

VIENNÆ Austriæ, Vienna, or Wien, the metropolis of AUSTRIA. *Tractatus Distinctionum Joannis Meyger*, 4to. 1482. Supposed to have been the work of some unknown itinerant printer.—Jo. Winterburg, 1492—1500.

Viennæ in Delphinatu, Vienne, in DAUPHINY. *Nicolai de Clemangis de lapsu et reparatione Justiciæ tractatus*, 4to. 1481. Printer unknown.—Pet. Schenck, 1484.

Viqueriæ, Viqueria, probably some town in ITALY, but where situated, I cannot learn. Some think that *Voghera*, in the duchy of Milan, is meant. *Alexandri de Imola—Postillæ ad Bartholum*, fol. James de S. Nazaro, 1480.

Viterbii, Viterbo, a town of ITALY, in the patrimony of St. Peter. *Servii Honorati Libri duo, De Ultimarum Syllabarum natura, et de centum metrorum generibus*, 8vo. 1488. Printer unknown. The only book printed here in the fifteenth century.

Ulmæ, Ulm, the capital of SWABIA. *Opus de Misterio Missæ. Domini fratris Alberti Magni*, fol. John Zeiner de Reutlingen, 1473;—Ludov. Hohenwang, 1477;—Leon. Hol, 1482;—Justus de Albano, 1486;—Jo. Reger, 1486—1499;—Conr. Dinkmut, 1486—1496;—Jo. Schœffer, 1493—1497.

Ultrajecti, Utrecht, a celebrated city in the United Provinces. *Secunda pars Hystorie Scholastice que est de novo Testamento*, fol. Nicholas Ketelaer & Gerard de Leempt, 1473;—Jo. Veldener, 1478—1481.

Ulyssipone, Lisbon, the capital of PORTUGAL. *Rab. Jac. ben Ascher sefer Orach Chaiim, sive semitæ vitæ*, fol. 1485. Supposed to be the *first* book ever printed in Spain or Portugal.—Rab. Sam. Zorba, 1489;—Rab. Eliesar, 1489—1492;—Zachæus fil. R. Elieser, 1491;—Nic. de Saxonia, 1495;—Jo. Pet. Bonhomini, 1495.

Urbini, Urbino, in ITALY, capital of a duchy of the same name. *Marii Philelphi Novum Epistolarium, sive Ars scribendi Epistolas*, 4to. 1481. Printer unknown.—Henry de Colonia, 1493.

Utini, Udino, a city of ITALY, capital of Ve-

netian Friuli. *Nicolai Perotti Rudimenta Grammatices*, 4to. Gerard de Flandria, 1485.

W

WESTMONASTERII, Westminster, a city of Middlesex, residence of the kings of Great Britain, which with *London* and *Southwark*, constitute the metropolis of the British empire. *The Game and Playe of the Chesse, imprinted by William Caxton ffynysshid the last day of Marche, the yer of our Lord God a thosuand foure honderd and* lxxiiii. This is beyond all controversy the first book printed in England; but certainly not the first work of Caxton, see COLONIÆ. *Mr. Ames* says, *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. i. pag. 11. "This book has been compared with *Recueil des Histories de Troyes*, 1464, as well as with the translation thereof by *Caxton*, printed at Cologne, 1471, and a *perfect resemblance* found between them in the *manner of printing*, not only the *page* itself, but the *number* of *lines* in a page, the *length*, *breadth*, and the *intervals* between the lines *alike*." Caxton printed in Westminster from 1471 till 1491.

Winterbergæ, Winterberg, a town of BOHEMIA. *Alberti Magni Summa de Eucharistia*, fol. John Alcraw, 1484.

Wittenbergæ, Wittenberg, a town of GERMANY, capital of the duchy of SAXONY. *Matthæi Ludeci Missale*, i. e. *Cantica*, &c. fol. 1488. Printer unknown. A *doubtful* edition.

X

Xericæ, Yerica.—*Oppid. nobili in regno Valentino.* PANZER. (Serigo?) I know nothing more of this place. *Constitutiones Synodales. Auct. Barthol. Marti,* 1485. Printer unknown.

Zamoræ, Zamora, a strong town of SPAIN, in Leon. *Los Evangelios, desde Aviento, hasta la Dominica in Passione,* fol. 1490. Printer unknown.

Z

Zinnæ or *Tsennæ,* a monastry belonging to the order of Cistercian monks in SAXONY. *Novum beatæ Mariæ Virginis Psalterium,* 4to. 1492. Printer unknown.

Zwollis, Zwoll, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel. *S. Bonaventuræ Sermones de tempore et de Sanctis,* fol. 1479. Printer unknown. —Joan. de Vollhœ, 1479;—Pet. de Os de Breda, 1480—1500;—Herm, Tuleman, 1496. A work entitled *Jasonis Alphei Carmina, in laudem Frederici Badensis Episc. Trajectensis,* was probably printed at the *expence* of H. Tuleman, a canon of the above church, but it is likely that *Peter Os de Breda* was the *Printer.*

A SUPPLEMENT

to the

PRECEDING LIST,

including some of the

PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES

where

Printing has been established and carried on SINCE *the Fifteenth Century.*

ABERDONIA, *Aberdeen*, in Scotland, famous for its university, which has produced many persons who have done honour to the republic of letters.

Aboa, Abo, a sea-port, capital of Swedish Finland, with an University founded by Queen *Christina*, in 1640.

Abrincæ, Avranches, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Channel.

Altorfia, Altorf, in Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg.

Amstelodamum, Amsterdam, a rich and populous city in Holland, capital of the United Provinces.

Aneda and *Edenburgum*, Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland; long and deservedly famous for

one of the best universities in Europe, and which has produced many of the brightest ornaments of religion and literature.

Anseola, Ansloe or Opsloe, now called Christiana, a city of Southern Norway, on the beautiful bay of Biorning. A society of learned men with the title of *Societè Topographique de la Norwège*, established here, publish their transactions regularly.

Aquæ Sextiæ, Aix, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence.

Aquis-Granum, or *Aqua-Grani*, Aix-la-Chapelle, a free and imperial city of Westphalia.

Arnoldi Villa, Arnheim, capital of Guelderland, in the United Provinces.

Avenio, Avignon, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse. See AVENIONE.

Augustodunum, Autun, an ancient town of France, the episcopal See of the department of Saone and Loire.

B

Berolinum, Berlin, the capital of Prussia.

Bipontium, Deux Ponts, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, famous for many and valuable editions of the Greek and Roman classics which have issued from the presses of Messrs. Exter and Associates. They began their work in 1779, and continued it till 1793, when they were

obliged by the war to remove to Strasburg, where they continue their literary labours without obstruction.

Biterræ, Beziers, a town of France, in the department of Hainault.

Biturgiæ, Bourges, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher.

Bravum Burgi, Burgos, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile. See BURGIS in the preceding list.

Brunopolis, Brunswick, a large city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Burdigala, Bourdeaux, an ancient city of France, in the department of Gironde.

C

Cabelium, Chablies, in France. See *Chablitz*, in the preceding list.

Cæsarodunum, Tours, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. See *Turonis*, in the preceding list.

Castellum Nozanum, a place near Lucca, in Italy. See NOZANI, in the preceding list.

Cecerræ, Cervera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Chilonium, Kiel, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

Colonia Julia Romana, and *Colonia Romulensis*, Seville. See HISPALI, in the preceding list.

Condivincum-Nannetum, Nantes. See NANNETIBVS, in the preceding list.

Confluentes, or *Confluentia*, Coblentz, in France, capital of the department of the Rhine and Moselle.

Conimbrica, Coimbra, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira.

Cortona, a town of Tuscany, where an academy is established for Etruscan antiquities; several volumes of whose transactions have been already published.

Crema, a town of Italy, capital of Cremasco.

Cusurgis, Prague, a large town, capital of Bohemia.

Cygnea, Zuickaw or Zwickau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia.

D

Derpatum, or *Torpatum*, Derp, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga.

Dertosa, Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia.

Dillingia, Dillengen, a town of Swabia.

Divona Cadurci, Cahors, a large town in France, in the department of Lot.

Dola apud Sequanos, Dole, in France, in the department of Jura. See DOLÆ in the preceding list.

Duacum, Douay, a city of France, in the department of the North; the native place of *Jerom Comelin*, a celebrated printer.

Dublinum, Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, celebrated for its university.

Duisburgum or *Teutoburgum*, Duisburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves.

Durocorturum, Reims. See REMI.

E

Ebora, Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo. The university belonged to the Jesuits, and has become extinct since their expulsion.

Edimburgum. See ANEDA.

Elbenga, Elbing, a strong town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg.

Elna, Perpignan, in France. See PERPINIANI, in the preceding list.

Embricum or *Embrica*, Emmeric, a large city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. Mr. Peignot says, printing was carried on here in 1465. But query?

Engolismum, Angouleme. See ANGOLISMI, in the preceding list.

Erfurtum, Erfurt. See ERFORDIÆ, in ditto.

Exonia, Exeter. See ISCA DANMONIORUM.

F

Faventia, Faenza or Fayence, an ancient town of Italy, in Romagna; the birth place of *Torricelli*.

Firmium, or *Firmum Picenum*, Ferma, an ancient town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona; the birth place of *Lactantius*.

Fontanetum Comitis, Fontenai-le-Comte, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée.

Forum Cornelii, Imola, a town of Italy, in Romagna.

Franco-Furtum-ad-Mœnum, Franckfort on the Maine, an ancient imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia.

———— *ad-Oderam*, Franckfort on the Oder, a city of Germany, in Marche de Brandeburg.

Franequera, Franeker, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland.

Fransiscopolis, Havre-de-Grace, a sea-port town of France, in the department of Lower Seine.

G

Gandia, a sea-port of Spain, in Valentia.

Gerunda, Gironna, an ancient city of Spain, in Catalonia.

Giessa, Giesen, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Glascua, Glasgow, a city in Scotland, justly celebrated for the beautiful editions of the Greek and Roman classics, printed here by *R. & A. Foulis*.

Gotha, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia.

Gottinga and *Tullifurdum*, Gottingen, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick.

Graiacum, Gratz, a town of Germany, capital of Stiria.

Gratianopolis, Grenoble, an ancient town of France, in the department of Isere.

Gravionarium, Bamberg. See BAMBERGÆ, in the preceding list.

Gripswaldia, Gripswald, a strong town of Swedish Pomerania, but now belonging to Germany.

Groninga, Groningen, a populous town of the United Provinces.

H

Hala Magdeburgica, or *Hala Saxonum*. See HALÆ *Hardervicum*, Hasderwick, in Holland.

Helmestadium, Helmestadt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick.

Herbipolis, Wurtzeburg, a fortified city of Germany, in Franconia.

Herbona, Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

I

Jena, Jena, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia.

Ingolstadium, Ingolstadt, a strong town of Bavaria.

Isca Dannoniorum, Exeter, an ancient city, capital of Devonshire, in England.

L

Lugdunum Batavorum, Leyden, a chief city of the United Provinces, in Holland.

Lundinum Scanorum, Lunden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein.

Lutetia, Paris, the metropolis of France. See PARISII, in the preceding list.

M

Macerata, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona.

Manhemium, Manheim, a fine city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Mantua Carpetanorum, Madrid, in Spain. See MATRITI, in the preceding list.

Marpurgum, Marpurg, a strong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel.

Massilia, Marseilles, a strong city of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone.

Metæ, Metz, an ancient and strong town of France, in the department of the Moselle. Some suppose that *Adam Rot* carried on printing here from 1471 to 1475. That he was a clerk of the diocese of Metz, his impressions prove; but those impressions are generally allowed to have been executed at Rome.

Monsalbanus, Montauban, a town of France, in the department of Lot.

Mons-Monachorum, a place near Bamberg, where it is supposed by some, that *John Sensenschmid* printed some works as early as 1481.

Mons-Pessulanus, Montpellier, in France.

Mons-Regius, or *Regiomons*, Konigsberg, in Prussia.

Mons Regalis, Mont Real, or Mont Royal, in Sicily. It is said by *Peignot*, that *Dominic de Nivaldis* carried on printing here in 1481. But see MONTEREGALI, in the preceding list.

Moscua, Moscow, a large city of Russia, and formerly the capital of the whole empire. A book entitled, *Apostol*, which contains the Acts and Epistles of the Apostles, was the first book printed in this city. The impression was finished March the 1st. A. M. 7072, A. D. 1564, by *Ivan Fedor* and *Pet. Timofeew Mstislavzow*. There is only one copy of it known, which was found by a soldier and deposited in the academy of sciences at Saint Petersburg, in 1730.

Mussipontum, Pont-a-Mousson, a town of France, in the department of La Meurthe.

N

Nanceium, Nancy, in France, capital of the department of La Meurthe.

Nemausus, Nismes, a city of France, in the department of Garde.

Nidrosia, Drontheim, in Norway, in which there is a Royal Society of Sciences, who have already published some interesting Memoirs, particularly in natural history.

O

Olysippo, or *Ulisippo*, Lisbon, the metropolis of Portugal. See ULYSSIPONE, in the preceding list.

Onate, or *Ognatæ*, in Spain.

Ovietum, Oviedo, a town of Spain, capital of Asturia Oviedo.

P

Paderborna, Paderborn, an ancient town of Westphalia.

Palum, Pau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Petropolis, Saint Petersburg, the metropolis of Russia.

Pollianum Rus. See POLLIANO, in the preceding list.

Pompelon. See PAMPELUNÆ, in the preceding list.

Pons Œni, Inspruck, a populous town of Germany, in the Tyrol.

Q

Quitoa, Quito, in Peru, in South America.

R

Redones, or *Condate*, Rennes, in France.

Regiomons. See MONSREGIUS.

Regium Lepidi, Reggio, an ancient city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name. See REGII, in the preceding list.

Remi, Reims, or Rheims, an ancient city of France, in the department of Marne.

Roterodanum, Rotterdam, a fine city of the United Provinces, in Holland.

Rubeus Mons, a Priory, of the order of Clugny. Mr. Peignot says, printing was carried on here by *Wurceburg de Vach*, in 1481.

Rupella, Rochelle, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Charente.

Rutheni, Rodez, an ancient town of France, in the department of Aveiron.

S

Sæna, Sienna, a celebrated city of Tuscany. See SENIS, in the preceding list.

Sætobris, Setuval, or Setubal, St. Ubes, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estramadura, where there is an accademy of *Occults*, for the solving of problems.

Salernum, Salerno, a sea-port town of Naples.

Salinæ, Salins, a considerable town of France, in the department of Jura. *Mr. Peignot* says, that printing was carried on here by *John Desprez*, *Benedict Bigot* and *Claudius Baudran*, in 1485.

Salisburgum, Saltzburg, an archbishoprick of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria.

Sanctus Ursius. See URSIUS SANCTUS.

Segodunum. See RUTHENI.

Segontia, Siguenza, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

Sorow, Sorœ, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

Stockholmia and *Holmia*, Stockholm, the metropolis of Sweden. The *first* book printed in this city was *Dyalogus Creaturarum Moralysatus*, 4to. John Snell, 1533.

Subiacus, Sublac, or Subbiaco, a Monastery in the Campagna di Roma. Conrad Sweynheim,

Ulric Han, or Gallus, and Arnold Pannartz, printed a *Donatus* sin. an. a *Lactantius*, 1467, and *Augustin's City of God*, in 1467. They were afterwards invited to Rome by two learned and opulent gentlemen, *Peter* and *Fransis de Maximis*, who gave them an establishment in their own house, in which they printed the *Familiar Epistles of Cicero*, in 1467; the *Epistles of St. Jerom*, in 1468, and the *Speculum Humanæ Vitæ*, in the same year.

T

Taraco, Tarragona, a strong sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia.

Telo Martius, Toulon, a city and sea-port of France, in the department of Var.

Ticinum. See PAPIÆ, in the preceding list.

Tigernum, Thiers, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome.

Tigurum and *Tigurinus Pagus*, Zuric, a considerable town in Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name.

Tolosa-Palladia-tectosagum, Toulouse, a town of France, capital of Haute Garonne. This town must not be confounded with another of the same name, which is a small town of Biscaye, about fifteen leagues S. W. of Bayonne. It was in this last that the editions printed in the fifteenth century with the imprint *Tolosæ* were executed, which are principally in Spanish.

Trajectum ad Mosam, Maestricht, an ancient

and strong town of the Netherlands, the capital of the Lower Meuse.

Tranquebaria, Tranquebar, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies.

Trevi apud Ancones. See TREVII, in the preceding list.

Tzenna. See ZINNÆ, in the preceding list.

U

Ulisippo. See ULYSSIPONE, in the preceding list.

Upsale, a town of Sweden, in Upland.

Ursius Sanctus, a place near *Vicenza*, where John de Rheno, Leonard de Basilea, Henry Librarius, Denis Berthocus, and James Ducensis carried on printing in the fifteenth century. These works are generally classed with those printed at Vicenza. See VICENTIÆ.

Urso, Ossuna, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia.

V

Valentia, Valence, a city of France, capital of the department of La Drome.

Varsovia, Warsaw, a large city, the metropolis of Poland.

Venetia, Venice. See VENETIIS, in the preceding list.

Vesontio, Besançon, in France. See BISUNTIUM.

Vigornia, Worcester, a city in England.

Villafranca, Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire.

Vilna, Wilna, a commercial city of Lithuania, in Poland.

Vindinum, Cenomanum, or Subdinum, *Mans*, the capital of La Sarthe.

VINDOBONA, Vienna, the metropolis of Austria.

Virmaranum, Guimaraens, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho.

Vittemberga, or *Vittebarea*, Wittemberg, in Germany.

Vratislavia, Breslaw, a large populous town of Germany, the capital of Silesia.

Z

Zamoscium, Zamoski, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia; now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria.

Zuvolla, Zwol. See ZWOLLIS, in the preceding list.

ESSAY

on

BIBLIOGRAPHY,

or,

A TREATISE

concerning the

Knowledge and Love of Books;

THEIR DIFFERENT DEGREES OF RARITY;

THE METHOD OF CLASSING THEM, AND THE ORDER OF THEIR ARRANGEMENT.

THE rarity of books is in general estimated from the difficulty which occurs in procuring them, which increases or diminishes according to the difference of times, places, or persons.

A book to day may be very common, which in ten or twenty years, or perhaps less, may be extremely scarce. Another may be readily met with *abroad*, which cannot be met with at home. Or, a book may be easily procured by a person who possesses an extensive correspondence in Europe, which may be utterly inaccessible to another, whose acquaintance is bounded by the limits of his own country.

The inclinations of men being various, almost all are actuated by different motives. Some desire a book in order to read it with attention, or to consult it on a subject respecting which they may wish for information. The *love of books* is only praiseworthy when it is cultivated from a wish to study them carefully, to distinguish error from truth, and to use them not merely for our own sakes, but for the benefit of society. Others only aspire to the possession of books from a wish to enrich their libraries, and to acquire the reputation of *literati* by dint of money: and are often such slaves to vanity, as to ornament these books with magnificent bindings, merely for the pleasure of contemplating their outsides, without being able to look within.

Those of the first class possess infinite pleasures which do not fall to the lot of the second. Public or private libraries are to them so many treasures, which they are at liberty to enjoy, and in which they may find the work which is the object of their pursuit.

The others, on the contrary, regard these precious treasures with a mind clouded by envy, and consider them as *prisons* which inclose the books they covet, or as so many frightful gulphs which swallow up every thing rare and curious, presenting so many new obstacles to the gratification of their unlimited and foolish passion.

Private libraries they regard rather more favourably, because they hope that at the decease of

their owners, they will be exposed to public sale, and by that means *they* may be enabled to procure those books they desire to add to the number they already possess.

Public libraries have been often described: for an account of the most extensive and celebrated, see *Traité des plus belles Bibliotheques publiques et particuliers du P. L. Jacob, Paris*, 1644. *Justi Lipsi de Bibliothecis Syntagma*, Lugduni, 1623, *fol.* *Traité des plus belles Bibliotheques de l'Europe, par le Galois*, 1685, *in* 12mo. *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum* Bernardi de Montfaucon, *Parisiis*, 1739, two volumes, in fol. &c. &c.

It is only necessary to observe here, that the largest and most magnificent library of the ancients was that of *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, king of Egypt, at Alexandria, which under the management of *Demetrius Phalereus*, became so numerous and celebrated. Some imagine that it consisted of 700,000 volumes when it was pillaged and burned by the Saracens on the taking of Alexandria in the year 682.

The largest libraries of modern times have been those of *Mr. de Thou (Thuanus)*; *Mr. le Tellier*, archbishop of Rheims; that of *Mr. Bulteau*, which was peculiarly rich in works relative to the history of France. *Mr. Coislin's*, which contained a great number of *Greek manuscripts*. Those of *De Baluze, Du Fay, Cardinal du Bois, Colbert, Count De Hoym, Mareschal D'Estrées, Bigot,*

D'Anti-Disnard, *Turgot de St. Clair*, *Burette*, *Abbe de Rothelin*, the *Duke de la Valliere*, *Gaignat*, *D'Aguesseau*, *Baron*, *De la Briffe*, the Prince *de Soubise*, *Dangard*, catalogues of which exist, and were compiled for the most part by learned men.

We have at this day several public and private libraries which do not yield in excellence to those already named.

Among the public collections of this class, we may name those of the *National Library* in Paris, *St. Victor;* and that of the *Mazarine College*, the catalogue of which is a very learned composition. The library of the *Advocates*,—*St. Genevieve*,—*Faculty of Medicine*:—*St. Germain des Pres*, this contains a great number of MSS. as does also that of the *University of Paris*. To these may be added the *British Museum*, and the *Bodleian* library, which are extremely rich in *Oriental* MSS. See a catalogue of the printed books in the Bodleian, by *Rob. Fysher*, Oxford, 1738, 2 vol. fol. *Cambridge College*, which also contains a great number of *manuscripts*, a catalogue of which has been compiled by *James Nasmith*, one of the Fellows of the College. Printed at Cambridge, 1777, &c. &c.

Among the private libraries abroad, of which report has spoken in the highest terms for the number and excellence of the books, are those of the *Sorbonne*, —*College de Navarre*,—*Priests of the Oratory*,—the *Minimes*,—the *Jacobins*,—the *Petits Peres de la place des Victoires*. But above all that of the *Marquis de Paulmy*, well known for the number,

quality, selection, and rarity of the books with which it abounds. It belonged formerly to the *Count D'Artois.*

As the largest libraries are but small when compared with the numerous works which have sprung from the press since its invention, it often happens that we hear of works for which we seek in vain. This arises either because so few copies exist, that the acquisition of one is almost impossible, or because the work has had such an extended circulation, that copies disappear almost insensibly, and are no longer to be met with in commerce. Some books are common in public libraries which are extremely rare in private collections. For instance, the *Acta Sanctorum* occupies a place in almost all public libraries, yet it is found in few libraries belonging to individuals, not only because the price is great, but because it is very voluminous, and suited only to the taste of a certain class of readers. Hence it may be concluded, that two distinct classes of rare books exist; — *absolute* and *relative.* The first class comprehends such as are rare on account of the small number of copies which have been printed. The *second*, such as are rare only in some particular respects.

We must not confound works, with the different *editions* which may have been published of them. A book may be very common, of which there may exist editions extremely scarce, as we shall more particularly point out in the course of this essay.

FIRST CLASS,

Or Books whose RARITY *is* ABSOLUTE.

This class may be divided into *seven* different heads.

1st. *Those works of which there have been few copies printed.*

On this subject we must avoid being too credulous. In the preface to *Gabriel Naudé's Considerations sur les coups d'Etat*, Rouen, 1630, in 4to. he assures us that he had printed no more than *twelve* copies. Nevertheless, *Mr. de Colomiez* assures us, in his *Recueil de Particularités*, that there exist more than a *hundred!* *Colomesii opera Hamb.* 1709, 4to. page 326.

2d. *Those which have been suppressed with the greatest rigour.*

The suppression of a book does not always occasion its scarcity; on the contrary, it frequently happens that booksellers observing it eagerly sought after, venture to reprint it, allured by the hopes of exorbitant profit. But the *edition* suppressed, will infallibly become scarce, either on account of few copies having escaped, or the work having been confiscated whilst in the hands of the printer.

3d. *Those which have been nearly destroyed by some unfortunate accident.*

The flames which destroyed the house of *John Hevelius*, at the same time burned the copies of his works, and among others, the *second part of his* MACHINA CŒLESTIS, which must have been entirely anihilated, had he not before the fire happened, given a few copies to his friends.

4th. *Those, a part of which only has been printed, the rest having never been finished.*

This is generally owing to the poverty of the editor, who not being able to finish his work, could never expose it to sale; and in many cases the work would be totally lost, were it not for some *amateurs* who place a copy in their library, and by this means the work is saved from total destruction.

5th. *Those which are printed on larger paper.*

There is frequently fifty, or perhaps more copies of a work printed on *large paper*, or *upon vellum*, but this number does not prevent their becoming extremely scarce as soon as the bookseller has disposed of them. The texture of the paper, its beauty, and the size of its margins, cause the curious to search after these copies with such eagerness, that the price of them is carried beyond all bounds.

6th. *Copies of works printed on Vellum.*

These are always diligently sought after. And as the copies printed on vellum, do not in general exceed *two* or *three*, they bring an exorbitant price.

7th. *Ancient manuscripts before or since the invention of printing.*

Original manuscripts constitute the riches of a library. They are in general on vellum, and are always in the highest demand, especially such as are in good preservation, adorned with minatures, and highly illuminated.

SECOND CLASS,

Or Books whose RARITY *is* RELATIVE.

This class may be divided into *three* parts.

1st. Those books which excite the attention of only a few, to whose situations or opinions they are more particularly addressed.

2d. Books condemned.

3d. Books of which only certain editions are scarce.

The first of these divisions sub-divides itself into *ten* orders.

1st. *Large Works.*

Voluminous works have often a place in public libraries and in large private collections; but as the wishes of *connoisseurs* extend in general beyond their fortune, many of these books are not within their limits. Among these we may reckon the *Acta Sanctorum*—The *Concilia*—The *Bibliotheca Maxima Patrum*—The *Bibliotheca Maxima Pontificia*, by Rucaberti—*Gallia Christiana*, and similar works. These may be considered as the *pillars* of public libraries; and are but seldom met with elsewhere.

2d. *Fugitive Pieces.*

These are immediately dispersed on their coming from the press, and soon become extinct: but as it might be on some occasions pleasing to refer to them, a place should be assigned to them in some public library to prevent their total destruction.

3d. *History of particular Towns or Places.*

As the history of a town is frequently interesting only to its inhabitants, it finds but few admirers elsewhere; and of course does not obtain a circulation which extends much beyond the place which gave it birth.

4th. *Histories of Academies and Literary Societies.*

The history of an academy or literary society

does not meet with a numerous list of admirers, as the subject which it embraces does not suit every taste.

5th. *The Lives of the learned.*

The lives of learned men are either composed in small pamphlets, which are soon lost in the crowd, or if they form a large volume, find few purchasers, as the price must be considerable in order to cover the expenses. The edition being thus slowly disposed of, gradually disappears; and in a few years scarcely a copy can be procured.

6th. *Catalogues of public or private libraries.*

The catalogues of libraries generally fall into the hands of those who have no taste for them; and in whose possession it is scarcely to be expected they will be preserved entire. We must nevertheless except the *priced* catalogues of celebrated libraries. These are always of value to amateurs and bibliographers. Folio catalogues of public libraries, though they generally find a place in all large collections, in consequence of their meeting with few admirers are generally destroyed, and copies are extremely difficult to be procured; to which we may add, that in general, few copies are printed, and those never exposed to sale.

7th. *Critical Works.*

As the number of critics is very small, it generally happens that works written solely for their

use are very much dispersed, and in the course of time become very scarce.

8th. *Books on Antiquities.*

These works are in general enriched with engravings of vases, statues, medals, &c. These plates, especially *proofs* of them, considerably enhance the value of the works. When they are *retouched* the value is diminished, and in time, the plates are entirely destroyed. Besides, the number of copies printed of such works as we now speak of, is in general proportioned to the number of subscribers, and the works themselves are seldom *reprinted.* All these causes in the course of time contribute to render them scarce.

9th. *Books which treat on curious arts.*

Books on music, painting, sculpture, alchymy, &c. have each their peculiar admirers. They spread into families where the arts are cultivated, and in time vanish entirely out of the hands of the trade. After having been thus dispersed, it is very seldom that they are again met with. The fourth volume of the *Bibliotheque des Philosophes Alchymiques, ou Hermetiques*, in 12mo. is so rare, that in France it will bring sixty livres. The cause of which is, that of the three first volumes, a thousand copies were printed, and of the *fourth* not more than five hundred.

10th. *Books written in a language not generally*

understood; those in the Macaronic Style, and those where the Language is corrupted by Design.

Those of the *Rabbins,* of the *Caraïtes,* of the *Arabs, Persians,* and *Greeks,* which have not been translated, and can be understood by only a few of the literati, are, in general, very scarce.

Merlin Cocaye, or *Theophilus Folengio, Antonius de Arena Passavantius,* or rather *Theodore Beza,* have left us several macaronic works, the best editions of which are very scarce, and eagerly sought after.

Books condemned.

Such as, 1st. *Those which treat on Superstitious Arts.*

Books on geomancy, chiromancy, physiognomy and metoposcopy, magic, the cabala, &c. are only composed for the superstitious and knavish. The truly learned despise them; but those who delight in them, often pay very dear for and carefully preserve them: this is the chief reason why they do not often appear in public sales, and are so scarce.

2d. *Heterodoxical and Paradoxical Books.*

These being generally prohibited or suppressed, causes them to be eagerly inquired after,

and thus their price is increased; for there are ever found whimsical people, who, departing from the common track, seize, with such avidity, works of this nature, that an edition is soon exhausted. This is the real cause of the scarcity of such works.

3d. *Obscene Books.*

These abominable productions are generally sold in private: even curious collectors seldom permit them to occupy a place in their libraries; and being dispersed only among individuals, a copy is rarely to be found.

4th. *Seditious Books, and those which are injurious to Civil Society; Satires, and Defamatory Libels.*

These works, generally replete with malignity and disorder, find always an ample number of purchasers, among those who delight in mischief, to cause a quick sale; but as they are suppressed on their first appearance, they cease to circulate, and soon become scarce.

Of Editions relatively scarce.

A book may be very common, of which there may be very scarce *editions:* of this number are,

1st. *Editions made from Ancient Manuscripts.*

Though these ancient editions may often be

defective, they are universally sought after; because they, in some measure, represent the manuscripts from which they were formed. If the edition be very ancient, and only a few copies of it preserved, it necessarily becomes scarce, and copies sell at a high price.

2d. *The Editio Princeps of each Town.*

As there are few towns where printing has not been long established, the first editions are generally rare; but these being often of considerable importance to illustrate various points in the annals of literature, are eagerly sought after, and thus become scarce.

3d. *Editions executed by the celebrated Printers of the* 16*th*, 17*th, and* 18*th Centuries.*

The beauty of the type, the typographical execution, and the correctness of such works, cause them to be inquired after with eagerness; especially such as have proceeded from the presses of the *Aldi, Juntas, Torrentins, Giolito, Gryphe, Rouille,* the *Stephenss', Vascosan, Turnebus, Dolet,* the *Elzevirs, Plantin, Blaeu, Coutelier, Barbou, Foulis, Baskerville, Didot, Bodoni,* &c. &c. We readily discover these in large and extensive libraries, which are so many receptacles where these *chefs-d'œuvres* of the typographic art are preserved.

4th. *Editions printed in peculiar and extraordinary Characters or Letters.*

Editions of Greek writers, printed in capital letters, as the *Anthology, Callimachus, Appolonius* of Rhodes, *Euripides*, &c. The two editions of the Adventures of Chevalier *Dbeurdonck*, printed in Germany, in 1516 and 1517, in folio, the characters of which, ornamented with flourishes, seem to indicate that they were cut in relievo upon blocks. These, and others of this class, are scarce, curious, and difficult to be found.

5th. *Editions published in Foreign Countries.*

It is natural to suppose that editions, which have been executed in foreign countries, may be as scarce amongst us, as ours are in those countries; such as books printed in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark; and especially in Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, Batavia, Calcutta, &c.

6th. *Editions never exposed to Sale.*

Such are the works which issue from the royal presses, and from those of individuals. For example: the writings of *Cardinal Quirini* will never be much known, because they were printed at his own expence, have never been exposed to sale, and were disposed of merely as presents to friends.

The *Loves of Daphnis and Chloe*, published in 1718, 12mo. engraved after the designs of *Regent*, is also extremely scarce, having never been exposed to sale. Yet this book, in various other editions, is common enough.

7th. *Editions which have been sold under different Titles.*

It is a stratagem to which booksellers and authors often have recourse, when they wish to disguise a work, which they dare not sell publicly, or which they wish to get rid of; they give it a new or popular title, by which the public eye is attracted; and thus often a bad or worthless book finds an easy way into the public at large. The horrible obscenities of Nicholas Chorier, were published under the title, *Joannis Meursii Elegantiæ Latini Sermonis!*

After having thus surveyed the different degrees of scarcity, of which books are more or less susceptible, it may be necessary to make some remarks on the common method of classifying books; and endeavour to point out the proper method of arranging them, according to the divisions and subdivisions which constitute *Bibliography* in general.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

It is essentially necessary some plan should be formed for acquaintance with books, to know how to characterize and reduce to proper classes, the prodigious number of writings which are daily distributed to the public; otherwise we shall be incessantly liable to err in the immensity of literature, as in a labyrinth full of confused tracts.

A system of Bibliography consists in dividing and subdividing, into various classes, those works which comprise the objects of our knowledge. In such a system, every principal class should be considered as a stem, which bears boughs, branches, and leaves; and the principal difficulties to be surmounted, in order to establish among the several parts that order which they respectively require, are,

1. To fix the rank which the grand trunks, or principal classes, should hold among themselves.

2. To refer to each that prodigious number of boughs, branches, and leaves, which belong to it.

One advantage derivable from these divisions and subdivisions well established, is, to find with ease the books we search for in a large library, or in a well arranged catalogue; and to know immediately what is the best work on the subject we study, or on that point on which information is required.

Books naturally divide themselves into five principal classes: THEOLOGY, JURISPRUDENCE, SCIENCES, ARTS, BELLES-LETTRES, and HISTORY.

But, as whatever *exists*, or *may exist*, together with whatever we *say*, *do*, or *imagine*, may become the subject of books; in order to have a correct notion of the true plan of dividing and arranging them, according to the nature of things, we ought to examine the genealogy and consanguinity of the various branches of human knowledge, the causes which have given them birth, and the characters which distinguish them; in a word, we should go back to the very origin of our ideas, and thus form a system that will leave nothing undetermined. This will prevent the inconvenience of finding sometimes the same book in several different classes. But without departing too far from these principles, we think it best to adopt the following system, as the most simple and general.

How to classify the books of a library, and to form a catalogue of them, arranged according to the five *principal classes, in their divisions and subdivisions.*

There are five primitive classes. 1. THEOLOGY. 2. JURISPRUDENCE. 3. SCIENCES and ARTS. 4. The BELLES-LETTRES. And, 5. HISTORY.

Each of these classes is divided into *sections*, of which the first class, *Theology*, has *five*. 1. Divinity. 2. Liturgies. 3. Councils. 4. The Fathers of the Church. And, 5. Divines.

The second class, or *Jurisprudence*, has two sections. 1. Canon Law. 2. Civil Law.

The third class, *Sciences* and *Arts*, is divided into *two* parts: the first, or *Sciences*, comprises five sections. 1. Philosophy. 2. Physics. 3. Natural History. 4. Medicine. And, 5. The Mathematics.

The second part, or the *Arts*, includes *two* sections. 1. The Liberal Arts. 2. The Mechanic Arts.

The fourth class, *Belles-Lettres*, is divided into *five* sections. 1. Grammar. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Poetry. 4. Philology. And, 5. Polygraphy.

The fifth and last class, *History*, is the most extensive of all, and is divided into *eleven* sections. 1. Historical Prolegomena. 2. Geography. 3. Chronology. 4. Ecclesiastical History. 5. Profane History of Ancient Monarchies. 6. Modern History, which is subdivided into two parts. (1. Of the European Monarchies. 2. Of the extra European Monarchies.) 7. Historical Paralipomena. 8. Antiquities. 9. Literary and Bibliographical History. 10. Lives of Illustrious Men. 11. Historical Extracts.

In arranging books according to their different *sizes*, care should be taken to place the

largest folios on the *bottom* or *lower* shelf; the *small folios* on the *next* above; the *large quartos* on the *third; small ditto* on the *fourth; large* and *small octavos* on the *fifth; duodecimos* on the *sixth;* and those in *sixteens, eighteens, twenty-fours,* and *thirty-twos,* on the upper shelves.

THE arrangement of the *five* grand, or primitive classes, with their divisions and subdivisions.

1. THEOLOGY.

Divided into five Sections.

Sect. I.]—Theology, including the SACRED WRITINGS, with their interpreters, critics, and commentators.

1. *Prolegomena,* or general treatises, preparatory to the reading of the sacred writings; including apparatuses and introductions to the sacred text, accompanied with dissertations, &c.

2. The *original texts* of the Holy Scripture, viz. Hebrew, Hebreo-Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek.

3. The *original versions,* Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, Septuagint, Ethiopic, Armenian, Coptic, Gothic, Arabic, Persic, and Vulgate.

Under this division, the first editions of the Hebrew and Septuagint Bible, and of the Greek Testament, should stand first. Next the Poly-

glotts in their chronological order: 1. The Complutensian. 2. The Antwerpian. 3. The Parisian. 4. The English, or Walton's; and, 5. that of Rineccius.

Bibles in all languages, in various editions, may succeed, viz. Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Chaldee or Targums, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, English, German, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Irish, Welch, Erse, &c.

4. Evangelical harmonies and concordances, extracted from the gospels themselves.

5. Apocryphal gospels, and other writings.

6. Histories of the Bible, and the *Biblia figurata*, or cuts, illustrative of the scripture history.

7. Interpreters, paraphrasts, and commentators, on the sacred writings, both of the Old and New Testament.

Subdivisions.]—*Collections* of interpreters and commentators, *separate* interpreters and commentators, in Latin; interpreters and commentators, in English, French, and other tongues.

8. Philology, sacred and critical.

Collections of critics, prolegomena, concordances, dictionaries of the Bible, Jewish rites, &c. &c.

LITURGIES.

Sect. II.]—Particular treatises on the divine

office; and on the ceremonies of the church, both ancient and modern.

2. Liturgies of the primitive and ancient church, oriental or Greek: rituals, books of prayer, missals, &c.

3. Liturgies of the occidental or Latin church.

4. Collections of liturgies, or particular offices of devotion; collections of prayers, &c.

5. Treatises on the liturgy of the Greek and Latin church.

COUNCILS.

Sect. III.]—1. General and particular treatises concerning councils; their celebration, power, authority, form, and the purpose for which they were convened.

2. Collections of councils, general and particular.

National and provincial councils.

Synods of different churches.

Synods of the Protestant or reformed church.

General councils reckoned to be twenty in number:

Councils in the chronological order in which they were held.—Two at *Nice*.—Four at *Constantinople*.—One at *Ephesus*.—One at *Chalcedon*.—Five at the *Latran* (in Rome).—Two at *Lyons*.—One at *Vienna*, in Dauphiny.—One at *Constance*.—One at *Basil*.—One at *Florence*, and one at *Trent*.—This last sat from 1545 to 1563, under five Popes:

Paul III. Julius III. Marcellus II. Paul IV. and Pius V. and under the reigns of Charles III. and Ferdinand.—It consisted of five *Cardinals*, legates of the Holy See; three *Patriarchs;* thirty-three *Archbishops;* 235 *Bishops;* seven *Abbots;* seven *General Monastic Orders;* and 160 *Doctors in Divinity.*

THE FATHERS.

Sect. IV.]—*Works of the Fathers, and other Ecclesiastical Writers, Greek and Latin.*

1. Distinct treatises on the reading, use, and doctrine, of the fathers.

2. Collections and extracts from the Greek and Latin fathers, and other ecclesiastical monuments.

3. Works of the Greek and Latin fathers.

These should be all arranged in chronological order, beginning with the apostolical fathers; next, those who are called the primitive fathers; then the doctors of the church, &c. through the 2d. 3d. 4th. &c. centuries.

DIVINES.

Sect. V.]—1. Scholastic and dogmatic theology.

Comprehending the works of the divines of the eastern and western churches, beginning with the year 1030, when Peter Lombard

reduced the scholastic and dogmatic divinity into a regular body.

Dogmatic and scholastic divines, ancient and modern.

2. Moral theology.

Comprehending whatever relates to human actions: laws, sports, theatrical exhibitions, confessors, casuists, censors, cases of conscience, conferences, dissertations, &c.

3. Catechetic theology.

General and particular catechisms, and instructions on different points of the Christian religion.

4. Parenetic theology, or sermons.

General collections of discourses for the festivals: homilies, sermons, panegyrics, or funeral orations, ecclesiastical conferences.

N. B. *In some bibliographical systems, sermon writers are classed under* BELLES-LETTRES, *and placed among the ancient and modern orators.*

5. Mystic, ascetic, or contemplative theology.

Comprehending whatever relates to the mysteries of the Christian religion, visionary and enthusiastical writers, &c.

6. Polemic and orthodox theology.

Comprehending all controversies with Atheists, Deists, Mohammedans, ancient and modern Heretics, controversies between Catholics and Protestants, Lutherans and Calvinists,

Baptists and Pædobaptists, and other religious sects and parties.

7. Heterodox theology.

Writers of this class are different in different countries; in Catholic countries, the Protestant divines are the heterodox, and *vice versa*. The class will be different also with individuals, according to the sects or parties whose opinion they embrace.

CLASS THE SECOND.

JURISPRUDENCE.

This class comprises *two* sections: 1. The canon law. 2. The civil law.

Canon Law.

Sect. I.]—1. Universal canon law.

Comprehending ancient canon law, capitularies, collections of decretals, bulls, constitutions and other acts, with their interpreters and commentators.

Treatises on ecclesiastical hierarchy.

Ditto on secular and ecclesiastical power.

Ditto on ecclesiastical persons, bishops, chapters, curates, &c.

Ditto on ecclesiastical things, churches, benefices, salaries, dispensations, discipline of the church, &c.

2. Ecclesiastical law of France.

Capitularies, ecclesiastical laws, pragmatics, concordats, liberties of the Gallican church acts of the clergy.

3. Foreign ecclesiastical law.

4. Ecclesiastical law of the religious and regulars.

Rules, constitutions, rights, exemptions, privileges of different orders, Benedictines: Chartreuse, Dominicans, Carmelites, Franciscans, &c.

Rules and constitutions of military orders, knights, &c.

Civil Law.

Sect. II.]—1. Universal civil law.

Laws of nature and nations, and public laws; natural law, law of war and peace, maritime law.

2. Laws of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Bodies of ancient law.

3. Modern Roman law. Bodies of civil law, with their interpreters.

4. Civil law of France, and its different branches. Body of French law.

Comprising laws, constitutions, capitularies, edicts, regulations, ordinances; particular treatises on French law, interpreters, sentences, or arrets of sovereign courts.

5. Laws of different nations.

Bodies of law; Italian, German, Spanish, English, Danish, Swedish, Polish, &c.

CLASS THE THIRD.

SCIENCES AND ARTS.

This class is divided into two parts:

1. The SCIENCES. This part comprehends the five following sections. 1. Philosophy. 2. Physics. 3. Natural History. 4. Medicine. And, 5. Mathematics.

2. The ARTS. This part is divided into two sections. 1. The Liberal Arts. 2. The Mechanical Arts.

THE SCIENCES.

PHILOSOPHY.

Sect. I.]—1. General and preparatory treatises on philosophy. The origin and progress of philosophy.

2. Ancient philosophy.

Here the ancient Greek and Latin philosophers should be placed: Hermes Trismegistus, Pythagoras, Democritus, Socrates, Epicurus, Plato, Aristotle, and others, who flourished before the destruction of the Roman empire, with their disciples and commentators.

3. Modern philosophy.

Works of the modern philosophers: Bacon, Descartes, Newton, Kepler, Gassendi, Malebranche, Pascal, &c.

4. Universal and general courses of philosophy, institutions, rules, methods, &c.

5. Logic and dialectics.

Works of the modern and comparatively modern philosophers, from the fall of the Roman empire to the present time; with their interpreters and commentators.

6. Ethics, or moral philosophy.

Ancient and modern ethic philosophers. General and particular treatises on moral philosophy. Virtues, vices, passions. Manners, precepts, counsels, &c. Moral philosophical miscellanies.

7. Economy.

General and particular treatises on economy Marriage. Mutual duties of husband and wife. Education of children. Duties of masters and servants. Of civil society, politeness, manners, &c.

8. Politics.

General and particular treatises concerning kingdoms. Police, governments, monarchies, aristocracies, republics. Negotiations, administrations, commerce, industry, war, peace, truces, alliances, battles, sieges, duels, &c. Political treatises relative to the interests of the European powers.

9. Metaphysics.

Works on the being and attributes of God. On eternity, fate, prescience, providence. The soul of man, and its immateriality and immortality. The human faculties. Life and death. Of animals and their faculties; of their souls. Works on the cabalistic art, magic, demons, sorcerers, enchanters, conjurers, with whatever relates to supernatural matters.

Physics.

Sect. II.]—1. Introductions, dictionaries, general treatises, and courses of natural philosophy. Experimental philosophy.

2. Particular treatises on physics.

Of the universe. The heavens, stars, planets, comets, nebulæ. The elements, atoms, vacuum and plenum. Of the arts, light, heat, meteors, flux and reflux of the sea, sensitive soul, senses, &c.

3. Physical miscellanies, conversations, dialogues, experiments, physical journals.

Natural History.

Sect. III.]—1. Introductions, courses and treatises, preparatory to the study of natural history.

2. Natural history, general and particular.

Ancient and modern naturalists, their translators and commentators. Dictionaries. The

natural history of different countries. Of the earth, of the sea, of volcanoes, &c.

3. The natural history of the three kingdoms, mineral, vegetable, and animal.

The Mineral Kingdom.

§ 1. Metals, minerals, stones, fossils, water. Baths, mineral waters, petrefactions, &c. Agriculture, horticulture, rural economy. Collections, journals, dictionaries.

Botany, or the Vegetable Kingdom.

§ 2. Introductions, courses and general treatises on botany. Particular treatises concerning plants, trees, fruits, flowers, &c. of different countries. Collections, dissertations, herbals, the hortus siccus, &c.

Animal Kingdom.

§ 3. General history of animals. Quadrupeds, birds, fishes, shells, insects, reptiles.

4. Monsters, prodigies, wonders of nature, &c.

5. Miscellanies, collections, cabinets, catalogues, &c.

MEDICINE.

Sect. IV.]—1. General and particular history, introductions, courses of medicine, different modes of treating diseases, institutions, systems, dictionaries, general and preparatory treatises on the study of medicine.

2. Ancient physicians, Greeks, Latins, Arabians, with their interpreters and commentators.

3. Modern physicians, English, French, Italian, Spanish, German.

4. Particular treatises on all the branches of medicine.

Physiology, dietatics, aliments, wines, liquors, drinks, &c. Pathology, hygieinè, secret remedies, or nostrums. Quacks, theological and legal medicine. Miscellanies, observations, consultations, questions, theses, letters, journals, &c.

5. Veterinary medicine, or the art of knowing and healing the diseases of domestic animals.

General treatises. Authors on the subject, Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, &c.

Particular treatises. Breed, hippiatrics, farriery. Horned cattle, sheep, contagious diseases.

6. Chirurgery. General treatises preparatory to the study of chirurgery.

History and practice of surgery. Particular treatises, and surgical miscellanies. Obstetrics, or midwifery.

7. Anatomy. Treatises on the solids and fluids of the bodies of animals.

Instructions and general treatises on anatomy, and its principal parts. Osteology, muology, neurology, &c. Tracts on anatomical operations, miscellanies, opuscula, &c.

8. Pharmacy. Materia medica, medical formulæ, &c.

General and elementary treatises on this science.

9. Chemistry. General and elementary treatises on chemistry.

Theory and practice of chemistry. Arts depending on chemistry, such as distilling, dying, &c.

10. Alchymy, or hermetic philosophy.

General and particular treatises on alchymy, or the science of Hermes, sometimes denominated the *philosopher's stone*, a substance by which the imperfect metals are said to be transmutable into perfect ones; lead into silver and gold, &c. This department includes, also, all treatises on the aurum potabile, universal elixir, panacea, &c. and on all the operations of this art.

Mathematics.

Sect. V.]—1. Institutions, universal courses, general treatises preparatory to the study of the mathematics. Science of calculation.

2. Arithmetic and algebra.

Elementary books on arithmetic and algebra, surveying, &c.

3. Geometry, or the science and properties of extension.

General and particular treatises on geometry.

4. Astronomy, or the science of the motions &c. of the celestial bodies.

Institutions, general and particular treatises on astronomy. On the sphere. Celestial globe, stars, planets, comets, &c. Particular treatises on day and night, twilight, almanacs, &c.

5. Astrology, or the art of divination by the stars.

General and particular treatises on judicial astrology. Nativities, dreams, physiognomy, metoposcopy, chiromancy, geomancy, &c. Astrological predictions, talismans, amulets, abraxas. Apologetic and satirical treatises on astrology.

6. Gnomonics, or dialing.

All treatises relative to the science of vertical, horizontal, plain, and compound dials.

7. Hydrography, or the science of navigation.

Trigonometry, logarithms, sines, cosines, tangents, secants. Use of the quadrant, sextant, scale, &c.

8. Optics, dioptrics, catoptrics, perspective.

Whatever concerns the doctrine of light, refractions, reflections, aberrations, shadows, &c.

9. Statics, or the doctrine of moving forces.

10. Hydraulics.

All that relates to the science of raising water for aqueducts, jets, cascades, grottoes, &c.

11. Mechanics, or the science of machines.

12. Particular treatises concerning mathematical instruments and their uses.

THE ARTS, LIBERAL AND MECHANIC.

The Liberal Arts.

Sect. I.]—1. Dictionaries, cyclopædias, encyclopædias, and general treatises on the liberal and mechanic arts.

2. Art of natural and artificial memory, with rules to direct its operations; and how to exercise and improve it, &c.

3. Art of writing, or penmanship.

Elementary treatises on this science. *Brachygraphy*, or the art of writing by abbreviatures. *Tachygraphy*, or the art of writing as fast as one speaks. *Steganography*, or the art of writing by cyphers, emblems, &c. so as to keep what is written secret.

4. Typography, or the art of printing.

Treatises on the invention and inventors of this wonderful art. Typographical grammars, annals, &c. Claims and pretensions of different cities and persons to the discovery of the art, with whatever relates to the theory, practice, and produce, of printing.

5. Drawing, painting, engraving, and sculpture.

Elementary treatises on these subjects. De-

scriptions of museums. Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities. Ruins of ancient cities, aqueducts, bridges, temples, roads. Antiquities of Herculaneum; curious cabinets.—The plates excepted, these properly belong to the class of Antiquities.

6. Architecture, civil, military, and naval; and the science of building in general.

7. The military art, or science of war.

General and particular treatises on war.—Campaigns, evolutions, discipline, accoutrements, arms, artillery, fortification, sieges, and whatever relates to the attack and defence of cities.

8. Music, or the science of harmony.

Elementary treatises on vocal and instrumental music. Music of the ancients and moderns. Musical instruments, &c.

Mechanical Arts.

Sect. I.]—1. Pyrotechny, or the science of fire-works. Fires, foundery, glass-house, pottery, &c.

2. Gymnastics, or the science of exercise.

Riding, wrestling, running, dancing, swimming, leaping, fishing, fowling, fencing, &c.

3. Arts and trades.

The mechanical arts properly so called, Collections of arts and trades, descriptions. &c.

CLASS THE FOURTH.

BELLES LETTRES.

This class comprises five sections: 1. Grammar. 2. Rhetoric. 3. Poetry. 4. Philology. 5. Polygraphy.

Grammar.

Sect. I.]—1. General and philosophical treatises on grammar.

2. Institutions, grammars, and dictionaries of different languages, which may be classed thus: Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Chinese, Arabic, Sanscrit, Persian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Armenian, Bengalee, Hindostanee, and the Asiatic languages in general. Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Portugese, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Polish, English, Erse or Gaelic, Irish, Russian or Sclavonic, Gothic, &c. &c.

Rhetoric.

Sect. II.]—1. General and particular treatises on rhetoric.

Theory of eloquence, general and particular.

Ancient rhetoric, Greek and Latin. Treatises on the eloquence of the pulpit, bar, &c.

2. General and particular practice of eloquence.

Orators, ancient and modern, Greek, Latin, French, English, &c.

They must be arranged in the following order:

Greek orators, ancient and modern. Latin orators, ancient and modern. French, English, Italian, Spanish, German, &c. sacred and profane. Academic discourses.—*Collections* of *sermons* are by some classed with the above.

Poetry.

Sect. III.]—1. Introductory and general treatises on the elements, &c. of poetry.

2. Particular treatises on poetry.

Epic poems, their construction.—Odes, tragedies, comedies, songs, &c.

3. Ancient Greek and Latin poets.

Greek poets.

Collection of Greek poets.

Latin poets.

Collection of Latin poets.

4. Modern Latin poets.

Collections and extracts of modern Latin poets.

Works of the modern Latin poets. Works of English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish poets. Latin dramatic poets.

5. *Macaronic poets.*

Latin marcaronic poets.

French macaronic poets.

English macaronic poets.

6. *English poets,* ancient and modern, from Chaucer, Gower, and Lidgate, to Cowper, Hayley, and Cumberland.

Collections and extracts.—Irish poets. Welsh poets. Irish poets, ancient and modern. Epic, ethic, and dramatic writers in English.

7. *French poetry*, ancient and modern.

Extracts and collections.—Poetic annals.

French poets, from the commencement of poetry till the time of *Clement Marot*, who died in 1544.

French poets, from *Marot* to *Malherbe*, who died in 1628.

French poets, from *Malherbe* to the present time. Modern French poets, Normands, Provençaux, Gascons, and Bourguignous, who have written in their respective dialects.

8. French *theatrical* poetry, ancient and modern.

§ 1. French dramatic poets. General and preliminary treatises on the French theatre.

§ 2. Ancient mysteries.

§ 3. Dramatic poets from the re-establishment of the French theatre.

§ 4. Lyric, and droll theatrical pieces. Comic operas.

§ 5. Erotic songs. Gaillards and Burlesques

9. *Italian poets.*

Collections and extracts. Tragedies, comedies, and epic poems in this language.

Italian poets from *Danté* to the present time.

10. *Spanish* and *Portugese* poets.

Epic and dramatic works in these languages.

11. *German, Dutch,* and *Flemish* poets.

12. Poets of the *Northern Nations,* ancient and modern.

13. *Asiatic poets.*—Persian, history of, from *Rodoki* and *Dakuki,* to *Ferdoosi:* and from *Ferdoosi* to *Tuskeen* of Sheeraz.

Sanscrit poets, Arabic do. *Turkish* do. *Bengalee, Hindostanee,* &c.

Extracts and collections of their works.—Translations into Latin or the European languages.

14. *Theogonic* and *Mythologic* poetry.

Mythologists, ancient and modern, apologues, tales, fables, &c.

15. *Gnomic* or Sententious poetry.

Collections of ancient Greek *Gnomic* writers. Of *French*; the Quatrains of *Pibrac, Faure, Mathieu, Fenelon,* and others. Of *Persian;* the *Pund Nameh* of the poet *Sadee*. *English;* Pope's Essay on Man.

16. *Fugitive poetry.*

Heroics, elegies, epistles, satires, dialogues in verse, madrigals, sonnets, epigrams, &c.

17. *Prosaic poetry.*

Witticisms and jests in Latin, French, English, Italian, French, Portugese, Dutch, &c. Tales and novels. Fairy tales. Romances, Greek, French, Italian, and English. Ancient Gothic romances, and pieces on chivalry or knights errant. Romances historic and fabulous.

Philology.

Sect. IV.]—1. The study of the Belles Lettres.

General and particular treatises on the study of the belles lettres. Ancient Greek and Latin authors. Modern authors, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.

2. Ancient and modern *critics.*

General and particular critics. Satires, libels, invectives, defences, apologies, allegorical and facetious dissertations, &c. Critics, Latin, German, French, English, &c.

3. Apothegms, adages, proverbs, bon mots, and all those collections called *Anas.*

4. Hieroglyphics, emblems, devices, symbols, rebuses, &c.

Polygraphy.

Sect. V.]—*This is the art of writing in a variety of styles; and includes the art of decyphering.*

1. Polygraphic writers both Greek and Latin, ancient and modern. English, French, Italian, &c. writers who have treated on the different styles.

2. The art of writing *dialogues.*

Dialogues and interlocutory conversations on different subjects.

Ancient Greek and Latin dialogues. Modern do. in Latin, French, English, Italian, &c.

3. Polygraphic *miscellanies.*

Collections of different curious questions, extracts, &c.

4. *Epistles.*

§ 1. Introductions and preparatory treatises to the epistolary style.

§ 2. Collections of epistles and letters of different authors; Asiatic, Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, German, &c.

CLASS THE FIFTH.

HISTORY.

This class is divided into *eleven* sections.

1. Historical Prolegomena. 2. Geography. 3. Chronology. 4. Ecclesiatical History. 5. Profane History of Ancient Monarchies. 6. Modern History. 7. Historic Paralipomena. 8. Antiquities. 9. Literary and Bibliographical History. 10. Lives of Illustrious Men. 11. Historical Extracts, Dictionaries, and Miscellanies.

Historical Prolegomena.

Sect. I.]—1. Introductions and preparatory treatises to the study of history.

2. Particular treatises relative to the utility of history.

3. Particular treatises *for* and *against* histories and historians.

Geography.

Sect. II.]—1. Introductions and treatises preparatory to the study of geography.

2. Geography, properly so called. Cosmography or a description of the world.

3. Ancient and modern geographers, Greek, Latin, English, French, &c.

4. Descriptions or geographical charts and maps: collections, atlases, dictionaries.

5. Voyages and travels.

Collections of voyages through Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

6. Suppositious or imaginary voyages and travels.

Some Bibliographers place this division under Belles Lettres, in the article *Prosaic Poetry*.

Chronology.

Sect. III.]—1. Introductions and preparatory treatises to the study of chronology.

2. Technical chronology or dogmatic treatises concerning *time* and its divisions.

3. Historical chronology, or history arranged by tables, divisions, eras, and years.

4. General, particular and universal history.

§ 1. Of all times and places from the foundation of the world; and of the principal inhabitants of the earth.

§ 2. Of particular times, &c. described by contemporary authors; comprising Historical Journals, Gazettes, Memoirs, Lives of Illustrious Men of different nations. Historical Extracts, &c. &c.

Sacred and Ecclesiastical History.

Sect. IV.]—1. *General* and particular treatises on the study of sacred history.

2. Introductions and preparatory treatises to the study of Ecclesiastical history.

3. *General history* of the religious ceremonies of the different nations of the earth, Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, Pagan, &c.

4. *Ecclesiastical history* properly so called or the history of the church, Jewish and Christian, both ancient and modern.

§ 1. Of the Old Testament, to the advent of the Messiah.

§ 2. From the coming of our Lord, to the present time.

5. Particular ecclesiastical history; or the history of different *churches*—the eastern and western—the churches of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, &c.

6. The *Catholic* and *Pontifical Church History:* including the general and particular History of Councils, Lives of Popes—History of Conclaves;—Dissertations on *Pope Joan*—Lives of Cardinals, &c.

7. *Monastic history*, or history of religious and military orders. Monastic orders, congregations, monasteries, fraternities, knights of Malta, &c.

8. *Holy history.*

Acts of Martyrs, Passions and Martyrologies. Lives of Saints of all orders and nations, arranged according to the times and places in which they lived.

9. Ecclesiastical history, of Heresies, Heretics, Schismatics, Inquisitions, &c.

10. History of the defence of the Christian Religion.

Profane History of ancient Monarchies.

Sect. V.]—1. General and particular history of the Jews.

2. General history of the four ancient monarchies.

1. Chaldeans, Babylonians, and Assyrians.

2. Medes and Persians.

Grecian History.

3. Athenians, Lacedemonians, Macedonians, with the Syrians, Egyptians and Carthagenians.

Roman History.

4. From the foundation of Rome, to the fall of the Roman Empire.

5. *Byzantine history*, or history of the Empire

of Constantinople, from the accession of Constantine in 325, till its capture by the Turks in 1453. Byzantine History of particular Emperors.

General Modern History.—Part I.

Of the European Monarchies.

Sect. VI.]—1. Introduction to Modern History.

2. General and particular treatises on the study of Modern History.

3. *History of Italy.*

§ 1. General History of Italy.

§ 2. Particular History of Italy. Of the ecclesiastical state. The different Republics. Of the provinces and towns of which these Republics are formed. Of the adjacent principalities, and the neighbouring Islands.

4. The *History of France.*

§ 1. Topography or general description of France.

§ 2. Preliminaries to the History of France, containing the ancient History of the Gauls, and *general* information concerning the Empire of France.

§ 3. General History of France.

§ 4. Particular History of the Kings of France, and the events which took place under each of their reigns.

The two first Races.

§ 5. The *third* race from *Lewis* VII. to the *Valois* family. The family of the *Bourbons.*

Reign of *Henry* IV. Reigns of *Lewis* XIII. XIV. XV. and XVI.

§ 6. General and particular History of the cities and provinces of France. Paris, Isle of France, Picardy, Artois, Lisle, Flanders Hainault, &c. arranged by provinces and governments. By districts and departments.

§ 7. Historical miscellanies, and dissertations of all kinds relative to the History of France.

5. The *History of Germany.*

§ 1. Preliminary treatises and general History of the German Empire.

§ 2. History of particular German provinces.

§ 3. Miscellanies and treatises which relate to the above.

6. *History of the Low Countries,* and *United Provinces,* particular Histories of the provinces and cities of the Low Countries.

7. General and particular History of *Lorraine,* before and after its reunion with France.

8. *History of the Swiss,* and their confederates.

9. *History of Spain*

§ 1. Preliminary treatises, and general History of Spain.

§ 2. History of particular Princes.

§ 3. Miscellanies and Extracts.

10. *History of Portugal.*

§ 1. General History.

§ 2. Particular History.

§ 3. Miscellanies and Extracts.

11. History of Great Britain, or the three Kingdoms, (now called the *United Kingdom*) of *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland.*

§ 1. General History of Great Britain.

§ 2. Particular History of England.

§ 3. Particular History of Scotland before and since its union with England.

§ 4. Particular History of Ireland ancient and modern.

§ 5. History of the Islands dependant on the Crown of Great Britain.

§ 6. History of its West Indian, American, African and Asiatic conquests.

12. History of the Northern Governments, Denmark, Norway, Lapland, Sweden, Muscovy, Poland, Prussia, Hungary, Transilvania, Moldavia, &c.

Modern History —Part II.

Or what relates to the Extra-European Monarchies.

1. General oriental History.

2. History of the Arabs, Sarazens, and Turks.

3. *Asiatic History.*

§ 1. History of Asiatic Greece, and of the Islands of the Archipelago.

§ 2. History of Syria, Palestine or the Holy Land, the Crusades, and the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

§ 3. History of Persia.

§ 4. History of the Tartars and of the great Mogul.

§ 5. History of the East Indies, general and particular.

§ 6. History of Siam and Tonquin.

§ 7. History of China.

§ 8. History of Japan.

4. History of Africa.

General and particular History of Africa. Of Egypt, Barbary, the kingdom of Fez, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, kingdom of Congo and its dependant Isles. History of Ethiopia, Abyssinia.

5. History of America and the West Indies.

§ 1. General History of America from its discovery by the Europeans.

§ 2. Particular History of North America, Canada, New France, Virginia or New England, Florida, Mexico or New Spain, the Antilles, &c.

§ 3. History of South America and Peru, of Guienne, the Brasils, Paraguay, Land and Streights of Maghellan, Terra del Fuego, &c.

Historical Paralipomena.

Sect. VII.]—1. Heraldic History, the genealogies of the nobility, and their titles; Heraldry, and whatever relates to the science of emblazoning. The study of emblazoning. Armorial-bearings, Genealogic and Heraldic Dictionaries, &c.

2. Genealogy and its study.

3. Genealogical History of the royal and illustrious families in different parts of the world.

Collections of Peerage, particular Peers, code of the nobility.

Antiquities or Historical Monuments.

Sect. VIII.]—1. Rites, usages and customs of the ancients.

§ 1. Rites of the ancients in general, in things *sacred, civil* and *domestic*.

§ 2. Miscellaneous rites and customs general and particular, of all nations.

§ 3. Particular treatises, critiques, and apologetics on different customs, &c. received and practised among different nations.

2. History of Inscriptions.

Marbles, antique Statues, Bronzes, &c.

3. Numismatic History, or science of the study of medals and coins in general.

§ 1. Treatises on ancient medals and coins.

§ 2. Grecian medals and coins.

§ 3. Roman medals and coins.

§ 4. Medals and coins of other ancient nations. Introductions, general and particular treatises, collections, dissertations upon medals, &c.

4. Ancient Monuments, Public Edifices, Amphitheatres, Obelisks, Pyramids, Sepulchres, Statues, &c.

5. Different kinds of antiquities; engraved stones, gems, seals, amulets, abraxas, sepulchral lamps, vases, &c.

6. Miscellaneous antiquities, relative to col-

lections, illustrated by dissertations. Cabinets of antiquities, &c.'

7. History of the pomps and solemnities, feasts, sports, and theatrical exhibitions of the ancients.—*Some Bibliographers place this class in the department of* SCIENCES *and* ARTS.

LITERARY HISTORY, ACADEMIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC.

Sect. IX.]—1. History of literature and languages, including their rise and progress.

§ 1. History of letters.

§ 2. History of languages.

§ 3. History of the sciences.

§ 4. History of arts.

2. Biographical History.

General and particular, of the Sciences and Arts, artists and men of letters.

3. History of Academies, Schools, Universities, Colleges and Societies of literary men, with particular treatises relative to their origin; progress, objects, and utility.

General History of Institutions for the Sciences Arts and Belles-Lettres. Particular History and collections of academic works.

Bibliographic History.

1. Historical and critical Bibliography or a description of Books.

§ 1. Bibliographic prolegomena. Particular

treatises on books in general, their composition, description, dates, where and by whom printed. Of libraries, their arrangement, &c. &c.

§ 2. General and particular Bibliographers.

§ 3. Periodical Bibliography and literary journals.

§ 4. Ecclesiastical Bibliography.

§ 5. Bibliography, national and foreign.

5. Rational catalogues, or properly arranged and instructive Bibliography. Choice of books, or the art of forming a Library.

Simple Bibliography; i. e. catalogues of libraries and collections of books, whether manuscript or printed.

6. History of Typography.

Origin and progress of printing. Typography of different countries, Germany, Italy, France, England, &c. Lives of eminent printers.

Lives of illustrious Persons.

Sect. X.]—1. Lives of illustrious persons among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

2. Lives, and panegyrics of illustrious persons among the moderns.

3. Lives of illustrious men, both general and particular.

Historical Extracts.

Sect. XI.]—1. Different collections, and extracts from ancient and modern historians.

2. Monuments, acts, and various historical writings.

3. Treaties of peace, and treaties of confederation between Christian Princes.

4. Historical dictionaries.

5. Historical miscellanies, collections of anecdotes, &c. &c.

The preceding, with a few alterations, is the *Bibliographic Essay* of Mr. *Cailleau*, which he has taken almost verbatim from the *Systeme complete de Bibliographie Choisie* of Mr. De Bure.—(See his *Bibliographie Instructive*, Vol. 1. page xv.) This system is in the main excellent, but defective in some things, and unnecessarily and even painfully particular and superabundant in others. On this department of literature, the French writers have done much, and indeed left little to be done. That the reader may have a general and accurate view of the subject, other Bibliographic systems of a still more modern date are here introduced, by which the necessity and propriety of a judicious and scientific arrangement of books in a Library will at once be self-evident. The preceding or any of the subsequent systems may be followed with advantage: or the judicious collector may compile a system for himself out of the materials before him, congenial to his own mind.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

SYSTEMS.

System of Citizen Arsenne Thiebaut.

This system is published in a small pamphlet entitled, "*Exposition du Tableau philosophique des Connoisances humaines: par le Citoyen Arsenne Thiebaut.* 8vo. Paris, L'An. 10 de la Republique." We owe this very interesting philosphical table to the arrangement of a library in which *M. Thiebaut* was employed. The original idea, says he, belongs to *Diderot*, who mentions it in his treatise on public education. The learned encyclopedist adopts as the natural division of human knowledge, the *three* principal periods of education: he places in the period of *childhood* (the first twelve or fourteen years) that knowledge called *instrumental;* the knowledge called *essential*, he allots to that of *youth;* (from fourteen to twenty-five) and assigns to *manhood* (from twenty-five upwards) the knowledge denominated *suitable*, resulting from taste, and the information gained by these primary studies. *M. Thiebaut* proposes to develope the idea of his author in the following table, which we shall give entire.—See *Peignat's* Diction. de Bibliologie, article Systeme.

I. INSRTUMENTAL KNOWLEDGE.

1. LANGUAGE.
   - A. *Speech.*
     - *a.* Gesture,
     - *b.* Articulate sounds,
     - *c.* Prosody.
   - B. *Writing.*
     - *a.* Hieroglyphical,
     - *b.* Characteristical orthography,
     - *c.* Pasigraphical,
     - *d.* Stenographical,
     - *e.* Okygraphical.
   - C. *Emblems and Signs.*
     - Telegraphy.

2. MATHEMATICS.
   - A. *Arithmetic.*
   - B. *Algebra.*
     - *a.* Elementary,
     - *b.* Infinitesimal,
       - differential,
       - integral.
   - C. *Geometry.*
     - elementary,
     - transcendant.

3. LOGIC.
   - A. *Grammar.*
     - *a.* Accidence,
     - *b.* Syntax.
   - B. *Criticism.*
     - *a.* Analysis,

b. Synthesis,
c. Philology,
d. Analogy.

C. *Rhetoric.*

D. *Poetry.*

a. Construction of a discourse,
b. Versification,
c. Poetry,
narrative,
dramatic,
parabolic.

II. ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE.

1. MORALS.

Metaphysics.

a. Ontology,
b. Natural Theology,
e. Pneumatology.

2. PHYSICS.

A. *Cosmography,*

a. Astronomy,
Meteorology,
Natural Astrology,
b. Natural Geography,
c. Hydrography,

B. *Natural History.*

a. Mineralogy,
Cristallography,
Theory of Magnetism,
Petrification,
Mineral Waters,

Combustible Substances, &c.

b. Vegetable Physics,
Botany,
Agriculture,
Gardening,
Planting.

c. Zoology.

1. Anatomy,
simple,
comparative.

2. Physiology,
Theory of opinions,
Causes and effects of the passions,
Physiognomy, &c.

3. Medicine,
Medicine, properly so called,
Hygieina, including
Orthopedia and
Gymnastics.
Pathology, including
Semeiotica,
Therapeutics,
dietetics,
pharmacy,
chirurgery.
Veterinary medicine.
Regular Medicine, which is conversant in the stucture of the human body, the action of medicaments, and the effects of poisons.

III. SUITABLE KNOWLEDGE.

1. History.
   - A. *Positive.*
     - *a.* Statistical,
     - *b.* Voyages and Narrations,
     - *c.* Geography,
       - ancient,
       - modern,
     - *d.* Chronology,
       - Art of verifying dates.
     - *e.* Archæology,
       - Monuments,
       - Numismatics,
       - Inscriptions,
       - Calligraphy.
   - B. *Civilization.*
     - *a.* Civil Life, properly so called.
       - ancient and
       - modern,
         - Origin of customs,
         - Manners,
         - Political revolutions.
     - *b. Biography.*
     - *d.* Literary,
       - ancient,
       - modern,
         - Bibliography,
         - Paleography.
   - C. *Sacred.*
     - *a.* Religion,

Creeds,
Modes of worship,
Apothegms.
b. Superstition.
Mythology,
Judicial Astrology,
Divination,
Magic.

2. THEORETICAL.
A. *Moral.*
a. Philosophy, or the
Science of Man,
Personal Economy,
Primitive Independence,
Sociability,
Power of Imagination,
Motive power of Self-love, &c.
3. Jurisprudence, or Civil Science.
Rights,
natural,
of the people,
Public rights of States.
Laws,
municipal or police,
civil,
criminal,
History of Laws.
B. *Physics.*
a. Experimental Philosophy.
Chemistry,

Alchymy or Hermetical Philosophy.
Natural Magic and Galvanism,
Metallurgy,
Dyeing, &c.

b. Speculative,

1. Mechanics,
Statics,
Statics, properly so called,
Hydrostatics,
Dunamics
Dunamics, properly so called,
Ballistics,
Hydrodunamics,
Naval Architecture,
Hydraulics,

2. Astronomy,
Chronology,
Dialling,
Navigation, &c.

3. Acoustics,

4. Pneumatics,

5. Optics,
Optics properly so called,
Dioptrics,
Perspective,
Catoptrics,

6. Pyrotechny,

7. Doctrine of Chances,
Analysis of Chances.

3. PRACTICAL.

A. *Morality.*

a. Private,

Philanthropy,
Domestic Economy.

b. Public

Legislation,
Justice,
Political Economy,
National Education.

B. *Physics*, considered as Arts.

a. Physiological Arts,

Rural Economy.

b. Mathematical Arts,

Architecture,

Civil,
Military,

Ship-building and Naval Tactics,
Military Tactics.

c. Manufactures.

Manufactures *indispensable*,

Tailoring,
Potteries,
Baking, &c.

Manufactures *necessary*,

Printing,
Bookselling,
Delft or Dutch Ware,

Manufactures of mere *luxury*,

Fashions,
Engravings,

Manufactures of Tapestries,
Goldsmith's Work, &c.

d. Arts of Imagination, or the
Fine Arts,
Music,
Instrumental,
Vocal,
Painting,
Sculpture,

e. Gymnastics,
Dancing,
Wrestling and Fencing,
Riding,
Running,
Swimming,
Hunting and Fishing.

Such is the Philosophical Table of human Knowledge, arranged by *M. Thiebaut;* who asserts that the value of a numerous library, disposed in a sufficiently large and commodious apartment, would be much enhanced in the eyes of its possessor, when arranged correspondently with this Table. But the reader who is acquainted with the works of Chancellor Bacon will readily perceive, that all the leading ideas are taken from his *Tree of Knowledge*, to which *Diderot* in his preface to the *Encyclopedie*, confesses himself to be a continual debtor; and of which he has given a correct Translation, accompanied with a short Synopsis. This Plan is

(*To front p.* 207.)

KNOWLEDGE is either

- *Natural* and *Scientifical*; which is either
  - *Sensible*; consisting in the perception of phenomena or external objects, called PHYSIOLOGY or NATURAL HISTORY; and which, according to the different kinds of such objects, divides into
    - METEOROLOGY.
    - HYDROLOGY.
    - MINERALOGY.
    - PHYTOLOGY.
    - ZOOLOGY.
  - OR,
  - *Rational*; consisting in the perception of the intrinsic characters or habitudes of sensible objects — either their
    - *Powers* and *Properties*—called PHYSICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
    - *Abstracts* — called METAPHYSICS, which subdivides into — — —
      - ONTOLOGY.
      - PNEUMATOLOGY.
    - *Quantities*—called PURE MATHEMATICS—which divides, according to the subject of the quantity, into —
      - ARITHMETIC—whence
        - ANALYTICS.
        - ALGEBRA.
      - GEOMETRY—whence
        - TRIGONOMETRY.
        - CONICS.
        - SPHERICS.
      - STATICS
    - *Relations* to our happiness—called RELIGION, or the doctrine of OFFICES, which subdivides into
      - ETHICS, or NATURAL RELIGION—whence
        - POLITICS.
        - LAW.
      - THEOLOGY, or REVELATION.
- OR,
- *Artificial* and *Technical* (consisting in the application of natural notices to farther purposes), which is either —
  - *Internal*; employed in discovering their agreement and disagreement; or their relations in respect of truth—called LOGIC.
  - OR,
  - *External*; which is either
    - *Real*, employed in discovering and applying the
      - *Latent powers* and *properties* of bodies —called CHEMISTRY—whence
        - ALCHEMY.
        - NATURAL MAGIC, &c.
      - *Quantities* of bodies, called MIXED MATHEMATICS; which, according to the different subjects, resolves into —
        - OPTICS, CATOPTRICS, DIOPTRICS, — whence
          - PERSPECTIVE.
          - PAINTING.
        - PHONICS—whence MUSIC.
        - HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS.
        - PNEUMATICS.
        - MECHANICS—whence
          - ARCHITECTURE.
          - SCULPTURE.
          - TRADES and MANUFACTURES.
        - PYROTECHNIA—whence
          - The MILITARY *Art*.
          - FORTIFICATION.
        - ASTRONOMY.
          - CHRONOLOGY.
          - DIALLING.
        - GEOGRAPHY, HYDROGRAPHY—whence
          - NAVIGATION.
          - COMMERCE.
      - *Structure* and *economy* of organic bodies, called ANATOMY.
      - *Relations* thereof to the preservation and improvement —either of—
        - Animals——called
          - MEDICINE.
          - PHARMACY.
        - Vegetables——called
          - AGRICULTURE.
          - GARDENING.
        - BRUTES——called
          - FARRYING.
          - MANEGE—whence
            - HUNTING.
            - FALCONRY.
            - FISHING, &c.
    - OR,
    - *Symbolical*, employed in framing and applying
      - *Words*, or articulate signs of ideas—called GRAMMAR.
      - *Armories*—called HERALDRY.
      - *Tropes* and *Figures*—called RHETORIC.
      - *Fables*—called POETRY.

[See Lord Bacon's Works, Vol. I. p. 49. 4to. 1778. and Chambers's Cyclopædia, Vol. I.]

detailed also by Mr. *Ephraim Chambers,* in the Preface to his *Cyclopædia;* and a sketch of it is given in the Preface to the *Encyclopædia Britannica,* where, not much to the credit of the Editors, it is spoken of in terms of cold commendation, as a System, "to which elegance and accuracy cannot *perhaps* be refused!" This *general view of* KNOWLEDGE *in Sciences,* as Mr. Chambers terms it, is divided into forty-seven grand constituent parts; it is here introduced independently of its *thousands* of ramifications, for which the reader must be referred to the *Cyclopædia* itself.—See the annexed sheet.

As the following plan of arranging the contents of a well-chosen library is both rational and practicable; it is presented to the Reader as preferable to most that the Editor has met with on the subject.

SKETCH

OF THE

SYSTEM OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

M. E. PEIGNOT,

Taken from the " Dictionnaire raisonnée, de Bibliologie. Page 271.

BIBLIOLOGY, or an introduction to the knowledge of Bibliography, theoretical and practical, rational or technical.

General Bibliographers,
Particular Bibliographers,
Diplomatics,
Typography,
Catalogues of public Libraries,
Catalogue of private Libraries,
Catalogues of Books,
Bibliographical Dictionaries.

I.

HISTORY.

Introductions to History,
Elementary Cosmography,
Astronomy,
Geography,
Hydrography,
Ancient Voyages,
Voyages round the Globe,

General or particular Travels in Europe,
Asia,
Africa,
America.
Atlases and Geographical Charts,
Atlases and Hydrographical Charts,
Geographical Dictionaries,
Chronology,
Universal History,
Ancient History, general or particular, of the different Nations of Europe,
Asia,
Africa.
Modern History, general or particular, of the different Nations of Europe,
Asia,
Africa, and
America.
General History of each of the four Quarters of the World,
Chronicles,
Historical Memoirs,
Biography,
Historical Journals,
Historical Dictionaries.

Literary History.

Prolegomena,
Universal Literary History,
Ancient general Literary History,

Ancient particular Literary History of the
Egyptians,
Hebrews,
Greeks,
Romans,
Northern Nations,
Eastern Nations, &c.
Modern general Literary History,
Modern particular Literary History of
Italy,
France,
Germany,
the North, &c.
Particular History of any Science,
Literary Memoirs,
Biography of learned Men,
Literary Journals,
Historical Dictionaries of learned Men.

History of Religions.

Prolegomena,
Universal History of Religions,
Ancient general History of Religions,
Ancient particular History of the Religion of the
Egyptians,
Hebrews,
Greeks,
Romans,
Northern Nations.
Modern general History of Religions,

Modern particular History of Religion, of the
Jewish,
Christian,
Mohammedan,
Modern particlar History of the Religion of the people who profess neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism, in Asia,
Africa, and
America.
Sacred History of the Hebrews,
Ecclesiastical History,
History of the Fathers,
History of Councils,
Monastic History,
History of the Inquisition,
Ecclesiastical Journals,
Historical Dictionaries of Religions.

Natural History.

Prolegomena,
General Treatises upon Natural History,
Geology,
Hydrology,
Meteorology,
Particular Treatises on Natural History.
The Animal Kingdom.
Natural History of Man,
Quadrupeds,
Birds,
Insects,
Reptiles,
Fishes,

Natural History of Crustaceous Animals,
Testaceous Animals, and
Polypi.

The Vegetable Kingdom.

General Treatises on Botany,
Nomenclature of Vegetables,
Culture of Vegetables,
Properties of Vegetables,
Particular Treatises on Botany,
Trees,
Plants,
Flowers, &c.
Particular Treatises on Agriculture,
Treatises on Gardening.

The Mineral Kingdom.

General Treatises on Mineralogy,
History of the Earth,
History of the Water.
Particular Treatises on Mineralogy,
Earths,
Stones,
Fossils,
Minerals,
Metals,
Excrescences or Fungi,
Petrifactions, &c.
Lusus Naturæ,
Monsters,
Prodigies, &c.

General Dictionaries of Natural History,
Particular Dictionaries of Natural History.
Chemistry.

II.

PHILOSOPHY.

General Treatises of Philosophy,
General and particular Treatises on Metaphysics,
Errors of the Human Mind,
Astrology,
the Cabala,
Magic,
Sorcerers,
Alchymy, &c.

SCIENCE OF GOD.

Natural Theology.

Of Theism,

Revealed Theology.

Text of the Sacred Books,
Commentators upon the Text,
Theologians or Divines,
Liturgies,
Heterodox Theology,
Atheism.

SCIENCE OF MAN.

Logic.

The art of Thinking,
Retaining, or Memory,
Communicating,
Grammar,
Syntax,
Rhetoric,
Rhetors and Orators, both ancient and modern.

The art of Philology or Cristicism,
Polygraphy,
Letter-writing, or Epistolary Correspondence.

Morality.

General Treatises on Morals,
Particular Treatises on Morals,
Natural Jurisprudence, or the duties of Man to himself,
Economical Jurisprudence, or the domestic duties of Man,
Political Jurisprudence, or the duties of Man in Society,
Jurisprudence, properly so called,
the Law of Nature,
the Law of Nations,
the Public Law,
the Civil, or Roman Law,
English Law,
Foreign Laws,
the Canon Law,
the Ecclesiastical Law of England,
Foreign Ecclesiastical Law.
Politics,
Diplomatics,
Commerce.

SCIENCE OF NATURE.

The Mathematics.

General Treatises on Mathematics,
Particular Treatises on Elementary Mathematics,

Of Arithmetic,
Algebra,
Geometry,
Trigonometry.

Particular Treatises on Transcendant Mathematics.

Calculation of Infinitesimals.

Physics, or Natural Philosophy,

General Treatises on Natural Phylosophy,

Particular Treatises on Natural Philosophy.

Experimental Philosophy.
Optics.
Mechanics.
Statics.

Medicine.

Hygieina.
Pathology.
Semeiotica.
Therapeutics.

Chirurgery.

Anatomy.

Osteology, or science of the bones.
Myology, or of the muscles.
Splanchnology, or of the viscera.
Angeiology, or of the arteries.
Neurology, or of the nerves.
Adenology, or of the glands.

Pharmacy.

Veterinary Medicine.

Gymnastics.

III.

IMAGINATION.

Poetry.

General and particular Treatises on Poetry.
General and particular Treatises on Mythology.
Versification, or the mechanism of verses.
Greek,
Latin,
English,
Italian,
French,
German, &c.
The epic, or heroic poem.
the didactic poem.
Satire.
Fables.
Bucolic, or pastoral poetry.
Lyric poetry.
Fugitive pieces.
Poetry, simply narrative.
Of Novels.
Tales, &c.

Prosaic Poetry.

Romances.
Gothic, of chivalry.
Historical.

Allegorical,
Fabulous,
Moral,
Gallantry,
Tales and Novels,
Bon-mots, Jests, Witticisms, &c.

The Fine Arts.

Architecture,
Civil,
Naval,
and Military.
Drawing,
Painting,
Sculpture,
Engraving,
the Military Art,
Music.

The Mechanical Arts, or Trades.

The author extends this system no farther, as he designs to give it at large in a work which he is preparing for the press, entitled *Nouveau Dictionnaire Bibliographique par Ordre des Matiéres.* The outlines of this plan are also borrowed from Chancellor Bacon, through the medium of d'Alembert and Diderot, in their preface to the *Encyclopedie.* Bacon divides the operations of the human mind into

MEMORY, whence results *History*.
IMAGINATION, . . . *Poetry*.
REASON, ... *Philosophy*.

Diderot inverts this order a little, by putting *Reason* before *Imagination*.

SEVERAL

CHRONOLOGICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL TABLES;

of considerable use in

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Of Epochs and Æras.

Epoch or *Epoca* has often the same meaning as *Æra*, and is used by Chronologists to signify a certain portion of time included between two grand events. The whole lapse of years, from the creation of the world to the advent of Christ, has been divided into seven Epochs, which are usually thus arranged:

Epoch I. Extends from the *Creation of the World*, to the *general Deluge*, and contains the history of 1656 years. This regards sacred history only, as the oldest profane history did not commence till many centuries after.

Epoch II. Reaches from the Deluge to the calling of Abraham. This is encumbered with many Chronological difficulties. According to the computation of the Hebrew Text, it contains the history of 427 years; but according

to the Samaritan Pentateuch, it is extended to 1018 years. It ends A.M. 2088.

Epoch III. Extends from the calling of Abraham, to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt; and, according to the Hebrew, contains the history of 430 years. It ends A.M. 2113.

Epoch IV. Begins with the *Exodus* of the Israelites from Egypt, and extends to the fourth year of Solomon, king of Israel, when the foundations of the temple at Jerusalem were laid. This epoch is also encumbered with difficulties, especially in the chronology of the Israelitish judges. It ends A.M. 2992.

Epoch V. Commences with laying the foundation of the temple, 1015 years before Christ, and extends to the year when Cyrus established his empire over all Asia, and gave liberty to the Jewish captives at Babylon. This contains the history of 479 years, and ends 536 years before Christ.

Epoch VI. Reaches from the deliverance of the Jews by Cyrus, in the year 536 before Christ, to the æra of the *Seleucidæ*, 312 years before the Incarnation.

Epoch VII. Reaches from the time that Seleucus Nicanor, one of Alexander's generals, made himself master of Babylon, to the birth of Christ; including a period of 312 years. With this epoch, what is called *ancient history* terminates.

OF THE OLYMPIADS.

TO no mode of chronological computation is history so much indebted, as to the *Olympiads.* Previous to this mode of reckoning, profane history is a fabulous labyrinth and a chaos, which has just a sufficiency of light to render its confusion and uncertainty visible. As ancient historians date events by the Olympiads, (*e. g.* Romulus was born the second year of the second Olympiad;—the battle of Marathon was fought the third year of the seventy-second Olympiad;—the temple of Delphos was burnt the first year of the fifty-eighth Olympiad, &c.) it is a matter of more than common importance to know these accurately, and the years before and after Christ, to which they correspond; I have thought it necessary to give a complete history of these from their commencement, with the principal occurrences in each.

The mode of computing time by Olympiads, derived its origin from the institution of the *Olympic Games,* which were celebrated every *four* years for five days successively, at the time of the first full moon after the summer's solstice. They were celebrated on the banks of the river Alpheus, near *Olympia,* a city of Elis, from which they derived their appellation.

These games are said to have been instituted

by Hercules, in honour of Jupiter, in the year 2886 of the world; but they were frequently omitted and revived till the time of *Iphitus*, king of Elis, in the 884th year before Christ, but do not seem to have been resorted to as a chronological æra, till 108 years after.

The first *Olympiad*, according to the most accurate computation, commenced in the 3938 year of the *Julian period*: 3208 years from the *Creation*: 305 years after the *taking of Troy*: 24 years before the *foundation of Rome*: and 776 years before the *Incarnation of Christ*.

It is supposed that this mode of computation ceased after the year of our Lord 440, which corresponds to the 304th Olympiad. The *Abbé Du-Fresnoy*, in his Chronological Tables, vol. i. p. 143, has given a table of the Olympiads, which he has continued only to the 201st; but in this the *conquerors* are misplaced, from the 174th to the end, which is occasioned by the omission of *Epænetus* in the 175th Olympiad, which has caused all the succeeding victors to be advanced, each four years too high. This table I have corrected, and from the *Series Chronologica, Olympiadum Pythiadum, Isthmiadum*, and *Nemeadum*, of Dr. *Lloyd*, fol. Oxon. 1700, brought down to the 249th Olympiad, A. D. 220, at which the Ανακεφαλαιωσις Ολυμπιαδων, of *Africanus*, ends.

The *Pythian*, *Isthmian*, and *Nemean* games, gave rise also to remarkable æras among some

Greek nations; but they were never of so much importance as the Olympiads, nor did they ever become of general use. The *Pythian* games, it is true, served for an *epoch* to the people of Delphi and the Bœotians; the *Nemean* games to the Argives and Arcadians; and the *Isthmian* games to the inhabitants of the Pelopennesian isthmus, and to the citizens of Corinth. But the reckoning by *Olympiads* was not only universally adopted by the *Greeks*, but also by many of the neighbouring nations.

Convinced of the great importance of these, both to sacred and profane history, *Scaliger* addresses them in the following high strain of well applied commendation:

"Divine Olympiad, I hail thee, the faithful preserver of *time*, and sacred depository of the *truth*. By thee, the fanatical licentiousness of chronologists is curbed, and true light diffused over the page of history. Without thee, how many truths must have continued enveloped with the shades of ignorance! It is by thy means only, that we know with certainty the transactions of the remotest times."

It may be necessary to observe, that the Exercises used in these games, were *leaping*, *running*, *throwing*, *darting*, or *boxing*, and *wrestling*.

A

TABLE

OF THE

OLYMPIADS,

And the Archons of Athens continued to the 220th Year of our Lord.

Olympiad 1. Conqueror *Coræbus*, of Elis.

Before Christ.	Years.	
776	1	THE first vulgar Olympiad began, ac-
775	2	cording to the Arundel Marbles, in the
774	3	year 807 of the Athenian æra. The Olym-
773	4	piads were the most considerable festivals of the Greeks, and are of great use in regulating their chronology. Scaliger has demonstrated that this first Olympiad began July 23, A.D. 776.

Olympiad 2. Conqueror *Antimachus*, of Elis.

772	1	
771	2	Romulus was born.
770	3	Theopompus succeeded his grandfather Cha-
769	4	rilaus in the kingdom of Lacedæmon.

Olympiad 3. Conqueror *Androclus*, of Messene.

768	1	*Abaris*, the philosopher, came from Scythia
767	2	into Greece this year; at which time almost
766	3	the whole world was visited by a plague;
765	4	but some authors fix the time of his coming later.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 4. Conqueror *Polychares*, of Messene.
764	1	
763	2	
762	3	Vessels, called triremes, or gallies with three
761	4	banks of oars, were now first made at Athens.
		Olympiad 5. Conqueror *Æschines*, of Elis.
760	1	Theopompus established five magistrates,
759	2	called Ephori, who were appointed to guard
758	3	the king's conduct, and to govern the state
757	4	of Lacedæmon.
		Olympiad 6. Conqueror *Œbatas*, or *Œbalas*, of Dymæ.
756	1	Acmæon, thirteenth perpetual archon of Athens, governed two years.
755	2	
754	3	Charops, the first decennial archon of Athens.
753	4	The foundation of Rome, according to Varro.
		Olympiad 7. Conqueror *Diocles*, of Messene.
752	1	Diocles was the first who was crowned at the olympic games: the crown was made of olive.
751	2	The people of the city of Miletus, in Asia
750	3	Minor, made themselves powerful at sea.
749	4	
		Olympiad 8. Conqueror *Anticles*, of Messene.
748	1	
747	2	
746	3	Æfimedes, the second decennial archon of
745	4	Athens. The same year commenced the æra of Nabonassar, famous amongst astronomers.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 9. Conqueror *Xenocles*, of Messene.
744	1	
743	2	A war of twenty years, between the Lace-
742	3	dæmonians and Messenians, on account of
741	4	the latter having violated the daughters of the former.
		Olympiad 10. Conqueror *Dotades*, of Messene.
740	1	
739	2	
738	3	A battle between the Lacedæmonians and the Messenians.
737	4	Clidicus, the 3d decennial archon of Athens.
		Olympiad 11. Conqueror *Leochares*, of Messene.
736	1	A battle between the Lacedæmonians and
735	2	the Argives. There were 300 of each na-
734	3	tion, all of whom were killed, except two
733	4	of the Argives.
		Olympiad 12. Conqueror *Oxythemus*, of Corone.
732	1	Syracuse, in Sicily, was built by Archias of Corinth.
731	2	A great battle was fought between the La-
730	3	cedæmonians and the Messenians, near
729	4	Ithome.
		Olympiad 13. Conqueror *Diocles*, of Corinth.
728	1	
727	2	Hippomenes, the 4th decennial archon.
726	3	The Lacedæmonians entered into a war with
725	4	the Messenians, and were defeated.
		Olympiad 14. Conquerors *Desmon*, of Corinth, and *Hypeneus*, of Pisa.
724	1	This was a double olympiad, there being two conquerors.
723	2	The Messenian war, which had subsisted
722	3	twenty years, was now ended.
721	4	

Before Christ. Years.

Olympiad 15. Conqueror *Orsippus*, of Megara.

720 1 Orsippus, having lost his girdle in the race,
719 2 was the first who ran, quite naked, at the
718 3 olympic games. There was this year, March 8, at ten minutes after eleven o'clock, an eclipse of the moon.
717 4 Leocrates, the fifth decennial archon of Athens.

Olympiad 16. Conqueror *Pythagoras*, of Sparta.

716 1 It has been generally received that this was
715 2 Pythagoras the philosopher, but Mr. Dod-
714 3 well has confuted that opinion.
713 4

Olympiad 17. Conqueror *Polus*, of Epidaurus.

712 1 The city of Astacus, in Bithynia, was built
711 2 this year by the Megarians. It has been
710 3 since called Nicomedia, though some sup-
709 4 pose that they were two different cities near each other.

Olympiad 18. Conqueror *Tellis*, of Sicyon.

708 1
707 2 Apsander, the sixth decennial archon of Athens.
706 3 The famous musician Terpander, is supposed
705 4 to have lived at this time; but Eusebius places him in the thirty-fourth olympiad.

Olympiad 19. Conqueror *Mœnno*, of Megara.

704 1
703 2 The Corinthians sent a colony into the island
702 3 of Corcyra, now Corfu, and built a city
701 4 there.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 20. Conqueror *Atheradas*, of Sparta.
700	1	Archilochus, the famous lyric poet, is by
699	2	some supposed to have lived at this time;
		but by others later.
698	3	
697	4	Eryxias, the 7th decennial archon of Athens.
		Olympiad 21. Conqueror *Pantacles*, of Athens.
696	1	The Cimmerians, a kind of Scythians, ra-
695	2	vaged the country of Paphligonia and
694	3	Phrygia, about the time of the death of
693	4	king Midas. See *Strabo*, lib. 1.
		Olympiad 22. Conqueror *Pantacles*, again.
692	1	
691	2	The city of Gela, in Sicily, is supposed to
690	3	have been founded at this time.
689	4	
		Olympiad 23. Conqueror *Icarius Hyperessieus*.
688	1	
687	2	The decennial archons of Athens ceased, and
686	3	an interregnum of three years ensued.
685	4	A second war between the Messenians and
		Lacedæmonians.
		Olympiad 24. Conqueror *Cleoptolemus*, of Sparta.
684	1	Creon was the first annual archon of Athens.
683	2	
682	3	Archon, Lysias, according to the *Marbles*.
681	4	Archon, Tlesias.
		Olympiad 25. Conqueror *Thalpius*, of Sparta.
680	1	Race-chariots were now introduced at the
679	2	olympic games, and Pagondas, the Theban,
678	3	was the first conqueror.
677	4	

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 26. Conqueror *Callisthenes*, of Sparta.
676	1	The Carnean games, in honour of Apollo,
675	2	were instituted now; a military exercise,
674	3	which continued nine days.
673	4	
		Olympiad 27. Conqueror *Eurybates*, or *Eurybus*, of Athens.
672	1	Alcman, the lyric poet, lived now.
671	2	Archon, Leostratus, according to Dionysius
670	3	Halycarnasseus.
669	4	Archon, Pisistratus, according to Pausanias.
		Olympiad 28. Conqueror *Charmis*, of Sparta.
668	1	Archon, Antosthenes, according to Pausa-
667	2	nias, who fixes, at this time, the second
666	3	war between the Lacedæmonians and the
665	4	Messenians.
		Olympiad 29. Conqueror *Chionis*, of Sparta.
664	1	Archon, Miltiades, according to Pausanias.
663	2	A sea battle between the Corinthians and
662	3	the Corcyreans.
661	4	
		Olympiad 30. Conqueror *Chionis*, the 2nd time.
660	1	
659	2	Archon, Miltiades, again. Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth.
658	3	Byzantium, now Constantinople, was found-
657	4	ed by the Argives.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 31. Conqueror *Chionis*, the 3d time.
656	1	Some fix at this time the tyranny of Cypselus
655	2	at Corinth, but we have placed it three years sooner.
654	3	Demaratus, a citizen of Corinth, retired to
653	4	Rome, and became the father of Tarquin the Elder, who was afterwards king.—Some say that *Charmis*, conqueror in the 28th olympiad, was the same with *Chionis*; if so, he was victor four times successively.
		Olympiad 32. Conqueror *Cratinus*, of Megara.
652	1	
651	2	The city of Selinus, in Sicily, was built now.
650	3	Himera was built this year.
649	4	
		Olympiad 33. Conqueror *Gyges*, of Sparta.
648	1	Lygdamis, of Syracuse, in Sicily, a giant,
647	2	above six feet high, was a conqueror at one
646	3	of the games.
645	4	Archon, Dropides, according to the *Marbles*.
		Olympiad 34. Conqueror *Stomas*, of Athens.
644	1	Pantaleon, king of Pisa, strove to be at the
643	2	head of the olympic games, and to exclude
642	3	the Eleans, whose sole right it was to pre-
641	4	side.
		Olympiad 35. Conqueror *Spœrus*, of Sparta.
640	1	Thales, the philosopher, was born.
639	2	Archon, Damasias, according to Dionysius
638	3	Halycarnasseus.
637	4	
		Olympiad 36. Conqueror *Phrynon*, of Athens.
636	1	Archon, Epinetus. Phrynon, who now con-
635	2	quered, afterwards became very famous,
634	3	and was killed in a duel by Pittacus, the
633	4	tyrant of Corinth.

Before Christ. Years.

Olympiad 37. Conqueror *Euryclidas*, of Sparta.

632 1 The Eleans determined to introduce their
631 2 children at this olympiad, and appointed
630 3 prizes for them.
629 4 Cypselus died. Periander made himself tyrant of Corinth.

Olympiad 38. Conqueror *Olyntheus*, of Sparta.

628 1 Sinope, the chief city of the country of Pon-
627 2 tus, is said to have been built this year.
626 3
625 4

Olympiad 39. Conqueror *Rhipsolcus*, of Sparta.

624 1 Archon, Draco. He gave the Athenians very
623 2 severe laws. *Clemens Alex.* lib. 1. *Euseb.*
622 3 *in Chronico.* Thrasybulus, this year, made
621 4 himself tyrant of Miletus, a city of Ionia. Dyrrachium, or Epidamnus, was built.

Olympiad 40. Conqueror *Olyntheus*, again.

620 1 Xenophon, the poet and philosopher, was born.
619 2 Alyattes II. king of Lydia, the father of
618 3 Crœsus, began his reign this year, and go-
617 4 verned fifty-seven years.

Olympiad 41. Conqueror *Cleondas*, or *Cleonides*, of Thebes.

616 1 Archon, Henochides. The city of Cyrene,
615 2 in Libya, is supposed to have been built this year by Battus.
614 3 Panætus made himself tyrant of Sicily; he
613 4 was the first who usurped the government of that island.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 42. Conqueror *Lycotas*, of Sparta.
612	1	Pittacus, who was reckoned one of the seven
611	2	wise men, assisted by the poet Alcæus and
610	3	his brothers, drove Melancer, the tyrant, out
609	4	of Mitylene, and afterwards usurped the sovereign power.
		Olympiad 43. Conqueror *Cleon*, of Epidaurus.
608	1	
607	2	This year Pittacus is said to have possessed
606	3	himself of the government of Mitylene.
605	4	Archon, Aristocles.
		Olympiad 44. Conqueror *Gelon*, of Sparta.
604	1	Archon, Critias. The poets Alcæus and Ar-
603	2	chilochus are said to have flourished now,
602	3	as also Sappho, the inventress of the Sap-
601	4	phic verse.
		Olympiad 45. Conqueror *Anticrates*, of Epidaurus.
600	1	Archon, Megacles. Cylon and his party were
599	2	massacred, though they had fled for protec-
598	3	tion to the altar of the Eumenides; which
597	4	crime was afterwards expiated by Epimenides.
		Olympiad 46. Conqueror *Chrysamaxus*, of Sparta.
596	1	
595	2	Archon, Philombrotus, according to Plutarch.
594	3	Archon, Solon; he published his laws.
593	4	Archon, Dropides, a second time.
		Olympiad 47. Conqueror *Eurycles*, of Sparta.
592	1	Archon, Eucrates. Anacharsis came into Greece.
591	2	Archon, Simeon. The Pythian games were
590	3	established and celebrated for the first time at Delphos.
589	4	Periander, tyrant of Corinth, died.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 48. Conqueror *Glycon*, of Crotona.
588	1	Archon, Phœnippus.
587	2	The council of the Amphyctions re-establish-
586	3	ed this year the liberty of the oracles of
585	4	Delphos.
		Olympiad 49. Conqueror *Lycinus*, of Crotona.
584	1	
583	2	
582	3	Archon, Damasius, again. The Pythian games
581	4	were celebrated a second time, and continued afterwards every four years. The Isthmian games were also celebrated under this olympiad, and continued with scarcely any interruption afterwards.
		Olympiad 50. Conqueror *Epitelidas*, of Sparta.
580	1	Pentathlus, of Cnidus, conducted a colony of
579	2	his fellow-citizens into Sicily.
578	3	
577	4	Archon, Archestratides.
		Olympiad 51. Conqueror *Eratosthenes*, of Crotona.
576	1	Orpheus, the epic poet, of Crotona, in Grecia
575	2	Magna, flourished. He wrote a poem of
574	3	Argonauts.
573	4	
		Olympiad 52. Conqueror *Agis*, of Elæa.
572	1	Phalaris, the tyrant of Agrigentum, governed
571	2	sixteen years, according to some; but others
570	3	place his reign at the year 532.
569	4	
		Olympiad 53. Conqueror *Agnon*, of Peparethus.
568	1	Pythagoras is supposed to have been born this
567	2	year. See *Dodwell*.
566	3	Archon, Comias. This year the Nemean
565	4	games were renewed.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 54. Conqueror *Hippostratus*, of Croton.
564	1	
563	2	
562	3	The first comedy was acted at Athens.
561	4	Archon, Hegistratus. Pisistratus made himself a tyrant.
		Olympiad 55. Conqueror *Hippostratus*, again.
560	1	Archon, Hippoclides.
559	2	Solon, aged seventy-nine years, died.
558	3	
557	4	Simonides, the poet, was born.
		Olympiad 56. Conqueror *Phædrus*, of Pharsalia.
556	1	Archon, Eutydemus. Crœsus began to reign in Lydia.
555	2	Pisistratus again made himself tyrant of A-
554	3	thens, but was driven out again the same
553	4	year, and continued eleven years in exile.
		Olympiad 57. Conqueror *Ladromus*, of Sparta.
552	1	
551	2	Aristæus, the poet and philosopher, is sup-
550	3	posed to have flourished this year.
549	4	
		Olympiad 58. Conqueror *Diognetus*, of Croton.
548	1	Archon, Erxiclides. The temple at Delphos
547	2	was burned. The same year Crœsus was
546	3	defeated and taken by Cyrus, who made
545	4	himself master of Sardis.
		Olympiad 59. Conqueror *Archilochus*, of Corcyra.
544	1	Pisistratus returned to Athens, after having
543	2	been banished eleven years, and possessed
542	3	himself of that city for the third time.
541	4	

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 60. Conqueror *Apellæus*, of Elæa.
540	1	Xenophon, the philosopher, flourished now.
539	2	
538	3	Cyrus, king of Persia, and general to his
537	4	uncle Astyages, or Darius the Mede, took Babylon.
		Olympiad 61. Conqueror *Agatharcus*, of Corcya.
536	1	Archon, Athenæus. The first tragedy represented at Athens by Thespis. Cyrus, master of all Asia.
535	2	Archon, Hipparcus.
534	3	Archon, Hæraclides.
533	4	
		Olympiad 62. Conqueror *Eryxias*, of Chalcis.
532	1	Polycrates, assisted by his brother Pantagnos-
531	2	tus, made himself tyrant of Samos.
530	3	
529	4	Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, died.
		Olympiad 63. Conqueror *Parmenides*, of Camarina.
528	1	Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus, was ty-
527	2	rant of Athens, and governed with great
526	3	justice and moderation.
525	4	Æschylus, the poet, was born.
		Olympiad 64. Conqueror *Evander*, of Thessaly.
524	1	Archon, Miltiades.
523	2	Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, was killed.
522	3	
521	4	

Olympiad 65. Conqueror *Acochas*, of Tarentum.

Before Christ.	Years.	
520	1	Pindar, the poet, was born.
519	2	
518	3	
517	4	Darius, son of Hystaspes, was elected king of Persia.

Olympiad 66. Conqueror *Ischyrus*, of Himeria.

516	1	Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of A-
515	2	thens, was killed by Harmodius and Aristo-
514	3	giton, having reigned thirteen years, and
513	4	was succeeded by his brother Hippias.

Olympiad 67. Conqueror *Phanas*, of Pellena.

512	1	Archon, Clisthenes. Hippias, and all the
511	2	Pisistratidæ, were driven out of Athens,
510	3	four years after the death of Hipparchus.
509	4	Milo, of Crotona, was defeated by the Sybarites.

Olympiad 68. Conqueror *Ischomachus*, of Croton.

508	1	Archon, Ischgoras. The Athenians are sup-
507	2	posed now to have entered into a war with
506	3	the Lacedæmonians.
505	4	

Olympiad 69. Conqueror *Ischomachus*, again.

504	1	Archon, Acestorides. Heraclitus and Par-
503	2	menides, philosophers, flourished at this time.
502	3	The inhabitants of the island of Cyprus re-
501	4	volted from the Persians, and recovered their liberty.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 70. Conqueror *Nicæstas*, of Opis.
500	1	Archon, Myrus. The Persians besieged and
499	2	took the city of Miletus, and thereby sub-
498	3	dued Ionia and Caria.
497	4	Sophocles, the poet, was born.
		Olympiad 71. Conqueror *Tisicrates*, of Croton.
496	1	Archon, Hipparchus.
495	2	Archon, Philippus, or Pithocritus.
494	3	Archon, Philippus. Æschylus, the tragic poet, flourished.
493	4	Archon, Themistocles.
		Olympiad 72. Conqueror *Tisicrates*, again.
492	1	Archon, Diognetus.
491	2	Archon, Hyrilides.
490	3	Archon, Phænippus. The battle of Mara- thon was fought, in which the Persians were defeated.
489	4	Archon, Aristides. Miltiades was defeated at Paros.
		Olympiad 73. Conqueror *Astyalus*, of Croton.
488	1	Archon, Anchises.
487	2	Archon, Lacratides.
486	3	Archon, Philocrates. Xerxes succeeded his
485	4	father Darius.
		Olympiad 74. Conqueror *Astyalus*, again.
484	1	Archon, Leostratus.
483	2	Archon, Nicodemus. Aristides, a man of
482	3	the greatest wisdom and integrity in Greece, was banished.
481	4	Archon, Achepsion.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 75. Conqueror *Astyalus*, the 3d time.
480	1	Archon, Aallius. The battle of Salamis against the Persians.
479	2	Archon, Xantippus. The battle of Platæa against the Persians.
478	3	Archon, Timosthenes. The Athenians, who were before dispersed, returned to Athens.
477	4	Archon, Adimantus.
		Olympiad 76. Conqueror *Scamander*, of Mytilene.
476	1	Archon, Phædo. Pausanias, who commanded the Grecians, took Byzantium.
475	2	Archon, Dromoclides.
474	3	Archon, Acestorides, again.
473	4	Archon, Menon.
		Olympiad 77. Conqueror *Dandes*, of Argos.
472	1	Archon, Chares. Hiero made himself tyrant of Syracuse.
471	2	Archon, Praxiergus. Themistocles was banished.
470	3	Archon, Apsephion. Socrates was born.
469	4	Archon, Phædon. The Persians were beat.
		Olympiad 78. Conqueror *Parmenides*, of Possidonia.
468	1	Archon, Theagenidas. Pausanias was put to death by the Lacedæmonians, for treason.
467	2	Archon, Lysistratus.
466	3	Archon, Lysanias.
465	4	Archon, Lysitheus.
		Olympiad 79. Conqueror *Xenophon*, of Corinth.
464	1	Archon, Archidemides.
463	2	Archon, Tlepolemus, or Euchippus. Alexander died, and was succeeded by his son Perdiccas.
462	3	Archon, Conon.
461	4	Archon, Evippus.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 80. Conqueror *Tyrymmas*, of Thessaly.
460	1	Archon, Chrasiclides. The Lacedæmonians and Athenians were at variance, and the latter were defeated by the Corinthians.
459	2	Archon, Philocles.
458	3	Archon, Bion.
457	4	Archon, Mnesithides. Æschylus, the poet, died.
		Olympiad 81. Conqueror *Polymnastas*, of Cyrene.
456	1	Archon, Callias. The Athenians invaded the Lacedæmonians, and ravaged their country, and repeated the same the next year.
455	2	Archon, Sosistratus.
454	3	Archon, Aristo.
453	4	Archon, Lysicrates.
		Olympiad 82. Conqueror *Lycus*, of Larissa.
452	1	Archon, Charephanes.
451	2	Archon, Antidotus. Diodorus Siculus finished the 10th book of his History, and began the 11th.
450	3	Archon, Euthydemus.
449	4	Archon, Pedieus.
		Olympiad 83. Conqueror *Crisson*, of Himeria.
448	1	Archon, Philiscus. The Megareans quitted their alliance with the Athenians.
447	2	Archon, Timarchides.
446	3	Archon, Callimachus. Timotheus, the Milesian, was born.
445	4	Archon, Lysimachides.
		Olympiad 84. Conqueror *Crisson*, again.
444	1	Archon, Praxiteles. The Athenians sent a colony to Sybaris.
443	2	Archon, Lysanias.
442	3	Archon, Diphilus.
441	4	Archon, Timocles.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 85. Conqueror *Crisson*, the 3d time.
440	1	Archon, Myrrhides.
439	2	Archon, Glaucidas. The Athenians besieged the Samians; at which time certain warlike engines are said to have been invented.
438	3	Archon, Theodorus.
437	4	Archon, Euthidemus.
		Olympiad 86. Conqueror *Theopompus*, of Thessaly.
436	1	Archon, Musimachus. The city of Potidea revolted from the Athenians, at the solicitation of the Corinthians.
435	2	Archon, Antilachides.
434	3	Archon, Chares.
433	4	Archon, Apseudes.
		Olympiad 87. Conqueror *Sophron*, of Ambracia.
432	1	Archon, Pythodorus. The city of Platæa was surprised by the Thebans. The Peloponnesian war began.
431	2	Archon, Eutydemus.
430	3	Archon, Appollodorus.
429	4	Archon, Epaminondas.
		Olympiad 88. Conqueror *Symmachus*, of Messene.
428	1	Archon, Diotimus. Pericles died this year; two years and a half from the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. *Thucydides.*
427	2	Archon, Euclides.
426	3	Archon, Ethydemus.
425	4	Archon, Stratocles.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 89. Conqueror *Symmachus*, again.
424	1	Archon, Lysarchus. The Athenians renewed hostilities against the Peloponesians, and against Thebes and Megara.
423	2	Archon, Amynias.
422	3	Archon, Alcæus,
421	4	Archon, Aristion.
		Olympiad 90. Conqueror *Hyperbius*, of Syracuse.
420	1	Archon, Aristophilus, or Astyphilus.
419	2	Archon, Archias.
418	3	Archon, Antiphon. The 14th year of the Peloponesian war.
417	4	Archon, Euphemus.
		Olympiad 91. Conqueror *Exagentus*, of Agrigentum.
416	1	Archon, Aristomenes. The Byzantines entered into Bithynia, and occasioned some disturbances there.
415	2	Archon, Chabrias.
414	3	Archon, Pisander.
413	4	Archon, Cleocritus. The Athenians were beat at Syracuse.
		Olympiad 92. Conqueror *Exagentus*, again.
412	1	Archon, Callias.
411	2	Archon, Theopompus, or Euctemon. Dionysius made himself tyrant of Syracuse.
410	3	Archon, Glaucippus.
409	4	Archon, Diocles.
		Olympiad 93. Conqueror *Eubotas*, or *Eucatus*, of Cyrene.
408	1	Archon, Euctemo.
407	2	Archon, Antigenes.
406	3	Archon, Callias. Sophocles the poet died.
405	4	Archon, Alexius.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 94. Conqueror *Crocinas*, of Larissa.
404	1	Archon, Pithodorus.
403	2	Archon, Eulides. The thirty tyrants governed at Athens with great cruelty.
402	3	Archon, Mycion.
401	4	Archon, Exanetus.
		Olympiad 95. Conqueror *Menon*, of Athens.
400	1	Archon, Laches. Socrates, the philosopher, is supposed to have died this year.
399	2	Archon, Aristocrates.
398	3	Archon, Ithycles.
397	4	Archon, Lysiades.
		Olympiad 96. Conqueror *Eupolemus*, of Elæa.
396	1	Archon, Phormio.
395	2	Archon, Diophantus. The Grecians made a league against the Lacedæmonians.
394	3	Archon, Eubulides.
393	4	Archon, Demostratus.
		Olympiad 97. Conqueror *Terinæus*, of Elæa.
392	1	Archon, Philocles. The Lacedæmonians were defeated by the Athenians.
391	2	Archon, Nicotecles.
390	3	Archon, Demostratus.
389	4	Archon, Antipater.
		Olympiad 98. Conqueror *Sosippus*, of Delphi.
388	1	Archon, Pyrrhis, or Pyrigo.
387	2	Archon, Theodotus. The Lacedæmonians made a peace with the king of Persia, who obliged the Athenians to do the same.
386	3	Archon, Mystichides.
385	4	Archon, Dexithus.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 99. Conqueror *Dicon*, of Syracuse.
384	1	Archon, Diotrephes. Aristotle was born this year.
383	2	Archon, Phanostratus.
382	3	Archon, Evander.
381	4	Archon, Demophilus.
		Olympiad 100. Conqueror *Dyonisiodorus*, of Tarentum.
380	1	Archon, Pytheas.
379	2	Archon, Nicho. Mausolus, king of Caria, reigned.
378	3	Archon, Nausinicus. A war between the Bœotians and the Lacedæmonians.
377	4	Archon, Callias.
		Olympiad 101. Conqueror *Damon*, of Thurium.
376	1	Archon, Chariander.
375	2	Archon, Hippodamus. The king of Persia made a general peace throughout all Greece.
374	3	Archon, Socratides.
373	4	Archon, Asteus.
		Olympiad 102. Conqueror *Damon*, again.
372	1	Archon, Alcisthenes.
371	2	Archon, Phrasiclides. The battle of Leuctra, where the Lacedæmonians were defeated by the Thebans.
370	3	Archon, Dysnicetus.
369	4	Archon, Lysistratus.
		Olympiad 103. Conqueror *Pythostratus*, of Ephesus.
368	1	Archon, Nausigenes. Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, died, and was succeeded by his son Dionysius.
367	2	Archon, Polyzelus.
366	3	Archon, Cephisodorus.
365	4	Archon, Chio.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 104. Conqueror *Phocides*, of Athens.
364	1	Archon, Timocrates. The Thebans, by the advice of Epaminondas, endeavoured to make themselves masters of the sea.
363	2	Archon, Chariclides.
362	3	Archon, Molo.
361	4	Archon, Nicophemus.
		Olympiad 105. Conqueror *Paurus*, of Cyrene.
360	1	Archon, Calimedes.
359	2	Archon, Eucharistus.
358	3	Archon, Cephisodorus. The Phoceans plundered the temple of Delphos.
357	4	Archon, Agathocles.
		Olympiad 106. Conqueror *Paurus*, of Malia.
356	1	Archon, Elpinus.
355	2	Archon, Callistratus. Alexander the Great was born.
354	3	Archon, Diotimus. Calippus killed Dion, and seized upon Syracuse.
353	4	Archon, Eudemus.
		Olympiad 107. Conqueror *Micrinas*, of Tarentum.
352	1	Archon, Aristodemus. Greece was involved in great troubles during this olympiad.
351	2	Archon, Thessalus.
350	3	Archon, Apollodorus.
349	4	Archon, Callimachus.
		Olympiad 108. Conqueror *Polycles*, of Cyrene.
348	1	Archon, Theophilus. Plato, the philosopher, died.
347	2	Archon, Themistocles.
346	3	Archon, Archias.
345	4	Archon, Eubelus.

Olympiad 109. Conqueror *Aristolochus*, of Athens.

Before Christ.	Years.	
344	1	Archon, Lyciscus. Syracuse was invaded, at the same time, by three different tyrants, viz. Icetas, Dionysius, and Timoleon.
343	2	Archon, Pythodorus.
342	3	Archon, Sosigenes.
341	4	Archon, Nicomachus.

Olympiad 110. Conqueror *Anticles*, of Athens.

340	1	Archon, Theophrastus.
339	2	Archon, Lysimachides.
338	3	Archon, Charondas. Philip won the battle of Cheronea against the confederate Greeks.
337	4	Archon, Phrynicus.

Olympiad 111. Conqueror *Cleomantis Clitorius*.

336	1	Archon, Pythodorus. Philip, king of Macedon, was killed by Pausanias.
335	2	Archon, Evænetus.
334	3	Archon, Ctesicles. Alexander passed into Asia with his troops.
333	4	Archon, Nicocrates.

Olympiad 112. Conqueror *Gryllus*, or *Eurylas*, of Chalcis.

332	1	Archon, Niceratus, or Anicetus. Alexander took Tyre.
331	2	Archon, Aristophanes.
330	3	Archon, Aristophon. Darius Codomanus was killed by Bessus.
329	4	Archon, Cephisophon.

Olympiad 113. Conqueror *Cliton*, of Macedon.

328	1	Archon, Euthycritus. Alexander pursued Bessus to Bactriana, and put him to death.
327	2	Archon, Chremes.
326	3	Archon, Anticles.
325	4	Archon, Sosicles.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 114. Conqueror *Micinnas*, of Rhodes.
324	1	Archon, Hegesias. Alexander the Great died at Babylon, at the end of this year. Diogones, the cynic, died the same day and hour.
323	2	Archon, Cephisodorus.
322	3	Archon, Philocles.
321	4	Archon, Achippus.
		Olympiad 115. Conqueror *Damasias*, of Amphipolis.
320	1	Archon, Neæchmus. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, subdued Phœnice, and the Lower Asia.
319	2	Archon, Apollodorus.
318	3	Archon, Archippus.
317	4	Archon, Demogenes.
		Olympiad 116. Conqueror *Demosthenes*, of Sparta.
316	1	Archon, Democlides. Antigonus declared war against Eumenides, and the year after against Seleucus.
315	2	Archon, Praxibulus.
314	3	Archon, Nicodorus.
313	4	Archon, Theophrastus.
		Olympiad 117. Conqueror *Parmenides*, of Mytilene.
312	1	Archon, Polemon. Antigonus restored the cities of Greece to their liberty.
311	2	Archon, Simoaides.
310	3	Archon, Hieromnemon.
309	4	Archon, Demetrius Phalerus.

Olympiad 118. Conqueror *Andromenes*, of Corinth.

Before Christ.	Years.	
308	1	Archon, Charinus. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, endeavoured to attack the Carthaginians.
307	2	Archon, Anaxicrates.
306	3	Archon, Corœbus.
305	4	Archon, Xenippus, or Euxenippus.

Olympiad 119. Conqueror *Andromenes*, again.

304	1	Archon, Pherecles.
303	2	Archon, Leostratus. Demetrius restored the Athenians to their liberty.
302	3	Archon, Nicocles.
301	4	Archon, Calliarchus.

Olympiad 120. Conqueror *Pythagoras*, of Magnesia.

300	1	Archon, Hegemachus. Ptolomy made himself master of Syria, and the island of Cyprus.
299	2	Archon, Euctemon.
298	3	Archon, Mnesidemus.
297	4	Archon, Antiphates.

Olympiad 121. Conqueror *Pythagoras*, again.

296	1	Archon, Nicias.
295	2	Archon, Nicostratus. Demetrius attacked the Lacedæmonians.
294	3	Archon, Olympiodorus.
293	4	Archon, Philippus.

Olympiad 122. Conqueror *Antigonus*, of Macedon.

292	1	*The archons of this olympiad are unknown.*
291	2	Demetrius besieged Thebes.
290	3	Demetrius made war against the Ætolians,
289	4	and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 123. Conqueror *Antigonus*, again.
288	1	Theophrastus, the philosopher, died.
287	2	Archon, Philippus.
286	3	Ptolomy chose, for his successor, Ptolomy
285	4	Philadelphus.
		Olympiad 124. Conqueror *Philomelus*, of Pharsalia.
284	1	The establishment of the republic of the
283	2	Achæans.
282	3	The commencement of the kingdom of Per-
281	4	gamus, in Asia.
		Olympiad 125. Conqueror *Ladas*, of Ægea.
280	1	Archon, Gorgias. The Tarentines engaged the assistance of Pyrrhus against the Romans.
279	2	Archon, Anaxicrates.
278	3	Archon, Democles. Nicetas, the tyrant, was
277	4	driven out of Syracuse by Thymen.
		Olympiad 126. Conqueror *Idæus*, or *Nicator*, of Cyrene.
275	1	Pyrrhus declared war against the Carthaginians.
275	2	Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse.
274	3	Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, marched into Italy.
273	4	
		Olympiad 127. Conqueror *Perigenes*, of Alexandria.
272	1	Pyrrhus was killed by a tile thrown at his head, as he was besieging Lacedæmon.
271	2	Archon, Pytharatas.
270	3	Hiero declared king of Syracuse.
269	4	

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 128. Conqueror *Seleucus*, of Macedon.
268	1	
267	2	
266	3	Alexander, son of Pyrrhus, declared war
265	4	against the Macedonians.
		Olympiad 129. Conqueror *Philinus*, of Cous.
264	1	Zeno, of Cittium, a philosopher, and master
263	2	of the Stoics, died.
262	3	Berosus published his History of the Chal-
261	4	deans.
		Olympiad 130. Conqueror *Philinus*, again.
260	1	Hannibal was defeated at sea by Duilius.
259	2	The Romans attacked the islands of Corsica
258	3	and Sardinia.
257	4	
		Olympiad 131. Conqueror *Ammonius*, of Alexandria.
256	1	Antigonus, king of Macedon, restored the
255	2	Athenians to their liberty.
254	3	
253	4	
		Olympiad 132. Conqueror *Xenophanes*, of Ætolia.
252	1	
251	2	Asdrubal, the general of the Carthaginians,
250	3	was defeated by Metellus.
249	4	
		Olympiad 133. Conqueror *Simylus*, of Neapolis.
248	1	Ptolemy Philadelphus made peace with An-
247	2	tiochus Theus, king of Syria.
246	3	
245	4	

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 134. Conqueror *Alcidas*, of Sparta.
244	1	
243	2	Aratus, chief of the Achæans, seized upon
242	3	the fortress of Corinth.
241	4	
		Olympiad 135. Conqueror *Eraton*, of Ætolia.
240	1	Hamilcar resigned the command of the Car-
239	2	thaginian forces.
238	3	
237	4	Hiero, king of Sicily, came to Rome.
		Olympiad 136. Conqueror *Pythocles*, of Sicyonia.
236	1	Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, invaded
235	2	Spain, and subdued it for the Carthaginians,
234	3	and took his son Hannibal with him, then
233	4	but two years old.
		Olympiad 137. Conqueror *Menestheus Barcylites*.
232	1	The Athenians exerted themselves, and by
231	2	the assistance of Aratus, recovered their li-
230	3	berties.
229	4	The Romans attacked the Illyrians.
		Olympiad 138. Conqueror *Demetrius*, of Alexandria.
228	1	Asdrubal, the son-in-law of Hamilcar, com-
227	2	manded the Carthaginian forces eight years
226	3	in Spain.
225	4	
		Olympiad 139. Conqueror *Iolaidas*, of Argos.
224	1	The republic of the Achæans defended them-
223	2	selves with their own forces against the La-
222	3	dæmonians.
221	4	

Olympiad 140. Conqueror *Zopyrus*, of Syracuse.

Before Christ.	Years.	
220	1	Asdrubal was killed by the Gauls, and was
219	2	succeeded in his government of Spain,
218	3	which had held eight years, by the famous
217	4	Hannibal.

Olympiad 141. Conqueror *Dorotheus*, of Rhodes.

216	1	Antiochus made war against Prusias.
215	2	Hiero died, aged ninety years. Hieronymus,
214	3	his grandson, reigned in his stead at Sicily.
213	4	

Olympiad 142. Conqueror *Crates*, of Alexandria.

212	1	Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated Ptolomy
211	2	Philopator, and made himself master of Ju-
210	3	dea.
209	4	

Olympiad 143. Conqueror *Heraclitus*, of Samos.

208	1	Attalus, king of Pergamus, and Sulpitius, a
207	2	Roman prætor, assisted the Ætolians against
206	3	Philip, king of Macedon.
205	4	

Olympiad 144. Conqueror *Heraclides*, of Salamis.

204	1	Ptolomy Philopater, king of Egypt, died,
203	2	having declared his son, Ptolomy Epiphanes,
202	3	his successor; who was then but four months
201	4	old.

Olympiad 145. Conqueror *Pyrrhias*, of Ætolia.

200	1	The Romans, having made a peace with the
199	2	Carthaginians, made war against Philip of
198	3	Macedon.
197	4	

Before Christ	Years.	
		Olympiad 146. Conqueror *Micion*, of Bœotia.
196	1	Titus Quinctius, on the behalf of the Ro-
195	2	mans, restored the Greeks to their liberties.
194	3	Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, sent ambassa-
193	4	dors to Rome to make a peace.
		Olympiad 147. Conqueror *Agemachus*, of Cyzicum.
192	1	The Ætolians, a maritime people of Achaia,
191	2	began to stir against the Romans.
190	3	
189	4	
		Olympiad 148. Conqueror *Acesilaus*, of Megalopolis.
188	1	Philopæmen, the Achæan general, obliged
187	2	the Lacedæmonians to demolish the walls of
186	3	their city, to abrogate the laws of Lycurgus,
185	4	and to submit themselves to the Achæans.
		Olympiad 149. Conqueror *Hippostratus*, of Seleucia.
184	1	The Romans sent deputies to Philip, king of
183	2	Macedon, to complain to him of his cruelties
182	3	and tyranny.
181	4	
		Olympiad 150. Conqueror *Onesicratus*, of Salamis.
180	1	Demetrius, second son of Philip, king of
179	2	Macedon, was first poisoned and afterwards
178	3	stabbed. The republic of the Achæans be-
177	4	gan to decline.
		Olympiad 151. Conqueror *Thymelus*, of Aspendas.
176	1	Seleucus Philopater, king of Syria, died, and
175	2	was succeeded by Antiochus Epiphanes.
174	3	
173	4	

Olympiad 152. Conqueror *Democritus*, of Megara.

Before Christ.	Years.	
172	1	Perseus, king of Macedon, prepared for a war
171	2	against the Romans.
170	3	The banished Lacedæmonians were recalled.
169	4	

Olympiad 153. Conqueror *Aristanaer*, of Lesbos.

168	1	Perseus, king of Macedon, and Gentius, king
167	2	of Illyria, were defeated by the Romans.
166	3	Polybius, the historian, was carried to Rome.
165	4	

Olympiad 154. Conqueror *Leonidas*, of Rhodes.

164	1	Antiochus Epiphanes died, and left his king-
163	2	dom to his son Antiochus Eupator, then
162	3	very young; in which he was confirmed by
161	4	the Romans.

Olympiad 155. Conqueror *Leonidas*, again.

160	1	Eumenes, king of Pergamus, sent his brother
159	2	Attalus to Rome, to make satisfaction to the
158	3	Romans.
157	4	

Olympiad 156. Conqueror *Leonidas*, the third time.

156	1	The Romans declared war against the Dal-
155	2	matians, and defeated them.
154	3	
153	4	

Olympiad 157. Conqueror *Leonidas*, the fourth time.

152	1	The Romans sent ambassadors into Africa,
151	2	to make peace between the Carthaginians
150	3	and Masinissa.
149	4	

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 158. Conqueror *Orthon*, of Syracuse.
148	1	Andriscus; the usurper of Macedon, was defeated.
147	2	The Romans obliged the Achæans to break
146	3	their confederacy.
145	4	
		Olympiad 159. Conqueror *Alcimus*, of Cizycum.
144	1	Demetrius endeavoured to force the Jews to
143	2	pay him tribute, notwithstanding the emi-
142	3	nent service they had been of to him.
141	4	
		Olympiad 160. Conqueror *Anodocus*, of Cyzicum.
140	1	Antiochus Sidetes, the latter end of this year,
139	2	came into Syria, and reigned there, having
138	3	married Cleopatra, the wife of his brother-
137	4	in-law Demetrius Nicator.
		Olympiad 161. Conqueror *Antipater*, of Epirus.
136	1	
135	2	Simon, the high-priest of the Jews, was killed
134	3	by his son-in-law Ptolomy.
133	4	Attalus died, and left his kingdom to the Romans.
		Olympiad 162. Conqueror *Damon*, of Delphi.
132	1	The war of the slaves in Sicily ended.
131	2	Aristonicus, natural son of Attalus, king of
130	3	Pergamus, defeated the consul Licinius
129	4	Crassus.
		Olympiad 163. Conqueror *Timotheus*, of Trallia.
128	1	The philosopher Carneades died, aged eighty-
127	2	five years.
126	3	Aristonicus was strangled at Rome, in prison,
125	4	by order of the senate.

Olympiad 164. Conqueror *Bœotus*, of Sicyonia.

Before Christ.	Years.	
124	1	Mithridates Eurgetes, king of Pontus and
123	2	Armenia Minor, died.
122	3	
121	4	

Olympiad 165. Conqueror *Acusilaus*, of Cyrene.

120	1	Antiochus Grypus, king of Syria, obliged his
119	2	mother Cleopatra to drink the poison which
118	3	she had prepared to destroy him.
117	4	

Olympiad 166. Conqueror *Chrysogonus*, of Nicea.

116	1	A battle between Antiochus Cyzicenus, and
115	2	Antiochus Grypus, for the kingdom of Syria.
114	3	
113	4	The consul Carbo defeated the Cimbri.

Olympiad 167. Conqueror *Chrysogonus*, again.

112	1	The Roman army was entirely defeated by
111	2	the Scordisci, the most cruel of all the
110	3	Thracians.
109	4	Metellus defeated king Jugurtha twice.

Olympiad 168. Conqueror *Nicomachus*, of Philadelphia.

108	1	
107	2	
106	3	Jugurtha was taken prisoner by Sylla, and
105	4	two years after died at Rome.

Olympiad 169. Conqueror *Nicodemus*, of Lacedemon.

104	1	The Ascalonites obtained leave to be govern-
103	2	ed by their own laws.
102	3	
101	4	

Olympiad 170. Conqueror *Simmias*, of Seleucia, near the Tigris.

Before Christ.	Years.	
100	1	
99	2	The Lusitanians were subdued by Dolabella.
98	3	The Romans made war in Spain with success.
97	4	

Olympiad 171. Conqueror *Parmeniscus*, of Corcyra.

96	1	Ptolomy Appion, king of Cyrenaica, died,
95	2	having bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans.
94	3	Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, was re-
93	4	stored to his kingdom by Sylla.

Olympiad 172. Conqueror *Eudamus*, of Cous.

92	1	Mithridates possessed himself of Cappadocia.
91	2	Ariobarzanes was made king of Cappadocia.
90	3	He was driven out of his kingdom by Tigranes.
89	4	Mithridates made an alliance with Tigranes.

Olympiad 173. Conqueror *Parmeniscus*, again.

88	1	Mithridates ordered the Romans that were in Asia to be all murdered.
87	2	Cinna and Marius seized on the city of Rome.
86	3	
85	4	Muaskires began his reign over the Parthians.

Olympiad 174. Conqueror *unknown*.

84	1	Carbo and Cinna made war against Sylla.
83	2	The Syrians, being greatly decreased by their
82	3	civil wars, withdrew their allegiance from Seleucus, and acknowledged Tigranes for their king.
81	4	A war between Sylla and Sertorius.

Olympiad 175. Conqueror *Epoenetus*, of Args.

Before Christ. Years.

80 1 There were no games exhibited this olym-
79 2 piad, except *running*, as Sylla had trans-
78 3 ferred all the rest, as well as the agonistæ, or contenders, to Rome. Epoenetus, who obtained the prize in the *race*, was a boy.
77 4 Sinatrokes, aged eighty years, reigned over the Parthians.

Olympiad 176. Conqueror *Dion*, of Cyparissa.

76 1 Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, died, and be-
75 2 queathed his kingdom to the Romans.
74 3 The islands of Crete and Cilicia were sub-
73 4 dued, and reduced to a province, by the Romans.

Olympiad 177. Conqueror *Hecatomnos*, of Elæa.

72 1
71 2 The war of the slaves was put an end to, by
70 3 the death of Spartacus, their chief.
69 4 Sinatrokes, king of Parthia, died.

Olympiad 178. Conqueror *Diocles Hypœpenus*.

68 1
67 2 The pirates were entirely subdued by Pompey.
66 3 Pompey restored the kingdom of Cappadocia
65 4 to Ariobarzanes, and to Tigranes that of Armenia.

Olympiad 179. Conqueror *Andreas*, of Lacedemon.

64 1
63 2 The Philadelphian æra commenced this year.
62 3
61 4 The æra of Gaza began.

Olympiad 180. Conqueror *Andromachus*, of Ambracia.

Before Christ.	Years.	
60	1	The triumvirate of Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar.
59	2	Archon, Herodes.
58	3	The Helvetians were conquered by Cæsar.
57	4	The Belgæ and Nervii were defeated by Cæsar.

Olympiad 181. Conqueror *Lamachus*, of Tauromenia.

56	1	The Veneti were subdued by Cæsar.
55	2	The Germans were conquered by Cæsar.
54	3	The Britons were subdued by Cæsar.
53	4	Crassus was defeated by the Parthians.

Olympiad 182. Conqueror *Autesion*, of Argos.

52	1	Cæsar subdued the Gauls.
51	2	Cassius defended Syria against the Parthians.
50	3	
49	4	The epocha of the Syromacædonians, the 24th of September.

Olympiad 183. Conqueror *Theodorus*, of Messena.

48	1	The Alexandrian library was burned.
47	2	Cæsar retook Alexandria.
46	3	The African war against Juba.
45	4	Cæsar was made perpetual dictator.

Olympiad 184. Conqueror *Theodorus*, again.

44	1	Cæsar was assassinated the 15th of March, in the senate-house.
43	2	The commencement of the Triumvirate of
42	3	Octavius, Anthony, and Lepidus. Philip
41	4	fought against Cassius and Brutus, the murderers of Cæsar.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 185. Conqueror *Ariston*, of Thurium.
40	1	Octavius Cæsar and Anthony divided the
39	2	empire between themselves.
38	3	The æra of Spain began this year.
37	4	
		Olympiad 186. Conqueror *Schamander*, of Alexi-miria.
36	1	Archelaus was made king of Cappadocia.
35	2	
34	3	All Armenia was subdued by Anthony.
33	4	
		Olympiad 187. Conqueror *Sopater*, of Argos.
32	1	Augustus made war against Anthony and Cleopatra.
31	2	The naval battle of Actium, in which Anthony was defeated.
30	3	Anthony and Cleopatra killed themselves.
29	4	Juba was made king of Mauritania.
		Olympiad 188. Conqueror *unknown*.
28	1	
27	2	The senate gave Octavius the name of Au-
26	3	gustus.
25	4	The Cantabrians and the Asturians were subdued.
		Olympiad 189. Conqueror *Asclepiades*, of Sidon.
24	1	
23	2	Augustus was made, by the senate, perpetual
22	3	tribune of the Roman people.
21	4	Augustus went into Greece.
		Olympiad 190. Conqueror *Aufidius*, of Patræ.
20	1	The Parthians restored to Augustus the Ro-
19	2	man eagles, and the Indians made an alli-
18	3	ance with him.
17	4	Augustus revived at Rome the secular games.

Before Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 191. Conqueror *Diodotus*, of Tyana.
16	1	Augustus sent Agrippa into Syria.
15	2	Augustus established a peace among the Gauls.
14	3	Agrippa went to Pontus and to Bosphorus.
13	4	Augustus was made pontifex-maximus. Agrippa returned to Rome.
		Olympiad 192. Conqueror *Diophanes*, of Æolia.
12	1	Agrippa died.
11	2	The Dalmatians and the Pannonians were conquered by Tiberius.
10	3	Herod built Sebastæ, in honour of Augustus.
9	4	Drusus marched against the Catti and Cherusci.
		Olympiad 193. Conqueror *Artemidorus*, of Thyatira.
8	1	Mæcenas died. Augustus went into Gaul.
7	2	Tiberius triumphed over the Germans.
6	3	Augustus made Tiberius a tribune for five
5	4	years.
		Olympiad 194. Conqueror *Demaratus*, of Ephesus.
4	1	Herod died at the passover.
3	2	
2	3	Caius Cæsar was sent into the east.
1	4	The Armenian war.
After Christ.		Olympiad 195. Conqueror *Demaratus*, again.
1	1	
2	2	Lucius Cæsar died the 20th of August, aged
3	3	seventeen years.
4	4	The conspiracy of Cinna. Augustus adopted Tiberius.

Olympiad 196. Conqueror *Pammenes*, of Magnesia, near the Mæander.

After Christ.	Years.	
5	1	
6	2	Tiberius marched against the Germans and the Pannonians.
7	3	Tiberius was recalled by Augustus.
8	4	Dalmatia was subdued by the Romans.

Olympiad 197. Conqueror *Asiaticus*, of Halicarnassus.

9	1	Tiberius finished the war in Dalmatia.
10	2	Tiberius dedicated the Temple of Concord.
11	3	Tiberius and Germanicus went into Germany.
12	4	Tiberius triumphed over the Dalmatians and the Pannonians.

Olympiad 198. Conqueror *Diophanes*, of Prusa.

13	1	Augustus again accepted of the government of Rome for ten years.
14	2	Augustus died at Nola, the 19th of August.
15	3	Germanicus made war against the Germans.
16	4	Tiberius forbid the wearing of, and the use of vessels of, gold.

Olympiad 199. Conqueror *Æschines*, of Miletus.

17	1	Germanicus triumphed over the Germans.
18	2	Germanicus visited the cities of Greece.
19	3	He went into Egypt and Syria, where he died.
20	4	Piso, being accused of his death, killed himself. *Horse-racing*, which had been long prohibited, was restored at this olympiad.

Olympiad 200. Conqueror *Polemon*, of Petræ.

21	1	The Gauls revolted.
22	2	Tiberius made Drusus a tribune of the people.
23	3	Sejanus endeavoured to raise himself to the
24	4	throne.

Olympiad 201. Conqueror *Damasias*, of Cydonia.

After Christ.	Years.	
25	1	
26	2	Tiberius retired from Rome for the remainder
27	3	of his life.
28	4	The Frisians revolted from the Romans.

Olympiad 202. Conqueror *Hermogenes*, of Pergamus.

29	1	Strabo, the Greek geographer.
30	2	Velleius Paterculus, the Roman historian, and
31	3	the elder Seneca, flourished.
32	4	

Olympiad 203. Conqueror *Apollonius*, of Epidaurus.

33	1	Jesus Christ was crucified. Saul, of Tar-
34	2	sus, afterwards called Paul, converted.
35	3	Indorus, of Charax, a Greek geographer, in the time of Tiberius.
36	4	Cornelius Celsus, a famous philosopher and physician. Vitellius commanded Pilate to go to Rome, and justify his conduct before Tiberius. Caius Caligula emperor.

Olympiad 204. Conqueror *Serapion*, of Alexandria.

37	1	Tiberius died, and was succeeded by Caius.
38	2	Philo Judæus, of Alexandria, a Platonic phi-
39	3	losopher.
40	4	Pomponius Mela, born at Bœtica or Alexandria. P. Petronius, governor of Syria, in the place of Vitellius, was commanded to erect the statue of the emperor in the temple of Jerusalem, but found it impracticable. Pontius Pilate slew himself.

Olympiad 205. Conqueror *Eubulidas*, of Laodicea.

After Christ. Years.

41 1 Claudius emperor, Caligula having been as-
42 2 sasinated, January 24. Titus, the son of Vespasian, born, December 30.
43 3 Julius Moderatus Columella, of Cales, or Cadiz, in Spain, wrote twelve books on agriculture. Claudius came into Britain, and is said to have subdued it in *six days!* But how is this proved?
44 4 Agrippa, king of Judea, died.

Olympiad 206. Conqueror *Valerius*, of Mitylene.

45 1 Vespasian made war in Britain.
46 2
47 3 The Sæcular Games were celebrated at Rome.
48 4 A census of all the people of Rome taken; the citizens found to be 1,554,000.

Olympiad 207. Conqueror *Athenodorus*, of Egea.

49 1 Claudius commanded all the Jews to depart from Rome.
50 2 Claudius adopted Domitius Nero.
51 3 Nero received the *toga virilis*, and was made prince of the young persons. The senate expelled the astrologers from Italy.
52 4 Ventidius Cumanus, intendant of Judea, accused of oppression, and banished; Felix, though an accomplice, was made intendant in his stead.—*Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charibdim.*

Olympiad 208. Conqueror *Athenodorus*, again.

53 1 Claudius died, and was succeeded by Nero.
54 2 The Parthians seized on Armenia, but soon abandoned it.
55 3 Seneca, the philosopher, flourished.
56 4 Annæus Cornutus, a stoic philosopher, preceptor of Persius and Lucan.

Olympiad 209. Conqueror *Callicles*, of Sidon.

After Christ.	Years.	
57	1	Lucan, of Corduba, in Spain, the well known author of the Pharsalia, and nephew to Seneca.
58	2	Andromachus, of Crete, a poet, and Nero's physician.
59	3	Nero put Agrippina, his mother, to death, and received the thanks of the senate.
60	4	T. Petronius Arbiter, of Massilia (Marseilles) one of Nero's favourites. The Romans defeated in Britain.

Olympiad 210. Conqueror *Athenodorus*, the third time.

61	1	
62	2	Persius, the poet, of Volaterræ, in Italy.
63	3	Epictetus, the stoic philosopher.
64	4	Dioscorides, a famous naturalist and physician. Nero set Rome on fire, and accused the Christians of it: hence arose the first persecution.

Olympiad 211. Conqueror *Trypon*, of Philadelphia.

65	1	Seneca and Lucan put to death by Nero.
66	2	The Jews rebelled, and beat the Romans. Vespasian was sent against them.
67	3	By the command of Nero, the celebration of the games was postponed to the third year of this olympiad. Vespasian defeated Josephus, and Titus made himself master of all Galilee.
68	4	Nero slew himself, and Galba became emperor in his stead. Reigned seven months, and was put to death by Otho.

After Christ. Years.

Olympiad 212. Conqueror *Polites*, of Cerama.

69 1 Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian, elected emperors successively.

70 2 Justus, of Tiberias, in Palestine, a historian, wrote a chronicle of the Jewish kings, but it is lost. Titus took and destroyed Jerusalem.

71 3 Flavius Josephus, the noted historian. The lands of Judea were sold.

72 4 Silius Italicus, author of the well known poem on the Punic war.

Olympiad 213. Conqueror *Rhodon*, or *Theodotus*, of Cuma.

73 1 Valerius Flaccus, author of the Argonautica. Vespasian expelled all the philosophers from Rome, Musonius excepted.

74 2 Caius Plinius Secundus, of Verona, author of the Natural History. On taking a census of the inhabitants of Rome, several persons were found 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138, and 140 years old; and two were found aged 150.

75 3 Asconius Pedianus, a learned critic. Vespa-
76 sian dedicated a temple to Peace, and deposited in it the spoils taken from the temple of Jerusalem. A colossus, of 100 feet
4 high, was dedicated to the Sun.

Olympiad 214. Conqueror *Straton*, of Alexandria.

77 1 The Parthians revolted from Vespasian.

78 2 A great plague in Rome, of which 10,000 persons died in one day.

79 3 Vespasian died, and was succeeded by Titus. The cities of Pompeium and Herculaneum, reduced to ashes.

80 4 Plinius Valerianus, a celebrated physician. A great fire at Rome, which consumed the Pantheon, the temple of Serapis, Isis, and Neptune.

Olympiad 215. Conqueror *Hermogenes Xanthius.*

After Christ.	Years.	
81	1	Titus died, and was succeeded by Domitian.
82	2	Decius Junius Juvenalis, of Aquinum.
83	3	M. Valerius Martialis, the epigrammatist. Domitian banished all the philosophers from Rome and Italy.
84	4	Apollonius, of Tyana, in Cappadocia, a Pythagorean philosopher.

Olympiad 216. Conqueror *Apollophanes*, called also *Papes*, of Tarsus.

85	1	P. Papinius Statius, a Neapolitan, author of the Thebais and Achilleis.
86	2	Sextus Julius Frontinus, author of a work on aqueducts, and the stratagems of war. Antoninus Pius born.
87	3	Domitian caused himself to be stiled *Lord* and *God*.
88	4	M. Fabius Quintillianus, of Calliguris, or Callahora, in Spain, a famous rhetorician.

Olympiad 217. Conqueror *Hermogenes*, again.

89	1	Domitian entered Rome in triumph, and once
90	2	more drove away all the mathematicians and
91	3	philosophers.
92	4	

Olympiad 218. Conqueror *Apollonius*, of Alexandria, or *Heliodorus Heraclides*, received the crown for boxing, as *Apollonius* did not arrive in time, being detained, by contrary winds, among the Cyclade Isles. See Bishop *Potter*.

93	1	Domitian raised the second persecution against
94	2	the Christians.
95	3	Domitian caused an inquiry to be made after all who were of the family of David, that he might put them to death.
96	4	Dion Chrysostomus, of Prusa in Bithynia. Domitian put to death, and was succeeded by Nerva.

Olympiad 219. Conqueror *Stephanus*, of Cappadocia.

After Christ.	Years.	
97	1	Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman knight, author of the Annals.
98	2	Phlegon Trallianus, a freedman of Adrian, wrote a chronicle of the olympiads. Nerva died, having reigned one year, four months, and eleven days, and was succeeded by Trajan.
99	3	Pliny, the younger, nephew to Pliny, the naturalist, born at Como, in Italy.
100	4	Plutarch, of Cheronea, the famous philosopher and historian.

Olympiad 220. Conqueror *Achilles*, of Alexandria.

101	1	
102	2	
103	3	Trajan subdued the Dacians.
104	4	

Olympiad 221. Conqueror *Theonas*, called also *Smaragdus*, of Alexandria.

105	1	Trajan's column erected.
106	2	Trajan acknowledged sovereign by the Armenians, Iberians, Sarmatians, Osrrohenians, Arabians, the inhabitants of the Bosphorus, and of the isle of Colchos. He also seized on Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Babylon.
107	3	He raised the third persecution against the Christians.
108	4	Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, devoured by lions, in the amphitheatre at Rome.

Olympiad 222. Conqueror *Callistes Sidetes.*

109	1	
110	2	The Pantheon consumed by fire from heaven.
111	3	
112	4	

After hCrist.	Years.	
		Olympiad 223. Conqueror *Eustolus Sidetes.*
113	1	
114	2	
115	3	Trajan subdued the Parthians, and was surnamed *Parthicus.* The Jews, of Cyrene, made an incursion into Egypt, and put to fire and sword, 200,000 Greeks and Romans.
116	4	The Jews penetrated to Cyprus, overthrew the city of Salaminis, and put to death 250,000 people.
		Olympiad 224. Conqueror *Isarion,* of Alexandria.
117	1	Trajan died, and was succeeded by Ælius Adrianus.
118	2	Euptrates, a stoic philosopher, weary of life, drank a glass of the juice of hemlock
119	3	Plutarch, of Cheronea, Sextus, and Agathobulus, flourished in these times.
120	4	Nicomedia, and several neighbouring cities, destroyed by an earthquake.
		Olympiad 225. Conqueror *Aristeas,* of Miletus.
121	1	Adrian built the famous wall across the north
122	2	part of Britain.
123	3	
124	4	Adrian wrote to Minutius Fundanus, not to persecute the Christians.
		Olympiad 226. Conqueror *Dionysius Osameumys,* of Alexandria.
125	1	
126	2	
127	3	
128	4	

After Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 227. Conqueror *Dionysius*, again.
129	1	
130	2	Adrian rebuilt Jerusalem, and named it Elia
131	3	Capitolina.
132	4	
		Olympiad 228. Conqueror *Lucas*, of Alexandria.
133	1	The orators, Phavorinus and Polemus, flou-
134	2	rished in these times.
135	3	The Romans reduced Judea to a desert, by destroying 580,000 Jews.
136	4	Hermogenes, of Tarsus, published his work on rhetoric, when but seventeen, and at twenty his book of ideas. At twenty-five, he forgot all his learning.
		Olympiad 229. Conqueror *Epidaurus*, of Alexandria, called also *Ammonius*.
137	1	
138	2	Adrian died, and was succeeded by Antoninus Pius.
139	3	Galen, the physician, Salvius Julianus, an eminent civilian, and Justin, the historian, flourished in these times.
140	4	The persecution against the Christians continued.
		Olympiad 230. Conqueror *Didymus*, of Alexandria.
141	1	Aulus Gellius, a learned grammarian, born
142	2	at Rome.
143	3	
144	4	St. Justin Martyr, born in Palestine.

After Christ.	Years.	
		Olympiad 231. Conqueror *Cranaus*, of Sicyon.
145	1	Nicomedes, the lyric poet, flourished.
146	2	Several eminent philosophers flourished about
147	3	these times, viz. Arrian of Nicomedia,
148	4	Maximus of Tyre, Appolonius, Basilides, and Sextus of Cheronea. Volusianus Moetianus the civilian, App. Pollio, Eutychus, Proclus Siccensis, and Cornelius Fronto.
		Olympiad 232. Conqueror *Atticus*, of Sardis.
149	1	
150	2	
151	3	
152	4	
		Olympiad 233. Conqueror *Demetrius*, of Chius.
153	1	Valentine and Cerdon, the heretics, came to
154	2	Rome.
155	3	
156	4	
		Olympiad 234. Conqueror *Heras*, of Chius.
157	1	
158	2	
159	3	
160	4	
		Olympiad 235. Conqueror *Mnasibulus Eratus*.
161	1	Antoninus Pius died. Marcus Aurelius, and L. Ælius Verus, reigned alone.
162	2	A fresh persecution raised against the Chris-
163	3	tians. Lucius Apuleius flourished about this time.
164	4	Galen, the celebrated physician, and Lucian, of Samosata, flourished.

Olympiad 236. Conqueror *Aithales*, of Alexandria.

After Christ.	Years.	
165	1	
166	2	The two emperors triumphed at Rome, for
167	3	the victory they had gained over the Par-
168	4	thians.

Olympiad 237. Conqueror *Eudæmon*, of Alexandria.

169	1	
170	2	Melito, bishop of Sardis, published an apo-
171	3	logy for the Christians.
172	4	

Olympiad 238. Conqueror *Agathopus*, of Apina.

173	1	
174	2	The Christians, by their prayers, obtained a
175	3	miraculous shower of rain, by which the
176	4	army of Marcus Aurelius was preserved from perishing.

Olympiad 239. Conqueror *Agathopus*, again.

177	1	Persecution against the Christians augmented.
178	2	
179	3	Marcus Aurelius died, and his son Commo-
180	4	dus reigned in his stead.

Olympiad 240. Conqueror *Anubi*, called also *Phidus*, of Alexandria.

181	1	
182	2	Julius Pollus flourished.
183	3	
184	4	

Olympiad 241. Conqueror *Heron*, of Alexandria.

After Christ.	Years.	
185	1	
186	2	
187	3	
188	4	The Capitol, and the libraries, consumed by lightning.

Olympiad 242. Conqueror *Magnes*, of Cyrene.

189	1	
190	2	
191	3	The temple of Vesta, the palace, and a great part of Rome, consumed.
192	4	Martia, the courtesan, poisoned the emperor Commodus.

Olympiad 243. Conqueror *Isidorus*, of Alexandria.

193	1	Pertinax proclaimed emperor, but in about
194	2	three months was put to death by the soldiers. Didius Julianus was proclaimed by the soldiers, but was killed when he had reigned two months and five days. L. Septimius Severus, and others, seize on the empire. Athenæus flourished.
195	3	The city of Byzanthium surrendered to Se-
196	4	verus, by composition, after it had endured a three years siege.

Olympiad 244. Conqueror *Isidorus*, again.

197	1	
198	2	Æmilius Papemanus flourished.
199	3	Severus entertained the Romans with mag-
200	4	nificent games, and gave crowns to his soldiers. On this occasion Tertullian wrote his treatise *De Corona*.

Olympiad 245. Conqueror *Alexander*, of Alexandria.

After Christ.	Years.	
201	1	Oppian flourished.
202	2	Scapula, proconsul of Africa, persecuted the Christians. Bassianus Antoninus, son of Severus, espoused Plautilla, daughter of Plautianus; her dowry is said to have been equal to that of fifty queens.
203	3	The fifth persecution against the Christians.
204	4	

Olympiad 246. Conqueror *Epinicius*, called also *Cynas*, of Cyzicum.

205	1	Alexander Aphrodisæus, of Caria, a Greek
206	2	philosopher, flourished.
207	3	The emperor, and his two sons, visited Eng-
208	4	land.

Olympiad 247. Conqueror *Saturnilus Gortynius*, of Crete.

209	1	
210	2	Severus died in England. His son Antoni-
211	3	nus succeeded him.
212	4	The emperor killed his brother Geta, in the arms of his mother.

Olympiad 248. Conqueror *Heliodorus*, called also *Trosidamas*, of Alexandria.

213	1	Q. Serenus Samonicus flourished.
214	2	Clement, of Alexandria, flourished.
215	3	The council of Carthage ordained, that those
216	4	who had been baptized by heretics, should be rebaptized.

After Christ.	Years.	Olympiad 249. Conqueror *Heliodorus*, again.
217	1	Antoninus was killed by Opitius Macrinus, after he had reigned six years. Macrinus succeeded him.
218	2	Macrinus, and his son Diadumenianus, were
319	3	killed by the soldiers: Heliogabalus succeeded him. Ælian flourished.
220	4	Julius Africanus was sent by the Christians to the emperor, to solicit the re-establishment of the city Emaus, in Palestine, which then bore the name of Nicomedia.

As the *Grecian History* was now, and for some time before, completely blended with the *Roman*, the Olympiads are no farther necessary; as the former may be regulated by that of the latter, the consulships, the reigns of the eastern kings, or even by the epochs of their own cities.

As the Roman method of computing time with their Calendar, comes in properly in this place, it will be requisite to give a table of the *names of the months* in use among them, and other celebrated nations of the world.

A Table of the Names of Months, used among the Hebrews, Arabians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans.

Hebrew.		Arabic.	Persian.	Athenian.	Macedonian.	Roman.
Nisan.	March—April.	Mohurrem.	Ferwardeen.	Μουνυχιων.	Artemesius.	Martius.
Iyar.	April—May.	Safar.	Ardabhesht.	Θαργηλιων.	Daisius.	Aprilis.
Sivan.	May—June.	Rebeea *alawul.*	Kherdâd.	Σκιροφοριων.	Panemus.	Maius.
Tamuz.	June—July.	Rebeea *alakhr.*	Teer.	Εκατομβαιων.	Lous.	Junius.
Ab.	July—August.	Jemâdee *alawul.*	Merdâd.	Μεταγειτνιων.	Goripæus.	Julius.
Elu.	Aug.—Sept.	Jemâdee *alakhr.*	Shehreevar.	Βοηδρομιων.	Hyperberetæus.	Augustus.
Tisri.	Sept.—Oct.	Rejeb.	Mehr.	Μαιμακτηριων.	Dius.	September.
Marchesvan.	Oct.—Nov.	Shaabân.	Abân.	Πυανεψιων.	Apellæus.	October.
Cisleu.	Nov.—Dec.	Remazân.	Azar, *or* Adar.	Ανθεστηριων.	Audinæus.	November.
Telaet.	Dec.—Jan.	Shawwal.	Dee.	Ποσειδεων.	Peristius.	December.
Shebat.	Jan.—Feb.	Zoo'l'kaadeh.	Behmen.	Γαμηλιων.	Dystrus.	Januarius.
Adar.	Feb.—March.	Zoo'l'hejjeh.	Asfendârmez.	Ελαφηβολιων.	Xanticus.	Februarius.

As the years of the Jews were *lunar,* consisting only of 354 days, they were obliged to add an intercalary month, called *Veadar,* every third year, to make the year correspond with the course of the *Sun.* The same may be said of the *Mohammedan* year in general.

AS the ROMAN CALENDAR, or Calendar of Julius Cæsar, is so frequently made use of by ancient authors, as well as in *Bulls, Diplomas,* and other public *Acts,* and by the transcribers of *Manuscripts,* I think it necessary to introduce a complete copy of it in this place.

The Roman month is divided into *Calends, Nones,* and *Ides,* all of which are reckoned backward. The Calends are the first day of the month; as *Calendis Januariis* is the first day of January. *Pridie Calendarum,* or *Calendas,* is the 31st of December; *iii. Cal.* the 30th; *iv. Cal.* the 29th, &c. The *Nones* being *four,* follow the *Calends,* as *iv. Nonas Jan.* is Jan. 2d; *iii. Nonas,* Jan. 3d; *Pridie Non.* Jan. 4th; and *Nonis Jan.* is Jan. 5th. But in *March, May, July,* and *October,* there are six Nones. After these the *Ides* in each month are *eight,* as *viii. Id. Jan. Octavo Iduum* vel *Idus Januarii,* is Jan. 6th; and so on till you come to the Ides themselves. *Idibus Januariis,* is Jan. 13. Observe, that when the accusative case is used, the preposition *ante* is understood, as 3 Calendas, Nonas, Idus,—*tertio ante Calendas, Nonas,* &c. Remember, that after the *Ides* (which are on the 13th day of eight of the months, and the 15th of the other four, which have six Nones a-piece,) the Calends following are to be reckoned to the next month.

The series of eight letters, in the first column, called *Literæ Nundinales,* is continued throughout the year, that there might be always one of them to sig-

nify those days on which the meetings, called *Nundinæ*, were held; which returned every ninth day, that the Roman citizens might come out of the country to the city, to be informed of what concerned either religion or government.

To understand the letters in the second column, it is necessary to know, that to *sue at law*, or *try causes*, was not allowed among the Romans on all days; nor was the Prætor permitted, on every day, to pronounce these three solemn words, or form of law—*Do, Dico, Addico:* but those days were termed *Fasti*, on which the courts sat to administer justice—*Quibus fas est jure agere:* and those were called *Nefasti*, on which this was not permitted—*Quibus nefas esset*, as we learn from these two verses of Ovid:

Ille *Nefastus* erit, per quem tria verba silentur;
Festus erit, per quem jure licebit agi.

Besides these, there were certain days called *Comitiales*, which they marked with a C, on which the people met in the *Campus Martius*, for the electing of magistrates, &c. and from which these assemblies were termed *Comitia*. There were also some days in which a certain priest, named *Rex Sacrorum*, was present at those assemblies; and, lastly, there was a certain day of the year, on which they were accustomed to cleanse the temple of Vesta, and carry off all the dung in it; which was done with so much ceremony, that it were not lawful on that day to try causes.

N, therefore, in this column, signifies *Dies Nefastus;* a day on which it was not lawful to try causes. F, *Dies Fastus*, a court day. F.P. *Fastus prima parte diei*, which signify the court sits on the former part of

the day. N.P. *Nefastus prima parte diei*, the court does not sit on the former part of the day. Sometimes we meet with E.N. or *Endotercisus*, seu *intercisus*, which signify the court sits only at certain hours of the day. C, denotes the assemblies called *Comitia*; or, if we meet with these letters, Q. *Rex*. C. F. *Quando Rex Comitiavit fas*, they signify that the court does sit after the priest, called *Rex*, has been present at the Comitia. Or, lastly, if we meet with these letters, Q.ST.D.F. or *Quando* stercus *delatum, fas*, they signify that the court does sit immediately after the dung is carried out of the temple of Vesta.

THE
ROMAN CALENDAR,

For reading Latin Authors, MSS. Bulls, Diplomas, and other Acts.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	JANUARIUS.
A	F	1	*Calendis* Januarii.
B	F	2	Quarto Nonas Januarii.
C	C	3	Tertio Nonas Januarii.
D	C	4	Pridie Nonas Januarii.
E	F	5	*Nonis Januarii.*
F	F	6	Octavo Idus Januarii.
G	C	7	Septimo Idus Januarii.
H	C	8	Sexto Idus Januarii.
A		9	Quinto Idus Januarii.
B	E N	10	Quarto Idus Januarii.
C	N P	11	Tertio Idus Januarii.
D	C	12	Pridie Idus Januarii.
E	N P	13	*Idibus Januarii.*
F	E N	14	Decimo-nono Calendas Februarii.
G		15	Decimo-octavo Calendas Februarii.
H	C	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Februarii.
A	C	17	Decimo-sexto Calendas Februarii.
B	C	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Februarii.
C	C	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Februarii.
D	C	20	Decimo-tertio Calendas Februarii.
E	C	21	Duodecimo Calendas Februarii.
F	C	22	Undecimo Calendas Februarii.
G	C	23	Decimo Calendas Februarii.
H	C	24	Nono Calendas Februarii.
A	C	25	Octavo Calendas Februarii.
B	C	26	Septimo Calendas Februarii.
C	C	27	Sexto Calendas Februarii.
D	C	28	Quinto Calendas Februarii.
E	F	29	Quarto Calendas Februarii.
F	F	30	Tertio Calendas Februarii.
G	F	31	Pridie Calendas Februarii.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	FEBRUARIUS.
H	N	1	*Calendis* Februarii.
A	N	2	Quarto Nonas Februarii.
B	N	3	Tertio Nonas Februarii.
C	N	4	Pridie Nonas Februarii.
D		5	*Nonis Februarii.*
E	N	6	Octavo Idus Februarii.
F	N	7	Septimo Idus Februarii.
G	N	8	Sexto Idus Februarii.
H	N	9	Quinto Idus Februarii.
A	N	10	Quarto Idus Februarii.
B	N	11	Tertio Idus Februarii.
C	N	12	Pridie Idus Februarii.
D	N P	13	*Idibus Februarii.*
E	C	14	Decimo-sexto Calendas Martii.
F	N P	15	Decimo-quinto Calendas Martii.
G	E N	16	Decimo-quarto Calendas Martii.
H	N P	17	Decimo-tertio Calendas Martii.
A	C	18	Duodecimo Calendas Martii.
B	C	19	Undecimo Calendas Martii.
C	C	20	Decimo Calendas Martii.
D	F	21	Nono Calendas Martii.
E	C	22	Octavo Calendas Martii.
F	N P	23	Septimo Calendas Martii.
G	N	24	Sexto Calendas Martii.
H	C	25	Sexto Calendas Martii.
			This number is not to be doubled but in the bissextile year, that is every fourth year; except at the end of each century.
A	E N	26	Quinto Calendas Martii.
B	N P	27	Quarto Calendas Martii.
C	C	28	Tertio Calendas Martii.
		29	Pridie Calendas Martii.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	MARTIUS.
D	N P	1	*Calendis* Martii.
E	F	2	Sexto Nonas Martii.
F	C	3	Quinto Nonas Martii.
G	C	4	Quarto Nonas Martii.
H	C	5	Tertio Nonas Martii.
A	N P	6	Pridie Nonas Martii.
B	F	7	*Nonis Martii.*
C	F	8	Octavo Idus Martii.
D	C	9	Septimo Idus Martii.
E	C	10	Sexto Idus Martii.
F	C	11	Quinto Idus Martii.
G	C	12	Quarto Idus Martii.
H	E N	13	Tertio Idus Martii.
A	N P	14	Pridie Idus Martii.
B	N P	15	*Idibus Martii.*
C	C	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Aprilis.
D	N P	17	Decimo-sexto Calendas Aprilis.
E	C	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Aprilis.
F	N	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Aprilis.
G	C	20	Decimo-tertio Calendas Aprilis.
H	C	21	Duodecimo Calendas Aprilis.
A	N	22	Undecimo Calendas Aprilis.
B	N P	23	Decimo Calendas Aprilis.
C	Q R	24	Nono Calendas Aprilis.
D	C	25	Octavo Calendas Aprilis.
E	C	26	Septimo Calendas Aprilis.
F	N P	27	Sexto Calendas Aprilis.
G	C	28	Quinto Calendas Aprilis.
H	C	29	Quarto Calendas Aprilis.
A	C	30	Tertio Calendas Aprilis.
B	C	31	Pridie Calendas Aprilis.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	APRILIS.
C	N	1	*Calendis* Aprilis.
D	C	2	Quarto Nonas Aprilis.
E	C	3	Tertio Nonas Aprilis.
F	C	4	Pridie Nonas Aprilis.
G		5	*Nonis Aprilis.*
H	N P	6	Octavo Idus Aprilis.
A	N	7	Septimo Idus Aprilis.
B	N	8	Sexto Idus Aprilis.
C	N	9	Quinto Idus Aprilis.
D	N	10	Quarto Idus Aprilis.
E	N	11	Tertio Idus Aprilis.
F	N	12	Pridie Idus Aprilis.
G	N P	13	*Idibus Aprilis.*
H	N	14	Decimo-octavo Calendas Maii.
A	N P	15	Decimo-septimo Calendas Maii.
B	N	16	Decimo-sexto Calendas Maii.
C	N	17	Decimo-quinto Calendas Maii.
D	N	18	Decimo-quarto Calendas Maii.
E	N	19	Decimo-tertio Calendas Maii.
F	N	20	Duodecimo Calendas Maii.
G	N P	21	Undecimo Calendas Maii.
H	N	22	Decimo Calendas Maii.
A	N P	23	Nono Calendas Maii.
B	C	24	Octavo Calendas Maii.
C	N P	25	Septimo Calendas.
D	F	26	Sexto Calendas Maii.
E	C	27	Quinto Calendas Maii.
F	N P	28	Quarto Calendas Maii.
G	C	29	Tertio Calendas Maii.
H	C	30	Pridie Calendas Maii.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	MAIUS.
A	N	1	*Calendis* Maii.
B	F	2	Sexto Nonas Maii.
C	C	3	Quinto Nonas Maii.
D	C	4	Quarto Nonas Maii.
E	C	5	Tertio Nonas Maii.
F	C	6	Pridie Nonas Maii.
G	N	7	*Nonis Maii.*
H	F	8	Octavo Idus Maii.
A	N	9	Septimo Idus Maii.
B	C	10	Sexto Idus Maii.
C	N	11	Quinto Idus Maii.
D	N P	12	Quarto Idus Maii.
E	N	13	Tertio Idus Maii.
F	C	14	Pridie Idus Maii.
G	N P	15	*Idibus Maii.*
H	F	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Junii.
A	C	17	Decimo-sexto Calendas Junii.
B	C	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Junii.
C	C	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Junii.
D	C	20	Decimo-tertio Calendas Junii.
E	N P	21	Duodecimo Calendas Junii.
F	N	22	Undecimo Calendas Junii.
G	N P	23	Decimo Calendas Junii.
H	Q *Rex* C F	24	Nono Calendas Junii.
A	C	25	Octavo Calendas Junii.
B	C	26	Septimo Calendas Junii.
C	C	27	Sexto Calendas Junii.
D	C	28	Quinto Calendas Junii.
E	C	29	Quarto Calendas Junii.
F	C	30	Tertio Calendas Junii.
G	C	31	Pridie Calendas Junii.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	JUNIUS.
H	N	1	*Calendis* Junii.
A	F	2	Quarto Nonas Junii.
B	C	3	Tertio Nonas Junii.
C	C	4	Pridie Nonas Junii.
D	N	5	*Nonis Junii.*
E	N	6	Octavo Idus Junii.
F	N	7	Septimo Idus Junii.
G		8	Sexto Idus Junii.
H	N	9	Quinto Idus Junii.
A	N	10	Quarto Idus Junii.
B	N	11	Tertio Idus Junii.
C	N	12	Pridie Idus Junii.
D	N	13	*Idibus Junii.*
E	N	14	Decimo-octavo Calendas Julii.
F	Q S T D F	15	Decimo-septimo Calendas Julii.
G		16	Decimo-sexto Calendas Julii.
H	C	17	Decimo-quinto Calendas Julii.
A	C	18	Decimo-quarto Calendas Julii.
B	C	19	Decimo-tertio Calendas Julii.
C	C	20	Duodecimo Calendas Julii.
D	C	21	Undecimo Calendas Julii.
E	C	22	Decimo Calendas Julii.
F	C	23	Nono Calendas Julii.
G	C	24	Octavo Calendas Julii.
H	C	25	Septimo Calendas Julii.
A	C	26	Sexto Calendas Julii.
B	C	27	Quinto Calendas Julii.
C	C	28	Quarto Calendas Julii.
D	F	29	Tertio Calendas Julii.
E	F	30	Pridie Calendas Julii.

Nondinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	JULIUS.
F	N	1	*Calendis* Julii.
G	N	2	Sexto Nonas Julii.
H	N	3	Quinto Nonas Julii.
A	N P	4	Quarto Nonas Julii.
B	N	5	Tertio Nonas Julii.
C	N	6	Pridie Nonas Julii.
D	N	7	*Nonis Julii.*
E	N	8	Octavo Idus Julii.
F	E N	9	Septimo Idus Julii.
G	C	10	Sexto Idus Julii.
H	C	11	Quinto Idus Julii.
A	N P	12	Quarto Idus Julii.
B	C	13	Tertio Idus Julii.
C	C	14	Pridie Idus Julii.
D	N P	15	*Idibus Julii.*
E	F	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Augusti.
F	C	17	Decimo-sexto Calendas Augusti.
G	C	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Augusti.
H	N P	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Augusti.
A		20	Decimo-tertio Calendas Augusti.
B	C	21	Duodecimo Calendas Augusti.
C	C	22	Undecimo Calendas Augusti.
D		23	Decimo Calendas Augusti.
E	N	24	Nono Calendas Augusti.
F	N P	25	Octavo Calendas Augusti.
G	C	26	Septimo Calendas Augusti.
H	C	27	Sexto Calendas Augusti.
A	C	28	Quinto Calendas Augusti.
B	C	29	Quarto Calendas Augusti.
C	C	30	Tertio Calendas Augusti.
D	C	31	Pridie Calendas Augusti.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	AUGUSTUS.
E	N	1	*Calendis* Augusti.
F	C	2	Quarto Nonas Augusti.
G	C	3	Tertio Nonas Augusti.
H	C	4	Pridie Nonas Augusti.
A	F	5	*Nonis Augusti.*
B	F	6	Octavo Idus Augusti.
C	C	7	Septimo Idus Augusti.
D	C	8	Sexto Idus Augusti.
E	N P	9	Quinto Idus Augusti.
F	C	10	Quarto Idus Augusti.
G	C	11	Tertio Idus Augusti.
H	C	12	Pridie Idie Augusti.
A	N P	13	*Idibus Augusti.*
B	F	14	Decimo-nono Calendas Septembris.
C	C	15	Decimo-octavo Calendas Septembris.
D	C	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Septemb.
E	N P	17	Decimo-sexto Calendas Septembris.
F	C	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Septembris.
G	F P	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Septembris.
H	C	20	Decimo-tertio Calendas Septembris.
A	N P	21	Duodecimo Calendas Septembris.
B	E N	22	Undecimo Calendas Septembris.
C	N P	23	Decimo Calendas Septembris.
D	C	24	Nono Calendas Septembris.
E	N P	25	Octavo Calendas Septembris.
F	C	26	Septimo Calendas Septembris.
G	N P	27	Sexto Calendas Septembris.
H	N P	28	Quinto Calendas Septembris.
A	F	29	Quarto Calendas Septembris.
B	F	30	Tertio Calendas Septembris.
C	F	31	Pridie Calendas Septembris.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	SEPTEMBER.
D	N	1	*Calendis* Septembris.
E	N	2	Quarto Nonas Septembris.
F	N P	3	Tertio Nonas Septembris.
G	C	4	Pridie Nonas Septembris.
H	F	5	*Nonis Septembris.*
A	F	6	Octavo Idus Septembris.
B	C	7	Septimo Idus Septembris.
C	C	8	Sexto Idus Septembris.
D	C	9	Quinto Idus Septembris.
E	C	10	Quarto Idus Septembris.
F	C	11	Tertio Idus Septembris.
G	N	12	Pridie Idus Septembris.
H	N P	13	*Idibus Septembris.*
A	F	14	Decimo-octavo Calendas Octobris.
B		15	Decimo-septimo Calendas Octobris.
C	C	16	Decimo-sexto Calendas Octobris.
D	C	17	Decimo-quinto Calendas Octobris.
E	C	18	Decimo-quarto Calendas Octobris.
F	C	19	Decimo-tertio Calendas Octobris.
G	C	20	Duodecimo Calendas Octobris.
H	C	21	Undecimo Calendas Octobris.
A	C	22	Decimo Calendas Octobris.
B	N P	23	Nono Calendas Octobris.
C	C	24	Octavo Calendas Octobris.
D	C	25	Septimo Calendas Octobris.
E	C	26	Sexto Calendas Octobris.
F	C	27	Quinto Calendas Octobris.
G	C	28	Quarto Calendas Octobris.
H	F	29	Tertio Calendas Octobris.
A	F	30	Pridie Calendas Octobris.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month	OCTOBRIS.
B	N	1	*Calendis* Octobris.
C	F	2	Sexto Nonas Octobris.
D	C	3	Quinto Nonas Octobris.
E	C	4	Quarto Nonas Octobris.
F	C	5	Tertio Nonas Octobris.
G	C	6	Pridie Nonas Octobris.
H	F	7	*Nonis Octobris.*
A	F	8	Octavo Idus Octobris.
B	C	9	Septimo Idus Octobris.
C	C	10	Sexto Idus Octobris.
D		11	Quinto Idus Octobris.
E	N P	12	Quarto Idus Octobris.
F	N P	13	Tertio Idus Octobris.
G	N P	14	Pridie Idus Octobris.
H	N P	15	*Idibus Octobris.*
A	F	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Novemb.
B	C	17	Decimo-sexto Calendas Novembris.
C	C	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Novemb.
D	N P	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Novemb.
E	C	20	Decimo-tertio Calendas Novembris.
F	C	21	Duodecimo Calendas Novembris.
G	C	22	Undecimo Calendas Novembris.
H	C	23	Decimo Calendas Novembris.
A	C	24	Nono Calendas Novembris.
B	C	25	Octavo Calendas Novembris.
C	C	26	Septimo Calendas Novembris.
D	C	27	Sexto Calendas Novembris.
E	C	28	Quinto Calendas Novembris.
F	C	29	Quarto Calendas Novembris.
G	C	30	Tertio Calendas Novembris.
H	C	31	Pridie Calendas Novembris.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	NOVEMBER.
A	K	1	*Calendis* Novembris.
B	F	2	Quarto Nonas Novembris.
C	F	3	Tertio Nonas Novembris.
D		4	Pridie Nonas Novembris.
E	F	5	*Nonis Novembris.*
F	F	6	Octavo Idus Novembris.
G	C	7	Septimo Idus Novembris.
H	C	8	Sexto Idus Novembris.
A	C	9	Quinto Idus Novembris.
B	C	10	Quarto Idus Novembris.
C	C	11	Tertio Idus Novembris.
D	C	12	Pridie Idus Novembris.
E	N P	13	*Idibus Novembris.*
F	F	14	Decimo-octavo Calendas Decembris.
G	C	15	Decimo-septimo Calendas Decemb.
H	C	16	Decimo-sexto Calendas Decembris.
A	C	17	Decimo-quinto Calendas Decembris.
B	C	18	Decimo-quarto Calendas Decembris.
C	C	19	Decimo-tertio Calendas Decembris.
D	C	20	Duodecimo Calendas Decembris.
E	C	21	Undecimo Calendas Decembris.
F	C	22	Decimo Calendas Decembris.
G	C	23	Nono Calendas Decembris.
H		24	Octavo Calendas Decembris.
A	C	25	Septimo Calendas Decembris.
B	C	26	Sexto Calendas Decembris.
C	C	27	Quinto Calendas Decembris.
D	C	28	Quarto Calendas Decembris.
E	C	29	Tertio Calendas Decembris.
F	F	30	Pridie Calendas Decembris.

Nundinal Letters.		Days of the Month.	DECEMBER.
G	N	1	*Calendis* Decembris.
H		2	Quarto Nonas Decembris.
A		3	Tertio Nonas Pridie.
B		4	Pridie Nonas Decembris.
C	F	5	*Nonis Decembris.*
D	C	6	Octavo Idus Decembris.
E	C	7	Septimo Idus Decembris.
F	C	8	Sexto Idus Decembris.
G	C	9	Quinto Idus Decembris.
H	C	10	Quarto Idus Decembris.
A	N P	11	Tertio Idus Decembris.
B	E N	12	Pridie Idus Decembris.
C	N P	13	*Idibus Decembris.*
D	F	14	Decimo-nono Calendas Januarii.
E	N P	15	Decimo-octavo Calendas Januarii.
F	C	16	Decimo-septimo Calendas Januarii.
G		17	Decimo-sexto Calendas Januarii.
H	C	18	Decimo-quinto Calendas Januarii.
A	N P	19	Decimo-quarto Calendas Januarii.
B	C	20	Decimo-tertio Calendas Januarii.
C	N P	21	Duodecimo Calendas Januarii.
D	C	22	Undecimo Calendas Januarii.
E	N P	23	Decimo Calendas Januarii.
F	C	24	Nono Calendas Januarii.
G	C	25	Octavo Calendas Januarii.
H	C	26	Septimo Calendas Januarii.
A	C	27	Sexto Calendas Januarii.
B	C	28	Quinto Calendas Januarii.
C	F	29	Quarto Calendas Januarii.
D	F	30	Tertio Calendas Januarii.
E	F	31	Pridie Calendas Januarii.

THE HIJRA, OR MOHAMMEDAN ÆRA.

IT is well known that all countries, under the Mohammedan government, date every event from what is termed the *Hijra*, or *flight of Mohammed*, as Christians do from the *Incarnation of our Lord*. This *flight* took place July 15, 622, in the thirteenth year of this pretended prophet's mission. It was occasioned by a conspiracy, among the great men of *Mecca*, to take away his life; of which having received timely notice, he and his friends escaped to *Yathreb*, afterwards called *Medinato'lnabi*, the *city of the prophet*, and simply MEDINA (THE CITY) by which name it is known to the present day.

As the Mohammedan æra is lunar, it is not easy to reduce its years to those of the Christian æra; and, therefore, the following table must be peculiarly serviceable to all readers of oriental history; and especially to collectors of *Arabic* and *Persian* MSS. and Coins; as, at one view, both date and age (where the years of the *Hijra* are marked), can be immediately ascertained, and the Mohammedan turned into the Christian æra, and *vice versa*. I have brought down this table 300 years lower than is done by Mr. Richardson, in his *Persian and Arabic Dictionary*, Vol. I. where it ends with A.H. 1318. A.D. 1900. and lower than that in the *Epochæ Celebriores* of *Greaves*, where it terminates with A.H. 1470. A.D. 2047. That the inexperienced reader may understand the table without difficulty, it may be necessary to make the following observations.

As the Mohammedan year is lunar, the months consist alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days. To the last month an intercalary day is added, eleven times in a period of thirty years. These are called abounding years, and consist of 355 days; the common year being 354. These abounding years are the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 29th; and are distinguished in the table by a little stroke, or hyphen: the hyphen, in the column of the Christian æra, marks our *leap years*. *Thirty-two* of our years, are nearly equal to *thirty-three Mohammedan* years.

A

TABLE

OF THE

CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ÆRAS,

From the Beginning of the Hijra, A.D. 622, to A.D. 2200.

Extracted from Canons, calculated by order of the celebrated Eastern Astronomer Sultan Ulug Beg, Grandson of Teemour Lenk, vulgarly called *Tamerlane*.

Taken from the *Epochæ Celebriores* of the learned Greaves, 4to. London, 1650, and continued down to the Year 2200 of the Christian Æra.

A.D.	A. H.	A.D.	A. H.
622	1 July 15.	-640	19 January 1.
623	-2 July 4.	-640	20 Decem. 20.
-624	3 June 23.	641	-21 Decem. 9.
625	4 June 12.	642	22 Novem. 29.
626	-5 June 1.	643	23 Novem. 18.
627	6 May 22.	-644	-24 Novem. 6.
-628	-7 May 10.	645	25 October 27.
629	8 April 30.	646	-26 October 16.
630	9 April 19.	647	27 October 6.
631	-10 April 8.	-648	28 Septem. 24.
-632	11 March 28.	649	-29 Septem. 13.
633	12 March 17.	650	30 Septem. 3.
634	-13 March 6.	651	31 August 23.
635	14 Febr. 24.	-652	-32 August 11.
-636	-15 February 13.	653	33 August 1.
637	16 February 2.	654	34 July 21.
638	17 January 22.	655	-35 July 10.
639	-18 January 11.	-656	36 June 29.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
657	-37 June 18.	-696	77 April 9.
658	38 June 8.	697	-78 March 29.
659	39 May 28.	698	79 March 29.
-660	-40 May 16.	699	80 March 8.
661	41 May 6.	-700	-81 February 25.
662	42 April 25.	701	82 February 14.
663	-43 April 14.	702	83 February 3.
-664	44 April 3.	703	-84 January 23.
665	-45 March 23.	-704	85 January 13.
666	46 March 13.	705	-86 January 1.
667	47 March 2.	705	87 Decem. 22.
-668	-48 February 19.	706	88 Decem. 11.
669	49 February 8.	707	-89 Novem. 30.
670	50 January 28.	-708	90 Novem. 19.
671	-51 January 17.	709	91 Novem. 8.
-672	52 January 7.	710	-92 October 28.
-672	53 Decem. 26.	711	93 October 18.
673	-54 Decem. 15.	-712	94 October 6.
674	55 Decem. 5.	713	-95 Septem. 25.
675	-56 Novem. 24.	714	96 Septem. 15.
-676	57 Novem. 13.	715	-97 Septem. 4.
677	58 Novem. 2.	-716	98 August 24.
678	-59 October 22.	717	99 August 13.
679	60 October 12.	718	-100 August 2.
680	61 Septem. 30.	719	101 July 23.
681	-62 Septem. 19.	-720	102 July 11.
682	63 Septem. 9.	721	-103 June 30.
683	64 August 29.	722	104 June 20.
-684	-65 August 17.	723	-105 June 9.
685	66 August 7.	-724	106 May 29.
686	-67 July 27.	725	107 May 18.
687	68 July 17.	726	-108 May 7.
-688	69 July 5.	727	109 April 27.
689	-70 June 24.	-728	110 April 15.
690	71 June 14.	729	-111 April 4.
691	72 June 3.	730	112 March 25.
-692	-73 May 22.	731	113 March 14.
693	74 May 12.	-732	-114 March 2.
694	-75 May 1.	733	115 February 20.
695	76 April 21.	734	-116 February 9.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
735	117 January 30.	773	-157 Novem. 20.
-736	118 January 19.	774	158 Novem. 10.
737	-119 January 7.	775	159 October 30.
737	120 Decem. 28.	-776	-160 October 18.
738	121 Decem. 17.	777	161 October 8.
739	-122 Decem. 6.	778	162 Septem. 27.
-740	123 Novem. 25.	779	-163 Septem. 16.
741	124 Novem. 14.	-780	164 Septem. 5.
742	-125 Novem. 3.	781	-165 August 25.
743	126 October 24.	782	166 August 15.
-744	-127 October 12.	783	167 August 4.
745	128 October 2.	-784	-168 July 23.
746	129 Septem. 21.	785	169 July 13.
747	-130 Septem. 10.	786	170 July 2.
-748	131 August 30.	787	-171 June 21.
749	132 August 19.	-788	172 June 10.
750	-133 August 8.	789	173 May 30.
751	134 July 29.	790	-174 May 19.
-752	-135 July 17.	791	175 May 9.
753	136 July 7.	-792	-176 April 27.
754	137 June 26.	793	177 April 17.
755	-138 June 15.	794	178 April 6.
-756	139 June 4.	795	-179 March 26.
757	140 May 24.	-796	180 March 15.
758	-141 May 13.	797	181 March 4.
759	142 May 3.	798	-182 February 21.
-760	143 April 21.	799	183 February 11.
761	-144 April 10.	-800	184 January 31.
762	145 March 31.	801	-185 January 19.
763	-146 March 20.	802	186 January 9.
-764	147 March 9.	802	-187 Decem. 29.
765	148 February 26.	803	188 Decem. 19.
766	-149 February 15.	-804	189 Decem. 7.
767	150 February 5.	805	-190 Novem. 26.
-768	151 January 25.	806	191 Novem. 16.
769	-152 January 13.	807	192 Novem. 5.
770	153 January 3.	-808	-193 October 24.
770	154 Decem. 23.	809	194 October 14.
771	-155 Decem. 12.	810	-195 October 3.
-772	156 Decem. 1.	811	196 Septem. 23.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
-812	197 Septem. 11.	851	237 July 4.
813	-198 August 31.	-852	238 June 22.
814	199 August 21.	853	-239 June 11.
815	200 August 10.	854	240 June 1.
-816	-201 July 29.	855	241 May 21.
817	202 July 19.	-856	-242 May 9.
818	203 July 8.	857	243 April 29.
819	-204 June 27.	858	244 April 18.
-820	205 June 16.	859	-245 April 7.
821	-206 June 5.	-860	246 March 27.
822	207 May 26.	861	-247 March 16.
823	208 May 15.	862	248 March 6.
-824	-209 May 3.	863	249 February 23.
825	210 April 23.	-864	-250 February 12.
826	211 April 12.	865	251 February 1.
827	-212 April 1.	866	252 January 21.
-828	213 March 21.	867	-253 January 10.
829	214 March 10.	867	254 Decem. 31.
830	-215 February 27.	-868	-255 Decem. 19.
831	216 February 17.	869	256 Decem. 9.
-832	-217 February 6.	870	257 Novem. 28.
833	218 January 26.	871	-258 Novem. 17.
834	219 January 15.	-872	259 Novem. 6.
835	-220 January 4.	873	260 October 26.
835	221 Decem. 25.	874	-261 October 15.
-836	222 Decem. 13.	875	262 October 5.
837	-223 Decem. 2.	-876	263 Septem. 23.
838	224 Novem. 22.	877	-264 Septem. 12.
839	-225 Novem. 11.	878	265 Septem. 2.
-840	226 October 31.	879	-266 August 22.
841	227 October 20.	-880	267 August 11.
842	-228 October 9.	881	268 July 31.
843	229 Septem. 29.	882	-269 July 20.
-844	230 Septem. 17.	883	270 July 10.
845	-231 Septem. 6.	-884	271 June 28.
846	232 August 27.	885	-272 June 17.
847	233 August 16.	886	273 June 7.
-848	-234 August 4.	887	274 May 27.
849	235 July 25.	-888	-275 May 15.
850	-236 July 14.	889	276 May 5.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
890	-277 April 24.	929	317 February 13.
891	278 April 14.	930	-318 February 2.
-892	279 April 2.	931	319 January 23.
893	-280 March 22.	-932	320 January 12.
894	281 March 12.	932	-321 Decem. 31.
895	282 March 1.	933	322 Decem. 21.
-896	-283 February 18.	934	323 Decem. 10.
897	284 February 7.	935	-324 Novem. 29.
898	-285 January 27.	-936	325 Novem. 18.
899	286 January 17.	937	-326 Novem. 7.
-900	287 January 6.	938	327 October 28.
-900	-288 Decem. 25.	939	328 October 17.
901	289 Decem. 15.	-940	-329 October 5.
902	290 Decem. 4.	941	330 Septem. 25.
903	-291 Novem. 23.	942	331 Septem. 14.
-904	292 Novem. 12.	943	-332 Septem. 3.
905	293 Novem. 1.	-944	333 August 23.
906	-294 October 21.	945	334 August 12.
907	295 October 11.	946	-335 August 1.
-908	-296 Septem. 29.	947	336 July 22.
909	297 Septem. 19.	-948	-337 July 10.
910	298 Septem. 8.	949	338 June 30.
911	-299 August 28.	950	339 June 19.
-912	300 August 17.	951	-340 June 8.
913	301 August 6.	-952	341 May 28.
914	-302 July 26.	953	342 May 17.
915	303 July 16.	954	-343 May 6.
-916	304 July 4.	955	344 April 26.
917	-305 June 23.	-956	-345 April 14.
918	306 June 13.	957	346 April 4.
919	-307 June 2.	958	347 March 24.
-920	308 May 22.	959	-348 March 13.
921	309 May 11.	-960	349 March 2.
922	-310 April 30.	961	350 February 19.
923	311 April 20.	962	-351 February 8.
-924	312 April 8.	963	352 January 29.
925	-313 March 28.	-964	353 January 18.
926	314 March 18.	965	-354 January 6.
927	-315 March 7.	965	355 Decem. 27.
-928	316 February 25.	966	-356 Decem. 16.

A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.
967	357 Decem. 6.	1006	-397 Septem. 26.
-968	358 Novem. 24.	1007	398 Septem. 16.
969	-359 Novem. 13.	-1008	399 Septem. 4.
970	360 Novem. 3.	1009	-400 August 24.
971	361 October 23.	1010	401 August 14.
-972	-362 October 11.	1011	402 August 3.
973	363 October 1.	-1012	-403 July 22.
974	364 Septem. 20.	1013	404 July 12.
975	-365 Septem. 9.	1014	-405 July 1.
-976	366 August 29.	1015	406 June 21.
977	-367 August 18.	-1016	407 June 9.
978	368 August 8.	1017	-408 May 29.
979	369 July 28.	1018	409 May 19.
-980	-370 July 16.	1019	410 May 8.
981	371 July 6.	-1020	-411 April 26.
982	372 June 25.	1021	412 April 16.
983	-373 June 14.	1022	413 April 5.
-984	374 June 3.	1023	-414 March 25.
985	-375 May 23.	-1024	415 March 14.
986	376 May 13.	1025	-416 March 3.
987	377 May 2.	1026	417 February 21.
-988	-378 April 20.	1027	418 February 10.
989	379 April 10.	-1028	-419 January 30.
990	380 March 30.	1029	420 January 19.
991	-381 March 19.	1030	421 January 8.
-992	382 March 8.	1030	-422 Decem. 28.
993	383 February 25.	1031	423 Decem. 18.
994	-384 February 14.	-1032	424 Decem. 6.
995	385 February 4.	1033	-425 Novem. 25.
-996	-386 January 24.	1034	426 Novem. 15.
997	387 January 13.	1035	-427 Novem. 4.
998	388 January 2.	-1036	428 October 24.
998	-389 Decem. 22.	1037	429 October 13.
999	390 Decem. 13.	1038	-430 October 2.
-1000	391 Novem. 30.	1039	431 Septem. 22.
1001	-392 Novem. 19.	-1040	432 Septem. 10.
1002	393 Novem. 9.	1041	-433 August 30.
1003	394 October 27.	1042	434 August 20.
-1004	-395 October 17.	1043	-435 August 9.
1005	396 October 7.	-1044	436 July 29.

A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.
1045	437 July 18.	-1084	477 May 9.
1046	-438 July 7.	1085	478 April 28.
1047	439 June 27.	1086	-479 April 17.
-1048	440 June 15.	1087	480 April 7.
1049	-441 June 4.	-1088	481 March 26.
1050	442 May 25.	1089	-482 March 15.
1051	443 May 14.	1090	483 March 5.
-1052	-444 May 2.	1091	484 February 22.
1053	445 April 22.	-1092	-485 February 11.
1054	-446 April 11.	1093	486 January 31.
1055	447 April 1.	1094	-487 January 20.
-1056	448 March 20.	1095	488 January 10.
1057	-449 March 9.	1095	489 Decem. 30.
1058	450 February 27.	-1096	-490 Decem. 18.
1059	451 February 16.	1097	491 Decem. 8.
-1060	-452 February 5.	1098	492 Novem. 27.
1061	453 January 25.	1099	-493 Novem. 16.
1062	454 January 14.	-1100	494 Novem. 5.
1063	-455 January 3.	1101	-495 October 25.
1063	456 Decem. 24.	1102	496 October 15.
-1064	-457 Decem. 12.	1103	497 October 4.
1065	458 Decem. 2.	-1104	-498 Septem. 22.
1066	459 Novem. 21.	1105	499 Septem. 12.
1067	-460 Novem. 10.	1106	500 Septem. 1.
-1068	461 October 30.	1107	-501 August 21.
1069	462 October 19.	-1108	502 August 10.
1070	-463 October 8.	1109	503 July 30.
1071	464 Septem. 28.	1110	-504 July 19.
-1072	-465 Septem. 16.	1111	505 July 9.
1073	466 Septem. 6.	-1112	-506 June 27.
1074	467 August 25.	1113	507 June 17.
1075	-468 August 15.	1114	508 June 6.
-1076	469 August 4.	1115	-509 May 26.
1077	470 July 24.	-1116	510 May 15.
1078	-471 July 13.	1117	511 May 4.
1079	472 July 3.	1118	-512 April 23.
-1080	473 June 21.	1119	513 April 13.
1081	-474 June 10.	-1120	514 April 1.
1082	475 May 31.	1121	-515 March 21.
1083	-476 May 20.	1122	516 March 11.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
1123	-517 February 28.	1161	557 Decem. 20.
-1124	518 February 18.	1162	-558 Decem. 9.
1125	519 February 6.	1163	559 Novem. 29.
1126	-520 January 26.	-1164	560 Novem. 17.
1127	521 January 16.	1165	-561 Novem. 6.
-1128	522 January 5.	1166	562 October 27.
-1128	-523 Decem. 24.	1167	563 October 16.
1129	524 Decem. 14.	-1168	-564 October 4.
1130	-525 Decem. 3.	1169	565 Septem. 24.
1131	526 Novem. 23.	1170	-566 Septem. 13.
-1132	527 Novem. 11.	1171	567 Septem. 3.
1133	-528 October 31.	-1172	568 August 22.
1134	529 October 21.	1173	-569 August 11.
1135	530 October 10.	1174	570 August 1.
-1136	-531 Septem. 28.	1175	571 July 21.
1137	532 Septem. 18.	-1176	-572 July 9.
1138	533 Septem. 7.	1177	573 June 29.
1139	-534 August 27.	1178	574 June 18.
-1140	535 August 16.	1179	-575 June 7.
1141	-536 August 5.	-1180	576 May 27.
1142	537 July 26.	1181	-577 May 16.
1143	538 July 15.	1182	578 May 6.
-1144	-539 July 3.	1183	579 April 25.
1145	540 June 23.	-1184	-580 April 13.
1146	541 June 12.	1185	581 April 3.
1147	-542 June 1.	1186	582 March 23.
-1148	543 May 21.	1187	-583 March 12.
1149	544 May 10.	-1188	584 March 1.
1150	-545 April 29.	1189	-585 February 18.
1151	546 April 19.	1190	586 February 8.
-1152	-547 April 7.	1191	587 January 28.
1153	548 March 28.	-1192	-588 January 17.
1154	549 March 17.	1193	589 January 6.
1155	-550 March 6.	1193	590 Decem. 26.
-1156	551 February 24.	1194	-591 Decem. 15.
1157	552 February 12.	1195	592 Decem. 5.
1158	-553 February 1.	-1196	593 Novem. 23.
1159	554 January 22.	1197	-594 Novem. 12.
-1160	-555 January 11.	1198	595 Novem. 2.
-1160	556 Decem. 31.	1199	-596 October 22.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
-1200	597 October 11.	1239	-637 August 2.
1201	598 Septem. 30.	-1240	638 July 22.
1202	-599 Septem. 19.	1241	639 July 11.
1203	600 Septem. 9.	1242	-640 June 30.
-1204	601 August 28.	1243	641 June 20.
1205	-602 August 17.	-1244	642 June 8.
1206	603 August 7.	1245	-643 May 28.
1207	604 July 27.	1246	644 May 18.
-1208	-605 July 15.	1247	-645 May 7.
1209	606 July 5.	-1248	646 April 26.
1210	-607 June 24.	1249	647 April 15.
1211	608 June 14.	1250	-648 April 4.
-1212	609 June 2.	1251	649 March 25.
1213	-610 May 22.	-1252	650 March 13.
1214	611 May 12.	1253	-651 March 2.
1215	612 May 1.	1254	652 February 20.
-1216	-613 April 19.	1255	653 February 9.
1217	614 April 9.	-1256	-654 January 29.
1218	-615 March 29.	1257	655 January 18.
1219	616 March 19.	1258	-656 January 7.
-1220	617 March 7.	1258	657 Decem. 28.
1221	-618 February 24.	1259	658 Decem. 17.
1222	619 February 14.	-1260	-659 Decem. 5.
1223	620 February 3.	1261	660 Novem. 25.
-1224	-621 January 23.	1262	661 Novem. 14.
1225	622 January 12.	1263	-662 Novem. 3.
1226	623 January 1.	-1264	663 October 23.
1226	-624 Decem. 21.	1265	664 October 12.
1227	625 Decem. 11.	1266	-665 October 1.
-1228	-626 Novem. 29.	1267	666 Septem. 21.
1229	627 Novem. 19.	-1268	-667 Septem. 9.
1230	628 Novem. 8.	1269	668 August 30.
..231	-629 October 28.	1270	669 August 19.
-1232	630 October 17.	1271	-670 August 8.
1233	631 October 6.	-1272	671 July 28.
1234	-632 Septem. 25.	1273	672 July 17.
1235	633 Septem. 15.	1274	-673 July 6.
-1236	634 Septem. 3.	1275	674 June 26.
1237	-635 August 23.	-1276	-675 June 14.
1238	636 August 13.	1277	676 June 4.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
1278	677 May 24.	1317	717 March 15.
1279	-678 May 13.	1318	718 March 4.
-1280	679 May 2.	1319	-719 February 21.
1281	680 April 21.	-1320	720 February 11.
1282	-681 April 10.	1321	721 January 30.
1283	682 March 31.	1322	-722 January 19.
-1284	683 March 19.	1323	723 January 9.
1285	-684 March 8.	1323	724 Decem. 29.
1286	685 February 26.	-1324	-725 Decem. 17.
1287	-686 February 15.	1325	726 Decem. 7.
-1288	687 February 5.	1326	-727 Novem. 26.
1289	688 January 24.	1327	728 Novem. 16.
1290	-689 January 13.	-1328	729 Novem. 4.
1291	690 January 3.	1329	-730 October 24.
1291	691 Decem. 23.	1330	731 October 14.
-1292	-692 Decem. 11.	1331	732 October 3.
1293	693 Decem. 1.	-1332	-733 Septem. 21.
1294	694 Novem. 20.	1333	734 Septem. 11.
1295	-695 Novem. 9.	1334	-735 August 31.
-1296	696 October 29.	1335	736 August 21.
1297	-697 October 18.	-1336	737 August 9.
1298	698 October 8.	1337	-738 July 29.
1299	699 Septem. 27.	1338	739 July 19.
-1300	-700 Septem. 15.	1339	740 July 8.
1301	701 Septem. 5.	-1340	-741 June 26.
1302	702 August 25.	1341	742 June 16.
1303	-703 August 14.	1342	743 June 5.
-1304	704 August 3.	1343	-744 May 25.
1305	-705 July 23.	-1344	745 May 14.
1306	706 July 13.	1345	-746 May 3.
1307	707 July 2.	1346	747 April 23.
-1308	-708 June 20.	1347	748 April 12.
1309	709 June 10.	-1348	-749 March 31.
1310	710 May 30.	1349	750 March 21.
1311	-711 May 19.	1350	751 March 10.
-1312	712 May 8.	1351	-752 February 27.
1313	713 April 27.	-1352	753 February 17.
1314	-714 April 16.	1353	754 February 5.
1315	715 April 6.	1354	-755 January 25.
-1316	-716 March 25.	1355	756 January 15.

A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.
-1356	-757 January 4.	1394	797 October 26.
-1356	758 Decem. 24.	1395	-798 October 15.
1357	759 Decem. 13.	-1396	799 October 4.
1358	-760 Decem. 2.	1397	800 Septem. 23.
1359	761 Novem. 22.	1398	-801 Septem. 12.
-1360	762 Novem. 10.	1399	802 Septem. 2.
1361	-763 October 30.	-1400	803 August 21.
1362	764 October 20.	1401	-804 August 10.
1363	-765 October 9.	1402	805 July 31.
-1364	766 Septem. 28.	1403	-806 July 20.
1365	767 Septem. 17.	-1404	807 July 9.
1366	-768 Septem. 6.	1405	808 June 28.
1367	769 August 27.	1406	-809 June 17.
-1368	770 August 15.	1407	810 June 7.
1369	-771 August 4.	-1408	811 May 26.
1370	772 July 25.	1409	-812 May 15.
1371	773 July 14.	1410	813 May 5.
-1372	-774 July 2.	1411	814 April 24.
1373	775 June 22.	-1412	-815 April 12.
1374	-776 June 11.	1413	816 April 2.
1375	777 June 1.	1414	-817 March 22.
-1376	778 May 20.	1415	818 March 12.
1377	-779 May 9.	-1416	819 February 29.
1378	780 April 29.	1417	-820 February 17.
1379	781 April 18.	1418	821 February 7.
-1380	-782 April 6.	1419	822 January 27.
1381	783 March 27.	-1420	-823 January 16.
1382	784 March 16.	1421	824 January 5.
1383	-785 March 5.	1421	-825 Decem. 25.
-1384	786 February 23.	1422	826 Decem. 15.
1385	-787 February 11.	1423	827 Decem. 4.
1386	788 February 1.	-1424	-828 Novem. 22.
1387	789 January 21.	1425	829 Novem. 12.
-1388	-790 January 10.	1426	830 Novem. 1.
-1388	791 Decem. 30.	1427	-831 October 21.
1389	792 Decem. 19.	-1428	832 October 10.
1390	-793 Decem. 8.	1429	833 Septem. 29.
1391	794 Novem. 28.	1430	-834 Septem. 18.
-1392	-795 Novem. 16.	1431	835 Septem. 8.
1393	796 Novem. 6.	-1432	-836 August 27.

A.D.	A. H.	A.D.	A. H.
1433	837 August 17.	-1472	-877 June 7.
1434	838 August 6.	1473	878 May 28.
1435	-839 July 26.	1474	879 May 17.
-1436	840 July 15.	1475	-880 May 6.
1437	841 July 4.	-1476	881 April 25.
1438	-842 June 23.	1477	882 April 14.
1439	843 June 13.	1478	-883 April 3.
-1440	844 June 1.	1479	884 March 24.
1441	-845 May 21.	-1480	-885 March 12.
1442	846 May 11.	1481	886 March 2.
1443	-847 April 30.	1482	887 February 19.
-1444	848 April 19.	1483	-888 February 8.
1445	849 April 8.	-1484	889 January 29.
1446	-850 March 28.	1485	890 January 17.
1447	851 March 18.	1486	-891 January 6.
-1448	852 March 6.	1486	892 Decem. 27.
1449	-853 February 23.	1487	893 Decem. 16.
1450	854 February 13.	-1488	-894 Decem. 4.
1451	-855 February 2.	1489	895 Novem. 24.
-1452	856 January 23.	1490	-896 Novem. 13.
1453	857 January 11.	1491	897 Novem. 3.
1453	-858 Decem. 31.	-1492	898 October 22.
1454	859 Decem. 21.	1493	-899 October 11.
1455	860 Decem. 10.	1494	900 October 1.
-1456	-861 Novem. 28.	1495	901 Septem. 20.
1457	862 Novem. 18.	-1496	-902 Septem. 8.
1458	863 Novem. 7.	1497	903 August 29.
1459	-864 October 27.	1498	904 August 18.
-1460	865 October 16.	1499	-905 August 7.
1461	-866 October 5.	-1500	906 July 27.
1462	867 Septem. 25.	1501	-907 July 16.
1463	868 Septem. 14.	1502	908 July 6.
-1464	-869 Septem. 2.	1503	909 June 25.
1465	870 August 23.	-1504	-910 June 13.
1466	871 August 12.	1505	911 June 3.
1467	-872 August 1.	1506	912 May 23.
-1468	873 July 21.	1507	-913 May 12.
1469	874 July 10.	-1508	914 May 1.
1470	-875 June 29.	1509	-915 April 20.
1471	876 June 19.	1510	916 April 10.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
1511	917 March 30.	1550	957 January 19.
-1512	-918 March 18.	1551	958 January 8.
1513	919 March 8.	1551	-959 Decem. 28.
1514	920 February 25.	-1552	960 Decem. 17.
1515	-921 February 14.	1553	961 Decem. 6.
-1516	922 February 4.	1554	-962 Novem. 25.
1517	923 January 23.	1555	963 Novem. 15.
1518	-924 January 12.	-1556	964 Novem. 3.
1519	925 January 2.	1557	-965 October 23.
1519	-926 Decem. 22.	1558	966 October 13.
-1520	927 Decem. 11.	1559	-967 October 2.
1521	928 Novem. 30.	-1560	968 Septem. 21.
1522	-929 Novem. 19.	1561	969 Septem. 10.
1523	930 Novem. 9.	1562	-970 August 30.
-1524	931 October 28.	1563	971 August 20.
1525	-932 October 17.	-1564	972 August 8.
1526	933 October 7.	1565	-973 July 28.
1527	934 Septem. 26.	1566	974 July 18.
-1528	-935 Septem. 14.	1567	-975 July 7.
1529	936 Septem. 4.	-1568	976 June 26.
1530	-937 August 24.	1569	977 June 15.
1531	938 August 14.	1570	-978 June 4.
-1532	939 August 2.	1571	979 May 25.
1533	-940 July 22.	-1572	980 May 13.
1534	941 July 12.	1573	-981 May 4.
1535	942 July 1.	1574	982 April 22.
-1536	-943 June 19.	1575	983 April 11.
1537	944 June 9.	-1576	-984 March 30.
1538	-945 May 29.	1577	985 March 20.
1539	946 May 19.	1578	-986 March 9.
-1540	947 May 7.	1579	987 February 27.
1541	-948 April 26.	-1580	988 February 16.
1542	949 April 16.	1581	-989 February 4.
1543	950 April 5.	1582	990 January 25.
-1544	-951 March 24.	1583	991 January 14.
1545	952 March 14.	-1584	-992 January 3.
1546	953 March 3.	1585	993 Decem. 23.
1547	-954 February 20.	1585	994 Decem. 12.
-1548	955 February 10.	1586	-995 Decem. 1.
1549	-956 January 29.	1587	996 Novem. 21.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
-1588	-997 Novem. 9.	1627	1037 Septem. 1.
1589	998 October 30.	-1628	-1038 August 20.
1590	999 October 19.	1629	1039 August 10.
1591	-1000 October 8.	1630	1040 July 30.
-1592	1001 Septem. 27.	1631	-1041 July 19.
1593	1002 Septem. 16.	-1632	1042 July 8.
1594	-1003 Septem. 5.	1633	1043 June 27.
1595	1004 August 26.	1634	-1044 June 16.
-1596	-1005 August 14.	1635	1045 June 6.
1597	1006 August 4.	-1636	-1046 May 25.
1598	1007 July 24.	1637	1047 May 15.
1599	-1008 July 13.	1638	1048 May 4.
-1600	1009 July 2.	1639	-1049 April 23.
1601	1010 June 21.	-1640	1050 April 12.
1602	-1011 June 10.	1641	1051 April 1.
1603	1012 May 31.	1642	-1052 March 21.
-1604	1013 May 19.	1643	1053 March 11.
1605	-1014 May 8.	-1644	1054 Febr. 28.
1606	1015 April 28.	1645	-1055 Febr. 16.
1607	-1016 April 17.	1646	1056 Febr. 6.
-1608	1017 April 6.	1647	-1057 January 24.
1609	1018 March 26.	-1648	1058 January 16.
1610	-1019 March 15.	1649	1059 January 4.
1611	1020 March 5.	1649	-1060 Decem. 24.
-1612	1021 Febr. 22.	1650	1061 Decem. 14.
1613	-1022 Febr. 10.	1651	1062 Decem. 3.
1614	1023 January 31.	-1652	-1063 Novem. 21.
1615	1024 January 20.	1653	1064 Novem. 11.
-1616	-1025 January 9.	1654	-1065 October 31.
-1616	1026 Decem. 29.	1655	1066 October 21.
1617	-1027 Decem. 18.	-1656	1067 October 9.
1618	1028 Decem. 8.	1657	-1068 Septem. 28.
1619	1029 Novem. 27.	1658	1069 Septem. 18.
-1620	-1030 Novem. 15.	1659	1070 Septem. 7.
1621	1031 Novem. 5.	-1660	-1071 August 26.
1622	1032 October 25.	1661	1072 August 16.
1623	-1033 October 14.	1662	1073 August 5.
-1624	1034 October 3.	1663	-1074 July 25.
1625	-1035 Septem. 22.	-1664	1075 July 14.
1626	1036 Septem. 12.	1665	-1076 July 3.

A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.
1666	1077 June 13.	1705	-1117 April 13.
1667	1078 June 12.	1706	1118 April 3.
-1668	-1079 May 31.	1707	1119 March 23.
1669	1080 May 21.	-1708	-1120 March 11.
1670	1081 May 10.	1709	1121 March 1.
1671	-1082 April 29.	1710	1122 Febr. 28.
-1672	1083 April 18.	1711	-1123 Febr. 7.
1673	1084 April 7.	-1712	1124 January 28.
1674	-1085 March 27.	1713	-1125 January 16.
1675	1086 March 17.	1714	1126 January 6.
-1676	-1087 March 5.	1714	1127 Decem. 26.
1677	1088 Febr. 23.	1715	-1128 Decem. 15.
1678	1089 Febr. 12.	-1716	1129 Decem. 4.
1679	-1090 Febr. 1.	1717	1130 Novem. 23.
-1680	1091 January 22.	1718	-1131 Novem. 12.
1681	1092 January 10.	1719	1132 Novem. 2.
1681	-1093 Decem. 30.	1720	1133 October 21.
1682	1094 Decem. 20.	1721	-1134 October 10.
1683	-1095 Decem. 9.	1722	1135 Septem. 30.
-1684	1096 Novem. 28.	1723	-1136 Septem. 19.
1685	1097 Novem. 17.	-1724	1137 Septem. 8.
1686	-1098 Novem. 6.	1725	1138 August 28.
1687	1099 October 27.	1726	-1139 August 17.
-1688	1100 October 15.	1727	1140 August 7.
1689	-1101 October 4.	-1728	1141 July 26.
1690	1102 Septem. 24.	1729	-1142 July 15.
1691	1103 Septem. 13.	1730	1143 July 5.
-1692	-1104 Septem. 1.	1731	1144 June 24.
1693	1105 August 22.	-1732	-1145 June 12.
1694	-1106 August 11.	1733	1146 June 2.
1695	1107 August 1.	1734	-1147 May 22.
-1696	1108 July 20.	1735	1148 May 12.
1697	-1109 July 9	-1736	1149 April 30.
1698	1110 June 29.	1737	-1150 April 19.
1699	1111 June 18.	1738	1151 April 9.
-1700	-1112 June 6.	1739	1152 March 29.
1701	1113 May 27.	-1740	-1153 March 17.
1702	1114 May 16.	1741	1154 March 7.
1703	-1115 May 5.	1742	-1155 Febr. 24.
-1704	1116 April 24.	1743	1156 Febr. 14.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
-1744	1157 Feb. 3.	1781	-1196 Decem. 16.
1745	-1158 January 22.	1782	1197 Decem. 6.
1746	1159 January 12.	1783	1198 Novem. 25.
1747	1160 January 1.	-1784	-1199 Novem. 13.
1747	-1161 Decem. 21.	1785	1200 Novem. 3.
-1748	1162 Decem. 10.	1786	1201 October 23.
1749	1163 Novem. 29.	1787	-1202 October 12.
1750	-1164 Novem. 18.	-1788	1203 October 1.
1751	1165 Novem. 8.	1789	1204 Septem. 20.
NEW STYLE.		1790	-1205 Septem. 9.
-1752	-1166 Novem. 7.	1791	1206 August 30.
1753	1167 October 28.	-1792	-1207 August 18.
1754	1168 October 17	1793	1208 August 8.
1755	-1169 October 6.	1794	1209 July 28.
-1756	1170 Septem. 25.	1795	-1210 July 17.
1757	1171 Septem. 14.	-1796	1211 July 6.
1758	-1172 Septem. 3.	1797	1212 June 25.
1759	1173 August 24.	1798	-1213 June 14.
-1760	1174 August 12.	1799	1214 June 4.
1761	-1175 August 1.	1800	-1215 May 23.
1762	1176 July 21.	1801	1216 May 13.
1763	-1177 July 10.	1802	1217 May 2.
-1764	1178 June 30.	1803	-1218 April 21.
1765	1179 June 19.	-1804	1219 April 10.
1766	-1180 June 8.	1805	1220 March 30.
1767	1181 May 29.	1806	-1221 March 19.
-1768	1182 May 17.	1807	1222 March 9.
1769	-1183 May 6.	-1808	1223 Feb. 26.
1770	1184 April 26.	1809	-1224 Feb. 15.
1771	-1185 April 15.	1810	1225 Feb. 5.
-1772	1186 April 4.	1811	-1226 January 24.
1773	1187 March 24.	-1812	1227 January 13.
1774	-1188 March 13.	1813	1228 January 2.
1775	1189 March 3.	1813	-1229 Decem. 22.
-1776	1190 Feb. 20.	1814	1230 Decem. 12.
1777	-1191 Feb. 9.	1815	1231 Decem. 1.
1778	1192 January 29.	-1816	-1232 Novem. 19.
1779	1193 January 18.	1817	1233 Novem. 9.
-1780	-1194 January 7.	1818	1234 October 29.
-1780	1195 Decem. 27.	1819	-1235 October 18

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
-1820	1236 October 7.	1859	1276 July 30.
1821	-1237 Septem. 26.	-1860	1277 July 18.
1822	1238 Septem. 16.	1861	-1278 July 7.
1823	1239 Septem. 5.	1862	1279 June 27.
-1824	-1240 August 24.	1863	1280 June 16.
1825	1241 August 14.	-1864	-1281 June 4.
1826	1242 August 3.	1865	1282 May 25.
1827	-1243 July 23.	1866	1283 May 14.
-1828	1244 July 12.	1867	-1284 May 3.
1829	-1245 July 1.	-1868	1285 April 22.
1830	1246 June 21.	1869	-1286 April 11.
1831	1247 June 10.	1870	1287 April 1.
-1832	-1248 May 29.	1871	1288 March 21.
1833	1249 May 19.	-1872	-1289 March 9.
1834	1250 May 8.	1873	1290 Feb. 27.
1835	-1251 April 27.	1874	1291 Feb. 16.
-1836	1252 April 16.	1875	-1292 Feb. 5.
1837	1253 April 5.	-1876	1293 January 25.
1838	-1254 March 25.	1877	1294 January 14.
1839	1255 March 15.	1878	-1295 January 3.
-1840	-1256 March 3.	1878	1296 Decem. 24.
1841	1257 Feb. 21.	1879	-1297 Decem. 13.
1842	1258 Feb. 10.	-1880	1298 Decem. 2.
1843	-1259 January 30.	1881	1299 Novem. 21.
-1844	1260 January 19.	1882	-1300 Novem. 10.
1845	1261 January 8.	1883	1301 October 31.
1845	-1262 Decem. 28.	-1884	1302 October 19.
1846	1263 Decem. 18.	1885	-1303 October 8.
1847	1264 Decem. 7.	1886	1304 Septem. 28.
-1848	-1265 Novem. 25.	1887	-1305 Septem. 17.
1849	1266 Novem. 15.	-1888	1306 Sept. 6.
1850	-1267 Novem. 4.	1889	1307 August 26.
1851	1268 October 25.	1890	-1308 August 15.
-1852	1269 October 13.	1891	1309 August 5.
1853	-1270 October 2.	-1892	1310 July 24.
1854	1271 Septem. 22.	1893	-1311 July 13.
1855	1272 Septem. 11.	1894	1312 July 3.
-1856	-1273 August 30.	1895	1313 June 22.
1857	1274 August 20.	-1896	-1314 June 10.
1858	-1275 August 9.	1897	1315 May 31.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
1898	-1316 May 20.	1937	1356 March 11.
1899	1317 May 10.	1938	-1357 Feb. 28.
-1900	1318 April 29.	1939	1358 Feb. 18.
1901	-1319 April 17.	-1940	1359 Feb. 8.
1902	1320 April 7.	1941	-1360 January 26.
1903	1321 March 27.	1942	1361 January 16.
-1904	-1322 March 15.	1942	1362 January 5.
1905	1323 March 5.	1943	-1363 Decem. 25.
1906	1324 Feb. 22.	-1944	1364 Decem. 14.
1907	-1325 Feb. 11.	1945	-1365 Decem. 3.
-1908	1326 Feb. 1.	1946	1366 Novem. 23.
1909	-1327 January 20.	1947	1367 Novem. 12.
1909	1328 January 10.	-1948	-1368 October 31.
1910	1329 Decem. 30.	1949	1369 October 21.
1911	-1330 Decem. 19.	1950	1370 October 10.
-1912	1331 Decem. 8.	1951	-1371 Septem. 29.
1913	1332 Novem. 27.	-1952	1372 Septem. 18.
1914	-1333 Novem. 16.	1953	1373 Septem. 7.
1915	1334 Novem. 6.	1954	-1374 August 27.
-1916	-1335 October 25.	1955	1375 August 17.
1917	1336 October 15.	-1956	-1376 August 5.
1918	1337 October 4.	1957	1377 July 26.
1919	-1338 Septem. 23.	1958	1378 July 16.
-1920	1339 Septem. 12.	1959	-1379 July 4.
1921	1340 Septem. 1.	-1960	1380 June 23.
1922	-1341 August 21.	1961	1381 June 12.
1923	1342 August 11.	1962	-1382 June 1.
-1924	1343 July 30.	1963	1383 May 22.
1925	-1344 July 19.	-1964	1384 May 10.
1926	1345 July 9.	1965	-1385 April 29.
1927	-1346 June 28.	1966	1386 April 19.
-1928	1347 June 17.	1967	-1387 April 9.
1929	1348 June 6.	-1968	1388 March 28.
1930	-1349 May 26.	1969	1389 March 17.
1931	1350 May 16.	1970	-1390 March 6.
-1932	1351 May 5.	1971	1391 Feb. 24.
1933	-1352 April 23.	-1972	1392 Feb. 13.
1934	1353 April 13.	1973	-1393 Feb. 2.
1935	1354 April 2.	1973	1394 January 22.
-1936	-1355 March 21.	1974	-1395 January 11.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
1975	1396 January 1.	2014	-1436 October 22.
-1976	1397 Decem. 20.	2015	1437 October 12.
1977	-1398 Decem. 9.	-2016	1438 Septem. 30.
1978	1399 Novem. 29.	2017	-1439 Septem. 19.
1979	1400 Novem. 18.	2018	1440 Septem. 9.
-1980	-1401 Novem. 7.	2019	1441 August 29.
1981	1402 October 27.	-2020	-1442 August 17.
1982	1403 October 16.	2021	1443 August 7.
1983	-1404 October 5.	2022	1444 July 27.
-1984	1405 Septem. 24.	2023	-1445 July 16.
1985	-1406 Septem. 13.	-2024	1446 July 5.
1986	1407 Septem. 3.	2025	-1447 June 24.
1987	1408 August 23.	2026	1448 June 14.
-1988	-1409 August 12.	2027	1449 June 3.
1989	1410 August 1.	-2028	-1450 May 22.
1990	1411 July 21.	2029	1451 May 12.
1991	-1412 July 10.	2030	1452 May 1.
-1992	1413 June 29.	2031	-1453 April 20.
1993	1414 June 18.	-2032	1454 April 9.
1994	-1415 June 7.	2033	-1455 March 29.
1995	1416 May 28.	2034	1456 March 19.
-1996	-1417 May 16.	2035	1457 March 8.
1997	1418 May 6.	-2036	-1458 Feb. 25.
1998	1419 April 25.	2037	1459 Feb. 14.
1999	-1420 April 14.	2038	1460 Feb. 3.
-2000	1421 April 3.	2039	-1461 January 23.
2001	1422 March 23.	-2040	1462 January 13.
2002	-1423 March 12.	-2040	1463 January 1.
2003	1424 March 2.	2041	-1464 Decem. 21.
-2004	-1425 Feb. 19.	2042	1465 Decem. 11.
2005	1426 Feb. 8.	2043	-1466 Novem. 30.
2006	1427 January 28.	-2044	1467 Novem. 19.
2007	-1428 January 17.	2045	1468 Novem. 8.
2007	1429 January 7.	2046	-1469 October 28.
-2008	1430 Decem. 26.	2047	-1470 October 18.
2009	-1431 Decem. 15.	-2048	1471 October 6.
2010	1432 Decem. 5.	2049	-1472 Septem. 25.
2011	1433 Novem. 24.	2050	1473 Septem. 15.
2012	-1434 Novem. 12.	2051	1474 Septem. 4.
2013	1435 Novem. 2.	-2052	-1475 August 24.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
2053	1476 August 13.	-2092	1516 June 1.
2054	-1477 August 2.	2093	1517 May 20.
2055	1478 July 23.	2094	-1518 May 9.
-2056	1479 July 12.	2095	1519 April 29.
2057	-1480 July 1.	-2096	1520 April 18.
2058	1481 June 19.	2097	-1521 April 6.
2059	1482 June 8.	2098	1522 March 27.
-2060	-1483 May 28.	2099	1523 March 16.
2061	1484 May 17.	2100	-1524 March 5.
2062	-1485 May 6.	2101	1525 Feb. 23.
2063	1486 April 26.	2102	-1526 Feb. 12.
-2064	1487 April 14.	2103	1527 Feb. 2.
2065	-1488 April 3.	-2104	1528 January 22.
2066	1489 March 24.	2105	-1529 January 10.
2067	1490 March 13.	2105	1530 Decem. 31.
-2068	-1491 March 2.	2106	1531 Decem. 20.
2069	1492 Feb. 19.	2107	-1532 Decem. 9.
2070	1493 Feb. 8.	-2108	1533 Novem. 29.
2071	-1494 January 28.	2109	1534 Novem. 17.
-2072	1495 January 18.	2110	-1535 Novem. 6.
2073	-1496 January 6.	2111	1536 October 27.
2073	1497 Decem. 26.	-2112	-1537 October 16.
2074	1498 Decem. 15.	2113	1538 October 5.
2075	-1499 Decem. 4.	2114	1539 Septem. 24.
-2076	1500 Novem. 23.	2115	-1540 Septem. 13.
2077	1501 Novem. 12.	-2116	1541 Septem. 3.
2078	-1502 Novem. 1.	2117	1542 August 22.
2079	1503 October 22.	2118	-1543 August 11.
-2080	1504 October 11.	2119	1544 August 1.
2081	-1505 October 1.	-2120	-1545 July 21.
2082	1506 Septem. 20.	2121	1546 July 10.
2083	-1507 Septem. 9.	2122	1547 June 29.
-2084	1508 August 29.	2123	-1548 June 18.
2085	1509 August 17.	-2124	1549 June 8.
2086	-1510 August 6.	2125	1550 May 27.
2087	1511 July 26.	2126	-1551 May 16.
-2088	1512 July 15.	2127	1552 May 6.
2089	-1513 July 3.	-2128	1553 April 25.
2090	1514 June 23.	2129	-1554 April 14.
2091	-1515 June 12.	2130	1555 April 4.

A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.
2131	-1556 March 23.	2166	-1592 Feb. 25.
-2132	1557 March 13.	2167	1593 Feb. 14.
2133	1558 March 1.	-2168	1594 Feb. 4.
2134	-1559 Feb. 18.	2169	-1595 January 24.
2135	1560 Feb. 8.	2170	1596 January 12.
-2136	1561 January 28.	2170	-1597 January 2.
2137	-1562 January 16.	2171	1598 Decem. 22.
2138	1563 January 6.	-2172	1599 Decem. 11.
2138	1564 Decem. 26.	2173	-1600 Novem. 29.
2139	-1565 Decem. 15.	2174	1601 Novem. 19.
-2140	1566 Decem. 5.	2175	1602 Novem. 8.
2141	-1567 Novem. 24.	-2176	-1603 October 28.
2142	1568 Novem. 14.	2177	1604 October 17.
2143	1569 Novem. 3.	2178	-1605 October 6.
-2144	-1570 October 23.	2179	1606 Septem. 26.
2145	1571 October 12.	-2180	1607 Septem. 15.
2146	1572 October 1.	2181	-1608 Septem. 3.
2147	-1573 Septem. 20.	2182	1609 August 24.
-2148	1574 Septem. 10.	2183	1610 August 13.
2149	-1575 August 29	-2184	-1611 August 2.
2150	1576 August 19.	2185	1612 July 22.
2151	1577 August 8.	2186	1613 July 11.
-2152	-1578 July 28.	2187	-1614 June 30.
2153	1579 July 17.	-2188	1615 June 20.
2154	1580 July 6.	2189	-1616 June 8.
2155	-1581 June 25.	2190	1617 May 29.
-2156	1582 June 15.	2191	1618 May 18.
2157	1583 June 3.	-2192	-1619 May 7.
2158	-1584 May 23.	2193	1620 April 26.
2159	1585 May 13.	2194	1621 April 15.
-2160	-1586 May 2.	2195	-1622 April 4.
2161	1587 April 21.	-2196	1623 March 25.
2162	1588 April 10.	2197	1624 March 14.
2163	-1589 March 30.	2198	-1625 March 3.
-2164	1590 March 20.	2199	1626 Feb. 21.
2165	1591 March 8.	-2200	-1627 Feb. 10.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES

OF THE

Khaliffs or Successors of Mohammed,

Founder of the Arabian Empire.

Mohammed fled from Mecca to Medina, A.D. 622, from which time the Æra of the Hijera commences.

A. H.	A. D.	
11	632	Abubecre I. khaliff.
13	634	Omar ibn Khotab.
	643	Osman ibn Aafan.
35	655	Aalee ibn Abou Talib.
40	660	Hassan ibn Aalee.
41	661	Moawiyah ibn Aboo Suffeean.
60	679	Yezeed ibn Moawiyah.
64	683	Moawiyah II. ibn Yezeed.
64	683	Merwan.
65	684	Abdalmalek ibn Merwan.
86	705	Walid ibn Abdalmalek ibn Merwan.
97	716	Soliman ibn Abdalmalek.
99	718	Omar II. ibn Abdalazeez.
102	721	Yezeed II. ibn Abdalazeez.
104	723	Hashem.
125	742	Walid II. ibn Yezeed.
126	743	Yezeed III. ibn Abdalmalek.
127	744	Ibraheem.
127	744	Marwan II.
134	752	Abul Abbas (the first of the house of Abbas.)
136	754	Abu Giaffer Almansoor.
158	755	Mahadee ibn Almansoor.
169	785	Hadee ibn Mahadee.
170	786	Haroon Al Rasheed ibn Mahadee.
190	809	Ameen ibn Haroon Alrasheed.
198	813	Mamoon ibn Haroon Alrasheed.
218	833	Motassembillah Aboo Ashak
227	842	Wasikbilla, Aboo Giafer, &c.

A. H.	A. D.	
232	849	Motawakel Aalee Allah Aboo'l Fazl.
247	861	Mentasserbillah Aboo Giafer, &c.
248	862	Mostaeenbillah Aboo Al Aabbas.
252	866	Motarzbillah Aboo Abdallah, &c.
255	869	Mohtadeebillah Aboo Asha, &c.
256	870	Motamid Aalee Aboo'll Aabbas.
279	892	Motazidbillah Aboo'l Abbas, &c.
289	902	Moktafeebillah Aboo Mohammed, &c.
295	908	Moktaderbillah Aboo'l Aazid, &c.
320	932	Kaherbillah Aboo Manzoor.
322	934	Razeebillah Aboo'l Aabbas.
329	941	Al Motakeebillah Aboo Ashak.
333	944	Al Mostakfeebillah Aboo'l Kasim.
334	945	Al Mothee Allah Aboo'l Kasim.
363	973	Thai Allah Aboo Beker.
381	991	Kaderbillah Aboo'l Abbas.
422	1031	Kaeembamer Allah Aboo Giafer.
467	1074	Moktadi Aboo'l Kasim Abed Allah, &c.
487	1094	Mestezherbilla Aboo'l Abbas.
512	1118	Mostarshedbillah Aboo Manzoor, &c.
529	1134	Rashedbilla Aboo Giafer.
530	1135	Moktafeebamer Alla Abas Abed.
555	1160	Mostanjidbillah Aboo'l Mazufer.
566	1170	Mostafeebenoor Allah Aboo Mohammed, &c.
575	1179	Nasser ibn Moktadee.
622	1225	Zaherbillah Aboo Alnazer.
623	1226	Mostanserbillah Aboo Giafer Manzoor.
640	1242	Mostasimbillah Aboo Ahmed Abed Allah.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES

OF THE

KINGS OF PERSIA;

According to Sir Wm. Jones's Computation.

WITH THE

DURATION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE REIGNS,

According to the Persian Historian MEERCHOND.

THE PEESHDADEEAN FAMILY.

A.J.C.		Years.
890	Keeumras	40
860	Hoosheng ibn Seeamak ibn Keeumras	50
835	Tahmooras ibn Hoosheng	30
800	Gemsheed ibn Tahmooras	30
780	Zohac ibn Muradas.—uncertain ; some say	1000
750	Fereedoon ibn Abteen.—ditto ditto	120
720	Manoocheheribn Mushem.—ditto ditto	120
695	Noozar ibn Manoocheher	17
667	Afraseeab ibn Pesheng	12
639	Zoo ibn Tahmuras.—uncertain	30
633	Gershasp ibn Zoo.—ditto	30

THE CAEEANEEAN FAMILY.

610	Kee Cobad ibn Zab ibn Zoo	105
600	Kee Caus ibn Kee Kobad	100
568	Kee Khosroo (or Cyrus.) ibn Seeavesh	60
530	Lohorasp ibn Aroond Shah	60
500	Kishtasp ibn Lohorasp	120
464	Bahaman, or Ardsheer Derazdest ibn Asfendeear (the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greeks.)	112
440	Homai benet Bahman	32
424	Darab ibn Bahman	4
337	Dara ibn Darab	200
330	Alkerneen ibn Darab, ibn Bahman	14
	Secunder or Ashkender (Alexander the Great)	

THE ASHKANEEAN FAMILY.

A.J.C.		Reigned Years	Mon
115	Ashek ibn Dara.—uncertain	0	0
100	Ashek II. ibn Ashek	6	0
81	Shapoor ibn Ashek	15	0
75	Bahram ibn Shapoor ibn Ashek	11	0
64	Balass ibn Beharam	11	0
53	Hormezd ibn Balass	19	0
37	Narsee ibn Balass	14	0
23	Feerooz ibn Hormez	17	0
6	Balass II. ibn Feerooz	12	0
A.D.			
6	Khosroo ibn Balavee Narsee.—uncertain	0	0
14	Palashan ibn Balass.— ditto	0	0
36	Ardavan ibn Melashan	13	0

THE ASHFANEEAN FAMILY.

49	Ardavan ibn Ashagh.—uncertain	0	0
73	Khosroo ibn Ashagh	12	0
88	Balass ibn Ashagh.—uncertain	0	0
100	Gooderz ibn Balass	21	0
130	Beeree ibn Gooderz	20	0
150	Gooderz II. ibn Beeree ibn Gooderz	10	0
160	Narsee ibn Beeree.—uncertain	0	0
171	Ardavan ibn Narsee	23	0

THE SASSANEEAN FAMILY.

202	Ardesheer Babegan ibn Sassan	14	0
242	Shapoor ibn Ardsheer ibn Sassan	31	0
272	Hormozd ibn Shapoor	41	0
274	Baharam ibn Hormuzd	3	3
	Baharam II. ibn Bahram	70	0
	Baharam III. ibn Baharam ibn Bahram	30	4
	Narsee ibn Baharam	9	0
	Hormozd II. ibn Narsee ibn Baharam	7	5

A.D.		Years.	Mon.
349	Shapoor II. ibn Hormuzd	72	0
	Ardsheer II. brader Shapoor	4	0
	Shapoor III. ibn Shapoor ibn Hormuzd	5	0
351	Baharam IV. ibn Shapoor	21	0
	Yezdegerd ibn Baharam	23	0
	Baharam Goor ibn Yezdegerd	0	0
	Yerdegerd II. ibn Baharam Goor	18	0
	Hormozd III. ibn Yezdegerd	1	0
A.D.			
459	Feerooz ibn Yezdegerd ibn Baharam Goor	1	0
	Balass ibn Feerooz	14	0
	Kobad ibn Feerooz ibn Yezdegerd	43	0
530	Noosheervan ibn Kobad	48	0
	Kesree Hormozd IV. ibn Noosheervan	12	0
590	Kesree Parveez ibn Hormuzd	32	0
	Kesree Sheerooeeah ibn Parveez	0	6
	Kesree Ardsheer III. Sheerooeeah	1	6
	Shehreear	0	0
	Tooran Dokht benet Parveez	0	2
	Azarmee Dokht benet Parveez	1	4
	Ferkhzad ibn Khosroo ibn Parveez	0	1
	Kesree Yezdegerd III. ibn Shehreear	20	0

Ferdoosee in his Shah Nameh, assigns very different periods to most of the preceding Reigns.

THE SEFFY OR SEFFOOEEH RACE.

A.H.	A.D.	
905	1499	Ismael
932	1525	Tahmasp.
983	1575	Ismael II.
985	1577	Mohammed Khodabendeh
994	1585	Ameer Hems.

A. H.	A. D.	
		Ismael III. ibn Mohammed Khodabend.
		Abas.
1039	1629	Seffy.
1052	1642	Abas II.
1077	1666	Soleeman.
1106	1694	Husseen.
1135	1722	Tahmasp II.
1148	1735	Nadir Shah, called also Tahmasp Koolee Khan.

This enterprising man, as brave and ambitious as Alexander, but less generous and humane, raised himself from comparative obscurity to the Sovereignty of Persia, which he held till the year 1747, when he was assassinated on the night of the 8th of June, by the orders of Mohammed, Governor of Toos, in concert with Alee Koolee Khan, nephew to *Tahmasp*, late King of Persia, and Mohammed Saleh Khan. The history of his remarkable life has been written by Mr. Frazer to the year 1739, 8vo. Lond. 1742; but a more general and complete account has been translated by the late Mr. Jones, into French, from a Persian MS. and published separately, and also in the 5th vol. of his Works.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES

OF THE

MOHAMMEDAN PRINCES,

Who have reigned in Hindoostan.

THE GHIZNOOEEAN EMPIRE.

A. H.	A. D.	
365	975	Nassir o' Deen Subuctagee.
387	997	Ameer Ismael ibn Nassir o' Deen.
387	997	Sultan Mahmood Giznevee.
419	1028	Sultan Mahmood.
419	1028	Sultan Massood ibn Mahmood.
433	1041	Ameer Moodood ibn Massood.
441	1049	Aboo Jaffier Massood ibn Moodood.
441	1049	Sultan Abool Hassan Aalee ibn Massood.
443	1051	Sultan Abdool Rasheed.
444	1052	Ferukh Zad ibn Masaood.
450	1058	Sultan Ibraheem ibn Masaood.
492	1098	Alla 'l Dowla Masaood.
503	1109	Arsalan Shah ibn Masaood.
512	1118	Beeram Shah ibn Masaood.
547	1152	Khosroo Shah ibn Beeram.
555	1159	Khosroo Malek ibn Khosroo Shah.
567	1171	Shaheb o' Deen Mohammed, of the Dynasty of Goor.

THE EMPIRE OF DEHLY.

602	1205	Kuttub o' Deen Ibek.
607	1210	Taj o'Deen.
607	1210	Aram Shah ben Kuttub.
607	1210	Shemsi o' Deen Altemsh.

A. H.	A. D.	
633	1235	Feeroz Shah ibn Shems o' Deen.
633	1235	Mallekeh dooran Sultaneh Rezeeah.
637	1239	Beeram Shah ibn Shems o' Deen.
640	1242	Alla o' Deen Massaood Shah.
642	1244	Nassir o' Deen Mahmood ben Shems, &c.
664	1265	Yeaz o' Deen Baleen.
685	1286	Keecobad ibn Tenkir Khan.
688	1289	Ferooz Shah Khiljie.
695	1295	Secunder Sani Aalee Aladeen.
716	1316	Shehab o' Deen Omar.
717	1317	Mobarik Shah Khiljie.
721	1321	Tughlik Shah.
725	1324	Sultan Mahmood ibn Tughlik.
752	1351	Feerooz Shah II.
790	1388	Tughlik Shah II. ibn Futtah Khan.
791	1389	Aboobecre Shah ibn Zuffer Khan.
792	1389	Mohammed Shah ibn Feerooz.
796	1393	Nassir o' Deen Mahmood Shah.
816	1413	Dowlet Khan Loodee.
817	1414	Keezer Khan ibn Soleeman.
824	1421	Mobarik Shah II.
837	1433	Mohammed Shah II. ben Ferced.
850	1446	Alla o' Deen ibn Mohammed.
854	1450	Behloolee Loodee.
894	1488	Secunder Ben Beloolee Loodee.
922	1516	Ibraheem ibn Secunder.

THE MOGHOL RACE.

801	1398	Teemoor Gurkan Saheb keran.
900	1494	Zeheer o' Deen Mohammed Baber.
907	1530	Nassir o' Deen Humayoon.
964	1556	Gelelodeen Mohammed Akbar.

A. H.	A. D.	
1014	1605	Noorodeen Mohammed Jehangeer.
1038	1628	Mohammed Shahjehan Shahab o'Deen.
1069	1658	Aurenk Alumgeer.
1119	1707	Khoteb o' Deen Behader Shah.
1124	1712	Jehandar Shah.
1125	1713	Mohammed Furukhseer.
1131	1718	Nasser o' Deen Mohammed Shah.
1160	1747	Ahmed Shah Dooranee.
1167	1755	Alumgeer Sanee.
1174	1760	Aboo Almazuffer Gelal o'Deen SHAH ALUM

This Prince, whose life has been little else than a series of misfortunes, was deposed in 1788, by a rebel Rohilla Chief *Gholam Cawdr Khan*, ruler of Seharumpore, and deprived of his sight. When the tyrant had caused his Sovereign to descend from his throne, he sternly commanded him to discover where he had concealed his treasures.—The unfortunate King had none! and the rapacity of the infamous Gholam Cawdr impelled him to commit an act but rarely paralleled even in the annals of barbarism. Having threatened his Sovereign with the loss of sight, the degraded Monarch exclaimed "What! will you destroy those eyes which for a period of 60 years have been assiduously employed in reading the sacred Koran?" Regardless of the pathetic appeal, the inhuman Rohilla Chief seized the King, threw him on the floor, planted himself on his breast, and with his dagger pierced the eyes of his venerable Sovereign!

Surviving the loss of his sight, the unfortunate *Shah Alum* was restored to a nominal supremacy in the course of the same year, by *Sindiah*, the Mahratta Chief; and the infamous Gholam Cawdr being defeated and taken prisoner, was put in an iron cage, and exposed to the insults of the soldiers. Afterwards his nose, ears, hands and feet were cut off, and in this mutilated state being sent off to the capital (Dehli) of his injured Monarch, on the way death relieved the body of this execrable wretch from its judicial sufferings.

As the reader of Asiatic history will frequently meet with the above Dynasties and Sovereigns, and, as their names, and references to their reigns often occur in Persian and Arabic MSS. the Orientalist will not be displeased to find them here at the conclusion of the *Christian* and *Mohammedan Æras*.

FINIS.