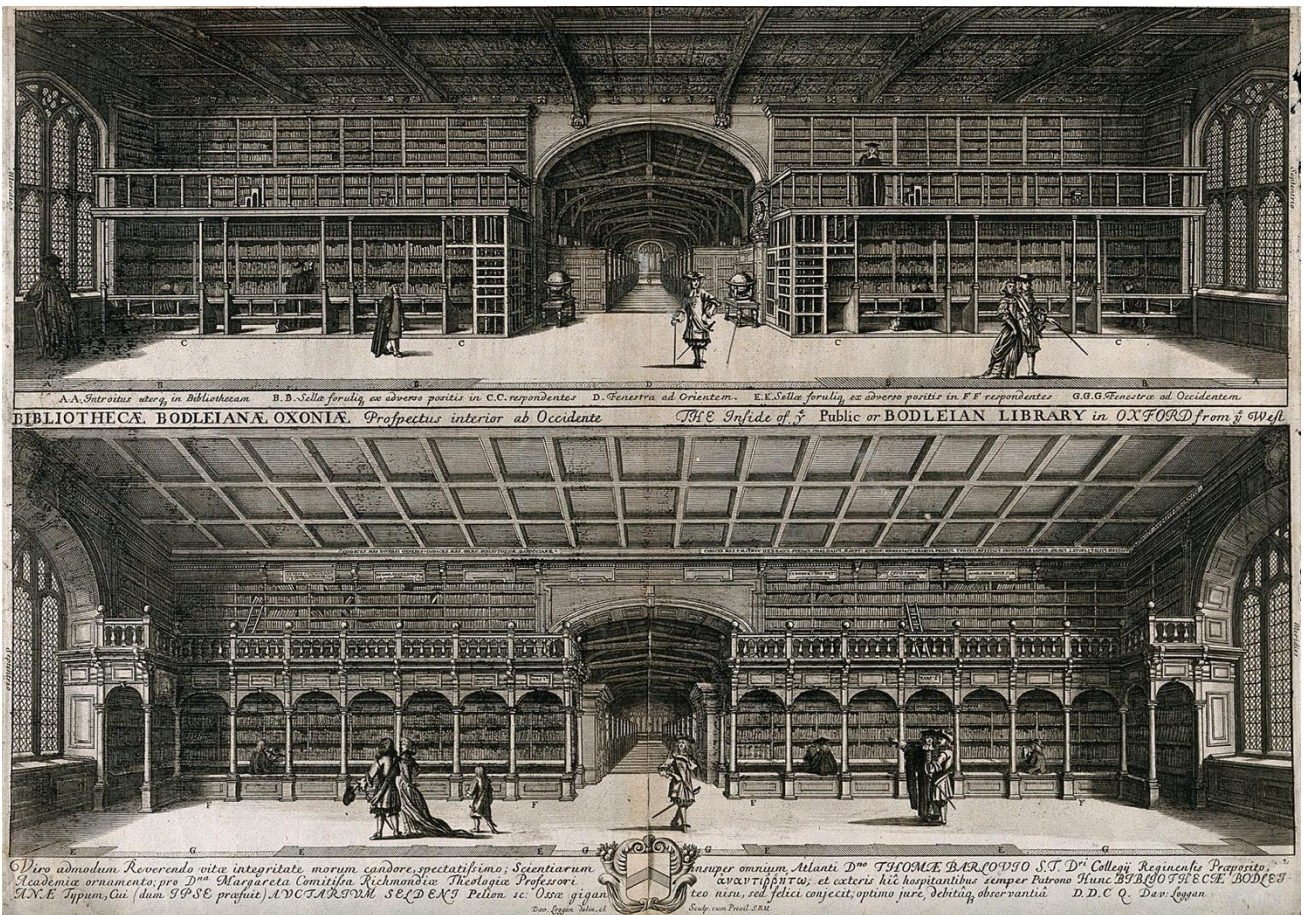


Early Modern English Reading Group

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Libraries and Museums

March 3rd: 5pm

Via Zoom

1. Sir Thomas Bodley, Letters

A. Letter 1

Sir, Mr Principal Hawley, hath sent me some part, of your Cambridge collections: which were worthy they copieng, for their age and antiquitie: though they giue but litle light, for any point that was in doubt, about the builders and building of our third erected Librarie. Howbeit it should appeere, by Mr Principals letter, that yow haue better stuffe behinde, to cleere many doubttes, that may concerne that whole fundation. This makes me long for your returne, though I would not yow should hasten, to leaue any thing vnobserued, that is there to be had of any worthe, ether touching our fundations, or the order, and statues, and regiment of their Libraries: which also I hope, they will impart, without any scruple.

Within this fortnight, I trust, I shall haue ended with my carpenters, ioners, caruers, glasiars, and all that idle rabble: and then I goe in hand, with making vp my barres, lockes, haspes, grates, cheines, and other gimmoes of iron, belonging to the fastning and riueting of the bookes: which I thinke I shall haue finished, within two or three monethes. But of this and other maters, we shall heereafter conferre, at very good leasure. In the meane while, I can not but enione yow, to be carefull of your health, and not to be more lauishe, then yow must of mere necessitie, in wearing out your eies, with the transcriptes of those dustie, and rustie parchement manuscripts.

Your trewe affected frind,

Tho. Bodley [From Aino Dec. 24]

Yow must by no meanes omitte, to take good notice of their orders, in placing and disposing their librarie bookes: whether they doe it, by the Alphabet, or according to the Faculties.

B. Letter 18

SIR, If yow could signifie vnto me, where and howe those places should be framed, for the custody of the Manuscriptes, I would willingly put it in present execution: but your closets are for lesser bookes, whiche will be rowme litle enough, and the grated places will suffice but for a fewe, that of force all your manuscriptes must be cheined with the rest, vnles yow reserue some of the rarer, and most esteemed, to be within the grates, or the closets. And as for your proposal, to haue them cheined vpon shelues by them selues, that will come to one purpose, as if they were cheined mixtly with the rest. For the opportunitie of embezeling, will be in a maner as ready that way as the other. As withall I hold opinion, that among the printed, there will be very many, not muche lesse to be respected, then som of your rarer manuscriptes. And therfor my opinion is still, that they should be cheined as the rest, reseruing onely the most singular and rare for your closets or the grates, and committing all the rest, to the trust which we must repose in mens othes, and consciences. Astouching the figuring of the bookes with great letters, asit is not so needefull to be presently done, so at my comming to Oxon, I will impart vnto yow, what inconuenience I conceaue may ensue, for whiche I desire, it may be better digested.

C. Letter 79

...The breeding of wormes in your deskes, we can not preuent: but for the mouldring of the bookes, it may soone be remedied, if the cleanser of the Librarie doe his duty. For I doe expect at his handes, that for my 4 markes stipend, he should not onely sweepe the Libr. but at the lest twice a quarter, with cleane clothes strike away the dust and mouldring of the bookes: which I am of opinion, will not then continue long, sith nowe it proceedeth chiefly of the newnes of the forrels, which in time will be lesse and lesse dankishe. As touching the casements, I will take some order, at my comming to Oxon, which shall be, God willing, within this fortnight, commending yow the while to Gods blessed protection.

your affecionat euer
Tho. Bodley

2. Samuel Daniel, 'S. D. To His Booke, In the Dedicating thereof to the Librarie in Oxford, erected by Sir Thomas Bodley Knight' (1605)

[*This poem appears to have been printed specially by Valentine Simmes for copy of Samuel Daniel's Works (1601, 1602) that was presented to the Bodleian Library, and which is held today under shelfmark Arch. G d. 47.*]

Heere in this goodly Magazine of witte,
This Storehouse of the choisest furniture
The world doth yeelde, heere in this exquisite,
And most rare monument, that dooth immure
The glorious reliques of the best of men;
Thou part imperfect worke, voutsafed art
A little roome, by him whose care hath beene
To gather all what ever might impart
Delight or Profite to Posteritie,
Whose hospitable bountie heere receiues
Vnder this rooffe powers of Diuinitie,
Inlodg'd in these transformed shape of leaues.
For which good Worke his memorie heere liues,
As th'holy guardian of this reuerent place,
Sacred to Woorth, being fit that hee which giues
Honour to others, should himselfe haue grace.

And charitable *Bodley* that hath thus
Done for the good of these, and other times,
Must liue with them, and haue his fame with vs.
For well we see our groueling fortune climes
Vp to that sphere of glory, to be seene
From farre, by no course else, but by this way
Of dooing publike good, this is the meane
To shew we were, how fram'd, of what good clay.
For well we see how priuate heapes (which care
And greedy toyle prouides for her owne endes)
Doe speede with her succeeders, and what share
Is left of all that store, for which it spendes
It selfe, not hauing what it hath in vse,
And no good t'others nor it selfe conferres:
As if that Fortune mocking our abuse
Would teach vs that it is not ours, but hers
That which we leave: and if we make it not
The good of many, she will take that paine,
And re-dispers th'inclosed parcelles got
From many hands, t'in-common them againe.
Which might aduise vs, that our selues should doe
That worke with iudgement, which her blindnesse
will,
And passe a State which she cannot vndoe,
And haue th'assurance in our owne name still.
For this is to communicate with men
That good the world gaue by societie,
And not like beasts of prey, draw all to'our Den
T'inglut our selues, and our owne progenie.
This is to make our giftes immortall giftes,
And thanks to last, whilst men, bookes shall last;

This heritage of glory neuer shiftes
Nor changes Maisters, what thou leau'st thou hast.
The grounds, the lands, which now thou callest
thine,
Haue had a thousand lords that term'd them theirs,
And will be soone againe rent from thy line,
By some concussion, change, or wastefull heires.
We can no perpetuities collate
Vpon our race that euer will endure;
It is the worlds demaines, whereof no state
Can be by any cunning made so sure,
But at the change of Lordes for all our paine,
It will returne vnto the world againe.

And therefore did discreet Antiquitie
Heere (seeing how ill mens priuate cares did speede)
Erect an euerlasting Granery
Of Artes, the vniuersall State to feede,
And made the worlde their heire, whereby their
name
Holdes still a firme possession in the same.
O well giuen landes, wherein all the whole land
Hath an eternall share! where euery childe
Borne vnto Letters, may be bolde to stand
And claime his portion, and not be beguiled.
Happy erected walles whose reuerent piles
Harbour all commers, feede the multitude:
Not like the proud-built pallace that beguiles
The hungry soule with empty solitude;
Or onely raisde for priuate luxurie
Stands as an open marke for Enuies view,
And being the purchase of felicitie,
Is Fortunes in remaindor, as her due.
But you, blest you, the happy monuments
Of Charitie and Zeale, stand and beholde
Those vaine expences, and are documents
To shew what glory hath the surest holde.
You tell these times, wherein kinde Pietie
Is dead intestate, and true noble Worth
Hath left no heire, that all things with vs die,
Saue what is for the common good brought forth.
Which this iudicious Knight did truely note,
And therefore heere hath happily begunne
To shew this age, that had almost forgot
This way of glory, and thereby hath wonne
So much of Time, as that his memorie
Will get beyond it, and will neuer die.

3. John Evelyn, *Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library* (1661) – Translation of *Avis pour dresser une bibliothèque* by Gabriel Naudé (1627)

CHAP. III. The Number of Books which are requisite.

And therefore I shall ever think it extremely necessary, to collect for this purpose all sorts of Books, (under such precautions, yet, as I shall establish) seeing a Library which is erected for the publick benefit ought to be universal, but which it can never be, unlesse it comprehend all the principal Authors that have written upon the great diversity of particular Subjects, and chiefly upon all the Arts and Sciences; of which, if one had but considered the vast numbers which are in the *Panepistemon* of *Angelus Politianus*, or in any other exact Catalogue lately compiled: I do not at all doubt, but that you will be ready to judge by the huge quantity of Books which we ordinarily meet with in Libraries) in ten or twelve of them, what number you ought to provide, to satisfie the curiosity of the Readers upon all that remains.

[...]

For certainly there is nothing which renders a Library more recommendable, then when every man findes in it that which he is in search of, and could no where else encounter; this being a perfect Maxime, That there is no Book whatsoever, be it never so bad or decried, but may in time be sought for by some person or other.

CHAP. IV. Of what Quality and Condition Books ought to be.

... The second Maxime... is directly contrary to the opinion of those who esteem of Books onely as they are in price and bulk; and who are much pleased, and think themselves greatly honoured, to have *Tostatus* in their Libraries, because it is in fourteen Volumes; or a *Salmeron*, because there are eight; neglecting in the mean time, to procure and furnish themselves with an infinity of little Books, amongst which there are often found some of them so rarely and learnedly composed, that there is more profit and contentment to be found in reading them, than in many others of those rude, heavy, indigested and ill polished masses, for the most part...it is almost impossible, that the witt should alwayes remain intent these great works, and that the heaps and grand confusion of things that one would speak choak not the fancy, and too much confound the ratiocination; whereas on the contrary, that which ought to make us esteem small Books, which nevertheless treat of serious things, or of any noble and sublime subject, is, that the Authour of them does perfectly command over his subject, as the Workman and Artist does over his matter; and that he may chew, concoct, digest, polish and form it according to his fancy, then those vast collections of such great and prodigious Volumes.

But that which on this encounter makes me most to admire, is, that such persons should neglect the Works and Opuscles of some Authour whilst they remain scattered and separated, which afterwards burn with a desire to have them when they are collected and bound together in one Volume: Such will neglect (for example) the Oration of *Iames Criton*, because they are not to be found Printed together, who will nevertheless be sure to have those of *Raymondus*, *Gallitius*, *Nigrorius*, *Bencius*, *Perpinianus*, and divers other Authours in his Library; not that they are better, or more disert and eloquent than those of this learned *Scotchman*; but because they are to be found in certain Volumes bound up together...

[...]

And therefore, since one may unite under one Cover, that which was separate in the impression, conjoyn with others what would be lost being alone, and in effect we may meet an infinity of matters which have never been treated of but in these little Books onely...It appears to me to be very expedient, that we should draw them out of their Stalls and old Magazines, and from all places wherever we encounter them, to bind them up with those which are of the same Authour, or treat of the same matter, to place them afterwards in our Libraries...

CHAP. VI. The Disposition of the place where they should be kept.

As to what concerns then the situation, where one would build, or choose a place convenient for a Library, it seems that this common saying

Carmina secessum scribentis & otia quaerunt,

would oblige us to take it in a part of the house the most retired from the noise and disturbance, not onely of those without, but also of the family and domesticks; distant from the streets, from the kitchen, the common hall, and like places; to situate it (if possible) within some spacious Court, or Garden, where it may enjoy a free light, a good and agreeable prospect; the air pure, not near to marshes, sinks or dung-hills, and the whole disposition of its edifice so well conducted and ordered, that it participate of no kind of indecorum or apparent incommodity.

Now to accomplish this with more pleasure, and lesse pain, it will be alwayes fit to place it in the middle stages, to avoid the dampness of the ground, which engenders mouldiness, and is a certain rottenness that does atack Books insensibly, and that the Garrets and Chambers above may preserve it from intemperatures of the air; as those whose roofs are low quickly resent the incommodity of the rain, snow, and heats; Which if there be no means easily to avoid, yet ought one at least to be careful that they ascend to them by four or five steps, as I have observed in the *Ambrosian at Milan*; and the higher the better, and that as well in respect of its beauty, as to avoid the named inconveniences; otherwise, the place being humid, and ill situated, you must of necessity have recourse to mats or tapistries, to line the walls withall, and to the stove or chimney, in which nothing must be consumed save wood, which will burn without smoke, to heat and dry the room during the winter, and other wet seasons of the year.

CHAP. VII. Of the Order which it is requisite to assign them.

I conceive that to be alwayes the best which is most facil, the least intricate, most natural, practised, and which follows the Faculties of *Theologie, Physick, Jurisprudence, Mathematicks, Humanity*, and others, which should be subdivided each of them into particulars, according to their several members, which for this purpose ought to be reasonably well understood by him who has the charge of the Library

[...]

...in so doing, the memory is so refreshed, that it would be easie in a moment onely to find out whatever Book one would choose or desire, in a Library that were as vast as that of *Ptolomy*; to effect which yet with more ease and contentment, care must be had, that those Books which are in too small Volumes to be bound alone, be joynd onely with such as treat upon the like or very same subject; and yet it were better to bind them also single, then to make so great a confusion in a Library as joyning them with others of

subjects so extravagant and wide, that a man should never imagine to find them in such Companies.

CHAP. IX. What ought to be the principal scope and end of such a Library.

...However, since it were unreasonable to profane that indiscreetly which should be managed with judgement, we ought to observe; that seeing all Libraries cannot continually be so open as the *Ambrosian*; it were yet at least wise permitted, that whoever had occasion for it, should have free access to the *Bibliothecary*, who should introduce him with the least delay or difficulty; secondly, that those which were altogether strangers, and all others that had use onely of some passages, might search and extract out of all printed Books, whatever they stood in need of: thirdly, that persons of merit and knowledge might be indulged to carry some few ordinary Books to their own Lodgings, nevertheless yet with these cautions, that it should not be for above a fortnight or three weeks at most, and that the *Library-keeper* be careful to register in a Book destin'd for this purpose, and divided by Letters Alphabetically, whatsoever is so lent out to one or other, together with the date of the day, the form of the Volume, and the place and year of its impression; and all this to be subscribed by the Borrower, this to be cancel'd when the Book is returned, and the day of its reddition put in the margent, thereby to see how long it has been kept; and that such as shall have merited by their diligence and care in conserving of Books, may have others the more readily lent to them. Assuring you, my *Lord*, that if it shall please you to pursue what you have already begun, and augment your Library to make this use of it, or some other which you shall judge to be better, you shall obtain praises incomparable, infinite acknowledgements, not vulgar advantages, and in brief, a satisfaction indidible, when by running over this *Catalogue*, you shall consider the courtesies which you have done, the gallant men you have obliged, the persons which shall have seen you, the new friends and servants which you shall have acquired, and in a word, when you shall have judged by the finger & the eye, how much glory & reputation your *Library* shall have produced you...



4. Abraham Cowley, *A Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy* (1661)

Preface

All Knowledge must either be of God, or of his Creatures, that is, of Nature; the first is called from the Object, *Divinity*; the latter, *Natural Philosophy*, and is divided into the Contemplation of Immediate or mediate Creatures of God, that is, the creatures of his Creature Man... And therefore the Founders of our Colledges have taken ample care to supply the Students with multitude of Books, and to appoint Tutors and frequent Exercises, the one to interpret, and the other to confirm their Reading, as also to afford them sufficient plenty and leisure for the opportunities of their private study, that the Beams which they receive by Lecture may be doubled by Reflections of their own Wit: but towards the Observation and Application, as I said, of the Creatures themselves, they have allowed no Instruments, Materials, or Conveniences. Partly, because the necessary expence thereof is much greater, then of the other; and partly from that idle and pernicious opinion which had long possess the World, that all things to be searcht in Nature, had been already found and discovered by the Ancients, and that it were a folly to travel about for that which others had before brought home to us.

[...]

And certainly the solitary and unactive Contemplation of Nature, by the most ingenious Persons living, in their own private Studies, can never effect it. Our Reasoning Faculty as well as Fancy, does but Dream, when it is not guided by sensible Objects. We shall compound where Nature has divided, and divide where Nature has compounded, and create nothing but either Deformed Monsters, or at best pretty but impossible Mermaids. 'Tis like Painting by Memory and Imagination which can never produce a Picture to the life. Many Persons of admirable abilities (if they had been wisely managed and profitably employed) have spent their whole time and diligence in commentating upon *Aristotles* Philosophy, who could never go beyond him, because their design was only to follow, not to grasp, or lay hold on, or so much as touch Nature, because they catcht only at the shadow of her in their own Brains. And therefore we see that for above a thousand years together nothing almost of Ornament or Advantage was added to the Uses of Humane Society, except only Guns and Printing, whereas since the Industry of men has ventured to go abroad, out of Books and out of Themselves, and to work among Gods Creatures, instead of Playing among their own, every age has abounded with excellent Inventions, and every year perhaps might do so, if a considerable number of select Persons were set apart, and well directed, and plentifully provided for the search of them. But our Universities having been founded in those former times I complain of, it is no wonder if they be defective in their Constitution as to this way of Learning, which was not then thought on.

For the supplying of which Defect, it is humbly proposed to his Sacred Majesty, his most Honourable Parliament, and Privy Council, and to all such of his Subjects as are willing and able to contribute any thing towards the advancement of real and useful Learning, that by their Authority, Encouragement, Patronage, and Bounty, a philosophical Colledge may be erected, after this ensuing, or some such like Model.



[Extract of Cowley's Proposed College]

That the Colledge be built after this, or some such manner: That it consist of three fair Quadrangular Courts, and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them. That the first Court be built with a fair Cloyster, and the Professors Lodgings or rather little Houses, four on each side at some distance from one another, and with little Gardens behind them, just after the manner of the Chartreux beyond Sea. That the inside of the Cloyster be lined with a Gravel-walk, and that walk with a row of Trees, and that in the middle there be a Parterre of Flowers, and a Fountain.

That the second Quadrangle just behind the first, be so contrived, as to contain these parts, 1. A Chappel. 2. A Hall with two long Tables on each side for the Scholars and Officers of the House to eat at, and with a Pulpit and Forms at the end for the publick Lectures. 3. A large and pleasant Dining-Room within the Hall for the Professors to eat in, and to hold their Assemblies and Conferences. 4. A publick School-house. 5. A Library. 6. A Gallery to walk in, adorned with the Pictures or Statues of all the Inventors of any thing useful to Humane Life; as Printing, Guns, *America*, &c. and of late in Anatomy, the Circulation of the Blood, the Milky Veins, and such like discoveries in any Art, with short Elogies under the Portraits: As likewise the Figures of all sorts of Creatures, and the stuff skins of as many strange Animals as can be gotten. 7. An Anatomy Chamber adorned with Skeletons and Anatomical Pictures, and prepared with all conveniences for Dissection. 8. A Chamber for all manner of Druggs, and Apothecaries Materials. 9. A Mathematical Chamber furnisht with all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, being an Appendix to the Library. 10. Lodgings for the Chaplain, Chirurgeon, Library-Keeper and Purveyour, near the Chappel, Anatomy Chamber, Library and Hall.

That the third Court be on one side of these, very large, but meanly built, being designed only for use and not for beauty too, as the others. That it contain the Kitchin, Butteries, Brew-house, Bake-house, Dairy, Lardry, Stables, &c. and especially great Laboratories for Chymical Operations, and Lodgings for the Under-servants.

That behind the second Court be placed the Garden, containing all sorts of Plants that our Soil will bear, and at the end a little House of pleasure, a Lodge for the Gardener, and a Grove of Trees cut out into Walks.

That the second enclosed ground be a Garden, destined only to the tryal of all manner of Experiments concerning Plants, as their Melioration, Acceleration, Retardation, Conservation, Composition, Transmutation, Coloration, or whatsoever else can be produced by Art either for use or curiosity, with a Lodge in it for the Gardener.

That the third Ground be employed in convenient Receptacles for all sorts of Creatures which the Professors shall judge necessary for their more exact search into the nature of Animals, and the improvement of their Uses to us.

That there be likewise built in some place of the Colledge where it may serve most for Ornament of the whole, a very high Tower for observation of Celestial Bodies, adorned with all sorts of Dyals and such like Curiosities; and that there be very deep Vaults made under ground, for Experiments most proper to such places, which will be undoubtedly very many.

Much might be added, but truly I am afraid this is too much already for the charity or generosity of this age to extend to; and we do not design this after the Model of *Solomons* House in my Lord *Bacon* (which is a Project for Experiments that can never be Experimented) but propose it within such bounds of Expence as have often been exceeded by the Buildings of private Citizens.

5. William Drummond, *Bibliotheca Edinburgena Lectori*, in *The Works of William Drummond of Hawthornden*, ed. Thomas Ruddiman (Edinburgh: 1711)

I hope, it shall not be thought strange, that a Library writes; Libraries being the best Masters of Mankind, to write, speak, and perform great Actions; for tho many have perform'd all these well by Nature only, yet none hath, without Learning, in Perfection, and to Admiration practis'd them. All that I would set down and say, is, That which is so oft reiterated in my Volumes, that Ingratitude is that Height of all Vice; and to be forgetful of those who have been beneficial to me, were the Height of all Ingratitude. Tho' great Spirits love rather to do well, than to have their Actions proclaimed abroad; and learn to forget what they bounteously bestow (knowing that Virtue in it self, without any vulgar Approbation, is a sufficient Reward; and tho; good Actions be contemned, yea, often scorned upon Earth, yet they are not only remembered, but approved with Rewards in Heaven), the Fame of those who have founded, support, and enlarge me daily, shall, by me, in all Times be refounded, whilst any Records or my Volumes shall endure, which I hope, shall be long. For Books have that strange Quality, that being of the frailest and tenderest Matter, they out-last Brass, Iron, and Marble; and tho' their Habitations and Walls, by uncivil Hands, be many Times overthrown; and they themselves, by foreign Force, be turned Prisoners, yet do they often, as their Authors, keep their Givers Names; seeming rather to change Places and Masters, than to suffer a full Ruine and total Wrack. So, many of the Books of *Constantinople* changed *Greece* for *France* and *Italy*; and in our Time, that famous Library in the *Palatinate*, changed *Heidleberg* for the *Vatican*. And this, I think no small Duty, nor meaner Gift and Retribution, which I render back again to my Benefactors honest Fame, being a greater Matter than Riches; Riches being momentary and evanishing, scarce possess by the Third Heir; Fame, immortal, and almost everlasting; by Fame Riches is often acquired, seldom Fame by Riches; except when it is their good Hap, to fall in the Possession of some generous minded Man: And tho' a Philosopher said of famous Men, disdainfully, that they died two Deaths, one in their Bodies, another, long after, in their Names; he must confess, that where other Men live but one Life, famous Men live Two.

[...]

There are, who to acquire some Piece of Fame, would lately have adorn'd me with Pourtraits, Statues, Medals, Maps, Books of all Sciences, Languages, Characters, (which they had collected from the Liberality of others, to this use) but at so high a Rate to my Founders, and with such blown Ambition, that the want of such Stuff, was a great deal more tolerable, than the enjoying could either bring Profit or Ornament. Such a Bargain, is even as if some Stationers who had sold dearly their Books, would desire to be enrolled amongst my Benefactors, having perpetual Panegyricks, solemn Remembrances and Anniversaries offered to their Names, for their great and boundless Liberality. Let such men go to the *Americans*, and there barter with Glasses, Feathers, Whistles and Puppets, with Gold and precious Stones, make a *Glaucius and Diomedes* exchange with some others; for I had rather attend Time and Providence, than remain thus obliged.

In the mean Time, live ye ever generous Spirits, who, out of your own, have been beneficial to me, who love Virtue for her self; having no other Aims than those which your own Worth, and Posterity shall bequeath unto you, and to your Lasting Fame, and Memory possess; possess still the first Pages of my Books.

6. William Drummond, *Of Libraries*, in *The Works of William Drummond of Hawthornden*, ed. Thomas Ruddiman (Edinburgh: 1711)

As we find Republicks to have flourished in Power and Glory, so do we find them to have been eminent and come to the Height in Knowledge and Letters; and as they builded Arsenalns and Store-Houses for Arms to serve in Time of War, so did they Libraries, furnished with Books for Peace and War. Wits, howsoever pregnant and great, without Books, are but as valiant Soldiers, without Arms, and Artizans destitute of Tools. Of these did arise the many Schools in the World, and mostly in Europe, which by the Bounty of so many renowned Princes have been so amply privileged: And these Great Men were not so much beholden to Arms and their Conquests, whilst they lived, as after their Deaths to Letters; for neither their Monuments of Marble, nor Brass, nor Gold, no not the Diamond it self, are able so to preserve the Glory of their Actions, as are some few sheets of Paper. Estates and Republicks owe much to those, who like Torches waste themselves to shine and give Light to others; but without these Fathers of their Countries, who endeavour to preserve and communicate to Posterity what these ingeniously have done, their Works should be little better than Spiders Webs: For what availeth the writing of Books, if they be not preserved; and how many excellent Pieces, by the Barbarity and Negligence of Ages, have perished? To omit Ancient Times, as *Ptolemaeus-Philadelphus*, who erected that famous Library in *Alexandria*, the *Ulpian* Library of *Trajan*, and that of *Pisistratus* in *Athens*, how much is *Florence* adebted to the noble *Laurentius* of *Medices*, for his Library, and to *Bussarion*, once Bishop of *Nice*, who at his Death devoted to it a Library, valued at Thirty Thousand Crowns? And what oweth *Oxford*, nay this Isle, to the most worthy *Bodley*, whose Library, perhaps, containeth more excellent Books, than the Ancients by all their curious Search could find? Our Academies in former Times were much beholden to their Founders and Benefactors for many goodly Books: But by the Nonage of our Princes, and the Fury of the Civil Wars, they, with many other Monuments, had their fatal Period; which Loss, by the Liberality of our most gracious Prince *Charles* (when we shall be so happy as to be remembered) may be repaired: Under whom the Rising and Growth of Libraries may prove as fortunate, portending good Success, as the Burning of the Library of *Antioch* was counted and proved ominous to the Emperor *Jovian*.

[...]

Libraries are as Forrests, in which not only tall Cedars and Oaks are to be found, but Bushes too and dwarfish Shrubs; and as in Apothecaries Shops all sorts of Drugs are permitted to be, so may all sorts of Books be in a Library: And as they out of Vipers and Scorpions, and poisoning Vegetables, extract often wholesome Medicaments, for the Life of Mankind; so out of whatsoever Book, good Instructions and Examples may be acquired.

In sundry Parts of the Earth there were Seven Wonders dispersed, but in one Noble Library many more worthy of greater Admiration, and of greater Excellency, are together to be found.

As good Husband-men plant Trees in their Times, of which the After-age may reap the Fruit, so should we, and what Antiquity hath done for us, do for Posterity, that Letters and Learning do not decay, but ever flourish to the Honour of God, the Publick Utility, and the Conservation of Humane Society.

[...]

7. William Drummond, 'Letter 9. To his Worthy Friend Sir *George Keith of Powburne*', in *The Works of William Drummond of Hawthornden*, ed. Thomas Ruddiman (Edinburgh: 1711)

'Sir,

When out of Curiosity this last Week I had entred these large and spacious Galleries, in which the Fair of St. *Germain*s is kept, and had viewed the diverse Merchandize and Wares of the Nations at that Mart; above the rest I was much taken with the Daintiness of the many Pourtraits there to be seen. The Devices, Posies, Ideas, Shapes, and Draughts of the Artificers were various, nice, and pleasant. Scarce could the wandring Thought light upon any Story, Fable, or Gayety, which was not represented to the View. If *Cebes*, the *Theban* Philosopher, made a Table hung in the Temple of *Saturn*, the Argument of his rare Moralities; and *Jovius* and *Marini*, the Pourtraicts in their *Galleries* and *Libraries* the Subject of some Books; I was brought to think I should not commit a great Fault, if I sent you for a Token, form this Mart, a Scantling of this Ware, which affordeth a like Contentment to the Beholder and Possessor.

The Pictures of the *Roman* Emperors appeared in One Plate, those of the Bishops with the Triple Crowns in another, with those of all the Kings and great Princes in *Europe*. *Lucretia* was showing her bleeding Breast; on this Table *Flora* her bewitching Twins, on that not far from these *Mars* is surprized by the *Lemnian*, and the Senate of the Gods are all laughing; near by *Jupiter* is coming down in a golden Shower in his *Danae*'s Lap. One would have wished *Argos* his Eyes to gaze on *Helen* in the Prime of her Beauty, as when the *Phrygian* Youth stole her away, or *Theseus*, in one Place on the Table; and see her distilling Tears for the Ruin of *Troy* in another. The *Agamemnon* of *Timantes* at the Sacrifice of *Hermoine* was here to be seen. And what did surpass that in Invention, a Painter had hidden the Imperfection of the Work of his Work, who having painted a Lady which had but one Eye, he had set her Face so cunningly that her one Side appearing only to the View, left a Desire in the Beholder, to wish for the other, which one could not imagine but beautiful, at which she seemed to smile. The Father of our Fictions Meonides himself, was here represented, with closed Eyes, and a long Beard of the Colour of the Night; to whom was the Honour of *Mantua* adjoined, his Head wreathed with Bayes, his Face was somewhat long, his Cheeks fearce with a small Down descrying his Sex; that they might be known after so many Years, the Crafts-man had set down, *They were thus standing in the Roman Capitol*. The *Cyprian* Goddess was in diverse Shapes represented. The First was naked as she appeared on the Hills of *Ida*, or when she arose from her foamy Mother, but that she should not blush, the Painter had limmed her Entring a green Arbour, and looking over her Shoulder; so that there were only seen her Back and Face. Another had drawn her naked, her Face, Breasts, and Belly to the View exposed, her blind Child by her, but to cover that which delighted *Mars* so much, he made her Arm descend to take hold of *Cupid*, who did embrace her. The Third had drawn her lying on a Bed with stretched out Arms, in her Hand she presented to a young Man (who was adoring her, and at whom little Love was directing a Dart) a fair Face, which with much Ceremony he was receiving, but on the other Side, which should have been the hinder Part of that Head, was the Image of Death; by which *Mortality* he surpassed the others, more than they did him by *Art*. It were to be wished this Picture were still before the Eyes of doating Lovers.

On a Table there was a Horse stumbling on his Back with his Four Feet towards the Heaven, which was thought to be *Sejanus*'s so fatal to his Masters, being so proportionable and to the Life painted, a *German* offered Gold for him, but he accused the Painter that he had not painted him running: Which the Painter easily amended by turning up of the other Side of the Table: So small a Distance is between the Extremities of mortal Things. So with little Pains a Countenance laughing is made to weep, and one weeping to laugh. Whose Thoughts are so sad and fixed to

the Cares of this World, which could not have been sequestered for a Time from them, and delighted with the Aspect of the Countenances of the Ladies of the differing Climates of the Globe of this Earth, represented unto us as the blazing Asterisms of Heaven. The *Spanish* seeming proud and disdainful, but that her Eye spoke somewhat else, and her pale Colour approaching to Ashes, did shew she harboured languishing Perturbations. The *French* looking courteous and toward, but such Courtesy and Towardness seemed not to entertain base Imaginations. The *English* mild and humble, with such Eyes as *Venus* used to smile with in the Days of *Homer*. The *Venetian* Lady appeared the Noblest Lover, for she Sounds of a Lute. The *Roman* was almost naked from the Waste upwards, discovering the sistring Apples of her Breast, and what might be, without a Blush, seen, which would have rowsed old *Nestor*. The *Graecian* resembled our *English*, but that her Face was more round; she wore on her Head a Garland, which made her Looks more grave than the other's. The *Turkish* differed little from the *Roman*, only she somewhat appeared more *Thais*-like. The *Moorish* had her Eyes black, rolling and wanton, and her Face was as black as her Eyes. Where (who could think it, save he who did see it?) by the comely Proportion of her Face, her shining Hair enriched with Jewels, and her Ears beautified with Gems, she was near as pleasant (Beauty mustering itself in Blackness and a comely Behaviour) as those others of *Europe*. I had almost forgotten the *Belgick* and these Neighbour Countries, in whom pure natural Colours of Beauty appeared. The first to show the Lightness of her Sex, was all in Feathers; the others differed not much from her, but was further off from Art, and looked more Country-like.

Not far from those was *Cassandra*, her Hair so covering her Face, that *Lycophron* might well have known her. The *Sybil*s by her sighed out their Prophecies.

To these was joined the Picture of a young Lady, whose Hair drew near the Colour of Amber, but with such a bright Lustre that it was above Gold or Amber; her Eyes were somewhat green, her Face round, where the Roses strove to surpass the Lillies of her Cheeks, and such an one she was limned, as *Apelles* would have made Choice of for the Beauty of Greece. She was said to be the *Astrea* of the Marquis *D'Urfée*.

Many famous Battles of the Ancients were represented, some of the latter Times, above all others the Crafts-men had striven to shew to the Life the Battle of *Lepanto*, the flying *Turks* and following Christians. Some Galleasses made a Sport to the Winds, others all in Flames in the Midst of the Seas; the diverse Postures of Fighting and Perishing Souldiers with the scattered Oars, Planks, and Ensigns, might have made some Dream they were amidst these, though in Quietness; and on the Seas, whilst they were safe on Ground. Many Towns were here to be travelled through at an easy Rate, *Rome*, *Naples*, *Florence*, *Constantinople*, *Vienna*, and without passing the Seas, *London* and *Venice*.

Here were many double Pictures, the First View shew old Men and Misers gathering carefully; the Second View shew young Men and Prodigals spending riotously, with *stultitiam patiuntur opes*: Churchmen and grave Senators consulting and seriously deliberating, the One Face of the Picture represented; the other Fools dancing, Souldiers dicing and fighting. A Lady weeping over her dead Husband, accompanied with many Mourners, the First View; the Second representing her Second Nuptials, Nymphs and Gallants revelling naked, and going to Bed.

Now when I had considered all (for these Galleries were a little All, if you please) casting mine Eyes aside I beheld on a fair Table the Pourtraits of Two, which drew my Thoughts to more Seriousness than all the other...

PARIS
Febr. 12.

8. John Dee – A Briefe Note and Some Remembrance of my Late Spoyled Mortlake Library (1583)

The divers bookes of my late library, printed and anciently written, bownd and unbound, were in all neere 4000: the fourth part of which were the written bookes. The vallue of all which bookes, by the estimation of men skillfull in the arts, whereof the bookes did and doe intreat, and that in divers languages, was well £2000. And, to make this valuacion probably unto your Honour, behold yet here these foure written bookes, one in Greeke, this great volume; two in French; and this in High Dutch. They cost me and my friends for me £533, as may appeare by the writings and remembrances here written on them. What is then to be thought of the value of some one hundred of the best of all the other written bookes, of which some were the *autographia* of excellent and seldome heard-of authors? The furniture of the said library was of my getting together in above forty yeares tyme from divers places beyond the seas, and some by my great search and labour gotten here in England.

To my library were also apperteyning, certaine rare and exquisitely made instruments mathematicall. Among which was one excellent, strong, and faire quadrant (first made by that famous Richard Chancellor), of five foote semidiameter: wherewith he and I made sundry observations meridian of the sun's height...

There was also an excellent *radius Astronomicus* of ten foot long, having the staff and cross very curiously divided into parts equall, after Richard Chancellour's Quadrante-manner. The great instrument was in such a frame placed and layd, that it might most easily be wielded of any man to any position for practise in heavenly observations or mensurations on earth.

Two globes of Gerardus Mercators best making; on which were my divers reformations, both geographical and celestiall: and on the celestiall with my hand were set downe divers cornettes, their places, and motions, as of me they had been observed.

There were also divers other instrumentes, as the theorick of the eighth spheare, the nynth and tenth, with an horizon and meridian of copper, of Gerhardus Mercator his owne making for me purposely.

There were sea-compasses of divers sorts and for variation. And there was a magnes-stone, commonly called a load stone, of great vertue, which was sold out of the library but for v shill. And for it afterwards (yea peece-meal divided) was more than xx *lib.* given in money and value.

There was also an excellent watch-clock made by one Dibley, a notable workman, long since dead, by which clock the tyme might sensibly be measured in the seconds of an houre, that is, not to faile the 360th part of an houre. The use of this clock was very great, more then vulgar.

To my library likewayes was a very necessary appendix, which was a great case or frame of boxes, wherein some hundreds of very rare evidences of divers Irelandish territories, provinces, and lands were layd up. Which territories, provinces, and lands were therein notified to have been in the hands of some of the ancient Irish Princes. Then, their submissions and tributes agreed upon, with seales appendant to the litle writings thereof in parchent: and after by some of those evidences did it appeare, how some of those lands came to be the Lascies, the Mortuomars, the Burghes, the Clares, &c.

There were also divers evidences antient of some Welsh princes and noblemen, their great giftes of lands to the foundations or enrichings of sundry houses of religions men. Some also were

there the like of the Normans donations and gifts about and some yeares after the conquest. The former sundry sort of evidences each had their peculiar titles noted on the fore part of the boxes with chalk only, which on the poore boxes remaineth ; better to be seen now, then the evidences, which before had remained to be seene so many hundred yeares; but now by undue meanes imbeziled away every one of them : which is a loss of great value in sundry respects, as antiquaries can testifie for their part; and noble heralds can tell, for their skill : and as her Majesties officers for her interest and titles royall may think in their consideration, &c.

But your honors may also understand, that by this box stood another, far less (as of about 2 foot long, and a foot and a halfe high), wherein were only ancient seales of arms, belonging sometime to ancient evidences: about some of which the prince, nobleman, or gentleman his name was to be seene, to whome it did appertaine. Which box is quite carried out of the place unto which it was fitted, and so embeziled from me.

The truth of this part of my declaration to your Honours, before my last going over beyond the seas, was well knowne to divers, who had skyl, and were of office to deale with such monimentes; as were divers of her Majesties heralds, who saw them, and tooke some notes out of them : other of the Clerks of the Records in the Tower satt whole dayes at my house in Mortlake, in gathering rarities to their liking out of them : some antiquaries likewise had view of them.

Unto the Tower I had vowed these my hardly gotten moniments (as in manner out of a dunghill, in the corner of a church, wherein very many were utterly spoyled by rotting, through the raine continually for many yeares before falling on them, through the decayed rooffe of that church, lying desolate and wast at this boure) : but truly well deserve they the imprisonment of the Tower, that will now still keepe them, if any publique warning by her Majestie or her right honorable Councell were given for restitution of them to the office in the Tower.

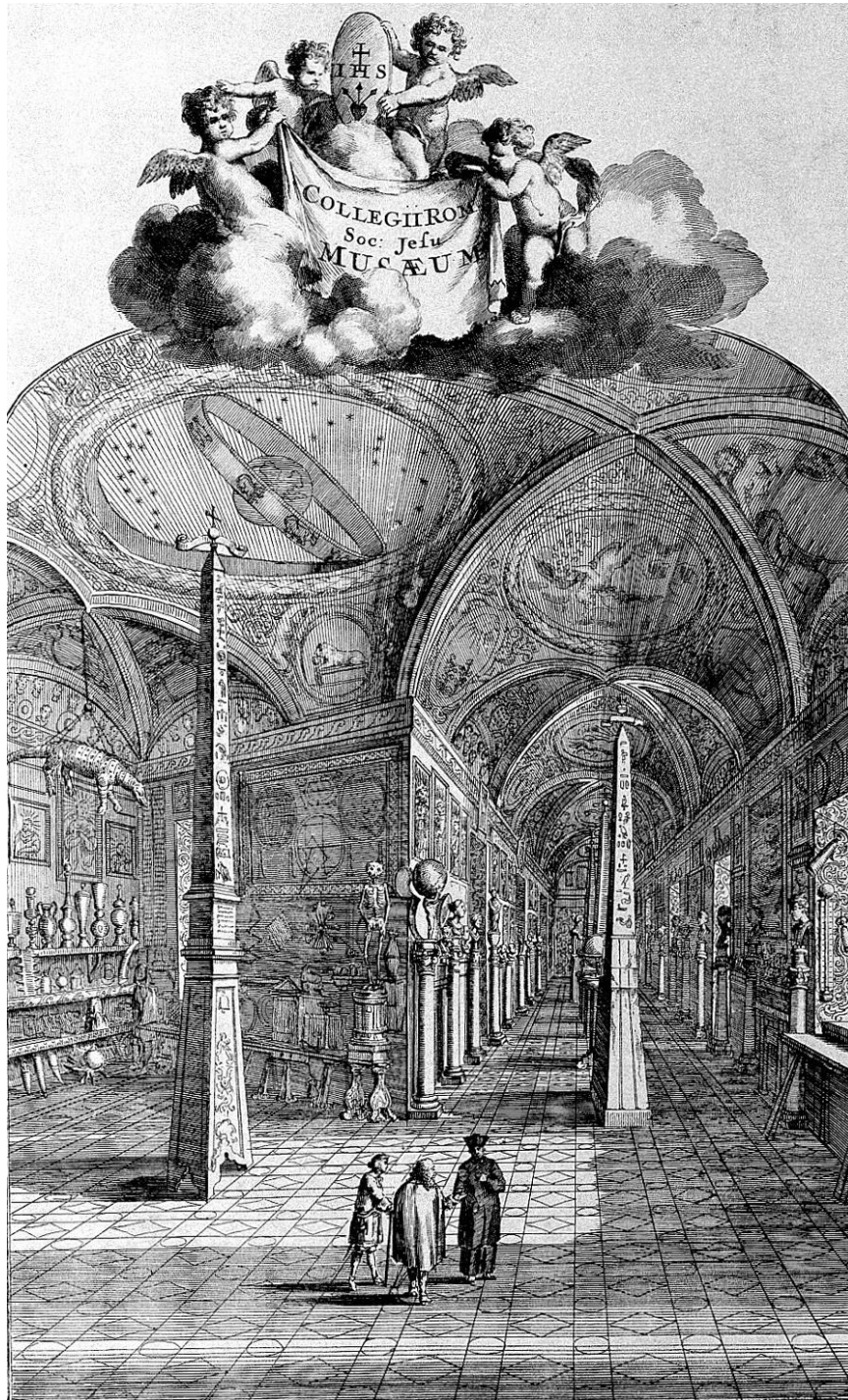
Of other rarities, left in my chiefe and open library, I will not make here any further rehearsall; but whosoever came by one great bladder with about four pound weight, of a very sweetish thing, like a brownish gum in it, artificially prepared by thirty tymes purifying of it, bath more then I could well affoord him for one hundred crownes; as may be proved by witnesses yet living, &c.

To my foresaid library and studies, may my three laboratories, serving for *Pyrotechnia*, be justly accounted an appendix practical. The furniture of which and of all the storehouses, chambers, and garrets, belonging and replenished with chemical stuff, was (for above twenty years) of my getting together, farr and neere, with great paines, costs and danger ; as partly Mr. Powell, her Majesties servant at this present, can testifie for one journey, wherein he tooke paines with me, into the dukedom of Lorraine: (A. 1571) and we brought from thence one great cart lading of purposely made vessells, &c. Your honors may easily believe me, that partly the building of new, and ordering of former buildings to my purposes herein, with all the foresaid furniture of vessells (some of earth, some of mettall, some of glass, and some of mixt stuff) with materialls to be used or prepared in divers sorts, cost me first and last above !.200. All which furniture and provision, and many things already prepared, is unduly made away from me by sundry meanes, and a few spoiled or broken vessells remaine, hardly worth forty shillings.

9. Anne Clifford, Triptych (1646)



10. Athanasius Kircher's Museum at the Roman College 1651 (illustration from the 1678 catalogue of the museum compiled by Giorgio de Sepi)



11. Thomas Browne (1605-1682), *Musæum Clausum* or *Bibliotheca Abscondita: Containing some remarkable Books, Antiquities, Pictures and Rarities of several kinds, scarce or never seen by any man now living* (1684)

*Rare and generally unknown
Books.*

1. A Poem of *Ovidius Naso*, written in the Getick Language, during his exile at *Tomos*, found wrapt up in Wax at *Sabaria*, on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, where there remains a tradition that he died, in his return towards *Rome* from *Tomos*, either after his pardon or the death of *Augustus*.
2. The Letter of *Quintus Cicero*, which he wrote in answer to that of his Brother *Marcus Tullius*, desiring of him an account of *Britany*, wherein are deescribed the Country, State and Manners of the Britains of that Age.
3. An Ancient British Herbal, or description of divers Plants of this Island, observed by that famous Physician *Scribonius Largus*, when he attended the Emperour *Claudius* in his Expedition into *Britany*.
4. An exact account of the Life and Death of *Avicenna* confirming the account of his Death by taking nine Clysters together in a fit of the Colick; and not as *Marius* the Italian Poet delivereth, by being broken upon the Wheel; left with other Pieces by *Benjamin Tudelensis*, as he travelled from *Saragossa* to *Jerusalem*, in the hands of *Abraham Jarchi*, a famous Rabbi of *Lunet* near *Montpelier*, and found in a Vault when the Walls of that City were demolished by *Lewis* the Thirteenth.
5. A punctual relation of *Hannibal's* march out of *Spain* into *Italy*, and far more particular than that of *Livy*, where about he passed the River *Rhodanus* or *Rhosne*; at what place he crossed the *Isura* or *L'isere*; when he marched up toward the confluence of the *Sone* and the *Rhone*, or the place where the City *Ljons* was afterward built; how wisely he decided the difference between King *Brancus* and his Brother, at what place he passed the *Alpes*, what Vinegar he used, and where he obtained such quantity to break and calcine the Rocks made hot with Fire.
6. A learned Comment upon the *Periplus* of *Hanno* the Carthaginian, or his Navigation upon the Western Coast of *Africa*, with the several places he landed at; what Colonies he settled, what Ships were scattered from his Fleet near the *Æquinoctial* Line, which were not afterward heard of, and which probably fell into the Trade Winds, and were carried over into the Coast of *America*.
7. A particular Narration of that famous Expedition of the English into *Barbary* in the ninety fourth year of the *Hegira*, so shortly touched by *Leo Africanus*, whither called by the Goths they besieged, took and burnt the City of *Arzilla* possessed by the Mahometans, and lately the seat of *Gayland*; with many other exploits delivered at large in Arabick, lost in the Ship of Books and Rarities which the King of *Spain* took from *Siddy Hamet* the King of *Fez*, whereof a great part were carried into the *Escorial*, and conceived to be gathered out of the relations of *Hibnu Nachu*, the best Historian of the African Affairs.



8. A Fragment of *Pythæas* that ancient Traveller of *Marseille*; which we suspect not to be spurious, because, in the description of the Northern Countries, we find that passage of *Pythæas* mentioned by *Strabo*, that all the Air beyond *Thule* is thick, condensed and gellied, looking just like Sea Lungs.
9. A *Sub Marine* Herbal, describing the several Vegetables found on the Rocks, Hills, Valleys, Meadows at the bottom of the Sea, with many sorts of *Alga*, *Fucus*, *Quercus*, *Polygonum*, *Gramens* and others not yet described.
10. Some Manuscripts and Rarities brought from the Libraries of *Æthiopia*, by *Zaga Zaba*, and afterward transported to *Rome*, and scattered by the Souldiers of the Duke of *Bourbon*, when they barbarously sacked that City.
11. Some pieces of *Julius Scaliger*, which he complains to have been stoln from him, sold to the Bishop of *Mende* in *Languedock*, and afterward taken away and sold in the Civil Wars under the Duke of *Roban*.
12. A Comment of *Dioscorides* upon *Hypocrates*, procured from *Constantinople* by *Amatus Lusitanus*, and left in the hands of a Jew of *Ragusa*.
13. *Marcus Tullius Cicero* his Geography; as also a part of that magnified Piece of his *De Republica*, very little answering the great expectation of it, and short of Pieces under the same name by *Bodinus* and *Tholosanus*.
14. King *Mithridates* his *Oneirocritica*.
Aristotle de Precationibus.
Democritus de his quæ fiunt apud Orcum, & Oceani circumnavigatio.
 [A defence of *Arnoldus de Villa Nova*, whom the learned *Postellus* conceived to be the author of *De Tribus Impostoribus*.]
Epicurus de Pietate.
 A Tragedy of *Thyestes*, and another of *Medea*, writ by *Diogenes* the Cynick.
 King *Alfred* upon *Aristotle de Plantis*.
Seneca's Epistles to *S. Paul*.
 King *Solomon de Umbris Idæarum*, which *Chicus Asculanus*, in his Comment upon *Johannes de Sacrobosco*, would make us believe he saw in the Library of the Duke of *Bavaria*.
15. *Artemidori Oneirocritici Geographia*.
Pythagoras de Mari Rubro.
 The Works of *Confutius* the famous Philosopher of *China*, translated into Spanish.
16. *Josephus* in Hebrew, written by himself.
17. The Commentaries of *Sylla* the Dictatour.
18. A Commentary of *Galen* upon the Plague of *Athens* described by *Thucydides*.
19. *Duo Cæsaris Anti-Catones*, or the two notable Books written by *Julius Casar* against *Cato*; mentioned by *Livy*, *Salustius* and *Juvenal*; which the Cardinal of *Liege* told *Ludovicus Vives* were in an old Library of that City.
Mazhapha Einok, or, the Prophecy of *Enoch*, which *Ægidius Lochiensis*, a learned Eastern Traveller, told *Peireschius* that he had found in an old Library at *Alexandria* containing eight thousand Volumes.
20. A Collection of Hebrew Epistles, which passed between the two learned Women of our age *Maria Molinea* of *Sedan*, and *Maria Schurman* of *Utrecht*.
 A wondrous Collection of some Writings of *Ludovica Saracenicæ*, Daughter of *Philibertus Saracenicus* a Physician of *Lions*, who at eight years of age had made a good progress in the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Tongues.

12. Edmund Spenser, *The Faerie Queene Book II, Canto IX (1590)*

The rooffe hereof was arched ouer head,
 And deckt with flowers and herbars daintily;
 Two goodly Beacons, set in watches stead,
 Therein gaue light, and flam'd continually:
 For they of liuing fire most subtilly
 Were made, and set in siluer sockets bright,
 Couer'd with lids deuiz'd of substance sly,
 That readily they shut and open might.
 O who can tell the prayses of that makers might!

Ne can I tell, ne can I stay to tell
 This parts great workmanship, & wondrous powre,
 That all this other worlds worke doth excell,
 And likest is vnto that heauenly towre,
 That God hath built for his owne blessed bowre.
 Therein were diuerse roomes, and diuerse stages,
 But three the chiefest, and of greatest powre,
 In which there dwelt three honorable sages,
 The wisest men, I weene, that liued in their ages.

Not he, whom *Greece*, the Nourse of all good arts,
 By *Phoebus* doome, the wisest thought aliue,
 Might be compar'd to these by many parts:
 Nor that sage *Pylian* syre, which did suruiue
 Three ages, such as mortall men contriue,
 By whose aduise old *Priams* cittie fell,
 With these in praise of pollicies mote striue.
 These three in these three roomes did sundry dwell,
 And counselled faire *Alma*, how to gouerne well.

The first of them could things to come foresee:
 The next could of things present best aduize;
 The third things past could keepe in memoree,
 So that no time, nor reason could arize,
 But that the same could one of these comprize.

[...]

But *Alma* thence the[m] led to th'hindmost roome of three.

That chamber seemed ruinous and old,
 And therefore was remoued farre behind,
 Yet were the wals, that did the same vphold,
 Right firme & strong, though somewhat they declind;
 And therein sate an old old man, halfe blind,
 And all decrepit in his feeble corse,
 Yet liuely vigour rested in his mind,
 And recompensd him with a better scorse:
 Weake body well is chang'd for minds redoubled forse.

This man of infinite remembrance was,
 And things foregone through many ages held,
 Which he recorded still, as they did pas,
 Ne suffred them to perish through long eld,
 As all things else, the which this world doth weld,
 But laid them vp in his immortall scrine,
 Where they for euer incorrupted dweld:
 The warres he well remembred of king *Nine*,
 Of old *Assaracus*, and *Inachus* diuine.

The yeares of *Nestor* nothing were to his,
 Ne yet *Mathusalem*, though longest liu'd;
 For he remembred both their infancies:
 Ne wonder then, if that he were depriu'd
 Of natiue strength now, that he them suruiu'd.
 His chamber all was hangd about with rolles,
 And old records from auncient times deriu'd,
 Some made in books, some in long parchme[n]t scrolles,
 That were all worne-eaten, and full of canker holes.

Amidst them all he in a chaire was set,
 Tossing and turning them withouten end;
 But for he was vnhabable them to fet,
 A litle boy did on him still attend,
 To reach, when euer he for ought did send;
 And oft when things were lost, or laid amis,
 That boy them sought, and vnto him did lend.
 Therefore he *Anammestes* cleped is,
 And that old man *Eummestes*, by their propertis.

The knights there entring, did him reuerence dew
 And wondred at his endlesse exercise,
 Then as they gan his Librarie to vew,
 And antique Registers for to auise,
 There chaunced to the Princes hand to rize,
 An auncient booke, hight *Briton monuments*,
 That of this lands first conquest did deuize,
 And old diuision into Regiments,
 Till it reduced was to one mans governments.

Sir *Guyon* chaunst eke on another booke,
 That hight *Antiquitie of Faerie lond*.
 In which when as he greedily did looke;
 Th'off-spring of Elues and Faries there he fond,
 As it deliuered was from hond to hond:
 Whereat they burning both with feruent fire,
 Their countries auncestry to vnderstond,
 Crau'd leaue of *Alma*, and that aged sire,
 To read those bookes; who gladly graunted their desire.

13. Philip Sidney, *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia* (1590)

Palladius hauing gotten his health, and onely staying there to be in place, where he might heare answered of the shippes set foorth, *Kalander* one afternoone led him abroad to a wel arayed ground he had behind his house, which hee thought to shewe him before his going, as the place him selfe more then in any other delighted: the backside of the house was neyther field, garden, nor orchard; or rather it was both fielde, garden, and orcharde: for as soone as the descending of the stayres had deliuered them downe, they came into a place cunninglie set with trees of the moste tast-pleasing frutes: but scarcelie they had taken that into their consideration, but that they were suddainely stept into a delicate greene, of each side of the greene a thicket bend, behinde the thickets againe new beddes of flowers, which being vnder the trees, the trees were to them a Paultion, and they to the trees a mosaical floore: so that it seemed that arte therein would needes be delightfull by counterfaiing his enimie error, and making order in confusion.

In the middest of all the place, was a faire ponde, whose shaking christall was a perfect mirrour to all the other beauties, so that it bare shewe of two gardens; one in deede, the other in shaddowes: and in one of the thickets was a fine fountaine made thus. A naked *Venus* of white marble, wherein the grauer had vsed such cunning, that the naturall blew veines of the marble were framed in fitte places, to set foorth the beautifull veines of her bodie. At her brest she had her babe *Aeneas*, who seemed (hauing begun to sucke) to leaue that, to looke vpon her fayre eyes, which smiled at the babes follie, the meane while the breast running. Hard by was a house of pleasure builte for a Sommer retiring place, where *Kalander* leading him, he found a square roome full of delightfull pictures, made by the most excellent workeman of *Greece*. There was *Diana* when *Actaon* sawe her bathing, in whose cheekes the painter had set such a colour, as was mixt betweene shame & disdaine; & one of her foolish *Nymphes*, who weeping, and withal lowring, one might see the workman meant to set forth teares of anger. In another table was *Atalanta*; the posture of whose lims was so liuelie expressed, that if the eyes were the only iudges, as they be the onely seers, one would haue sworne the very picture had runne. Besides many mo, as of *Helena*, *Omphale*, *Iole*: but in none of them all beautie seemed to speake so much as in a large table, which contained a comely old man, with a lady of midle age, but of excellent beautie; & more excellent would haue bene deemed, but that stood betweene them a yong maid, whose wonderfulesse tooke away all beautie from her, but that, which it might seeme she gaue her backe againe by her very shadow. And such difference, being knowne that it did in deed counterfeit a person liuing, was there betweene her and al the other, though Goddesses, that it seemd the skill of the painter bestowed on the other new beautie, but that the beautie of her bestowed new skill of the painter. Though he thought inquistiuenes an vncomely guest, he could not choose but aske who she was, that bearing shew of one being in deed, could with natural gifts go beyond the reach of inuention. *Kalander* answered, that it was made by *Philoclea*, the yonger daughter of his prince, who also with his wife were contained in that Table: the painter meaning to represent the present condition of the young Ladie, who stood watched by an ouer-curious eye of her parents: & that he would also haue drawne her eldest sister, esteemed her match for beautie, in her shepherdish attire; but that the rude clown her gardian would not suffer it: nether durst he aske leaue of the Prince for feare of suspition *Palladius* perceaued that the matter was wrapt vp in some secrecie, and therefore would for modestie demaund no further: but yet his countenance could not but with dumme Eloquence desire it: Which *Kalander* perceauing, well said he, my deere guest, I know your minde, and I will satisfie it: neyther will I doo it like a niggardly answerer, going no further then the boundes of the question, but I will discouer vnto you, aswell that wherein my knowledge is common with others, as that which by extraordinarie means is deliuered vnto me: knowing so much in you, though not long acquainted, that I shall find your eares faithfull treasurers. So then sitting downe in two chaires, and sometimes casting his eye to the picture, he thus spake.