



Robert, Roi en 996, a régné 36 ans.



Henri I, Roi en 1031, a régné 30 ans.



Philippe I, Roi en 1061, a régné 48 ans.



Louis VI, Roi en 1108, a régné 30 ans.



Louis VII, Roi en 1137, a régné 43 ans.



Philippe II, Roi en 1180, a régné 43 ans.



Louis VIII, Roi en 1223, n'a régné que 3 ans.



Louis IX (S.), Roi en 1226, a régné 44 ans.



Philippe III, Roi en 1270, a régné 10 ans.



Philippe IV, en 1285, a régné 43 ans.



Louis X, Roi en 1314, a régné 2 ans.



Philippe V, Roi en 1316, a régné 6 ans.

CALENDRIER ROYAL

POUR L'ANNÉE MIL SEPT CENT QUATRE-VINGT-DIX.

1790. JANVIER

Pleine Lune le 5.
Dernier Quartier le 8.
Nouvelle Lune le 15.

FEVRIER.

Dernier Quartier le 6.
Nouvelle Lune le 14.

MARS.

Pleine Lune le 11.
Dernier Quartier le 14.
Nouvelle Lune le 21.

AVRIL.

Dernier Quartier le 6.
Nouvelle Lune le 14.
Premier Quartier le 22.

MAI.

Dernier Quartier le 6.
Nouvelle Lune le 14.
Premier Quartier le 22.

JUIN.

Dernier Quartier le 4.
Nouvelle Lune le 12.
Premier Quartier le 20.

REX. *Beck*

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Ticiner groschen auff auffs Creutzer



Ein Erber Rhat der Statt Augspurg / hat ob verzeichnet Münzen / als vor probiert / gesetzt / vnd für Werung in diser
Statt vnd der selben gebiet offentlich beruffen lassen / Wie dabey vnnerschiedlich ist begriffen / doch ob die furtter
erger gemünget vnd dergestalt erfunden wurden / in dem selben die ferrer zu probieren / zusetzen / vnd wider zu beruf-
fen lassen / Will im gedachter Rhat sein Oberkait hierin vorbehalten haben.

REGULATING CURRENCY IN THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

1. [NUMISMATIC BROADSHEET] On the relative value of coinage in various Imperial territories. [N.p., n.d. but Augsburg, c.1525].

Four woodcut illustrations of the obverse and reverse of coins.

Size: 309 x 440mm. Broadsheet with uncut edges, once folded.

£1,500

A very rare, apparently unrecorded, broadsheet in superb condition, attempting to regulate coinage in territories of the Holy Roman Empire.

Illustrating four different, local gröschen silver coins, the broadsheet explains their value in relation to the common kreützer, a small copper coin used in HRE territories in present-day Southern Germany and Austria. Coinage and currency across Imperial territories was heterogeneous, and under Charles V 'the number of currencies remained large. Conditions were simplified somewhat by the use of a limited number of high-purchasing power units in wholesale long-distance trade' (Volckart, p.20) but the persistent use of smaller 'local' currency, as well as re-minting and debasement of coins between territories made the need for a standardised currency, urgent. An attempt was made in the mid 1520s to establish a common currency, but failed; issued in 1525, it is possible that the present broadsheet was issued as part of this effort.

The four featured coins are from: Lavingen (Lavagna, in present-day Liguria, northern Italy) (worth 10.5 kreützer), with the sides depicting St Theonestus throned, and Ludovico il Fieschi, of the Genoese family of bankers made dukes in the area. Below that is Monferrato, in Piedmont (worth 6.5 kreützer), and two other places: "Treyer" [i.e. Trier?] (worth 10.5 kreützer), with St Martin, and "Ticio" [i.e. Ticino, in Switzerland] (worth 11 kreützer), depicting St Alexander.

A four-line summary appears below the illustrations, explaining the official status of this coinage and its value.

Light waterstain at edge of left-hand margin; tiny split (repaired) at top and bottom of each fold.

O. Volckart, 'The Dear Old Holy Roman Realm. How does it hold together? Monetary Policies, Cross-cutting cleavages and political cohesion in the age of Reformation', *Economic History Working Papers*, no.288, Oct. 2018, LSE [open access]. (45263)

Lavanisch Groschen / auff zehen
vnd ain halben Creützer



Treyer öter Groschen / auff zehen
vnd ain halben Creützer



Monferrat Groschen / auff sechs
vnd ain halben Creützer



Ticioner groschen auff ainß Creützer



A VENETIAN COMMISSION, WITH PORTRAIT OF ST SEBASTIAN

2. [DUCALE] Frontispiece to a Ducale, issued by the Doge of Venice, Andreas Gritti. Venice, c. 1523-1530.

On recto text set within a wide border on all four sides of foliage and flowers in pale blue and brown highlighted with gold and white tracery all set on deep blue background; upper border showing the lion of St Mark, symbol of Venice, side border with oval portrait of St. Sebastian, the arms of the Contarini family in lower border against a landscape background; first four lines of text written in gold against a deep magenta background, one small initial "C" in gold against a green background.

Size of leaf: 235 x 150mm. 14 (recto) & 24 (verso) lines of text in a neat humanistic hand.

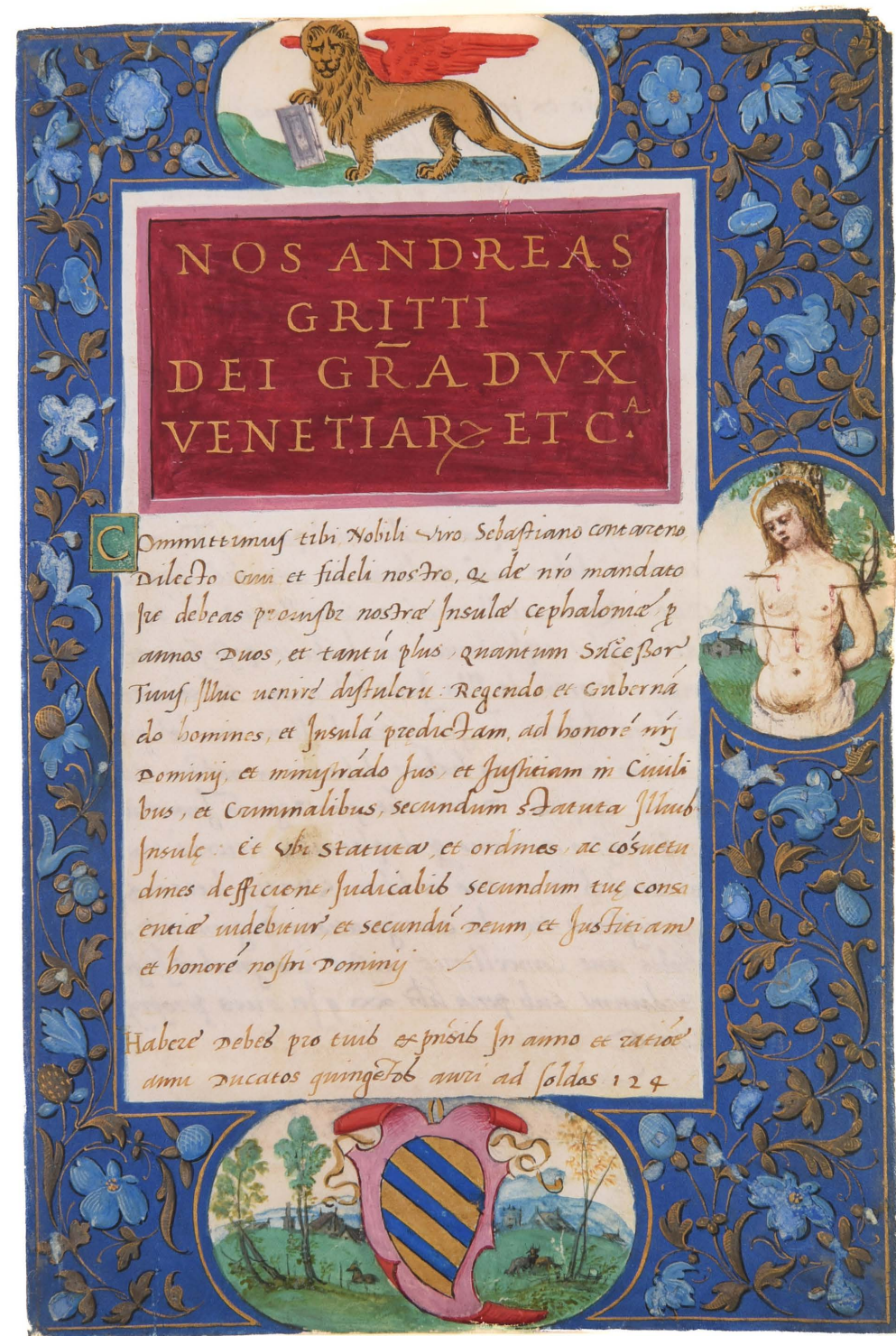
£4,250

The frontispiece of a Ducale, presented to Sebastiano Contarini by Andreas Gritti (1455-1538), Doge of Venice from 1523 to 1538. Each Ducale recorded a commission authorised by the Doge and was usually finely illuminated and bound in an elaborate morocco binding; they are found from the beginning of the 16th century to the end of the 17th this being an early example. The oval portrait of St Sebastian in the border is presumably a nod to the name of the Ducale's recipient, Sebastiano.

This ducal commission appoints Contarini to govern the island of Kephallonia for two years. In 1504, a treaty gave Venice control of the island; thus while the rest of Greece was ruled by the Turks, the Ionian islands were governed by the Venetians, and would be until the eighteenth century. Scant surviving records suggest that Contarini appears to have held several diplomatic posts in Venetian-owned territories; a record of one of his previous appointments is preserved in a painting by Vittore Carpaccio of "Sebastiano Contarini's entry into Capodistria [now Koper, Slovenia] as Podesta", dated 1517. The present document outlines the role, remuneration, and conditions of his appointment, including forbidding owning possessions there or marrying a local inhabitant.

The Contarini family was one of the 12 families who elected the first doge of Venice in 697. Its members - men of letters, painters, statesmen and soldiers - included several doges.

Remnants of tape on verso; some unobtrusive areas of wear to border floral design. (246301)



E D I C T V M

Erectionis Archiuii Ecclesiastici.



Iulius Cæsar Mariconda Dei, & Apostolicæ Sedis gratia, Episcopus Triuentinus, & Generalis Archiuiista Ecclesiasticus.



Numeris, & singulis personis Ecclesiasticis nullis prorsus exceptis quavis auctoritate, et Cardinalatus, vel alia dignitate, honore, & gradu fulgentibus, necnon Patriarchis, Primatibus, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, ceterisque Ecclesiasticis prælatibus, necnon personis Ecclesiasticis, quascunque dignitates, personatus, administrationes, officia, necnon, canonicatus, & præbendas, portiones, ceteraque beneficia Ecclesiastica, cum cura, & sine cura secularia & quorumvis ordinum regularia, in quibusvis etiam Metropolitanis, Cathedralibus, collegiatis, aut parochialibus, vel alijs Ecclesijs, seu ipsas Ecclesias parochiales, vel earum perpetuas vicarias i tituli, comendam, administrationem, vel alias quomodolibet obtinentibus, atque adeo ipsi capitulis, conventibus, & Collegijs, necnon Abbatibus, Prioribus, Præfidentibus, Vicarijs, Guardianis, Abbatibus, & Prioribus, Ministrijs Provincialibus, generalibus, & cuiusvis domus Prepositis, & alijs quocunque nomine, & titulo præfectis, aut comendatarijs, vel administrationibus. Cunctis quoque Collegijs, & Vniuersitatibus quocunque Monasterijs, & domoribus, tam virorum, quam mulierum, Prioratibus, Preposituris, Prepositurariis, & locorum secularium S. Benedicti, S. Aug. Clauaræ, Cisterciensis, Camaldulensis, Premonstratensis, Carthusiæ, Cruciferorum S. Hieronymi, S. Basilij, & quorumvis aliorum ordinum, et Medicamentis, & Societatis Iesu, vel Theatinorum, aut S. Pauli decollati, & aliorum huiusmodi, et canonicorum regularium congregationum vtriusque sexus. Ac illos præceptoribus, & maioribus administrationibus Bailijs, Hospitalarijs, Prioribus, Magistris, Rectoribus, fratribus, militibus, & capellanis vel cunctis, seu alijs et comendatarijs, quocunque militariis, sub quibusvis regulis, & ordinibus degentibus, nullis prorsus exceptis et S. Ioannis Hieronymi, vel regularium, aut et laicorum ad certum tempus, vel ad vitam i tituli, & comendæ, aut alias comitatus, & sub immediate protectione, siue administratione, Regum, Ducum, aut quorumvis Principum constitutis, & quibuslibet personis earundem Militariis, vel hospitalibus quocunque magistratibus, Bailiuatibus, Prioratibus, Preceptoribus, comendæ officia, vel beneficia obtinentibus. Denique omnibus, & quibuslibet administrationibus, Rectoribus, & economis, Custodibus, Procuratoribus, Officialibus, Operarijs, Ministrijs, Præfectis, & Vniuersitatibus, quocunque Sodalitatibus, Confraternitatibus, Archicofraternitatibus, Seminariis, Montibus Pietatis, Collegiis, Studiis generalibus, fabricarum Ecclesiarum omnium, singulorum locorum priorum, et quæ per laicos, seu clericos conuinctim, vel diuim administratione, & gubernari solent, tam si sub ordinariis iurisdictione, & obedientia constituent, quam si nobis, & Apostolice sedis nullo medio subiecta, & quocunque priuilegio, vel immunitate suffulta, & sub nostra, ac Beati Petri, & prædictorum, seu aliorum quorumvis Principum, & rerum publicarum protectionibus immediate recepta sint, tam in hac Alina Vibe, quam in vniuersa Italia, Sicilia vltra Pharus, seu

solymitani necnon personis quibuslibet earum, ac Hospitalibus, et actu hospitalitate exercitum leprosiarum, & quoribuslibet huiusmodi locorum cure, & administrationi quocunque personarum secularium, vel regularium, aut et laicorum ad certum tempus, vel ad vitam i tituli, & comendæ, aut alias comitatus, & sub immediate protectione, siue administratione, Regum, Ducum, aut quorumvis Principum constitutis, & quibuslibet personis earundem Militariis, vel hospitalibus quocunque magistratibus, Bailiuatibus, Prioratibus, Preceptoribus, comendæ officia, vel beneficia obtinentibus. Denique omnibus, & quibuslibet administrationibus, Rectoribus, & economis, Custodibus, Procuratoribus, Officialibus, Operarijs, Ministrijs, Præfectis, & Vniuersitatibus, quocunque Sodalitatibus, Confraternitatibus, Archicofraternitatibus, Seminariis, Montibus Pietatis, Collegiis, Studiis generalibus, fabricarum Ecclesiarum omnium, singulorum locorum priorum, et quæ per laicos, seu clericos conuinctim, vel diuim administratione, & gubernari solent, tam si sub ordinariis iurisdictione, & obedientia constituent, quam si nobis, & Apostolice sedis nullo medio subiecta, & quocunque priuilegio, vel immunitate suffulta, & sub nostra, ac Beati Petri, & prædictorum, seu aliorum quorumvis Principum, & rerum publicarum protectionibus immediate recepta sint, tam in hac Alina Vibe, quam in vniuersa Italia, Sicilia vltra Pharus, seu

Notum facim, quod S. D. N. D. quod die claris cerneret, quod piosce antiquis humani generis hostis querat nomē, iura, dignitates, & patrimonialia Ecclesiastica funditus euertere, & quæ iam pridem Christiani Imperij finibus longe, lateque propagata, quamplures Catholicos Imperatores, Reges, & Principes, mox etiam alij fideles pro suarum quilibet facultatum modo, seruo deuotionis accessu, templis in honorem Christi Domini, & Sanctorum eius, conuocant, Monasteria, & hospitalia pro personis diuinis obsequijs additis, non modo religiose extruxerunt, sed ipsi largitionibus, amplius redditibus dotarunt, atque integras Ciuitates, Oppida, Villas, Prædia, S. quadam liberalitate Ecclesijs, & ipsi locis huiusmodi donarunt, priuilegijs quoque, & immunitatibus cum ipsarum Ciuitatum, & Regnorum euerfionibus facile præfatis, & immani temeritate usurpare, vel a prauis hominibus subripi, ipsi personis Ecclesiasticis interdum conuenientibus, aut diuturnis libris, & exactionibus fatigatis, vel auri, & quibuslibet malis, ut occurreretur S. D. N. in hac pontificum Vibe, ad quam veluti communem matrem, ex vniuerso terrarum Orbe omnes gentes conflunt, & in qua quilibet æquum est, vt in promptu habeat, quæ ad sua iura conseruanda necessaria sunt, vnum Generale Archiuium Ecclesiasticum pro vniuersa Italia, Sicilia vltra Pharus, distaxat excepta, erexit, & instituit, in quo quidem inuentaria omnia bonorum, & iurium, quorumcunque ad ipsas Ecclesias, & pia loca quomodolibet spectantium ad perpetuum eorum conseruationem recondantur, & asseruentur. Cum quod S. D. de potestate Apostolicæ plenitudine ipsius Archiuii Ecclesiastici, Nobis curam, regimen, & administrationem plenarie commiserit, ideo nos vt commisso muneri, ea qua debemus sollicitudine, & vigilantia respondeamus, prædicta Apostolica, in ipsi, qua fungimur auctoritate prædictis omnibus præcipimus, & mandamus, vt ipsi infirmis, & eorum vniuersis per se debeant intra mensem, cum effectu presentare, & consignari facere, in manibus nostris, seu nostris substituti inuentaria, confecta, vel iam accurate, & diligenter conficienda: videlicet Antiquitates quidem coram duobus personis de Capitulo, Capitula vero, etiam exempta, coram duobus personis a locorum ordinarijs deputatis, ceteri vero coram duobus personis fide dignis eorum arbitrio eligendis, in quibus quidem inuentarijs continerentur singulorum omnia, & singula bona immobilia, etiam iurisdictionalia, etiam feudalia, & cum mero, vel mixto Imperio, & temporali iurisdictione, coniunctaque prædia, villas, domos, Terras, possessiones, earumque fines, fructus, redditus, & proventus, iura, luella, census canones, & responsiones, quæ ab ipsi quocunque etiam nullo forsan certo titulo ratione huiusmodi suarum menlarum, dignitatum, Ecclesiarum, beneficiorum, capellarum, eiusque commissorum hospitalium, Confraternitatum, Seminariarum, & fabricarum possidentur, aut annuatim percipiuntur, exiguntur, administrantur, etiam si lingiose in petitorio, vel in possessorio existant. Similiter omnia, & singula decreta diffinitiva, & mandata executiua, in petitorio, vel in possessorio, quæ in actis Romanæ, vel alterius Curie, a quibusvis Iudicibus ordinarijs, vel delegatis, etiam caularum Palatii Apostolici Auditoribus, aut Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalibus super bonis, rebus, & iuribus Ecclesiasticis, quibuslibet prædictis in fauorem, vel contra Ecclesiasticas personas, & loca prædicta, quomodolibet emanabunt, per quæ de nouo bona acquiruntur, vel alienantur. Necnon permutationes, alienationes, contractus, concordias, transactiones, etiam in forma si in euidentem cedant utilitatem, vel alias Testamenta, legata fidei commissi, donationes inter viuos, vel causa mortis, obligationes, promissiones, iurium cessiones, ex quibus aliquid prædictis Ecclesijs, & locis, aut beneficijs acquiritur, vel ab illis dismembratur, aut alienatur, vt præsertim. Fun dationes quoque, erectiones, institutiones Ecclesiarum dignitatum, officiorum, & beneficiorum, hospitalium, & Confraternitatum Montium Seminariarum, & ceterorum, quæ prædicta sunt, in posterum faciendæ, eiusque faciendæ uniones, annexiones, applicationes, incorporationes, iurium item dissolutiones, suppressiones, extinctiones, & dismembrationes, etiam ad tempus, aut puras, & proprias siue incertis conuentionibus, quæcunque concessiones, & mandata, litteræque Apostolicas sub plumbo, & Motuproprio, ac cõ sistorialiter, vel alias etiam in forma Breuis, aut quorumcunque Nuntiorum, vel Legatorum de latere, dictæ Sedis, necnon Ordinariarum, & generaliter omnia, & quæcunque ad conseruationem, alienationem, alterationem, vel immutationem, reddituum huiusmodi Ecclesiasticorum, quomodolibet conuentionia, pariter intra mensem a die, quo gesta erunt, enumerandum personis, vel nostro substituto consignent, & tradant.

Insuper, vt omnes personis, quæ de quibuslibet dignitatibus, canonicatibus, & præbendis, officijs, personatibus, administrationibus, & beneficijs, cum cura, & sine cura secularibus, & quorumvis ordinum regularibus, quomodolibet, & vbi libet vacantibus, & in posterum vacaturis ordinaria auctoritate post hac prouide erunt, etiā si illa de iure patronatus clericorum, aut laicorum, et nobilibus, & Illustriorum, vel mixtorum, aut electiuis, vel litigiosis extiterint, similiter intra dictum tempus spatium a die illarum prouisionum enumerandum instrumentum authenticum suarum prouisionum, necnon possessionum, ac quocunque alio modo, si ea subsequuta fuerint, firmis, cum primis illa assequuti fuerint fidem, & facultatem ad nos, vel nostrum substitutum transmittant, & consignari curent. Demum, vt omnes, & singuli, qui de quibusvis Ecclesijs, etiam Patriarchalibus, Metropolitanis, vel Cathedralibus, Monasterijs, dignitatibus, & maioribus, & principalibus, vel alijs personatibus, administrationibus, & officijs, ac canonicatibus, & præbendis, eorumque beneficijs cum cura, & sine cura secularibus, & quorumvis ordinum regularibus auctoritate Apostolica, etiam Motuproprio, & Consistorialiter prouisi erunt, aut quibus prouideri mandatum, vel concessum fuerit, seu quibus, et in comendâ dum petere, ac recipere a nobis, vel a nostro substituto inuentarium omnium, & quorumcunque bonorum, fructuum, & iurium ad Ecclesiasticam beneficia, hospitalia huiusmodi, de quibus prouisi erunt, vel quæ eis commendantur, aut committere pertinent teneantur. Quod si quis prædictorum præceptis, & mandatum Apostolicum huiusmodi, quoad aliquid præmissorum intra tempus prædictum exequutus non fuerit, Episcopos quidem, & alios et Cardinales ingressu Ecclesie auctoritate Apostolica prædicta iteridicimus, eosque, necnon Capitula, Conuentus, Collegia, Vniuersitates conuinctim ab administratione, & perceptione fructuum suarum mensurarum Episcopatum, & officiorum, ac beneficiorum, auctoritate prædicta suspendimus eo ipso singulis vero, tam secularibus, quam regularibus prædictis vtriusque sexus obtentis per eos Ecclesiasticis dignitatibus officijs, ad sterio Iudicis, & ad illa, & alia similia in posterum obtinenda inhabiles, & incapaces, auctoritate prædicta decernimus, & declaramus, ita, vt nec fructus suos faciant, neque illos non teneantur. Dat. Romæ, die 20. Mensis Februarij. 1587.

Iul. Cæsar Episcopus Triuentinus. & Archiuiista Gen. Ecl.

R. O. M. A. E., Apud Hæredes Antonij Bladij, Impressores Camerales. 1587.

BIBLIOPHILE POPE ESTABLISHES ARCHIVE

3. [SIXTUS V (Pope)]; MARICONDA (Giulio Cesare) Edictum erectionis Archiuii ecclesiastici. Rome: heirs of Antonio Blado, 1587.

Single sheet (470 x 335mm.) Woodcut papal arms at head, large historiated woodcut initial V, dated at end 20 February 1587.

(with:)

[SIXTUS V] Reuocatio officii archivista ecclesiastici generalis ac illius suppressio & extinctio. Rome: heirs of Antonio Blado, 1587.

Folio (315 x 215mm.) ff. [4], dated 8 June & 13 May 1587. Large woodcut papal arms on cover, large woodcut initials, signed at end by Ascanio Mazziotti, with seal.

£1,500

Rare ephemera documenting key early steps in the establishment of an ecclesiastical archive, by reforming, bibliophile Pope, Sixtus V.

The ecclesiastical archive established by order of the great reforming Franciscan Pope Sixtus V (1521-90, Pope 1585-90) was an immense undertaking, aiming to gather in one place the documents of all clerical organisations within the established church – from Franciscans, Jesuits and other orders, to secular priests in ordinary parishes – as well as the administrative records concerning church land and property. Sixtus V's realisation of the importance of archives for proper church governance and the protection of property (ecclesiastical and lay) was fuelled in no small part by his own familiarity with, and strong interest in, books and papers; prior to his papacy, Felice Peretti had been inquisitor in Venice and responsible for the attempts to control the Venetian printers and booksellers, and indeed for the eventual printing there of the Index. He had also been a book collector himself, but in 1564 renounced his library out of respect for his vows of personal poverty.

The first, single-sheet edict is sent out under the name of the ecclesiastical archivist Giulio Cesare Mariconda, Bishop of Trivento. Mariconda explains the need for the establishment of General Ecclesiastical Archives to protect the properties and goods of the Church, and the need for submission of papers and inventories relating to all ecclesiastical properties. He writes quite high handedly threatening interdiction on those who do not comply.

The second document is divided into two sections, the first being the 'cedula motus proprii' of Sixtus V and the second addressed to various cardinals, including the scholar Antonio Carafa (1538-91) who succeeded Sirleto as the Vatican librarian. The document is signed at end by Ascanio Mazziotti, notary from 1576 to 1596 in the second office of the cardinal vicar of Rome.

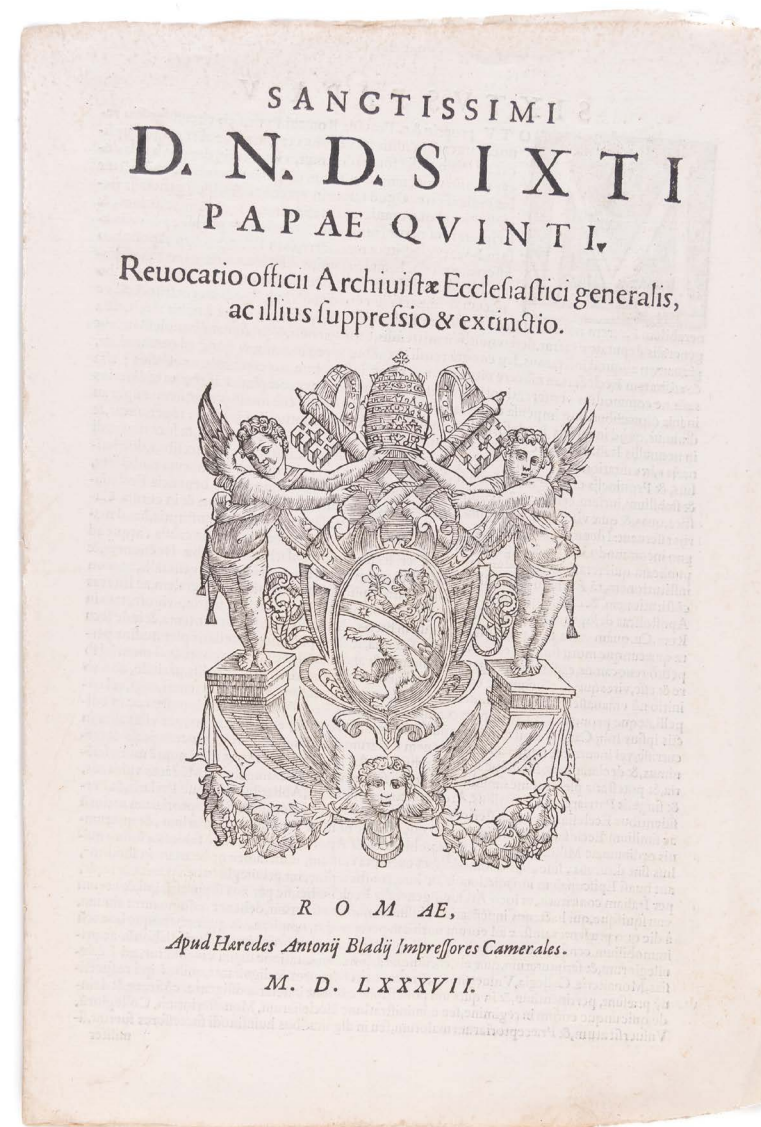
The present documents are but steps in the organisation of archives, others followed. These plans were just one element of an ambitious program of reforms zealously pursued by Sixtus V in his short papacy,

which also included completion of the Vatican; restoration of Church funds after the financial demands of the Counter-Reformation; and an extensive programme of architectural modernisation in Rome.

Broadside with old horizontal and vertical fold lines, small hole to centre, waterstain at upper corner, small, discrete repair at head.

Pamphlet with extant holes for stabstitched binding (now absent). Both otherwise in excellent condition.

CNCE 25559 (s.v. Santa Sede) recording 3 copies including the BL. CNCE 42290 listing 5 copies including BL. (cf. Markus Friedrich, 'Notarial archives in the papal states...' in *Melanges de l'Ecole française de Rome, Italie et Méditerranée modernes et contemporaines*, 123-2, 2011). See S. Giordano article on Sixtus V in *Enciclopedia dei Papi* (available online). (228221)





Sommario delle Parti prese nell' Illustriss. Consiglio di Diese 1561. & 1563. Circa le Armi.



CHE salue, & riferuate tutte le parti prese nella materia delle arme alla presente non repugnanti, sia di nouo statuto, & fermamente deliberato, che non sia lecito ad alcuno, sia di che grado, qualità, & conditione si voglia, si nobili come cittadini, o altri, di portar in questa nostra città arme offensue di qual sorte si voglia, a tempo di notte, nè con licentia, nè senza licentia, nè sotto alcun pretesto, o color che dir, o escogitar si possa, intendendosi tal prohibitione hauer luogo nel tempo d'iuerno, sonate che siano due hore di notte; & di state, sonata vna hora di notte: sotto pena a i contrafacienti, de lire dufento de piccoli, per cadauno, & per cadauna fiata che contrafaranno; & siano tutti quelli tali, che faranno ritrouati con arme di notte, vt supra, po sti in prigione senza alcun rispetto, o differenza di persone, do de non pollano uicire, se prima non haueranno integralmete, & in contadi pagate le sopradette lire dufento; & non hauendo da pagar immediate, o non volendo, li siano dati tratti tre di corda publicamente, & in ogni caso le arme, che li faranno state ritrouate, così da offesa, come di dolo, siano iremissibilmente perdute: le quali tutte siano de' Capitani, Capi de guarda, & Officiali che le tolleraro; & la pena pecuniaria tutta sia diuisa fra loro, secondo gli ordini della quale habbia anco a partecipare i Signori di notte, così Ciuili, come criminali, quando faranno stati con la cerca al tuor dell'armi, & non altramente, secondo la dispositione delle leggi nostre.

Quelli veramente che faranno ritrouati di giorno con arme offensue, che non habbino licenza legitima da' Consiglieri nostri di portarle, ouero che haudola, fossero ritrouato senza di quella, con arme, incorrano nella pena infra scritta.

Per vn corredo di lighezza più d'vna quarta di mela,	lire diefe
Per vn pugnale, ouer daghetta	lire diefe.
Per vno pistole, ouer crofetta, stilo, ouer fufetto, star	lire dufento.
Per vna spada, ouer cortella	lire trenta.
Et chi hauesse oltre la spada, ouer cortella, altra arma,	lire cinquanta.
o ballotte di ferro, o di piombo,	lire dufento.
Per vn'arma d'hafta,	lire dufento.

Quelli che oltre le arme offensue fossero armati in alcuna parte della persona, pagar debbano de più lire cento.

Et in tutti i casi sopradetti le arme così da offesa come da difesa quando faranno accompagnati con quelle da offesa siano perdute, e siano dell'i officiali che le ritroueranno, la pena veramente pecuniaria sia diuisa vt supra, & a chi non hauerà da pagar, ouero non vorrà immediate pagar essa pena pecuniaria, in ogni caso gli siano dati tratti tre di corda publicamente in luogo di quella.

Tutte le Armi di ciascuna sorte, siano subito denotate per quelli officiali che le haueranno tolte senza scusa alcuna. & le si trouerà alcun Capitano, Capo di guarda, ouer altro official, & etandio Signor di Notte, che non daffe subito in nota l'arma ritrouata, incorra in pena de immediate priuation dell'officio che l'hauesse, & di pagar la raspa lui del suo, la qual sia dell'ac-

cusator da esser tenuto secreto, & nella medesima pena incorrano li detti officiali, se doppo poste l'armi in raspa, & che le faranno loro date, vt supra restituissero, ouer donassero ad alcuno l'arme tolte.

Il Nodaro deputato alle Armi non possa sotto pena de priuation dell'Officio suo notar termination ouer atto alcuno, che fusse fatto in contrario di quanto è detto di sopra, ma solamente notar debba l'execution di quato di sopra è espresso contra ciascun contrafacente sia chi esser si voglia, & medesimamente i Fanti, Officiali, casonieri, & scriuani di prigione, non debbino essequire nè obedir nè refferir alcun ordine, o mandato in contrario di quanto di sopra è dichiarato, sotto pena a ciascun de loro de priuation de' suoi Officij, & di pagar la raspa del suo.

Nè i Signori di Notte si Ciuili, come Criminali, nè Auogadori, nè alcun altro Magistrato, nec etiam i Capi di questo Consiglio si pollano impedir in liberar alcuno ritenuto per arme sia chi esser si voglia, nè iotto qualunque pretesto che dir ouer escogitar si possa, nè far restituir armi, nè suspender, o commetter cosa alcuna, ouer modo aliquo impedirsi in quella materia di arme, nè sia obedito alcun loro ordine in contrario. & perche potriano occorrer cose di tal mala qualità, & anco potriano interuenire tal sorte di persone, in questo portar di armi, che farebbe necessario proueder di maggior pena: perciò si habbia libertà d'acrescer le pene sopraditte, così corporali, come pecuniarie, come parerà ricercar la qualità del delitto, & del la persona del delinquente.

Se alcuno ritrouato con arme da i Capitani, & officiali nostri, si di giorno come di notte, sia chi esser si voglia, non vorrà obedir in dar l'armi, ouero farà resistenza ad essi ministri, pagar debba la doppia pena pecuniaria, ouer sia punito di doppia pena corporale, & sia posto in prigione: dalla quale nò possa uicire, se prima non farà conosciuta la colpa, & inobedienza sua, per l'illustrissimo Consiglio di X. & datoli quella pena, che sarà giudicata esser conueniente vique etiam ad mortem.

Non si possa la presente parte riuocare, suspender, alterar, nè delle pene in essa contenute si possa far gratia, ouer diminution alcuna, salvo se la parte nò sarà posta per tutti i sei Consiglieri, e tre Capi dell'illustrissimo Consiglio di X. & non hauerà li cinque fusti di esso Consiglio.

Et perche occorre ipse fiate, che li officiali malis artibus trouano occasione di tuor le arme ad alcuno; in tali casi, & non altrimenti, conosciuta la verità, si possa deliberar quello che parerà conueniente alla giustitia. Dichiarando però, si come del 1563. a 17. di Marzo nel detto illustrissimo Consiglio di X. è stato fermamente statuto, che non possa alcun ritenuto per arme esser rilasciato, perche sia stato preso malis artibus, se prima non confiterà veramente per dui testimoni almeno sacramentati, & formato processu, così esser la verità. Il che constatato, & terminato, che ditto ritenuto sia stato preso malis artibus, non sia però rilasciato, se prima non sarà presentato a i Capi dell'illustrissimo Consiglio di X. il processu sopraditto, come nella predetta parte si contiene.

THE 'TRIBUNAL OF BLOOD' REGULATES THE CARRYING OF WEAPONS

4. [COUNCIL OF TEN] Sommario delle Parti prese nell'illustriss. Consiglio di Diese 1561. & 1563. Circa le Armi. Calle delle Rasse, Venice, 14 November, 1589.

With woodcut arms of the Republic of Venice, featuring the lion of St Mark, woodcut initial.

Single sheet (425x275mm) printed on paper, one side only, tipped in to window mount (small hole not affecting legibility, minor spotting, otherwise very good condition).

£1,750

The only copy found of this broadside, restating stringent regulations regarding the carrying of personal weapons in the city of Venice, first issued in 1561 and again in 1563.

Issued by the Council of Ten - Consiglio di Dieci - the 'severest and most feared of Venetian constitutional bodies' (G. Cozzi, 'Authority and the Law in Renaissance Venice', in J. R. Hale, *Renaissance Venice* (London, 1973), p.294) responsible for security and intelligence in the Republic, this proclamation describes the laws regarding carrying arms, and the punishments to be meted out to those in violation. The rules differ according to time of day. Carrying any form of weapon at night, it begins, is completely prohibited, even for those in possession of an arms licence, from two hours after sunset in winter, and one hour after sunset in summer.

Publicata adi 14 Nouembrio 1589.

Stampata In Calle delle Rasse.

The punishments are severe. In all cases, weapons will be immediately confiscated, and those found carrying will be subject to a fine of 200 lire per person, and a further 200 per weapon confiscated. Those who fail to pay will be imprisoned; those who refuse to pay or do not pay fast enough will be publicly subjected to the standard three sessions of 'tratti di corda', a form of corporal punishment in which the individual was restrained with hands tied behind their back, and raised by a rope attached to their wrists.

During the day, the rules vary. Those found with weapons without an official licence to own or carry are subject to a penalty, which varied according to the nature of the weapon. Shorter knives are subject to a fine of 10 lire; longer knives incur four months in prison and 200 lire; a spada, side sword, or cortella, thirty lire; a weapon of iron/lead - presumably a gun or pistol - in addition to a dagger, 50 lire; a polearm, 200 lire, and those with arms anywhere else on their person, in addition to the above stated, 100 lire.

While we have found several proclamations issued throughout the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries by the Council of Ten (all in 4to format) prohibiting arms, banditry, assassination, and duels, we have found no other copies of these regulations in broadside format. Of the earlier incarnations of 1561 and 1563 referenced in the title we have found only quarto pamphlet versions of the 1563 regulations (at the Bib. Casanatense, Rome; Bib. d'arte del Museo civico Correr and Bib. Naz. Marciana, Venice; Bib. Civ., Padova; Bib. Civ. Angelo Mai, Bergamo). Of earlier regulations regarding the carrying of arms, arquebuses, civic violence and so on we have found only quarto pamphlet editions. *For further details, please enquire.* (244101)



Sommario delle Parti prese nell'Illustrifs. Circa le



HE salue, & riseruate tutte le parti prese nella materia delle arme alla presente non repugnanti, sia di nouo statuito, & fermamente deliberato, che non sia lecito ad alcuno, sia di che grado, qualità, e conditione si voglia, sì nobili come cittadini, ò altri, di portar in questa nostra città arme offensue di qual sorte si voglia, a tempo di notte, nè con licentia, nè senza licentia, nè sotto alcun pretesto, ò color che dir, ò escogitar si possa; intendendosi tal prohibitione hauer luogo nel tempo d'inuerno, sonate che siano due hore di notte; & di state, sonata vna hora di notte: sotto pena a i contrafacienti, de lire dufento de piccoli, per cadauno, & per cadauna fiata che contrafaranno; & siano tutti quelli tali, che faranno ritrouati con arme di notte, vt supra, posti in prigione senza alcun rispetto, ò differenza di persone, d'onde non possano vscire, se prima non haueranno integralmente, & in contadi pagate le sopradette lire Dufento; & non hauendo da pagar immediate, ò non volendo, li siano dati tratti tre di corda publicamente; & in ogni caso le arme, che li faranno state ritrouate, così da offesa, come di dosso, siano irremissibilmente perdute: lequali tutte siano de' Capitanij, Capi de guarda, & Officiali che le tolessero; & la pena pecuniaria tutta sia diuisa fra loro, secondo gli ordini della quale habbia anco a partecipare i Signori di notte, così Ciuili, come criminali, quando faranno stati con la cerca al tuor dell'armi, & non altramente, secondo la dispositione delle leggi nostre.

Quelli veramente che faranno ritrouati di giorno con arme offensue, che non habbino licenza legitima da' Consiglieri nostri di portarle, ouero che hauédola, fosse ritrouato senza di quelle, con arme, incornate, o in altro modo, si faranno

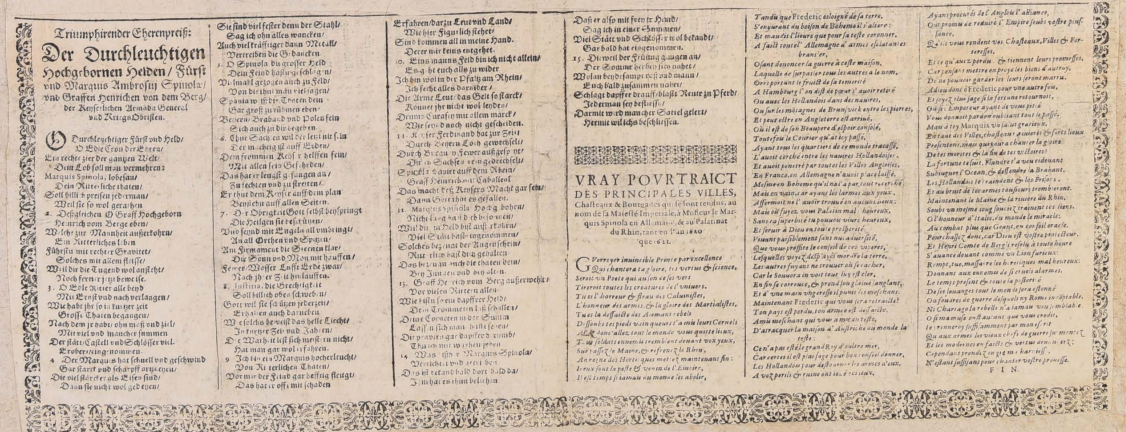
CUSTOM PROPAGANDA BROADSIDE, OF TWO PARTS

6. [BROADSIDE] [THIRTY YEARS WAR] Abbildung der furnembsten staedt schlos und fl[eck]en in Deutsland. N.p. (but Germany, ?1621-22).

Composite sheet (484 x 420mm) made up of text portion and engraved portion (420 x 296mm) pasted together, laid down on thick, deckle-edged C19th (?) carta rustica. Text printed in letterpress in German and French, fraktur and italic respectively, in six columns, typographical border surrounding three sides of text; engraved portion composed of two plates, outer border with large and small engraved vignettes, containing central plate with portrait of Spinola and Henrich von den Berg, and fifty vignettes of conquered towns.

£1,250

An unusual illustrated German broadside celebrating the victories and conquests of the Marquis de Spinola - Ambrogio Spinola (1569-1630) - in the lower Palatinate on behalf of the Spanish Empire in the Thirty Years' War. It is a composite sheet and thus we have found no record of it in institutions, and just one, sole note of a sheet of different dimensions, with the same title, in a late nineteenth-century private catalogue (see *Die reichhaltigen Sammlungen weiland Sr. Excellenz des Herrn Grafen Ludwig Paar* (Wien: 1896), no.203; Paas, Vol III, P-700 bears a similar but not identical title).



The two portions of this broadsheet have been pasted together at the head of the lower, textual portion. There is little indication of when this might have occurred, though just visible on the verso of the lower segment is a portion of printed text of a broadside calendar printed in red and black (the titles in red MARTIUS and APRILIS, and lists of their dates, are just discernible); evidently the calendar itself was cut up as waste paper to be reused. The fact that the broadside's laudatory poems were printed on recycled paper makes it tempting to interpret this as evidence of hasty print-shop composition. Several of the vignettes in the engraving have been left empty, presumably in anticipation of Spinola's future conquests.

While we have found little evidence of this item – or its parts – in collections, Spinola was widely celebrated for his exploits in broadsheets and pamphlets in the early years of the Thirty Years' War, and extant examples of these follow a similar theme, illustrating which and how many towns and villages he reclaimed from the Protestant Union. This is thus an unusual example, printed notably early in the conflict, of an ephemeral print genre that reached its zenith in the conflict-ridden years of the early seventeenth century.

Provenance: from the library of the Earls of Macclesfield, with their blindstamp at head of broadsheet. (250716)



DISCOURS DU ROI,

Prononcé le 5 mai 1789, jour où Sa Majesté a fait l'ouverture des Etats-Généraux.

MESSIEURS,

Ce jour que mon cœur attendoit depuis long-temps est enfin arrivé, et je me vois entouré des représentants de la Nation à laquelle je me fais gloire de commander.

Un long intervalle s'étoit écoulé depuis les dernières tenues des Etats-généraux; et quoique la convocation de ces assemblées parût être tombée en désuétude, je n'ai pas balancé à rétablir un usage dont le royaume peut tirer une nouvelle force, et qui peut ouvrir à la Nation une nouvelle source de bonheur.

La dette de l'Etat, déjà immense à mon avènement au trône, s'est encore accrue sous mon règne: une guerre dispendieuse, mais honorable, en a été la cause; l'augmentation des impôts en a été la suite nécessaire, et a rendu plus sensible leur inégale répartition.

Une inquiétude générale, un désir exagéré d'innovations, se sont emparés des esprits, et finiroient par égarer totalement les opinions, si on ne se hâtoit de les fixer par une réunion d'avis sages et modérés.

C'est dans cette confiance, Messieurs, que je vous ai rassemblés, et je vois avec sensibilité qu'elle a déjà été justifiée par les dispositions que les deux premiers Ordres ont montrées à renoncer à leurs privilèges pécuniaires. L'espérance que j'ai conçue de voir tous les Ordres réunis de sentiments concourir avec moi au bien général de l'Etat, ne sera point trompée.

J'ai déjà ordonné dans les dépenses des retranchements considérables; vous me présenterez encore à cet égard des idées que je recevrai avec empressement: mais malgré la ressource que peut offrir l'économie la plus sévère, je crains, Messieurs, de ne pouvoir pas soulager mes sujets aussi promptement que je le désirerois. Je ferai mettre sous vos yeux la situation exacte des finances; et quand vous l'aurez examinée, je suis assuré d'avance que vous me proposerez les moyens les plus efficaces pour y établir un ordre permanent, et affermir le crédit public. Ce grand et salutaire ouvrage, qui assurera le bonheur du royaume au dedans, et sa considération au dehors, vous occupera essentiellement.

Les esprits sont dans l'agitation; mais une assemblée des représentants de la Nation n'écouterait sans doute que les conseils de la sagesse et de la prudence. Vous aurez jugé vous-mêmes, Messieurs, qu'on s'en est écarté dans plusieurs occasions récentes; mais l'esprit dominant de vos délibérations répondra aux véritables sentiments d'une Nation généreuse, et dont l'amour pour ses Rois a toujours fait le caractère distinctif: j'éloignerais tout autre souvenir.

Je connois l'autorité et la puissance d'un Roi juste au milieu d'un peuple fidèle et attaché de tout temps aux principes de la Monarchie: ils ont fait la gloire et l'éclat de la France; je dois en être le soutien, et je le serai constamment.

Mais tout ce qu'on peut attendre du plus tendre intérêt au bonheur public, tout ce qu'on peut demander à un Souverain, le premier ami de ses peuples, vous pouvez, vous devez l'espérer de mes sentiments.

Puisse, Messieurs, un heureux accord régner dans cette assemblée, et cette époque devenir à jamais mémorable pour le bonheur et la prospérité du royaume! C'est le souhait de mon cœur, c'est le plus ardent de mes vœux, c'est enfin le prix que j'attends de la droiture de mes intentions et de mon amour pour mes peuples.

Mon Garde des Sceaux va vous expliquer plus amplement mes intentions; et j'ai ordonné au Directeur général des finances de vous en exposer l'état.

Donné à Paris,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE DIDOT L'AÎNÉ.

Chez F. Leclerc, rue des Capucins.

PRINTED ON SILK BY DIDOT

7. [FRENCH REVOLUTION] Discours du roi, prononcé le 5 mai 1789, jour où sa Majesté a fait l'ouverture des Etats-Généraux. [Paris]: de l'imprimerie de Didot l'Aîné, [1789].

Single sheet (515 x 380mm) framed. Printed on silk, neatly stitched to board, with nineteenth-century framers' label pasted on verso, 'Au Spectre Solaire, 28, Rue Satory, 28, Versailles. Bourdier, Dorure, Papeterie, et Encadrements' (minor pulling of fabric near stitches, slight discolouration, one stain at lower right border, otherwise in excellent condition).

£9,500

An exceptionally rare survival, in superb condition, this printed silk proclamation reproduces the text of the speech given by King Louis XVI at the opening of the Estates-General on 5 May, 1789. The text, in distinctive Didot type, is surrounded by a combination of crisply printed typographic ornament and engraved, delicate floral sprays. At the head are the royal arms of King Louis XVI, and pasted into roundels either side are profile portraits, printed on silk, of Louis and Queen Marie Antoinette.

Describing himself as 'le premier ami' of his people, the King acknowledges the parlous state of French finances, and the disquiet caused by taxation. The Third Estate broke away to form the National Assembly less than six weeks later, a crucial first step towards Revolution.

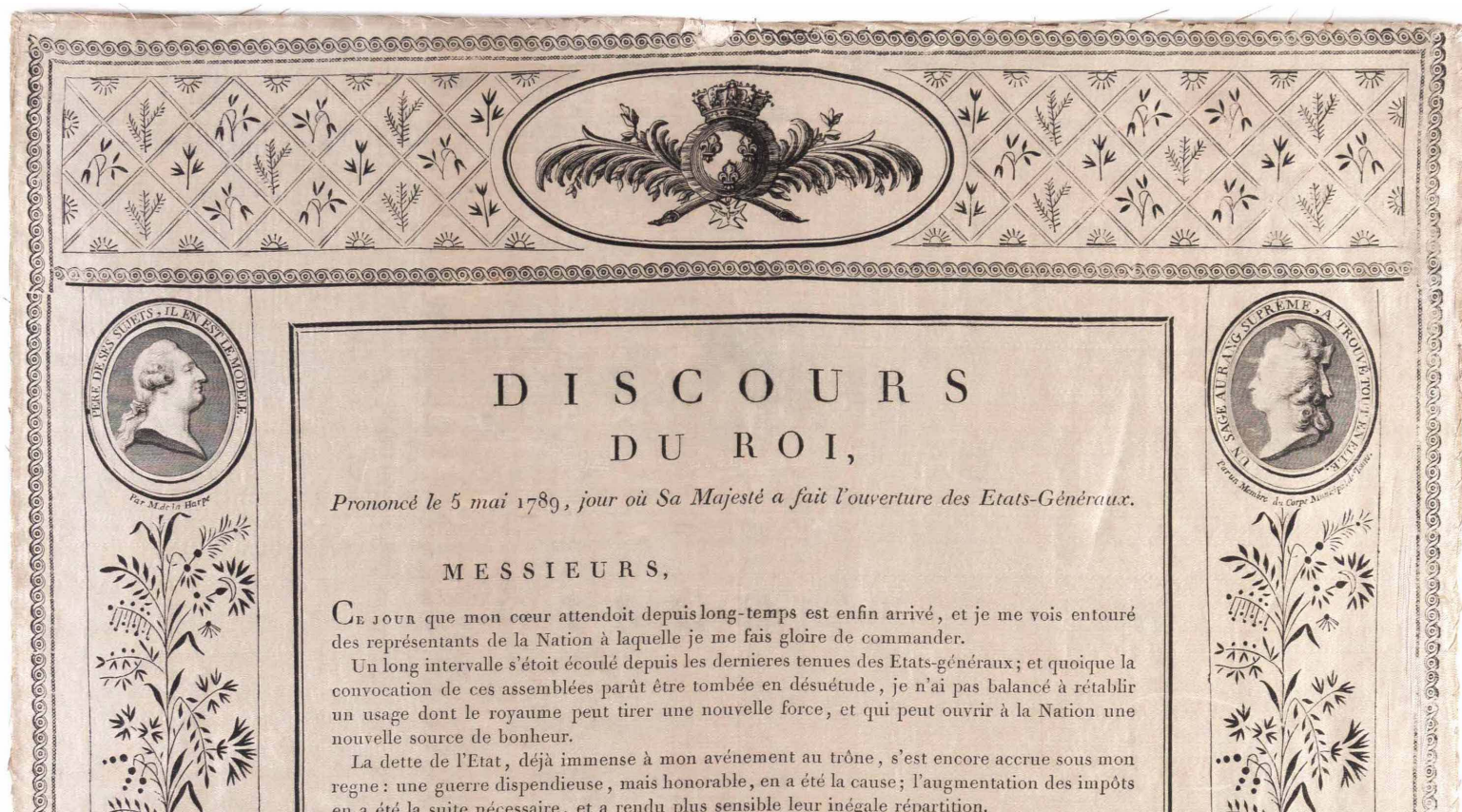
Also issued in regular, 8vo paper copies at the royal press, copies of the speech printed in this format on silk are extremely rare. We have

identified only four others: two at the Musée Carnavalet, Paris (G.22143; another listed without shelfmark); one at the Getty Library (P980009* (bx.1,f.4)); and one at the John Rylands Library (R207075). Of these only three, including this one, are intact. The John Rylands copy and one at the Musée Carnavalet have been defaced, with variously the physical excision of the royal arms, portraits of the king and queen, and the word 'Roi' in the title.

Just as extraordinary as the survival of this copy are the circumstances of its creation. French essayist Jean-Pierre-Louis de Luchet (1740-1792) describes copies of the speech 'superbly printed on silk, and adorned with portraits of the King and Queen' commissioned by decorated general Charles Henri Hector, Comte d'Estaing (1729-94) to be presented to each of the 144 members of the Assemblée Generale de la Commune de Paris. Unfortunately for d'Estaing, the Commune of Paris became one of the most radical of the revolutionary bodies, and he would be put on trial for his loyalty to the crown and executed by guillotine in 1794.

'The size of the sheet and crispness of the impression indicate that the printing was executed on the new 'one shot' press of François-Ambroise's invention' (Jammes, p.18, no.38), with one of the new type designs of Didot's punchcutter, Pierre-Louis Vafflard. Printing on silk was fittingly opulent for the purpose, though difficult to do; contemporary printing guides emphasised the complexities of printing on sheer, slippery fabrics like silk, that must be pulled straight and taught, to avoid printing unevenly or on folds (see Bosse, Cochin; Gaskell, p.231). The border floral ornament was cast separately and then assembled on the press; the royal portraits, elsewhere attributed to Augustin Saint-Aubin (1736-1807), were separately printed on silk and then pasted into the oval frames (see Bocher, nos. 146 & 169). The whole appears to have been composed under the direction of 'Bevalet', on the 'rue des Cinq Diamants', perhaps little-known painter François Noël Bevallet.

A. Bosse & C.N. Cochin, *De la Manière de graver à l'eau forte e au burin* (Paris: 1758). R. Gaskell, 'Printing House and Engraving Shop: A Mysterious Collaboration', *The Book Collector*, 53 (2004), 213-54. A. Jammes, *Les Didot: Trois Siècles de typographie & de bibliophilie 1698-1998* (Paris: Bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris, 1998), p.18, no.38. Jean-Pierre-Louis de Luchet, *Memoirs pour servir a l'histoire de l'annee 1789*, Vol. III (Paris: Chez Brunet, 1791). (241545)



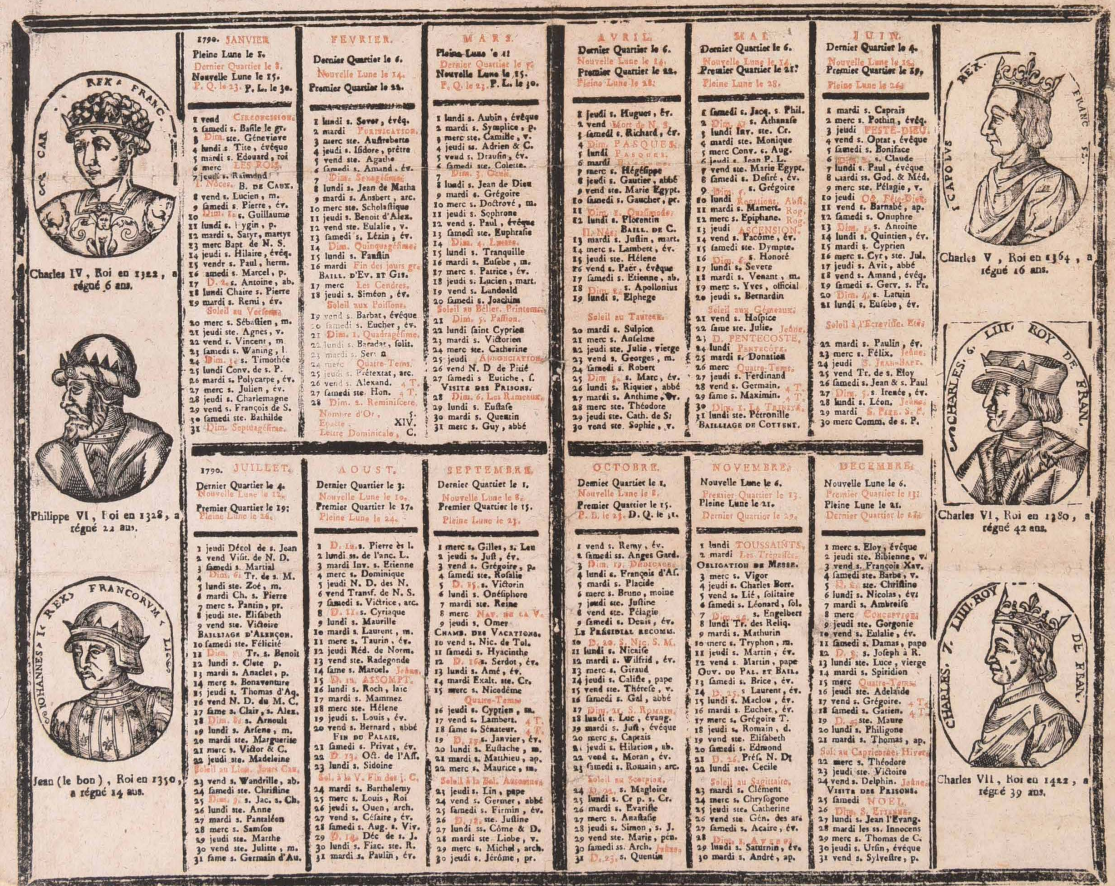
PRINTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REVOLUTION

8. [FRENCH REVOLUTION] Calendrier Royal pour l'année mil sept cent quatre-vingt-dix. Rouen: P. Seyer & Behourt, Impr. de son Eminence Mgr. le Cardinal, rue de Petits-Puits, [n.d., but 1789]

Single sheet broadside (524 x 420mm), printed on paper, deckle edges. Title printed in centre in red and black, lower two-thirds of sheet with annual calendar, printed in letterpress with months, significant religious festivals, and the astrological position of the sun printed in red, enclosed in tabulated form, flanked on either side by three woodcut portraits of French monarchs, 12 woodcut portraits of monarchs at head of sheet, all with letterpress captions with names and lengths of reign (one old vertical & three horizontal fold lines, small holes very neatly repaired on verso, grubby at folds and edges, frayed edges).

£2,500

An impressive survival; a rare broadside calendar from Rouen for the year 1790, printed within the first year of the Revolution. Presumably printed in 1789 for the following year, it follows the traditional, Gregorian calendar; the Republican calendar that would replace it was introduced in 1793.



A Rouen, chez P. SEYER & BEHOURT, Impr. de son Eminence Mgr. le Cardinal, rue du Petit-Puits.

Avec Privilège du Roi, & Permission.



Philippe IV, Roi en 1285, a régne 29 ans



Louis X, Roi en 1314, a régne 2 ans



Philippe V, Roi en 1316, a régne 6 ans

CALENDRIER ROYAL CENT QUATRE-VINGT-DIX.

<p>AVRIL. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>jeudi s. Hugues, év. vend s. Mont de N. s. samedi s. Richard, év. Dim. PASQUES. lundi PASQUES. mardi s. Etienne. merc s. Etienne. jeudi s. Gautier, abbé. vend s. Marie Egypt. samedi s. Gaucher, pr.</p> <p>Mai. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>1 samedi s. Jacq. s. Phil. 2 Dim. s. Athanasie. 3 lundi inv. ste. Cr. 4 mardi ste. Monique. 5 merc Conv. s. Aug. 6 jeudi s. Jean P. L. 7 vend s. Marie Egypt. 8 samedi s. Desiré, év. 9 Dim. s. Grégoire. 10 lundi s. Remond. 11 mardi s. Mamert. 12 merc s. Epiphane. 13 jeudi s. Ascension. 14 vend s. Facôme, év. 15 samedi ste. Dympt. 16 Dim. s. Honoré. 17 lundi s. Severe. 18 mardi s. Venant, m. 19 merc s. Yves, official. 20 jeudi s. Bernardin.</p> <p>Juin. Dernier Quartier le 4. Nouvelle Lune le 12. Premier Quartier le 20. Pleine Lune le 28.</p> <p>1 mardi s. Caprais. 2 merc s. Fothin, évéq. 3 jeudi s. Eustache. 4 vend s. Optat, évéq. 5 samedi s. Boniface. 6 Dim. s. Claude. 7 lundi s. Paul, évéq. 8 mardi s. God. & Méd. 9 merc ste. Helgie, v. 10 jeudi s. Eusebe. 11 vend s. Barnabé, ap. 12 samedi s. Onuphre. 13 Dim. s. Antoine. 14 lundi s. Quintien, év. 15 mardi s. Cyprien. 16 merc s. Cyr, ste. Jul. 17 jeudi s. Avit, abbé. 18 vend s. Amand, évéq. 19 samedi s. Gerv. s. Pr. 20 Dim. s. Laurent. 21 lundi s. Eusebe, év.</p>	<p>AVRIL. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>jeudi s. Hugues, év. vend s. Mont de N. s. samedi s. Richard, év. Dim. PASQUES. lundi PASQUES. mardi s. Etienne. merc s. Etienne. jeudi s. Gautier, abbé. vend s. Marie Egypt. samedi s. Gaucher, pr.</p> <p>Mai. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>1 samedi s. Jacq. s. Phil. 2 Dim. s. Athanasie. 3 lundi inv. ste. Cr. 4 mardi ste. Monique. 5 merc Conv. s. Aug. 6 jeudi s. Jean P. L. 7 vend s. Marie Egypt. 8 samedi s. Desiré, év. 9 Dim. s. Grégoire. 10 lundi s. Remond. 11 mardi s. Mamert. 12 merc s. Epiphane. 13 jeudi s. Ascension. 14 vend s. Facôme, év. 15 samedi ste. Dympt. 16 Dim. s. Honoré. 17 lundi s. Severe. 18 mardi s. Venant, m. 19 merc s. Yves, official. 20 jeudi s. Bernardin.</p> <p>Juin. Dernier Quartier le 4. Nouvelle Lune le 12. Premier Quartier le 20. Pleine Lune le 28.</p> <p>1 mardi s. Caprais. 2 merc s. Fothin, évéq. 3 jeudi s. Eustache. 4 vend s. Optat, évéq. 5 samedi s. Boniface. 6 Dim. s. Claude. 7 lundi s. Paul, évéq. 8 mardi s. God. & Méd. 9 merc ste. Helgie, v. 10 jeudi s. Eusebe. 11 vend s. Barnabé, ap. 12 samedi s. Onuphre. 13 Dim. s. Antoine. 14 lundi s. Quintien, év. 15 mardi s. Cyprien. 16 merc s. Cyr, ste. Jul. 17 jeudi s. Avit, abbé. 18 vend s. Amand, évéq. 19 samedi s. Gerv. s. Pr. 20 Dim. s. Laurent. 21 lundi s. Eusebe, év.</p>	<p>AVRIL. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>jeudi s. Hugues, év. vend s. Mont de N. s. samedi s. Richard, év. Dim. PASQUES. lundi PASQUES. mardi s. Etienne. merc s. Etienne. jeudi s. Gautier, abbé. vend s. Marie Egypt. samedi s. Gaucher, pr.</p> <p>Mai. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>1 samedi s. Jacq. s. Phil. 2 Dim. s. Athanasie. 3 lundi inv. ste. Cr. 4 mardi ste. Monique. 5 merc Conv. s. Aug. 6 jeudi s. Jean P. L. 7 vend s. Marie Egypt. 8 samedi s. Desiré, év. 9 Dim. s. Grégoire. 10 lundi s. Remond. 11 mardi s. Mamert. 12 merc s. Epiphane. 13 jeudi s. Ascension. 14 vend s. Facôme, év. 15 samedi ste. Dympt. 16 Dim. s. Honoré. 17 lundi s. Severe. 18 mardi s. Venant, m. 19 merc s. Yves, official. 20 jeudi s. Bernardin.</p> <p>Juin. Dernier Quartier le 4. Nouvelle Lune le 12. Premier Quartier le 20. Pleine Lune le 28.</p> <p>1 mardi s. Caprais. 2 merc s. Fothin, évéq. 3 jeudi s. Eustache. 4 vend s. Optat, évéq. 5 samedi s. Boniface. 6 Dim. s. Claude. 7 lundi s. Paul, évéq. 8 mardi s. God. & Méd. 9 merc ste. Helgie, v. 10 jeudi s. Eusebe. 11 vend s. Barnabé, ap. 12 samedi s. Onuphre. 13 Dim. s. Antoine. 14 lundi s. Quintien, év. 15 mardi s. Cyprien. 16 merc s. Cyr, ste. Jul. 17 jeudi s. Avit, abbé. 18 vend s. Amand, évéq. 19 samedi s. Gerv. s. Pr. 20 Dim. s. Laurent. 21 lundi s. Eusebe, év.</p>	<p>AVRIL. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>jeudi s. Hugues, év. vend s. Mont de N. s. samedi s. Richard, év. Dim. PASQUES. lundi PASQUES. mardi s. Etienne. merc s. Etienne. jeudi s. Gautier, abbé. vend s. Marie Egypt. samedi s. Gaucher, pr.</p> <p>Mai. Dernier Quartier le 6. Nouvelle Lune le 14. Premier Quartier le 22. Pleine Lune le 30.</p> <p>1 samedi s. Jacq. s. Phil. 2 Dim. s. Athanasie. 3 lundi inv. ste. Cr. 4 mardi ste. Monique. 5 merc Conv. s. Aug. 6 jeudi s. Jean P. L. 7 vend s. Marie Egypt. 8 samedi s. Desiré, év. 9 Dim. s. Grégoire. 10 lundi s. Remond. 11 mardi s. Mamert. 12 merc s. Epiphane. 13 jeudi s. Ascension. 14 vend s. Facôme, év. 15 samedi ste. Dympt. 16 Dim. s. Honoré. 17 lundi s. Severe. 18 mardi s. Venant, m. 19 merc s. Yves, official. 20 jeudi s. Bernardin.</p> <p>Juin. Dernier Quartier le 4. Nouvelle Lune le 12. Premier Quartier le 20. Pleine Lune le 28.</p> <p>1 mardi s. Caprais. 2 merc s. Fothin, évéq. 3 jeudi s. Eustache. 4 vend s. Optat, évéq. 5 samedi s. Boniface. 6 Dim. s. Claude. 7 lundi s. Paul, évéq. 8 mardi s. God. & Méd. 9 merc ste. Helgie, v. 10 jeudi s. Eusebe. 11 vend s. Barnabé, ap. 12 samedi s. Onuphre. 13 Dim. s. Antoine. 14 lundi s. Quintien, év. 15 mardi s. Cyprien. 16 merc s. Cyr, ste. Jul. 17 jeudi s. Avit, abbé. 18 vend s. Amand, évéq. 19 samedi s. Gerv. s. Pr. 20 Dim. s. Laurent. 21 lundi s. Eusebe, év.</p>
<p>OCTOBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 vend s. Remy, év. 2 samedi s. Anges Gard. 3 Dim. s. Eusebe. 4 lundi s. François d'Al. 5 mardi s. Placide. 6 merc s. Bruno, moine. 7 jeudi ste. Justine. 8 vend s. Pelagie. 9 samedi s. Denis, év. 10 Dimanche s. Eusebe. 11 lundi s. Nicolas, év. 12 mardi s. Wilfrid, év. 13 merc s. Géraud. 14 jeudi s. Caliste, pape. 15 vend s. Théodore, év. 16 samedi s. Gal, abbé. 17 Dim. s. Romain. 18 lundi s. Luc, évéq. 19 mardi s. Just, évéq. 20 merc s. Caprais. 21 jeudi s. Hilacion, év. 22 vend s. Moron, év. 23 samedi s. Romain, év.</p> <p>NOVEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 lundi TOUSSAINTS. 2 mardi s. Martin. 3 mercredi s. Vigor. 4 jeudi s. Charles Bor. 5 vend s. Luce, fol. 6 samedi s. Léonard, fol. 7 Dim. s. Engelbert. 8 lundi Tr. des Reliq. 9 mardi s. Mathurin. 10 merc s. Tryphon, m. 11 jeudi s. Martin, év. 12 vend s. Martin, pape. 13 Ouv. du PAL. ET BATA. 14 samedi s. Brice, év. 15 Dim. s. Laurent, év. 16 lundi s. Marcel, év. 17 mardi s. Eucher, év. 18 merc s. Grégoire T. 19 jeudi s. Romain, d. 20 vend s. Elisabeth. 21 samedi s. Edmond. 22 Dim. s. Prisc. N. D. 23 lundi ste. Cecile. 24 mardi s. Clément. 25 merc s. Chrysogone. 26 jeudi ste. Catherine. 27 vend s. Gén. des ar.</p> <p>DECEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 merc s. Eloy, évéq. 2 jeudi ste. Bibienne, v. 3 vend s. François Xav. 4 samedi ste. Barbe, v. 5 Dim. s. Jean-Bapt. 6 lundi s. Christine. 7 mardi s. Nicolas, év. 8 mercredi s. Ambroise. 9 jeudi ste. Gorgone. 10 vend s. Eulalie, év. 11 samedi s. Damas, pape. 12 Dim. s. Joseph à R. 13 lundi ste. Luce, vierge. 14 mardi s. Spiridion. 15 merc s. Quatre-Temps. 16 jeudi ste. Adelaide. 17 vend s. Grégoire. 18 samedi s. Gatien, év. 19 Dim. s. Maure. 20 lundi s. Philigone. 21 mardi s. Thomas, ap. 22 s. au Capricorne, Hiver. 23 mercredi s. Théodore. 24 jeudi ste. Victoire. 25 vend s. Delphin, év. 26 Visite des Passons. 27 samedi NOEL. 28 Dim. s. Etienne. 29 lundi s. Jean l'Evang.</p>	<p>OCTOBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 vend s. Remy, év. 2 samedi s. Anges Gard. 3 Dim. s. Eusebe. 4 lundi s. François d'Al. 5 mardi s. Placide. 6 merc s. Bruno, moine. 7 jeudi ste. Justine. 8 vend s. Pelagie. 9 samedi s. Denis, év. 10 Dimanche s. Eusebe. 11 lundi s. Nicolas, év. 12 mardi s. Wilfrid, év. 13 merc s. Géraud. 14 jeudi s. Caliste, pape. 15 vend s. Théodore, év. 16 samedi s. Gal, abbé. 17 Dim. s. Romain. 18 lundi s. Luc, évéq. 19 mardi s. Just, évéq. 20 merc s. Caprais. 21 jeudi s. Hilacion, év. 22 vend s. Moron, év. 23 samedi s. Romain, év.</p> <p>NOVEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 lundi TOUSSAINTS. 2 mardi s. Martin. 3 mercredi s. Vigor. 4 jeudi s. Charles Bor. 5 vend s. Luce, fol. 6 samedi s. Léonard, fol. 7 Dim. s. Engelbert. 8 lundi Tr. des Reliq. 9 mardi s. Mathurin. 10 merc s. Tryphon, m. 11 jeudi s. Martin, év. 12 vend s. Martin, pape. 13 Ouv. du PAL. ET BATA. 14 samedi s. Brice, év. 15 Dim. s. Laurent, év. 16 lundi s. Marcel, év. 17 mardi s. Eucher, év. 18 merc s. Grégoire T. 19 jeudi s. Romain, d. 20 vend s. Elisabeth. 21 samedi s. Edmond. 22 Dim. s. Prisc. N. D. 23 lundi ste. Cecile. 24 mardi s. Clément. 25 merc s. Chrysogone. 26 jeudi ste. Catherine. 27 vend s. Gén. des ar.</p> <p>DECEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 merc s. Eloy, évéq. 2 jeudi ste. Bibienne, v. 3 vend s. François Xav. 4 samedi ste. Barbe, v. 5 Dim. s. Jean-Bapt. 6 lundi s. Christine. 7 mardi s. Nicolas, év. 8 mercredi s. Ambroise. 9 jeudi ste. Gorgone. 10 vend s. Eulalie, év. 11 samedi s. Damas, pape. 12 Dim. s. Joseph à R. 13 lundi ste. Luce, vierge. 14 mardi s. Spiridion. 15 merc s. Quatre-Temps. 16 jeudi ste. Adelaide. 17 vend s. Grégoire. 18 samedi s. Gatien, év. 19 Dim. s. Maure. 20 lundi s. Philigone. 21 mardi s. Thomas, ap. 22 s. au Capricorne, Hiver. 23 mercredi s. Théodore. 24 jeudi ste. Victoire. 25 vend s. Delphin, év. 26 Visite des Passons. 27 samedi NOEL. 28 Dim. s. Etienne. 29 lundi s. Jean l'Evang.</p>	<p>OCTOBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 vend s. Remy, év. 2 samedi s. Anges Gard. 3 Dim. s. Eusebe. 4 lundi s. François d'Al. 5 mardi s. Placide. 6 merc s. Bruno, moine. 7 jeudi ste. Justine. 8 vend s. Pelagie. 9 samedi s. Denis, év. 10 Dimanche s. Eusebe. 11 lundi s. Nicolas, év. 12 mardi s. Wilfrid, év. 13 merc s. Géraud. 14 jeudi s. Caliste, pape. 15 vend s. Théodore, év. 16 samedi s. Gal, abbé. 17 Dim. s. Romain. 18 lundi s. Luc, évéq. 19 mardi s. Just, évéq. 20 merc s. Caprais. 21 jeudi s. Hilacion, év. 22 vend s. Moron, év. 23 samedi s. Romain, év.</p> <p>NOVEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 lundi TOUSSAINTS. 2 mardi s. Martin. 3 mercredi s. Vigor. 4 jeudi s. Charles Bor. 5 vend s. Luce, fol. 6 samedi s. Léonard, fol. 7 Dim. s. Engelbert. 8 lundi Tr. des Reliq. 9 mardi s. Mathurin. 10 merc s. Tryphon, m. 11 jeudi s. Martin, év. 12 vend s. Martin, pape. 13 Ouv. du PAL. ET BATA. 14 samedi s. Brice, év. 15 Dim. s. Laurent, év. 16 lundi s. Marcel, év. 17 mardi s. Eucher, év. 18 merc s. Grégoire T. 19 jeudi s. Romain, d. 20 vend s. Elisabeth. 21 samedi s. Edmond. 22 Dim. s. Prisc. N. D. 23 lundi ste. Cecile. 24 mardi s. Clément. 25 merc s. Chrysogone. 26 jeudi ste. Catherine. 27 vend s. Gén. des ar.</p> <p>DECEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 merc s. Eloy, évéq. 2 jeudi ste. Bibienne, v. 3 vend s. François Xav. 4 samedi ste. Barbe, v. 5 Dim. s. Jean-Bapt. 6 lundi s. Christine. 7 mardi s. Nicolas, év. 8 mercredi s. Ambroise. 9 jeudi ste. Gorgone. 10 vend s. Eulalie, év. 11 samedi s. Damas, pape. 12 Dim. s. Joseph à R. 13 lundi ste. Luce, vierge. 14 mardi s. Spiridion. 15 merc s. Quatre-Temps. 16 jeudi ste. Adelaide. 17 vend s. Grégoire. 18 samedi s. Gatien, év. 19 Dim. s. Maure. 20 lundi s. Philigone. 21 mardi s. Thomas, ap. 22 s. au Capricorne, Hiver. 23 mercredi s. Théodore. 24 jeudi ste. Victoire. 25 vend s. Delphin, év. 26 Visite des Passons. 27 samedi NOEL. 28 Dim. s. Etienne. 29 lundi s. Jean l'Evang.</p>	<p>OCTOBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 vend s. Remy, év. 2 samedi s. Anges Gard. 3 Dim. s. Eusebe. 4 lundi s. François d'Al. 5 mardi s. Placide. 6 merc s. Bruno, moine. 7 jeudi ste. Justine. 8 vend s. Pelagie. 9 samedi s. Denis, év. 10 Dimanche s. Eusebe. 11 lundi s. Nicolas, év. 12 mardi s. Wilfrid, év. 13 merc s. Géraud. 14 jeudi s. Caliste, pape. 15 vend s. Théodore, év. 16 samedi s. Gal, abbé. 17 Dim. s. Romain. 18 lundi s. Luc, évéq. 19 mardi s. Just, évéq. 20 merc s. Caprais. 21 jeudi s. Hilacion, év. 22 vend s. Moron, év. 23 samedi s. Romain, év.</p> <p>NOVEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. Premier Quartier le 21. Pleine Lune le 29.</p> <p>1 lundi TOUSSAINTS. 2 mardi s. Martin. 3 mercredi s. Vigor. 4 jeudi s. Charles Bor. 5 vend s. Luce, fol. 6 samedi s. Léonard, fol. 7 Dim. s. Engelbert. 8 lundi Tr. des Reliq. 9 mardi s. Mathurin. 10 merc s. Tryphon, m. 11 jeudi s. Martin, év. 12 vend s. Martin, pape. 13 Ouv. du PAL. ET BATA. 14 samedi s. Brice, év. 15 Dim. s. Laurent, év. 16 lundi s. Marcel, év. 17 mardi s. Eucher, év. 18 merc s. Grégoire T. 19 jeudi s. Romain, d. 20 vend s. Elisabeth. 21 samedi s. Edmond. 22 Dim. s. Prisc. N. D. 23 lundi ste. Cecile. 24 mardi s. Clément. 25 merc s. Chrysogone. 26 jeudi ste. Catherine. 27 vend s. Gén. des ar.</p> <p>DECEMBRE. Dernier Quartier le 1. Nouvelle Lune le 13. 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Charles V, Roi en 1364, a régne 16 ans



Charles VI, Roi en 1380, a régne 42 ans



Charles VII, Roi en 1422, a régne 39 ans

That this broadside was printed as a 'calendrier royal' with woodcut portraits of the French monarchy at this time is jarring, though perhaps unsurprising. At the time of printing, the Revolution was in its very early stages, and France was still ostensibly a monarchy; the monarchy was abolished two years later, in 1792. More striking is the survival of this broadside - with its depictions of early French kings - through those succeeding years, which saw the abolition of the Ancien Regime, the execution of the King, the establishment of the First Republic and the Terror. Designed to be pinned up and publicly displayed, the established fold lines visible here suggest that it was kept thus, perhaps accounting for its survival.

We have found only one other copy of this calendar, in France, in the Musée des civilisations de l'Europe et de la Méditerranée, Marseille (56.9.1.3 D). A surviving calendar in the same format from Lille, printed for the year 1791, is also titled 'Calendrier Royal', with the Gregorian calendar, though illustrated instead with woodcuts of coinage, rather than monarchs (Paris, Musée Carnavalet, G.29806); that printed for the following year, 1792, was renamed the 'Calendrier Nationale' (in the same collection, G.29825). Helot, 1908. (246654)

PRECARIOUS EARLY WELFARE PROVISION IN REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE

9. [BUREAU GÉNÉRAL DE BONFAISANCE]

État général des répartitions de numéraire, farines ordinaires, farines blanches. Paris:

Bureau général de Bienfaisance, 1798.

Printed on paper, single sheet (325 x 425mm). Stamp of the Bureau Général de Bienfaisance in upper left corner (one vertical fold, one horizontal, closed tear c.1cm where vertical fold meets outer edge of sheet, very slight browning along lower edge and vertical fold). £2,500

ÉTAT général des répartitions de numéraire, farines ordinaires, farines blanches, riz, bois, fagots et tourbe, faites aux quarante-huit Divisions du Canton de Paris, pour le soulagement de la Classe indigente, à domicile, depuis le 1.^{er} Fructidor an 4, jusqu'au dernier jour complémentaire an 5, par le Bureau général de Bienfaisance, établi par arrêté du Directoire exécutif, du 16 Floréal an 4, installé le 27 Thermidor suivant, et remplaçant la Commission centrale de Bienfaisance, créée par décret de la Convention nationale du 28 Mars 1793 (vieux style).

MUNICIPALITÉS.	NOMS des DIVISIONS.	MEMBRES du BUREAU GÉNÉRAL.	NOMBRE des INDIGENS.	SECOURS en NUMÉRAIRE.	SOMMES données pour secours exceptionnels par les C. ^{tes} membres du Directoire exécutif, sur leurs traitements.	FARINES pour le pain des indigens.	FARINES BLANCHES pour les enfans à la mamelle.	RIZ.	BOIS pour les marmittes.	BOIS pour les vieillards.	FAGOTS.	TOURBE.
		CITOYENS.		fr.	fr.	sacs.	sacs.	liv.	voies.	voies.		voies.
Première.	Les Tuileries.	Duvivier.	600.	1,488.	122.	6 1/2.	21.	4 1/2.	420.	60.		
	Champs - Elysées.	Marchand.	1,500.	3,270.	293.	16 1/2.	44.	8.	737.	150.		
	Place - Vendôme.	Lecocq.	1,500.	3,270.	122.	16 1/2.	44.	8.	740.	150.		
	Le Roule.	Delaroche.	1,800.	4,314.	115.	339.	19 1/2.	59.	21.	8.	990.	180.
		Guillaume.	600.	1,488.	122.	6 1/2.	21.	4 1/2.	420.	60.		
Deuxième.	Le Pelletier.	Sanlot.	1,500.	3,270.	75.	293.	16 1/2.	44.	8.	737.	150.	
	Le Mont - Blanc.	Graux.	1,500.	3,270.	307.	14.	50.	11.	8.	837.	130.	
	Butte - des - Moulins.	Chalancel.	2,500.	5,400.	27.	486.	27.	73.	11.	9.	1,240.	250.
	Faubourg - Montmartre.	Mausalle.	1,400.	3,072.	20.	274.	15.	42.	6.	710.	140.	
	Le Contrat - Social.	Raffeneau.	1,200.	2,676.	13.	236.	13.	37.	5 1/2.	645.	120.	
Troisième.	Brutus.	Verrier.	800.	1,884.	160.	8 1/2.	25.	5.	480.	80.		
	Le Mail.	Berot.	1,200.	3,126.	85.	245.	13.	44.	6.	770.	120.	
	Poissonnière.	Boursier.	1,100.	2,478.	20.	217.	11 1/2.	37.	5.	650.	110.	
	Les Gardes - Françaises.	Pagnier.	1,500.	3,270.	90.	293.	16.	44.	7 1/2.	776.	150.	
Quatrième.	Les Marchés.	Dufourny.	1,500.	3,270.	103.	293.	16.	44.	21.	7 1/2.	776.	150.
	Le Muséum.	Quatremere.	900.	2,532.	188.	9 1/2.	37.	7 1/2.	680.	90.		
	La Halle - au - Blé.	Avrillon.	1,500.	3,270.	293.	16 1/2.	44.	11.	8.	741.	150.	
	Bonne - Nouvelle.	Furgault.	1,300.	2,874.	255.	14.	39.	11.	6.	675.	130.	
Cinquième.	Bonconseil.	Mouchy l'aîné.	2,500.	5,400.	68.	486.	27.	73.	9.	1,240.	250.	
	Faubourg - du - Nord.	Mussey.	2,500.	5,700.	126.	492.	27.	78.	21.	9.	1,200.	250.
	Bondy.	Mulot.	1,500.	3,270.	27.	293.	16 1/2.	44.	11.	7 1/2.	777.	150.
	Les Lombards.	Merle.	3,300.	8,334.	665.	35.	106.	13.	1,800.	330.		
Sixième.	Les Gravières.	Hubard - la - Cour.	2,500.	5,400.	145.	486.	27.	73.	9.	1,240.	250.	
	Le Temple.	Fournier.	1,400.	3,072.	25.	274.	15.	42.	6.	740.	140.	
	Les Amis - de - la - Patrie.	Lefebvre.	2,000.	4,860.	92.	368.	22.	67.	11.	9.	1,080.	200.
Septième.	La Réunion.	Voisnier.	1,000.	2,730.	106.	207.	10 1/2.	39.	6.	675.	100.	
	L'Homme - Armé.	Michon.	1,900.	4,662.	76.	381.	20 1/2.	65.	8 1/2.	1,050.	190.	
	Les Droits - de - l'Homme.	Lambert.	1,500.	3,270.	84.	263.	16 1/2.	44.	11.	6 1/2.	776.	150.
	Les Arcis.	Savard.	5,000.	10,500.	914.	54.	20.	150.	21.	16.	2,320.	500.
	Les Quinze - Vingt.	Dubuisson.	2,200.	5,256.	12.	438.	24.	73.	9.	1,140.	220.	
Huitième.	L'Indivisibilité.	Moringlane.	3,800.	8,124.	120.	736.	40.	110.	13.	1,710.	380.	
	Popincourt.	Luzier.	4,000.	8,120.	102.	774.	42.	114.	13.	1,770.	400.	
	Montreuil.	Camusat.	1,200.	2,676.	236.	13.	37.	11.	5.	684.	120.	
	La Fraternité.	Soreau.	4,000.	8,520.	774.	42.	113.	13.	1,770.	400.		
Neuvième.	La Fidélité.	Félix.	2,000.	4,710.	149.	397.	22.	65.	11.	9.	1,150.	200.
	L'Arsenal.	Fain.	2,400.	5,202.	78.	457.	26.	73.	9.	1,110.	240.	
	La Cité.	Ginisty.	2,000.	4,560.	100.	374.	22.	63.	9.	1,020.	200.	
	L'Unité.	Gastaldy.	800.	3,084.	184.	8 1/2.	47.	8.	307.	80.		
	La Fontaine - de - Grenelle.	Leporcher.	2,800.	6,594.	215.	555.	30.	92.	10 1/2.	1,425.	280.	
	L'Ouest.	D'Herbez.	2,700.	6,396.	197.	536.	29.	90.	10 1/2.	1,395.	270.	
	Les Invalides.	Marin.	2,700.	5,946.	150.	527.	29.	82.	11.	10 1/2.	1,270.	270.
	Les Thermes.	Marcenay.	1,400.	3,372.	238.	240.	15.	47.	8.	807.	140.	
Onzième.	Le Luxembourg.	Babaud.	1,700.	3,816.	95.	334.	18.	52.	8 1/2.	900.	170.	
	Le Théâtre - Français.	Potron.	600.	1,488.	122.	6 1/2.	21.	4 1/2.	420.	60.		
	Le Pont - Neuf.	Bocquillon.	4,200.	9,666.	150.	827.	42.	133.	21.	2,130.	420.	
	Le Jardin - des - Plantes.	Collette.	4,000.	9,270.	138.	789.	42.	128.	14 1/2.	1,950.	400.	
Douzième.	L'Observatoire.	Wawocque.	4,500.	9,510.	875.	47.	20.	128.	13 1/2.	1,950.	450.	
	Le Finistère.	Goulliart.	4,200.	9,666.	507.	807.	44.	133.	16.	2,130.	420.	
	Le Panthéon - Français.											
TOTAUX.			100,000.	228,000.	3,657.	19,600.	1,069.	46.	3,131.	215.	420.	51,000.
				fr.	fr.	sacs.	liv.	voies.	voies.	ing.	voies.	

CERTIFIÉ par nous ex-Président, ex-Vice-président et ex-Secrétaires du ci-devant Bureau général de Bienfaisance, autorisés par arrêté de l'Assemblée générale. A Paris, ce huit Floréal an 6 de la République française, une et indivisible.

Signés MARIN, ex-Président; SOREAU, ex-Vice-président; L. F. FAIN, ex-Secrétaire; SANLOT, ex-Secrétaire adjoint.

A detailed account of poor relief in Paris, issued as an internal memorandum by the Revolutionary government's body for social welfare, the Bureau général de Bienfaisance. A fascinating snapshot of the work of the first dedicated welfare system in France; we have found a reference to just one other copy, at the Archives de Paris (D 403. VD 6976).

Printed in Floréal an 6 (April, 1798) for a meeting of the legislative body the Conseil des Cinq-cents in July of the same year, this document outlines the forms of provision, both monetary and in kind, given to the poor and destitute populations of each of the 48 divisions of Paris from 1796-1797. The columns list the capital's twelve municipalities and the four named divisions within each; the names of the heads of each division's welfare committee; the total indigent population in each division; the total financial relief provided; and any additional extraordinary financial relief provided. The remaining seven columns detail aid given in kind, 'à domicile', that is, home relief: flour for bread for the destitute; white flour for infants; rice; wood for cooking; wood for the elderly; bundles of sticks; and peat.

Though giving an impression of efficient and effective aid relief in operation in Paris, the Bureau général's meticulously ordered self-accounting here belies a precarious welfare system under considerable and constant pressure, which relied heavily on local, unsalaried volunteers. First established in 1789, the first few commissions to assist the needy were replaced by the centralised Commission centrale de Bonfaisance (referenced at the head of the present document) in 1793, which in turn was replaced by the Bureau général in August 1796. 'Welfare was organised by the forty-eight sections, which elected unsalaried local committees rather than relying on an impersonal municipal bureaucracy. Forced to make hard choices with scanty

resources, the committees established clear priorities in favour of the elderly and infirm, the ill, and working parents with small children. A modicum of aid in kind - a subsistence entitlement - was distributed in ways adaptable to differing types of need' (Woloch, p.188). The pressure on this system was unceasing, and was exacerbated by political instability, profound economic crisis and currency failure in 1795-1796 which drove up the numbers of those dependent on state relief (including many of the welfare commissioners themselves (Woloch, p.789)).

The total indigent population for the whole of Paris is given as 100,000, which comes to a little over 2fr. per head of monetary aid, just under a fifth of a sack of flour, and around a fifth (100g) of a livre (500g) of rice. Meagre though it appears, state provision in Paris was in fact exceptional, far from representative of that to be found in the rest of France (see Woloch, p.811). This data thus offers numerous avenues for further research into the nascent welfare state in France, and the early workings of a system that, though precarious, would persist into the late nineteenth century.

This document is described in the proceedings of a legislative meeting of the Conseil des Cinq-cents, and that it was not intended for general consumption or display is reinforced by both its format - not easily legible if pinned up at a distance - and treatment; the central vertical fold line suggests that it was perhaps intended to be tucked into a folder of administrative documents, though not to be bound in, as there is no evidence of holes for stitching or fastening.

One other copy listed here: Archives de Paris, *Administration municipale pendant la révolution* (1789-1900) , D 403. VD6976 [open access].

Refs: *Journal des Débats et Lois du corps législatif, Thermidor, An 4* (Paris: Baudouin), no.67, p.47. I. Woloch, 'From Charity to Welfare in Revolutionary Paris', *The Journal of modern History*, 58.4 (1986), 779-812. (250090)

Première.	Champs - Élysées.	Marchand.	1,500.	3,270.	.....	293.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$.	44.	.....	8.	737.	150.
	Place - Vendôme.	Lecocq.	1,500.	3,270.	122.	293.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$.	44.	.....	8.	740.	150.
	Le Roule.	Delaroche.	1,800.	4,314.	115.	359.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$.	59.	21.	8.	990.	180.
Deuxième.	Le Pelletier.	Guillaume.	600.	1,488.	.....	122.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$.	21.	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	420.	60.
	Le Mont - Blanc.	Sanlot.	1,500.	3,270.	75.	293.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$.	44.	.....	8.	737.	150.
	Butte - des - Moulins.	Graux.	1,300.	3,474.	.....	367.	14.	50.	11.	8.	837.	130.
	Faubourg - Montmartre.	Chalamel.	2,500.	5,400.	27.	486.	27.	73.	11.	9.	1,240.	250.
Troisième.	Le Contrat - Social.	Maussallé.	1,400.	3,072.	20.	274.	15.	42.	.....	6.	750.	140.
	Brutus.	Raffeneau.	1,200.	2,676.	.....	236.	13.	37.	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	645.	120.
	Le Mail.	Verrier.	800.	1,884.	.....	160.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$.	25.	.....	5.	480.	80.
	Poissonnière.	Berot.	1,200.	3,126.	85.	245.	13.	44.	.....	6.	770.	120.
	Les Gardes - Françaises.	Boursier.	1,100.	2,478.	20.	217.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	37.	.....	5.	650.	110.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER WRITES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

10. RÜMKER (Carl Ludwig Christian); **RÜMKER** (Georg); **LEE** (John) CORRESPONDENCE, 1844-1862.

A collection of 90 ALS between Karl Rümker and John Lee, with others, incl. copies; 13 letters from Rümker's son Georg to Lee; 2 further printed items.

£4,000

An impressive archive of the correspondence between astronomer Rümker (1788-1862) and amateur astronomer and founder member of the Royal Astronomical Society, John Lee (1783-1866), along with an additional, smaller group of correspondence between Lee, and Rümker's son Georg (1832-1900).

Born in 1788 in Stargard, Germany, Rümker enjoyed a varied early career and it was not until 1816 that he became interested in astronomy. Following recommendation for the role, he arrived in Sydney in 1821 to take up his post at **Australia's first observatory**, the Governor of New South Wales Sir Thomas Brisbane's private observatory, at Parramatta. Alongside rediscovering Encke's comet, for which he received plaudits and a land grant of 1000 acres - which he named *Stargard* - Rümker's continued observations led to further discoveries and the creation of 'an extensive star catalogue of the southern hemisphere, documenting the position of over 7,000 stars' (Leopoldina; see below).

"On 21 December 1827 Governor Sir Ralph Darling appointed him Government Astronomer, the first to hold that post in Australia."

(see ADB). Unfortunately his time in the role would be shortlived; a quarrel with Sir James South (1785-1867), then president of the Royal Astronomical Society, led to Rümker's dismissal from British government service in June 1830. Returning to Hamburg, he was extremely prolific in his later years; in 1857 he was granted permanent leave for health reasons and, as these letters relate, he went with his wife to Lisbon, where he died in 1862.

The majority of Rümker's letters to John Lee in this archive are addressed to him at Doctor's Commons in London, where he held various offices



Observations made at Hamburg
The Comet of 1847

	1847	mean Time at Hamburg	apt. B. of the Comet	apt. Declin. of the Comet	Numb. of Compa
Feb 24	6	51 45,2	345 45 18,3	58 21 26,7	4
	15	25 43,2	346 9 35,0	58 1 51,8	1
	17	38 53,7	346 16 0,0	57 56 31,0	4
25	7	46 48,8	346 54 47,2	57 23 46,5	11.
March	1	8 3 53,4	351 0 37,8	53 28 52,2	4.
	2	7 44 1,5	351 56 6,3	52 27 19,1	7.
	3	7 24 29,8	352 50 7,5	51 24 56,2	6
	4	8 34 59,2	353 45 35,8	50 16 55,4	4.
	5	8 13 0,6	354 36 16,7	49 10 55,6	12

John Lee LL.D. F.R.S.
with M. Rümker's Computs.

as an advocate after November 1816, but it is for his scientific interests that Lee is best known. He was a keen astronomer, building an observatory at Hartwell House, Buckinghamshire, and was a founder member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1824, acting as treasurer and later president (1861-2), as well as a keen correspondent with the leading astronomers of Europe (as illustrated here). In 1830 he assisted in the formation of the British Meteorological Society, of which he was treasurer and later president; he was also a founder member of the Royal Geographical Society, and members of numerous others.

The correspondence offers an insight into the thriving, international republic of letters that persisted in nineteenth-century scientific circles. Dating from the latter years of Rümker's life, the majority are from Hamburg and Lisbon and are scientific in focus, containing tabulated observations on comets, references to apparatus, as well as notes on figures and developments in the broader scientific community of the time, both lesser- and better-known. One from May, 1857, refers to the 'equatorial telescope' at Lee's Hartwell House, designed by his neighbour Admiral William H. Smyth (1786-1865), which is now at the Science Museum. Rümker refers to experiments underway by a colleague in distilling seawater to create drinkable fresh water – 'likely to become of the highest importance for navigation' (July 28, 1856). A later letter from Georg Rümker to Lee, dated March 2, 1863 and

with a black mourning border marking his father's death, thanks Lee for interceding on his behalf with extraordinary scientist and polymath Sir John Herschel (1792-1871). The letters (13) from Georg, Christian's son, date from between 1848 and 1854 and are written from the Observatories at Durham and Oxford. All letters are endorsed in a small neat hand (Lee's) with details of sender and date.

While principally of technical and scientific interest, in chattier, conversational moments the correspondence gives the impression of a real friendship existing between Rümker and Lee. Included here are complaints about the exorbitant charges of the bookseller Asher in Berlin for sending books; accounts of the breaking of Rümker's telescope in Lisbon, and so on. In a letter dated 25 April, 1845 Rümker seeks Lee's consideration and advice on an enclosed document 'Articles of agreement ... 13 September 1844' concerning the sale of Rümker's land and dwelling at Picton, Australia.

Provenance: 1. **Carl Ludwig Christian Rümker** (1788-1862) astronomer. 2. **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Rümker** (1832-1900); interested in astronomy from an early age, Georg taught at the Hamburg Navigation School, studied in Berlin (1851) and in 1853 came to Durham Observatory in the United Kingdom. He returned to Hamburg in 1855, where he took over his father's position after his departure for Lisbon. 3. **John Lee** (1783-1866), antiquary, astronomer and founder member of the Royal Astronomical Society. There was a sale at Sotheby's in April 1938 of books from Hartwell House, and it is likely that these items were sold around that time. The family papers of Lee are in the British Library (Add. MSS. 47490-93), together with a number of items from the Lee collections (including one Arabic manuscript), but there are also papers in the Bodleian, and in other institutions from Canada to Australia.

Biographical information drawn from G.F.J Bergman, 'Rümker, Christian Carl Ludwig', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*; see entry for further details; 'Curriculum Vitae Carl Ludwig Christian Rümker', Leopoldina, Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften [open access]). (216273)

ARCHDUCAL FOOT WASHING ON HOLY THURSDAY

11. [MAUNDY THURSDAY] Specificazione dei dodici poveri ...alla lavanda de'piedi. Milano: dall'imperiale regia stamperia, 1847.

Pamphlet title with ducal arms.

8vo pamphlet (185 x 116mm) folding out to tall folio (370 x 230mm) in custom folder of blue card, upper cover with black sticker with title and date in gold. Bifolium, printed on recto of first leaf, full-page, and verso of final leaf in lower quarter, to create title when re-folded. Central pages ie. verso of f.[1] and recto of f.[2] blank (vertical and horizontal fold lines, three closed tears, two of which discreetly repaired with paper and tape on verso, minor browning and creasing).

£350

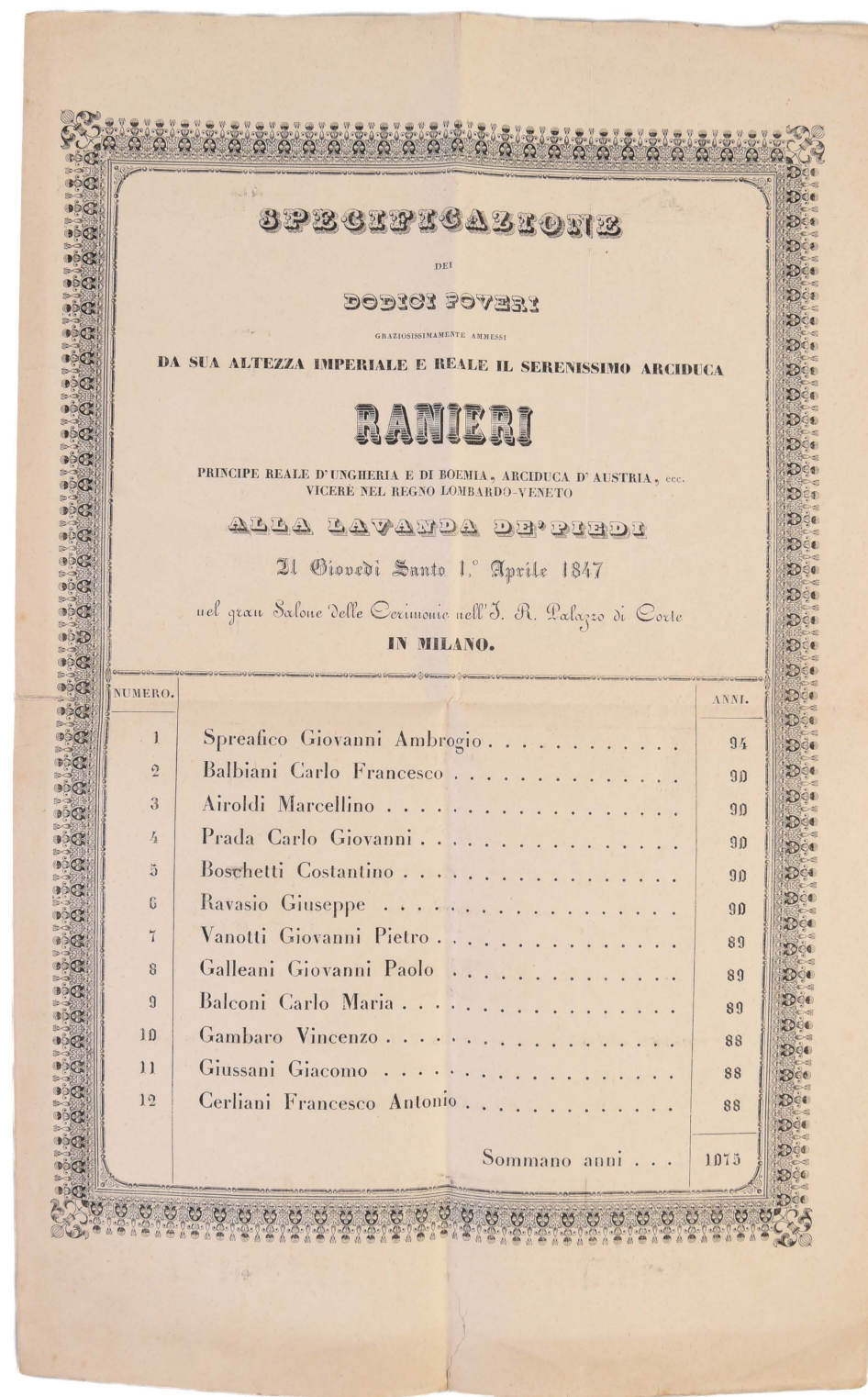
A pamphlet advertising the ritual washing of the feet on Thursday of Holy Week in Milan, falling on 1 April, 1847. Marking Christ's washing of the feet of the twelve Apostles, there are accordingly twelve of Milan's elderly poor named here who received the rite.

The twelve were admitted to the ceremony by Archduke Rainer of Austria (1783-1853) who likely also performed the foot washing himself, in keeping with a tradition that persisted in many European courts to the end of the nineteenth century (and is still performed by the Pope). It is interesting to note that the twelve receiving the rite are not 'anonymous poor', but named in full, and with their ages given. They are all men; Rainer's wife, Archduchess Elisabetta, washed the feet of twelve poor widows on the same day.

This was presumably the final, if not penultimate Maundy rite performed by the Duke, who with his wife was ousted from power and forced to leave Milan during the Italian revolutions of 1848.

One copy of this pamphlet from a year earlier, 1846, in the Archivio di Stato di Padova (Fondo Dolfin Boldu, Busta 223); copy of the parallel *Specificazione* for Rainer's wife Elisabetta at Getty Research Institute [open access on Internet Archive]; copies of *Specificazioni* for earlier such rites in Italian archives.

Provenance: 1. Giannalisa Feltrinelli (1902-1981) with her exlibris, whose extraordinary collection of Italian books and manuscripts, from incunabula to the Risorgimento, sold at Christie's London in a series of sales between 1997 and 2001. (250570)





Véndese: En la librería de Piferrer, plaza del Angel.

WITH 48 WOODCUT VIGNETTES OF BULLS AND MATADORS

12. [PIFERRER (Thomas)] Broadside depicting the stages of a bullfight. En la librería de Piferrer, Plaza de Angel [Barcelona, n.d. but c.1800-1850]

Single sheet (430 x 314mm). 48 woodcut vignettes of bullfighting scenes, final nine depicting famous matadors giving names, lettered also in woodcut (deckle edges, some waterstaining to outer and lower margins, not touching illustrations).

£1,500

A rare Spanish broadside in excellent condition, with 48 naive woodcuts of scenes from the bullfighting ring. Loosely chronological, these vignettes depict different stages of the spectacle, beginning with the traditional parade into the ring, followed by encounters with a picador - mounted on horseback - banderilleros, the well-known matador, with cloak in hand, and so on. The final nine square woodcuts each depict well-known matadors of the time.

This broadside follows the long-standing Spanish printing tradition of *aleluyas*, single-sheet, ephemeral prints, originally produced for religious festivals and celebrations but, as here, also used to celebrate other events. Found both uncoloured and coloured, they were printed with 48 vignettes, traditionally of biblical scenes, and are said to have been cut up and used as confetti as a procession passed. They have also been labelled the predecessor of the modern comic, a form of lottery game. Often with moralising themes, examples like this one - and another we've found, with a heavily abridged retelling of Don Quixote - seem principally to have been for entertainment.

For an extraordinary collection of *aleluyas* see the *Coleccion de Aleluyas* at the Fundacion Joaquín Díaz. Of this design we have found one in the Díaz collection; one at Cambridge University Library [item no.145 in volume Tab.b.724]; one at the Met, hand-coloured. (248007)