

Chapter 1 : Bartholomew I of Constantinople - Wikipedia

Letters and instructions of St. Ignatius Loyola. Vol. 1, XXI. To Bartholomew Ferronius 82 XXII. To Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia 85 XXIII. To Juan de.

Lucentum Lucentum Alicante Alicante, Spain. A Contestan city on the E coast Plin. It was once thought that the name derived from the phrase Akra Leuke given in the Classical texts, but that town is more probably Tossal de Manises or Benacantil. Towards the end of the 19th c. At its height, the city occupied an area of 1 km by m along the coast; it was smaller after the crisis in the 3d c. Excavation has uncovered a group of buildings identified as a trading post for salt fish, fine wall tiles from Arezzo, S Gaul, and Spain, amphorae, chandeliers, sculptural remains, and Republican and Imperial coins, most of which have been lost. Lucentum was apparently founded in the 1st c. This text is from: The Princeton encyclopedia of classical sites, Princeton University Press It is first mentioned in the Periplus of the Pseudo-Skylax and in Skymnos. Its location has been known from the time of the Renaissance since it gave its name to an entire district, the Ampurdan, was an episcopal see in the Middle Ages, and one of the counties of the Marca Hispanica. The Greeks originally occupied the small islet of San Martin, now joined to the mainland, which was subsequently known as Palaiapolis Strab. They soon spread to the nearby coast and used the mouth of the Clodianus Fluvia as a trading port. The town was founded a little after B. Because it was frankly a mart the Greek settlement grew rapidly, and probably received fugitives from the destruction of Phokaia by the Persians and after the Battle of Alalia , also Greeks from Mainake and other cities in the S destroyed by the Carthaginians. In the 5th c. Massalia declined, and Emporion, which was already independent, became a polis ruled by magistrates; it developed a brisk trade with the Greek towns in S Italy, the Carthaginian towns, and the native settlements in the interior, on which it had a profound Hellenic influence. Emporion then minted its own coins, first imitating those of the towns with which it traded, including Athens and Syracuse, and later creating its own currency in fractions of the drachma. The types were copied from those of both Carthage and Syracuse, and the currency system continued to be separate from that of Massalia until Emporion was Romanized in the 2d c. The town built temples, foremost among which was that dedicated to Asklepios, for which a magnificent statue of Pentelic marble was imported. Outside the town a native settlement developed, which soon became hellenized. It was called Indika Steph. In the course of time the two towns merged, although each kept its own legal status; this explains why, in Latin, Emporion is referred to in the plural as Emporiae. In the 3d c. After the first Punic war the Roman ambassadors visited the Iberian tribes supported by the Emporitani, and in B. Scipio landed the first Roman army in Hispania to begin the counteroffensive against Hannibal in the second Punic war. In Emporion itself the Greek and native communities kept a constant watch on each other through guards permanently stationed at the gate in the wall separating the twin towns Livy Porcius Cato established a military camp near the town, rapidly subdued the native tribes in the neighborhood, and initiated the Roman organization of the country. As the result of the transfer to Tarraco of the Roman administrative and political sector, Emporion was eclipsed and became a residential town of little importance. The silting-up of its port and the increase in the tonnage of Roman vessels hastened its decline. The town became a municipium and during the time of C. Caesar received a colony of Roman veterans. The Roman town, which was surrounded by a wall, was ruined by the invasion of the Franks in and Rhode became the economic center of the district. However, a few small Christian communities established themselves in Emporion and transformed the ruins of the town into a necropolis which extended beyond the walls. Mediaeval sources claim that St. Felix stayed in Emporion before his martyrdom in Gerona in the early 4th c. The enclosure of the Greek town has been completely excavated. To the S is a temple area Asklepieion and temple of Serapis , a small agora, and a stoa dating from the Roman Republican period. On top of the Greek town and further inland is a Roman town, ten times larger and surrounded by a wall built no earlier than the time of Augustus. Inside is a forum, completely leveled, on which stood small votive chapels. To the E, facing the sea, are two large Hellenistic houses with cryptoportici, which contained remains of wall paintings and geometric mosaics. Many architectural remains are in the Barcelona Archaeological Museum and in the museum on the site. Among the finds are a statue of

Asklepios, a Greek original; the mosaic of Iphigeneia, an archaic architectural relief with representations of sphinxes; Greek pottery archaic Rhodian, Cypriot, and Ionian; 6th-4th c. Attic, Italic, and Roman. Several cemeteries near the town have also been excavated. Maluquer De Motes, ed.

Chapter 2 : Information about the place SPAIN (Country) IBERIAN PENINSULA - GTP

Letters And Instructions Of St. Ignatius, Volume 1, Item Preview XXI. To Bartholomew. Ferronius 82 XXII. To Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia

Paris[edit] The attempted assassination of Coligny triggered the crisis that led to the massacre. Aware of the danger of reprisals from the Protestants, the king and his court visited Coligny on his sickbed and promised him that the culprits would be punished. While the Queen Mother was eating dinner, Protestants burst in to demand justice, some talking in menacing terms. On the evening of 23 August, Catherine went to see the king to discuss the crisis. Though no details of the meeting survive, Charles IX and his mother apparently made the decision to eliminate the Protestant leaders. Holt speculated this entailed "between two and three dozen noblemen" who were still in Paris. Most potential candidates were accompanied by groups of gentlemen as staff and bodyguards like Coligny; so, each killing of a leader could have been expected to involve killing these as well. Shortly after this decision, the municipal authorities of Paris were summoned. They were ordered to shut the city gates and arm the citizenry to prevent any attempt at a Protestant uprising. It is difficult today to determine the exact chronology of events and to know the moment the killing began. The Swiss guards had expelled the Protestant nobles from the Louvre castle and then slaughtered them in the streets. The scene from Dubois above re-imagined. A group led by Guise in person dragged Admiral Coligny from his bed, killed him, and threw his body out of a window. Huguenot nobles in the building first put up a fight, as they were terrified for the life of their leader, [18] but Coligny himself seemed unperturbed. Germain now exploded in a wave of popular violence. The common people began to hunt Protestants throughout the city, including women and children. Chains were used to block streets so that Protestants could not escape from their houses. The bodies of the dead were collected in carts and thrown into the Seine. Holt concludes that "while the general massacre might have been prevented, there is no evidence that it was intended by any of the elites at court," listing a number of cases where Catholic courtiers intervened to save individual Protestants who were not in the leadership. On August 26, the king and court established the official version of events by going to the Paris Parlement. According to Mack P. All of them had also experienced serious religious division Moreover seven of them shared a previous experience In several cases the Catholic party in the city believed they had received orders from the king to begin the massacre, some conveyed by visitors to the city, and in other cases apparently coming from a local nobleman or his agent. In Rouen, where some hundreds were killed, the Huguenot community shrank from 16, to fewer than 3, mainly as a result of conversions and emigration to safer cities or countries. Some cities unaffected by the violence nevertheless witnessed a sharp decline in their Huguenot population. Death toll[edit] Estimates of the number that perished in the massacres have varied from 2, by a Roman Catholic apologist to 70, by the contemporary Huguenot duc de Sully , who himself barely escaped death. At the low end are figures of about 2, in Paris [35] and 3, in the provinces, the latter figure an estimate by Philip Benedict in an article in Body counts relating to other payments are computed from this. The corpses floating down the Rhone from Lyons are said to have put the people of Arles off drinking the water for three months. The massacre caused a "major international crisis". But kill them all! The author of the *Lettre de Pierre Charpentier* was not only "a Protestant of sorts, and thus, apparently, writing with inside knowledge", but also "an extreme apologist for the massacre The Venetian government refused to allow the work to be printed there, and it was eventually published in Rome in , and in the same year quickly reprinted in Geneva in the original Italian and a French translation. Christopher Marlowe was one of many Elizabethan writers who were enthusiastic proponents of these ideas. The question of whether the massacre had long been premeditated was not entirely settled until the late 19th century; Lord Acton changed his mind on the matter twice, finally concluding that it was not.

Chapter 3 : Election Summary

XXI. To Bartholomew Ferronius XXII. To Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia XXIII. To Juan de Polanco XXIV. To the Fathers and Brothers at Coimbra Notes

James Everard Arundell, 3s. Biography Bouverie, who became a freeman of Winchester in , had houses at Ash, Hampshire, and Chart Sutton, Kent, but apparently lived mainly in London. She died a year after [at the birth] of her first child, who is living. Lord Rosebery married the second Miss Bouverie [Harriet]: Bouverie is in the greatest affliction. Lady Mildmay was his favourite child, and now the dishonour of Lady Rosebery by his son-in-law, is very disastrous. Although he had occasionally acted with opposition, at the general election of he was again returned by his Tory half-brother, the 2nd earl of Radnor, for his pocket borough of Downton, as he had been intermittently since He remained very inactive in the House, where he is not known ever to have spoken, though he now took a steadily ministerialist line. He voted against Catholic claims, 28 Feb. He divided against inquiries into the right of voting in parliamentary elections, 20 Feb. He paired in favour of the Irish unlawful societies bill, 25 Feb. No further evidence of activity has been discovered during that Parliament. He was deprived of his seat at the dissolution in , but was brought back later that year, after his replacement chose to sit elsewhere. He duly voted with ministers in its favour, 6 Mar. Bouverie died in May Edward , prebendary of Salisbury, and the Rev. William Arundell , archdeacon of Norfolk. Stephen Farrell Notes 1. Hants RO, Winchester borough recs. HP Commons, , ii. Brougham, Result , Cricklade Pollbook ,

Chapter 4 : Sorry, this content is not available in your region.

Minnesota Fatz 82 views. Living in the ghetto Featuring Arshauna Bartholomew 5 Tips To Start & Finish An Instrumental Hip-Hop Album - Duration: The Daydream Sound.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Brewster ed. September and October ". P, Envenimements et intoxications". In Opinions and Declarations rendered by the Int. Sandoz AG, Basel, 44pp. Lancet , 1 Nepal, Ministry Forests, Dpt Led. World Health Organization Offset Pub. Sciences et Avenir, Instituto Butantan, Hospital Vital Brazil, 30pp. Science 84, 6 1: Nursing RSA Verpleging, 6 8: Ministerio da Saude, Brasilia DF. Brazilian Ministry of Health. Secretaria de Estado da Saude, Sao Paulo, 61pp. Manrique Terrero, Caracas Inclusion of Emperor Scorpions *Pandinus dictator*, P. Arachnida Post, 7 2: Ortiz de Lanzagorta, Ministerio de Economia y Hacienda, pp. Sciences et Avenir, juin Portsmouth Reptile and Amphibian Soc. Pasteur Tunis, 72 Pasteur, Tunis, 72 Papo de Aranha, 3: Virtual Real, 2 7: An introduction to Arachnocultur: Poisoning; venomous bites and stings. In " Venomous and poisonous animals and noxious plants of the Pacific region". In " Intermediate Techno. Los Escorpiones y sus Toxinas: Pueblo y Educacion, La Habana, 74pp. Physis, C, 43 Diversity and distributional patterns". Community survey in the Llanos district". Probes for new insecticide target". Insecticide action from molecule to organism; Symp. Los Angeles Ca, sept. Acta Amazonica, 15 Nota preliminar sobre los Scorpionida peruanos". Observaciones en el Tillandsial de cajamarquilla; Lima". Hoppe Seyler, 6: Survey of India, Calcutta, pp. Nauk SSSR, 6: Oriente, Nucleo Bolivar, Esc. London , 1: Nature, London, Wild Life, 13 2: London, part 3: Wild Life, 15 4: South Africa, 37 3: Structure and organization of hemocyanin from scorpion *Buthus indicus* ". Ateneo Brescia, A: Characterization of the translation products by monospecific antisera". Great Basin Naturalist, Zoology in the Middle East, 6: Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiaps, Inst. Evidence of increased alveolocapillary membrane permeability". Comparative study of toxins with specific enzyme activities, isolated from the venom of *Buthotus punjabensis* ". Buthidae from Karachi Pakistan ". Bible Review, 11 2: A review of 51 cases". Philadelphia , 24 3: Effects of channel gating, voltage, and ionic strength". In " The journals of Captain James Cook on his voyages of discovery. The voyage of the Resolution and Discovery "

Chapter 5 : OSU Autographed All Century Team Ohio State Football Art Print

The latest Tweets from Dana Bartholomew (@_DanaBart). Dana Bartholomew covers health care business and biotech for the Los Angeles Business Journal. He previously reported for the Los Angeles Daily News.

He has no direct jurisdiction over the other patriarchs or the other autocephalous Orthodox churches, but he, alone among his fellow primates, enjoys the right of convening extraordinary synods consisting of them or their delegates to deal with ad hoc situations and has also convened well-attended Pan-Orthodox Synods in the last forty years. His unique role often sees the Ecumenical Patriarch referred to as the spiritual leader [13] [19] of the Orthodox Church in some sources, though this is not an official title of the patriarch nor is it usually used in scholarly sources on the patriarchate. The Orthodox Church is entirely decentralized, having no central authority, earthly head or a single Bishop in a leadership role, having synodical system canonically, is significantly distinguished from the hierarchically organized Catholic Church whose doctrine is the papal supremacy. His titles *primus inter pares* "first among equals" and " Ecumenical Patriarch " are of honor rather than authority and in fact the Ecumenical Patriarch has no real authority over Churches other than the Constantinopolitan. History[edit] The see of Byzantium, whose foundation was later ascribed to Andrew the Apostle, was originally a common bishopric. It gained importance when Emperor Constantine elevated Byzantium to a second capital alongside Rome and named it Constantinople. The Patriarch was subject to the authority of the Ottoman Empire after the conquest of Constantinople in , until the declaration of Turkish Republic in Today, according to Turkish law, he is subject to the authority of the state of Turkey and is required to be a citizen of Turkey to be Patriarch. The Patriarch of Constantinople has been dubbed the Ecumenical Patriarch since the 6th century. Role in Orthodox episcopacy[edit] The Ecumenical Patriarch has a unique role among Orthodox bishops, though it is not without its controversy. He is *primus inter pares* "first among equals" , as he is senior among all Orthodox bishops. This primacy, expressed in canonical literature as *presbeia* "prerogatives", literally: Additionally, the canonical literature of the Orthodox Church grants to the Ecumenical Patriarch the right to hear appeals in cases of dispute between bishops. However, whether these canonical rights are limited only to his own patriarchate or are universal throughout the Orthodox Church is the subject of debate, especially between the Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Russian Orthodox Church. Even as early as the 4th century , Constantinople was instrumental in the deposition of multiple bishops outside its traditional jurisdiction. That is, his primary role is one of promoting and sustaining Church unity. This unique role often sees the Ecumenical Patriarch referred to as the "spiritual leader" of the Orthodox Church in some sources, though this is not an official title of the patriarch nor is it usually used in scholarly sources on the patriarchate. Such a title is acceptable if it refers to this unique role, but it sometimes leads to the mistaken belief that the office is thus the equivalent of an Orthodox pope. There is, however, no Orthodox notion equivalent to the papacy: The five patriarchs of the ancient Pentarchy Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, in that order are to be given seniority of honour, but have no actual power over other bishops other than the power of the synod they are chairing and in which they also wield one vote. Environmental work[edit] Because of the work of Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios , who established September 1 as the day for the protection of the environment, [33] [34] [35] and especially the ongoing work of the current Patriarch, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew has been given the title, " Green Patriarch ". Thus, the person of Bartholomew and by extension the position of the Ecumenical Patriarch is now being viewed as a religious spokesperson on environmental issues and the "green" spiritual leader in the world. After Constantine the Great had enlarged Byzantium to make it into a second capital city in , it was thought appropriate that its bishop, once a suffragan of the Exarch of Thrace and Macedonia, the Metropolitan of Heraclea , should be elevated to an archbishopric. Throne room inside the Patriarchate of Constantinople. The Gospel is enthroned on the dais ; the Patriarch sits on the lower throne in front. The prestige of the office continued to grow not only because of the obvious patronage of the Byzantine Emperor but because of its overwhelming geographical importance. The Council of Chalcedon in established Constantinople as a patriarchate with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Asia Minor the dioceses of Asiatic and Pontus and Thrace as

well as over the barbaric territories, non-converted lands outside the defined area of the Western Patriarchate Old Rome and the other three patriarchates, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem, gave it appellate jurisdiction extraterritorially over canon law decisions by the other patriarchs and granted it honours equal to those belonging to the first Christian see, Rome, in terms of primacy, Rome retaining however its seniority canon xxviii. Leo I refused to accept this canon, basing himself on the fact that it was made in the absence of his legates. In the 6th century, the official title became that of "Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, and Ecumenical Patriarch. Ottoman ethnarchy[edit] When the Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople in , the Patriarchate ceased to function. In he bestowed the office upon an illustrious Byzantine scholar-monk who was well known for his opposition to union with the Latin West, Gennadius Scholarius , who became Patriarch Gennadius II. This role was carried out by ethnic Greeks at their great peril, in the midst of enormous difficulties and traps[citation needed] and inevitably with mixed success. Several incumbents of the patriarchal throne were summarily executed by the Ottoman authorities, most notably Patriarch Gregory V , who was lynched on Easter Monday as partial retribution for the outbreak of the last and only successful Greek Revolution. In the 19th century, the rising tide of nationalism and secularism among the Balkan Christian nations led to the establishment of several autocephalous national churches, generally under autonomous Patriarchs or Archbishops, leaving the Ecumenical Patriarch only direct control over the ethnically Greek-originated Orthodox Christians of Turkey , parts of Greece and the archdioceses in North America , Asia , Africa and Oceania where growing Greek and other migrant communities have gradually constituted a significant orthodox diaspora. Relation to the Republic of Turkey[edit] After the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey on October 29, , the Turkish state only recognizes the Patriarch as the spiritual leader of the Greek minority in Turkey , and officially refers to him as the "Greek Orthodox Patriarch of the Phanar" or "Roman Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople" Turkish: According to Turkish law, still in force today, he is subject to the authority of the Republic of Turkey; however, Turkey allows the Standing Synod of Metropolitan Bishops to elect the Patriarch. Since the establishment of modern Turkey, the position of the Ecumenical Patriarch has been filled by Turkish-born citizens of Greek ethnicity. As nearly all Greek Orthodox have left Turkey see Population exchange between Greece and Turkey and Istanbul Pogrom , this considerably narrows the field of candidates for succession. Human rights groups and Christian governments have long protested against conditions placed by the secular government of Turkey on the Ecumenical Patriarch, a religious office. For example, the ecumenical status accorded him traditionally within Eastern Orthodoxy, and recognized previously by the Ottoman governments, has on occasion been a source of controversy within the Republic of Turkey. This policy results in problems in the function of the Patriarchate, since clergy coming from abroad are not eligible to apply for residence and work permits. However, in Patriarch Bartholomew, with the help of the Turkish government, succeeded, after eighty years, in altering the composition of the twelve-member Standing Synod of Metropolitan Bishops in Constantinople so that it can include six bishops from outside Turkey. He has also been convening biennially in Constantinople convocations of all bishops in his jurisdiction. The Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople has suffered attacks on occasion from to , including desecration of patriarchal cemeteries as well as personal assaults against the Ecumenical Patriarch.

Chapter 6 : Matthew Bartholomew Series by Susanna Gregory

Matthew Bartholomew, physician, and his colleague Brother Michael, in 14th century Cambridge, England: A Plague on Both Your Houses (Matthew Bartholomew).

Moscowâ€™Constantinople schism and Moscowâ€™Constantinople schism As Ecumenical Patriarch , he has been particularly active internationally. One of his first focuses has been on rebuilding the once-persecuted Eastern Orthodox Churches of the former Eastern Bloc following the fall of Communism there in . As part of this effort he has worked to strengthen ties among the various national Churches and Patriarchates of the Eastern Orthodox Communion. He has also continued the reconciliation dialogue with the Roman Catholic Church started by his predecessors, and initiated dialogue with other faiths, including other Christian sects, Muslims , and Jews. He has also gained a reputation as a prominent environmentalist , putting the support of the Patriarchate behind various international environmental causes. This has earned him the nicknames of "the Green Patriarch" and "the Green Pope", [26] [27] [28] [29] and in he was honored with the Sophie Prize. He has also been honoured with the Congressional Gold Medal , the highest award which may be bestowed by the Legislative Branch of the United States government. Bartholomew I, after his attempts to celebrate the liturgy in remote areas of the country, thereby renewing the Orthodox presence, which was absent since before , has now come under intense pressure from Turkish nationalist elements. The Pope participated in the feast day services of St. Andrew the First Apostle, the patron saint of the Church of Constantinople. In an interview published on 19 November in the daily newspaper Sabah , Bartholomew I addressed the issues of religious freedom and the then upcoming papal trip to Turkey. He also referred to the closing of the Halki seminary by saying: We serve in the military. As citizens we do everything. We want the same rights. But it does not happen If Muslims want to study theology, there are 24 theology faculties. Where are we going to study? The word ecumenical has no political content. I will never renounce this title. It was the first time that the spiritual head of Eastern Orthodox Christians had attended a papal inauguration since the Great Schism in

Chapter 7 : St. Bartholomew's Day massacre - Wikipedia

The St. Bartholomew's Day massacre (French: Massacre de la Saint-Barthélemy) in was a targeted group of assassinations and a wave of Catholic mob violence, directed against the Huguenots (French Calvinist Protestants) during the French Wars of Religion.

Rusty aim caps and jinglin jackets, Wad haud the Lothians three in tackets, A towmont guid; And parritch-pats, and auld saut-buckets, Before the Flood. The long Index of Subjects which is appended, renders a minute analysis unnecessary. First in point of completeness as a Series, are the "Emblems," which are sufficiently numerous to invite the attention of some of our Public Libraries; and it is hoped some Institution will secure them as a nucleus for a more perfect Collection. They should be regarded as something more than a mere collection of Pictures, for assuredly they convey much poignant satire, and many political pasquinades which the then Licensers of the Press Would have suppressed as prose, but which escaped their notice disguised as the Fine Arts. The most important and valuable department, however, is that of Illustrated Books, by which are meant books to which have been added Plates not originally published with the works. They are both numerous and beautiful; and as many of them were illustrated by Mr. Allan himself, they possess special interest for his friends. Most prominent among them are Dr. Under the term Fine Arts, in the Index, many books are included which are merely illustrated, and, in a strict classification, would not be so placed. Wood Engraving was a subject in which Mr. Allan took much interest, and his Illustrated Copies of Chatto or Jackson sufficiently indicate his taste. Penmanship was an accomplishment in which Mr. Allan excelled, and a few rare books on that Art are included. Scientific Books are not numerous. Numismatics is rather largely represented, and contains some rare works. Coin Collecting was once a hobby with M3r. Allan, and his Collection was at one time quite large; but some years since he was tempted to sell it. The Books on the subject were retained, and some Coins and Medals have been collected since, and are included in this Catalogue. Priced Catalogues and Treatises on Typography are also included. This was particularly the case with reference to the books illustrative of Mary Queen of Scots, who was held in reverent admiration by Mr. Of Works Relating to America, and History in general, there are but few, but some of them are very scarce. It may be safely asserted that an equal number of Missals, Books printed upon Vellum, etc. The Indian Department is the most limited, consisting of two books only; one of which, however, is the crowning glory of the Sale, and will, it is believed, realize more money than any other book. Under the comprehensive, and perhaps sometimes inappropriate appellation of Theology, in the Index, is grouped a large number of curious books. The analyst who could discover Mr. The books have evidently been bought more for their singularity than for their religious principles. One of the most extensive departments is that of Poetry, including Songs and Ballads. There tire a few of the rare Old English authors, in good condition, and very much of Scottish Poetry. The Kilmarnock Edition of Burns is a book of much rarity, and the first offered for sale on this continent. Other of the Standard Poets, having been copiously illustrated, have been before referred to. Among the other departments of Literature, it may be mentioned that there is a little Dramatic, and more Occult Literature. Of Fables there are a few, and enough of Facetise to add piquancy to the lot. There are also a few American books printed by Benjamin Franklin, Zenger, etc. Autographs include a very choice letter by George Washington; a most interesting public document by Benjamin Franklin; a patriotic letter of Lafayette, and others of interest. Engravings comprise a vast number of Portraits and Plates, well suited to the taste of some "Illustrator. Among the Minerals are a few specimens of great beauty, and Lot is one of much rarity. Relics, Curiosities, and Antiquities, if not numerous, are singular and interesting, and, it is believed, genuine. Sculpture is represented by one7 specimen only: Such is a rapid analysis of the varied contents of this Catalogue. Treated synthetically, the student will look in vain for any evidence of what is called a working library. The books were collected to amuse rather than to instruct; and the result is an extensive Literary Olla Pociridcc, possessing a very varied, if not a particular interest. In the preparation of the Catalogue, due regard has been paid to the exact method of spelling and punctuation of the various titles. The authorities referred to are Mir. The circumflex mark, indicating an abbreviation, is not included in the modern fonts of type, and the

