

the Caxton Celebration in London. Other books dear to the bibliographer are Pfister's Bible, 1459; a Sarum Breviary from the press of Theod. Martens of Louvaine, one of a large and extremely interesting collection of rare missals and breviaries; a vellum Cicero, 1466, by John Fust; numerous *éditions principes* of the classics; and lastly, an extensive assemblage of books, of tracts, and of placards, many unique, illustrative of the contemporary history of Belgium.

The manuscripts are in number about 200, several being of great rarity. In any collection of MSS. the most common are those of the fifteenth century, works of the fourteenth being rare, and of the ages before that extremely rare. Yet several here were written in the twelfth, tenth, and even ninth centuries. One, entitled *Carmen Paschale*, has special interest for the English philologist, having an extensive gloss in Anglo-Saxon, the characters being of the tenth century, and probably written in England. A similar work, a *Priscianus* of the same period, has also an Anglo-Saxon gloss. Of fifteenth-century work there is a splendid Bible, richly illuminated with large, highly-finished paintings; it is dated 1402, and is quite a treasury of art. As might be expected from the reputation of the Plantin press for classical literature the most numerous among the manuscripts are those of the Greek and Latin authors. These indeed were of vital importance for collating the various texts, and for determining the true reading of disputed or corrupted passages.

Probably no part of the "Maison Plantin" will excite more interest than

IV. The Archives.—Here are preserved the account-books and other documents connected with the establishment, from its commencement up to a recent date. Here are the journals complete, beginning at the year 1566, in which may be seen the purchases and sales of any in-