

# **A Scholar's Library from the Seventeenth Century:**

## **The Books of Gregorio Leti (1630-1701)**

Martina Di Gregorio

MA Thesis

Book and Digital Media Studies

Leiden University

First reader: Prof. dr. P.G. Hoftijzer

Second reader: Fleur Praal MA

Words: 17,123

Date: 29/08/2019

## **Acknowledgment**

I would like to extend my thanks to Prof. dr. P.G. Hoftijzer for his comments and patience throughout the writing of this thesis.

I would like to thank my parents and my friends for listening to me and supporting me during this process. Most importantly, I would like to thank my partner, Nicolas Chagnet, for his endless patience and support.

## **Abstract**

This thesis aims at presenting Gregorio Leti (1630 - 1701) through the books he owned and using the auction catalogue established at his death. This unique approach paints a picture of a well-read man with connections in influential literary circles and interest in literary and philosophical topics. This analysis required the creation of an extensive database, transcribing and fixing mistakes from the auction catalogue from 1701. This database supported the quantitative and qualitative observations on Leti's reading habits and interests. Quantitatively, the database agreed with the usual accounts of Leti's life as a typical seventeenth century academic and educated historian, accounts that have been discussed in the few bibliographies focusing on Leti. Qualitatively, this thesis highlighted a thoroughness and range of interest matching the profile of a seventeenth century scholar. While analysing Leti's life and personality, this thesis also introduces some changes of the seventeenth century, including an analysis of philosophical and literary movements that became more prominent in this period.

# Table of Contents

Introduction	6
I. Gregorio Leti's Life in Context: The 'Long' Seventeenth Century	8
Italy	8
Geneva	9
France	11
England	12
The Dutch Republic	13
II. Gregorio Leti: A Life in Europe	15
Early years in Italy	15
Leti in Geneva	15
Leti in France	16
Leti in England	17
Final destination: Amsterdam	18
Leti's Work and Reputation	20
III. Book Catalogues and Database Methodology	21
Book catalogues: variety and use	21
Gregorio Leti's Book Catalogue and Database	21
IV. Radical Enlightenment and Leti's Philosophy	27
Context: The Famous Philosophers	27
Leti's Philosophical Views	30
Pierre Bayle	30
Pierre Jurieu	31
Blaise Pascal	33
V. Literature and Poetry	34
Francesco Petrararch	35
Emanuele Tesauro	36
Stefano Guazzo	38
Torquato Tasso	39
Giambattista Marino	40
Trajano Boccalini	42
VI. Journals and Periodicals	44
Conclusion	47

Bibliography

49

Appendix

53

# Introduction

‘Studies of book ownership and reading among different classes of society help to understand the economic and social development of society as a whole, ways of people’s communication and spread ideas.’<sup>1</sup>

Inventories of books from private owners, libraries or bookshops can be valuable in understanding society. Books are important material objects, however there has been a very limited effort in the past years to analyse book lists and inventories. By analysing the books owned by a person, one can learn about their political and religious views, and the life of the library owner. This paper is attempting to analyse Gregorio Leti’s book catalogue from 1701, the year of his death, and conclude whether the few biographies of the author are decisive in his religious views and personal life.

Gregorio Leti (1630-1701) was an Italian writer, satirist and teacher in the seventeenth century. Born into a traditional religious family, he embodied all the main characteristics of an educated privileged seventeenth-century academic. Similarly to most writers and publishers during this time, he fled to the Dutch Republic to seek asylum from censorship and religious oppression. The accounts on his life are scarce and contradictory, making him an interesting character to analyse further. To that end, this work will use the extensive book collection he amassed during his life. His prominent position in literary circles gave him access to social and political circles. Through these circles, he built social connections with prominent philosophers and writers of his time, including Pierre Bayle, Jean Le Clerc and Pierre Jurieu, who will be further presented in the remainder of this thesis. Leti’s work did not only attract him positive attention. He also angered monarchs, including King Charles II and Louis XIV, leading to him being exiled from three different countries before finally settling in Amsterdam where he lived until his death.

By analysing his book ownership, the thesis will attempt to understand in more depth Leti’s personality, while also touching upon the reading preferences and societal changes such as the Baroque and early Enlightenment movements in the seventeenth century. His library reflected the literature of his time and included popular works by Italian and French authors, as well as the first periodicals created in the century. Moreover, this thesis is interested in the

---

<sup>1</sup> M. Dobre. ‘Early Cartesianism and the Journal des Sçavans, 1665–1671.’ *Studium*, 4(2011), pp.228–240, <https://www.gewina-studium.nl/articles/10.18352/studium.1557/#> (April 20, 2019)

books in Leti's library which span many countries and were written by the most prominent authors of the time.

Gregorio Leti had correspondence with the most influential scholars of his time and was part of political circles like the court of the Sun King. However, the few accounts available on Leti's life do not highlight these parts of his life, so it will be this thesis's ambition to present Leti from a different perspective. Leti's collection attests to his interests and forms a coherent account of his life untainted by historical bias. A database has been created based on Leti's book catalogue, which enables a quantitative analysis of the genres he owned, the different languages of his books, and so on. This thesis specifically focused on books and important writers of the century.

Throughout the analysis, the thesis acknowledges what Benedict and Léchet have written: 'rather than offering us a sharply defined picture of its last owner's personal intellectual orientation, [the library] reveals instead his larger intellectual inheritance and the range of texts he might have used to think with, or against'<sup>2</sup>. Hence, Gregorio Leti's library might include philosophical and theological ideas he did not agree with, but it does show the interest and level of curiosity he had during his lifetime.

The general aim of this thesis, therefore, is to present Leti's life by means of his library. This can only be achieved when his main occupation, namely, writing history, and the historical context surrounding his life are taken into account. Leti lived through a tumultuous century which directly impacted his life and led him on his path of exile through five different countries. The historical events of each of these countries will therefore first be examined in the following chapters, in order to provide context to Leti's book collection with regard to the emergence of new philosophical movements and changes in literature and style.

---

<sup>2</sup> P. Benedict, P-O, Léchet, 'The Library of Elie Bouhérey', in M. McCarthy, A. Simmons, *Marsh' Library: Mirror on the World* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2009), pp. 183

# I. Gregorio Leti's Life in Context: The 'Long' Seventeenth Century

The seventeenth century was a period of change: economically, socially and politically. As the English historian D. William wrote: 'All across Europe, rulers sought ways to gain firmer control of their countries, and of the fractious nobilities whose religious and factional fights had produced so much disorder.'<sup>3</sup> While Italy and other European countries struggled during this period, the Dutch Republic was thriving. This historical context is important in order to understand Gregorio Leti's journey from Italy, via Switzerland, England and France, to his final destination, the Dutch Republic, and Amsterdam in particular, where he would spend the remainder of his life. It is also essential to better comprehend the response to Leti's work and views.

## *Italy*

The seventeenth century in Italy is often called the 'iron century': a period of struggles that put the country on its knees. In this thesis, Italy is regarded as a country, although during that period, it still was a conglomerate of multiple independent city states and Vatican lands. The causes of the struggles were many, as many of the small city states were dominated by foreign powers, such as the Habsburg Empire and France.<sup>4</sup> This geographical division was accompanied by a demographic decline; after 1585, Italy suffered from famine and plagues. Major cities like Milan, Naples, and Genoa, lost half of their population. The high mortality rates instilled fear in the population, leading to witch hunts and the persecution of Jews, who were accused of causing the calamities and plagues. Economically, the situation was dire as countries in North-Western Europe such as England and the Dutch Republic now were the main manufacturers of textiles, which undermined the position of the Mediterranean ports. Moreover, the country was drained by the constant conflicts, both domestic and abroad. The multiple wars in Europe, including the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) and the conflict between the Ottoman Empire and Persia (1623-1639) ruined Italy's export markets. Between 1628 and 1659 Spanish, German, French, and Piedmont armies battled each other in the north of Italy. The period between 1628 and 1631, in particular, was marked by war, political unrest, and famine. While an outbreak of the plague was decimating the population, internal wars started over disagreements such as the succession in Mantua and Monferrato. In 1647,

---

<sup>3</sup> D. William, *The Oxford Handbook of the Ancien Régime* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 211.

<sup>4</sup> The following paragraphs are based on C. Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013).



revolts broke out in Palermo and Naples against the Spanish feudal lords who were colonizing the area. As the Spanish wanted to expand their territory and gain more power and wealth in Italy, their soldiers raided the countryside, causing the rural population to abandon their farms, which in turn led to famine.

While the country was faced with profound social unrest, the economy was also degrading quickly. In the decade between 1611 and 1620, the agricultural production and urban industry went into a crisis. In the south, the soil was exhausted because of extensive wheat production and deforestation. The north was facing an overexpansion of unproductive land, as intensive agriculture was needed to support the large cities, again causing soil depletion. In the cities, wool manufacturing fell by 50%, in some places, coming to a complete standstill, silk being the only product that was still making some profit. The early industrial edge created during the Renaissance was lost because of competition coming from manufacturers in North-Western Europe, as their products were cheaper and started to gain dominance in the Italian markets. This was partially due to Italian guilds opposing technological changes, tax increases, and higher labour costs. Italy subsequently entered a long-term crisis. The only region that managed to escape the negative trend was Lombardy.

While the economic regression favoured the aristocracy and reinforced the stagnant social hierarchy, the Church was still in charge. It owned vast areas of land and controlled every aspect of social life, including the education of the ruling class. With the economic crisis, the division between rich and poor widened, adding another problem in a country that was already in shambles. Peasants were forced by the landowning aristocracy into a state of slavery without any rights. The agricultural crisis led to heavy taxes, which had been raised in order to restore the economy, resulting in revolts by peasants who refused to pay. The failing economy also created a monetary crisis, which affected all of Europe. Only the Dutch Republic and the British Isles were able to escape the consequences.

### *Geneva*

The seventeenth century in the Calvinist city state Geneva was equally a period of misfortune, dominated by famine, plague and political conflicts with the Duke of Savoy and France. At the same time it was a century of transition: the Genevan economy developed from a state of crisis and economic slump to a new industrial phase, its focus shifting from the Mediterranean towards the Atlantic nations. Culturally, Geneva experienced development

from an orthodox protestant identity to a more tolerant and rationalist attitude at the beginning of the Enlightenment.<sup>5</sup>

As the century began, the Republic of Geneva was caught between war and peace. The Protestant conviction of the city was a constant thorn in the side of Catholicism. Geneva enjoyed, although not officially, the protection of the king of France after the 1601 Treaty of Lyons which ended the war between France and the Duchy of Savoy. On the night of the 11th of December, 1602, the forces of Savoy attempted to take Geneva without any prior declaration of war. This failed attempt consolidated the status of Geneva as a 'Sacred City'. With the help of its allies (Zurich and France) and the threat of a new war between the French King Henry IV and Savoy, Geneva managed to obtain a Treaty of Independence from the Duke of Savoy which put an end to a century of wars. The treaty did not, however, reduce the claims from Savoy; it simply shifted a long and very real war into a form of cold war.

Hitherto bipartisan, the external relations of Geneva changed as France became its protector. Starting with a form of preferred assistance under Henry IV, Geneva evolved into a protectorate and satellite state under Louis XIV, who appointed a permanent French Resident in Geneva, an omen of a dreaded return to the French territory. This new threat was a direct consequence of the absolutist rule of Louis XIV, which combined a strong renewal of Catholicism and an expansionist external policy. The French Resident was meant to exert a direct influence on the city, meaning it would have to comply with France on interior as well as exterior matters. This influence was, however, directly limited by the Duchy of Savoy which did not want Geneva to fall into the hands of France, but, more importantly, by the Swiss allies of Geneva: the Berne and Zurich cantons. The existence of a double protectorate of France and the Swiss cantons resulted in Geneva being recognized as friendly territory of the Swiss and, shortly after, in becoming the fourteenth canton of the Swiss Confederation. Although France was an important ally against the Duchy of Savoy, Louis XIV remained nonetheless a formidable threat to the city's independence. Despite this threat, diplomacy and steadiness allowed Geneva to survive and gain recognition as a Swiss canton.

The aforementioned failed invasion by Savoy led to tumultuous internal political strife, accompanied by a witch hunt against those responsible for the invasion, culminating in numerous arrests and death sentences. Geneva was torn in a power struggle between the religious and political councils of the city, which turned it into a highly oligarchic regime despite efforts towards a more democratic political structure. This power struggle is

---

<sup>5</sup> The following is based on A. Dufour, *Histoire de Genève* (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 2014).

exemplified by the gradual reduction of the power of the Calvinist ministers in favour of the rule of the city magistrates.

Socially and demographically, Geneva was experiencing a crisis throughout the century due to repeated outbreaks of the plague and famine. Economically, the first half of the century (from 1620 until the 1650s) was a dark period marked by mass unemployment after the demise of the silk manufacture, which coincided with the Thirty Years' War. In the second half of the century, the economy began to prosper again as trade with France, Germany, the Dutch Republic, and England flourished. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685 made Geneva a refugee town. Many of the French Huguenot refugees were small bourgeois, often specialized in a trade or craft. This increase in the demography was a welcome addition to the existing workforce.

### *France*

Like Italy, France faced economic, political, and social change and uncertainty. In particular between 1630 and 1750, France suffered from economic depression. The period was tumultuous and violent, as can be demonstrated by the atrocities committed in 1675 in Bretagne and the peasants' uprising in 1636-1639. Moreover, French society witnessed profound changes, as the absolute monarchy by Louis XIV (1638-1715), established in 1661 introduced a new period of decline.<sup>6</sup>

In the countryside, the feudal system still existed, but it required extensive administration causing the noble families to move into the bourgeois class. Depending directly or indirectly on agriculture, the aristocracy was sensitive to increases in production and thus to new farming techniques. The life of the peasants, on the other hand, was hard. They suffered from famine during the repeated agricultural crises, caused by falling prices and heavy taxes. Often they ran into debts and had to sell their lands. The population was always on the brink of revolt, sometimes against their aristocratic feudal lord, sometimes against the monarchy, but always against the tax system. By joining forces, the monarchy, the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie aimed to keep the masses under control, but there were also tensions between the monarchy and the aristocracy. Capitalism was limited to the cities, where rich bourgeois tried to climb the social ladder by marrying into the aristocracy.

France, like Italy, was fractured, some regions being almost independent from the monarchy. They often had a different lifestyle, language and traditions. The intellectual elites

---

<sup>6</sup> The following paragraphs are based on H. Mèthivier, *L'Ancien Régime* (Paris Presses Universitaire de France, 2002), pp. 57 - 86

supported the unification of the country under an increasingly absolutist monarchy, particularly in the period 1661 to 1715, when power was monopolized by the monarchy. This authoritarian administration developed into an anonymous and complex technocratic machine which partly controlled the power of the king by selecting what information could reach him. The monarchy under Louis XIV was very similar to a religion, with its god (the king), its priests (dignitaries, the court), its dogma (absolute monarchy), its temple (Versailles), and the believers (the subjects). This was made possible by the support of the bourgeoisie, the development of a reinvigorated Catholicism, and a strong standing army that could deal with the quasi-constant state of revolt in the countryside as well as ongoing wars with France's neighbours. The absolute monarchy was at first welcomed as it put an end to a long period of disruption. It was a response to a crisis of faith among the population, which had lost belief in the government. Those who disapproved would only express their views in private, as the public opinion was in favour of the king. However, the economic failure of the regime gradually damaged the image of absolutism.

In the religious sphere, the Protestant minority was protected during much of the seventeenth century by Henry IV's Edict of Nantes of 1598, which had granted the Huguenots the right to publicly practise their religion in specific areas of the country and to attend school and university. When Louis XIV revoked the Edict in 1685 and started oppressing the Huguenots, a mass exodus began. Hundreds of thousands of protestants left the country, emigrating to neighbouring countries, and particularly to the Dutch Republic.

### *England*

During much of the seventeenth century, the political situation in England was marked by political unrest, which at times erupted into war. In 1603 James I (1566-1625) ascended to the throne, hoping to unite the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland. This attempt failed, and his son and successor, Charles I (1600-1649) was not able to maintain the peace as radical Puritans in Parliament confronted his more moderate Anglican Protestantism.<sup>7</sup> After a bloody civil war, Charles I was executed in 1649 and a 'protectorate' was established by Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), which lasted until 1660, when the monarchy was restored. Still, the country was not yet at peace, as several plots and invasions by the king's opponents were foiled, until finally in 1688 William of Orange (1650-1702), stadtholder of the Dutch Republic, who was married to a daughter of James II (1633-1701), on the invitation of Whig

---

<sup>7</sup> This paragraph is based on B. Cottret, *History of England. From William the Conqueror to the Present* (Paris: Tallandier, 2007), pp. 60-73

politicians drove his father-in-law out of the country and put himself on the throne one year later. In return, William had to sign a Bill of Rights which placed the monarchy under the law. Simultaneously, a religious compromise was found to reconcile Anglicans and Puritans. After William III's death, he was succeeded by his wife's sister Anne (1665-1714), and after her death a new royal dynasty was established, that of the Hanoverians.

This century is not only a political cornerstone of British history but also an economic one. Britain's population and its workforce outgrew the agricultural demand and began to diversify into the textile and other industries. This growth in the population was sustained by technical improvements in the agricultural sector, notably through the use of fertilizers and enclosures. The century is also marked by the colonization of the eastern part of the North American continent (Jamestown in 1607, Plymouth in 1621).

Diversification brought the population to the cities. During the seventeenth century, London grew dramatically and dwarfed all the other cities, British or European. The dynamic heart of the British Isles attracted men and production alike and stimulated the economy. London's port was a major doorway to the international markets, while the bustling activity in the city created a strong demand for products from the countryside. This urban explosion was accompanied by a financial revolution, epitomized by the newly founded Bank of England.

Yet, the century was also marked by economic crises ( 1614-1616, 1621-1623, and 1640-1642) and great disasters (17.6% of the city's population died during the Great Plague of 1665 and London itself was at great risk during the Great Fire of 1666 which turned 13,000 houses to ashes). The British expansion also witnessed setbacks, for instance, through the Virginia company's bankruptcy in 1624.<sup>8</sup>

### *The Dutch Republic*

In contrast to the situation in the countries described above, the Dutch Republic witnessed a remarkable Golden Age during the seventeenth century. This was the result of multiple factors. One of these factors was the massive immigration around 1600 of religious, economic and political refugees from various European countries, but particularly from the Southern Netherlands, who brought economic, cultural and intellectual capital to the young country. When in 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, a new wave of refugees came to the Netherlands. These Huguenots too played an important role in the economic and cultural success of the Republic.

---

<sup>8</sup> This paragraph is based on B. Cottret, *History of England. From William the Conqueror to the Present* (Paris: Tallandier, 2007), pp. 90-103

Another factor was the maritime superiority of the Dutch Republic which became a trading centre for a wide variety of goods from all over the world. Rich merchants, bankers and financial insurers pushed global trade, creating a staple market and the production of finished goods for export. This position was strengthened by a good infrastructure of roads, rivers and waterways which allowed a quick and reliable transport of goods to the hinterland. Easy access to European markets was also ensured by direct access to the North Sea.

A third factor was the fact that the Dutch Republic was a federal state of seven semi-independent provinces, as a result of which central power, which resided with the States General in The Hague, was weak. As a result, immigrants and refugees were welcomed and different religions and cultures coexisted.<sup>9</sup>

Finally, the Golden Age also benefited from a cultural and intellectual flourishing. Literacy was high as primary and secondary education were available to many citizens. Even in the countryside, schools could be found. This was to the advantage of the Dutch book trade.<sup>10</sup> In fact, the Dutch Republic in the words of the English historian Graham Gibbs, was the ‘unquestioned intellectual entrepot of Europe.’<sup>11</sup> Authors and publishers were able to produce books without being excessively regulated by the government or the church. Books were produced in very large quantities at competitive prices. Printing and publishing became such an important part of the Dutch economy, that as many as 270 booksellers and printers could make a living in the last quarter of the century.

So, while most other European countries were struggling in the seventeenth century, the Dutch Republic thrived, economically, culturally and intellectually. It made the country an ideal haven for refugees and immigrants such as Gregorio Leti, as the following chapters on Gregorio Leti’s life, his work and his library aim to demonstrate.

---

<sup>9</sup> For an overview, see P.G. Hoftijzer, ‘The Dutch Republic, Centre of the European Book Trade in the 17th Century’, *European History Online*, 2015, <<http://ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/backgrounds/the-book-market/paul-g-hoftijzer-the-dutch-republic-centre-of-the-european-book-trade-in-the-17th-century>> (25 May, 2018).

<sup>10</sup> Hoftijzer, ‘The Dutch Republic, Centre of the European Book Trade in the 17th Century’

<sup>11</sup> G.C. Gibbs, ‘The Role of the Dutch Republic as the Intellectual Entrepôt of Europe in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries’, *BMGN – Low Countries Historical Review*, 86 (1971), pp. 323-349.

## II. Gregorio Leti: A Life in Europe

### *Early years in Italy*

Gregorio Leti was born in Milan in 1630 as the son of Girolamo and Isabella Lampugnano. Being a nephew of Nicolò Leti, the Bishop of Acquapendente in Umbria, he was raised by the Jesuits in Cosenza for five years after the death of his father. His early life was shaped by Catholicism, which may have been the reason for his deep hatred of the religion later in life and his decision to leave Italy in order to pursue a career elsewhere in Europe.<sup>12</sup>

After being educated by Jesuits, he went to live with his uncle Agostino in Rome, who pushed him into becoming a judge, and later a priest like himself. Disliking this pressure Leti decided to go live with his mother again in Milan. After her death in 1646 Leti was forced to go back to his uncle Agostino, by now a vicar in Orvieto. A period of harsh religious education followed. Around 1654, when his uncle finally realized that Leti's attitude towards Catholicism was not going to improve, he decided to set him free and allow him to travel in Italy and abroad.

### *Leti in Geneva*

In the 1650s, when Leti was residing in Bologna, he started his writing career. He attempted his first literary exercises<sup>13</sup>, writing novels and poetry as well as operettas<sup>14</sup> in Latin. Bologna was also the place where his desire to leave for France blossomed. His brother-in-law Cesare Reina procured him with a letter of recommendation addressed to a French noble and governor of Valenza Po, Marquis François-Auguste de Valavoire. Leti's dream was to find employment in Paris, but on his way there he first stayed for a while in Turin and later in Geneva where, in 1660, he fell in love with the daughter of local medical doctor Jean-Antoine Guérin, whom he would marry shortly after. It was in Geneva that Leti officially became a Calvinist.

He spent his time in Geneva lecturing and writing. He worked as a private teacher of languages and history to the children of the Genevan patriciate and aristocracy. Among his pupils was the Prince of Curlan, a member of the House of Solms who was the English ambassador in Turin. He also established a name for himself as an author of biographies characterized by satirical and pseudo-political ideas. His first novel *L'amore di Carlo*

---

<sup>12</sup> E. Bufacchi, 'LETI, Gregorio', *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, vol. 64 (Roma: Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana, 2005), n.pag [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gregorio-leti\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gregorio-leti_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (August 20, 2018)

<sup>13</sup> G. Leti, Preface of *La strage de' riformati innocenti* (Geneva, 1661)

<sup>14</sup> G. Leti, *Vita di Oliviero Cromvele* (Amsterdam, 1692)

*Gonzaga duca di Mantova e della contessa Margarita della Rovere* (The love of Carlo Gonzaga Duke of Mantua and of the Countess Margarita della Rovere, 1666) was well received, as was his biography *Vita di donna Olimpia Maldachini* (Life of Mrs. Olimpia Maldachini) published the same year.

Leti lived in Geneva for nineteen years and in that period his wife bore him five children: four daughters and a son. The oldest daughter, Maria, would marry Jean Le Clerc (1657-1736), a young local theologian who later settled in Amsterdam. But as he wrote more books, he attracted the ire of the Calvinist church which did not like his critical attitude and satirical style. Despite losing foot with the Calvinist church, Leti still enjoyed the favour of government circles because of his renown as a private teacher.<sup>15</sup>

This came to an end in 1679. In that year Leti published his *Vita di Filippo II* (Life of Philip II), a biography of the Spanish King Philip II (1527-1598). In the preface Leti wrote about a nearly fatal illness he had had. He describes that some catholic priests visited him to prepare him for his death, and mentions how Benedetto Calandrini in particular had tried to prevent his colleagues from visiting Leti. This information offended the Catholics. The Spanish ambassador in Geneva, Alonso Casati, demanded that the city government would censor and ban the book. Leti, in turn, explained to the city council that his book did not contain any offensive information against the Spanish. At first he was successful in his defence, but eventually the pressure became too great and he had to leave Geneva in secret with his family in July 1679. Years later, this episode would lead to the writing of the second edition of his most voluminous works, *L'Historia Ginevrina* (The history of Geneva) in 1686. This will be detailed in the subsequent parts pertaining to his life in the Netherlands.

### *Leti in France*

Leti's dream had always been to go to France and now, albeit against his will, he finally had the opportunity to do so. He first stayed for two months in the border town of Gex, trying to establish contacts with various important men in Paris, in particular the adviser and secretary of the king, Henry Justel, and Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the minister of foreign affairs. Both convinced Louis XIV to take Leti under his protection. The king's primary consideration was that he believed that his image among the population would benefit from his protecting a protestant persecuted for religious reasons. Leti was made official historian of Louis XIV in the Italian language. It was a short-lived appointment. The king expected Leti to convert back

---

<sup>15</sup> L. Fassò, *Avventurieri della penna del seicento* (Florence: F. Le Monnier, 1923), pp. 80.



to Catholicism as a prerequisite to stay in France. Leti refused, thus making his stay in France impossible.<sup>16</sup>

### *Leti in England*

Leti left France in 1680, now moving to England where he hoped to find a safe haven. There is not much information on the period he stayed in England. What is known comes from ten letters that he sent in this period to his friend Antonio Magliabechi (1633-1714), a Florentine scholar and librarian to Grand Duke Cosimo II de Medici, consequently an important figure in the scholarly and literary world in Italy with an extensive network of correspondence.<sup>17</sup> Leti arrived in England during a difficult period; between 1679 and 1681 the country was troubled by the Exclusion Crisis, during which attempts were made to prevent the brother of King Charles II, James, Duke of York from succeeding his brother because of his Catholic beliefs. The crisis forced Charles II to dissolve the Parliament twice, which led to the creation of two parties: the Tories and the Whigs, the latter of which opposed the Duke of York. The ongoing political unrest made it difficult for Leti to find patronage.<sup>18</sup>

Nonetheless, he was accepted at the court, certainly also because of his renown as a pamphleteer and someone who could spark controversy through his satirical works. He became close with Francesco Terriesi, an Italian diplomat from Florence who had come to England in 1668 as a merchant and whose connections made him the central figure in relations between England and Florence, and popular at the English court. Here Leti hoped to find patronage, since he had dedicated one of his books to the Duke of York. Leti had a survival strategy he applied to each country he lived in: he thought that, by making the right friends, he would be protected even if his writings were scandalous. Leti gradually expanded his connections, by dining with important figures and establishing contacts with numerous aristocrats and Anglican clergymen. Most notably among them, Gilbert Burnet, a Scottish theologian and historian (and later Bishop of Salisbury), Isaac Vossius, a Dutch scholar and book collector, and John Pearson, an English theologian, professor at Cambridge and Bishop of Chester. Although he did not speak English, he was introduced to Charles II in 1681, at which occasion he presented a panegyric in his honour, *Panegirico in lode* (Panegyrics in praise) in the expectation that the king would give him some financial compensation, or, even

---

<sup>16</sup> Fassò, *Avventurieri della penna del seicento*, pp. 120.

<sup>17</sup> K. Löffler, 'Antonio Magliabechi', *Catholic Encyclopedia*, 9 (1910), n.pag, <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09530c.htm> (1 December 2018)

<sup>18</sup> C. Petrakos, "'Those Times can Tell The Story': The Anglican Reformation, Henry VIII's Succession Statutes, and England's Exclusion Crisis, 1679-1681", *Anglican and Episcopal History*, 84 (2015), pp. 393-415.

better, an appointment as his official historiographer.<sup>19</sup> He subsequently moved his family to Chelsea and started writing *Il Teatro Britannico*, a history of England, which was published in 1683 by the well-known London publisher Robert Scott. Unfortunately, the royal patronage did not materialize and Leti was soon after ordered to leave Britain because of his remarks on English domestic politics. He had mentioned in his book the secret marriage of the Duke of York with Anna Hyde, and had written that Charles II mistreated his wife, Queen Catherine of Braganza, while also alluding to the private life of various nobles and dignitaries.<sup>20</sup> The book sparked outrage in England, and all copies were ordered to be confiscated and destroyed.<sup>21</sup> Now, there was no other place for Leti to go to but Amsterdam, the city widely known for accepting refugees and exiles of all sorts.

#### *Final destination: Amsterdam*

The Dutch Republic was seen by Leti as the ‘arc of fugitives’.<sup>22</sup> Large numbers of French refugees had arrived in the country since the 1670s, receiving citizenship and the right to work. Leti himself arrived in Amsterdam in 1683 where he was received well, notably by the Italian community that lived in the city.<sup>23</sup> He received citizenship on 3 May and immediately began giving lessons in French and Latin (the most popular foreign languages at the time) to the children of rich citizens and magistrates. He had to lecture twice a week on a variety of topics such as history, politics and Italian. In 1684, he was introduced to another refugee, the French Huguenot scholar Pierre Bayle (1647-1706) who lived in Rotterdam, where he edited a journal and worked on his famous *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, which would be published in 1690. Leti was introduced to Bayle by Jean Le Clerc, the husband of Leti’s oldest daughter, who had also established himself and his family in Amsterdam and had found employment at the Remonstrant seminary in the city. Thanks to his association with Bayle and Le Clerc among others, Leti was appointed the position of official historian of Amsterdam, a title that gave him financial independence, prestige, and time to write.<sup>24</sup>

Already in the year of his arrival, he published a second edition of *Il Teatro Britannico*, which now was expanded to five volumes. He changed the text of the first volumes, deleting the sections that had caused his expulsion from England. Furthermore, he worked on a second edition of the *Historia Ginevrina*, narrating the events in Geneva in his

---

<sup>19</sup> E. Bufacchi, ‘LETI, Gregorio’, *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, vol. 64 (Roma: Istituto dell’Enciclopedia Italiana, 2005), n.pag [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gregorio-leti\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gregorio-leti_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (August 20, 2018)

<sup>20</sup> L. Fassò, *Avventurieri della penna del seicento* (Florence: F. Le Monnier, 1923), pp. 190.

<sup>21</sup> Fassò, *Avventurieri della penna del seicento*, pp. 200

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 218

<sup>23</sup> G. Leti, *Il teatro britannico o vero Historia della Grande Bretagna* (Amsterdam: Abramo Wolfgang, 1684), pp. 136

<sup>24</sup> G. Leti, *Il teatro britannico o vero Historia della Grande Bretagna*, pp. 97

favour and depicting how poorly the Genevan government had treated him. Before publishing the new edition, he tried to blackmail the city's rulers: he would renounce his publication in exchange for generous compensation. The attempt failed, and the second edition of *Historia Ginevrina* was published in Amsterdam in 1686.

In these years he also distanced himself from Louis XIV, as he had come to believe that the French king constituted a grave danger to the stability of Europe and was convinced that the more democratic political system he had come to appreciate in the Dutch Republic was to be preferred above the French absolute monarchy. Leti was much influenced by Dutch culture. For instance, he abandoned the theory of *Imago Dei*, which argued that humans are based on the image of God, in order to praise the republican and democratic political principles of the Dutch Republic, the country where he had found a good position and built himself a respectable reputation.<sup>25</sup>

In 1695 he published a poem dedicated to William III of Orange, entitled 'The prodigy of nature and gratitude', in which he lauded the Glorious Revolution and William's ascension to the English throne in 1689. Besides giving praise to the king, another motive for writing it was an attempt to re-establish relations with England and the English court. A few years before his death, however, he published a *Critique sur les lotteries* (ca. 1697), which abruptly ended the calm years he had spent in Amsterdam, as it was greatly criticised. It led to his excommunication from the Dutch Calvinist church. This work stated Leti's idea that human existence is precarious and that political institutions or man's actions have no positive effects whatsoever. The French theologian Pierre Ricotier fiercely attacked Leti by responding with *Considérations sur la Critique sur les lotteries de mr. L.* Leti had to defend himself once again, by describing his religious fidelity and renouncing some of the incriminating statements he had made.

Leti continued writing and publishing books in these years such as *Raguagli storici e politici* (Historical and political references, 1699), which is a laudatory appraisal of the Dutch government, *Vita di don Pietro Giron, duca d'Ossuna* (Life of Sir Pietro Giron, Duke of Ossuna, 1699), and his ultimate work, *Vita dell'invittissimo imperadore Carlo V* (Life of the invincible Emperor Charles V, 1700), two fictional biographies of Emperor Charles V filled with anecdotes. He died on 9 June, 1701 from an apoplectic attack in Amsterdam and was buried in the Walloon Church in Amsterdam. According to his last will, all of his books were given to his daughters.<sup>26</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> L. Fassò, *Avventurieri della penna del seicento* (Florence: F. Le Monnier, 1923), pp. 105

<sup>26</sup> Fassò, *Avventurieri della penna del seicento*, pp. 67

Leti's life was shaped by drama and controversy. Being exiled from three different countries (Switzerland, France and England) after leaving his homeland, he finally settled in Amsterdam, the city that welcomed refugees from all nationalities and religions. The appreciation of Leti varies among modern historians. Some, like the Italian historian Luigi Fassò describe him as a man who, in spite of his making many enemies, managed to connect with the highest establishment, such as Louis XIV of France and Charles II of England, both of whom recognized Leti's literary talent, but also were aware of the danger he posed to their reputation. There are also contrasting accounts of his life. For example, Emanuela Bufacchi, an Italian historian, states that Leti did not speak French, although he lived in Geneva for most of his life and he was a lecturer of the French language and even published some of his books in French such as his *Critique... sur les lotteries* (Historical, political, moral ... criticism of lotteries, 1697). In general, it can be seen from his ability to find protection in each country he lived in that Gregorio Leti was a charismatic person who knew how to take advantage of circumstances, but also became their victim.

#### *Leti's Work and Reputation*

Gregorio Leti was an influential writer during the seventeenth century; he was admitted into royal courts and was welcomed in, as well as exiled from many countries. However, he has mostly been neglected by modern historians, as they regard Leti as someone who liked to write about gossip and based his writings on unreliable sources and hearsay. Leti is described by some historians as too outspoken, even to the extent that he was obscene against the Church and Europe's principal states. He was full of wit, and wrote biographies of Popes and monarchs that were well written, but nonetheless unreliable.<sup>27</sup> The English historian Philip Major describes him as a satirist who combined private anecdotes and personal bias into a coherent narrative, which led to a misleading description of events and people in his works. According to Major, Leti's works should not be used to base any new research on, but simply as resources to integrate anecdotes.<sup>28</sup> He argues that Leti's work foreshadowed a new historical style of writing, in which the narrative is based on sources like newsbooks, rather than the traditional style of historical writing.

The next chapters aim to shed some further light on the religious and political beliefs of this controversial figure by investigating what printed books he owned.

---

<sup>27</sup> P. Hainsworth, *The Oxford Companion to Italian Literature* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002), npag

<sup>28</sup> P. Major, *Literatures of Exile in the English Revolution and its Aftermath, 1640-1690* (Farnham: Ashgate, 2010), pp. 56 - 100.

### III. Book Catalogues and Database Methodology

#### *Book catalogues: variety and use*

Before describing the methodology behind creating Leti's auction catalogue database, the notion of what constitutes a book catalogue must be defined. During the seventeenth century, there were two main reasons for creating catalogues: as part of someone's inheritance after death, the so-called probate inventory, or for sale at a book auction sale, an event for which a printed catalogue was made.<sup>29</sup> Probate inventories, usually a book document drawn up by a notary, are the most common type of early-modern book list and they include books which were more or less summarily described by a local notary. The books were listed alongside the other possessions of the departed.<sup>30</sup> The auction sale catalogue was hastily compiled and printed as a booklet, mostly in quarto format. When the deceased had owned a large library, often first a summary list was made for the probate inventory, after which the auction catalogue was printed. The phenomenon of the book auction with a printed catalogue was first introduced in the Dutch Republic at the end of the sixteenth century. By 1700 they were common all over Europe.<sup>31</sup>

Although book auctions were popular, their catalogues contained multiple errors. Most were caused by hasty or inexperienced transcribers who did not have much bibliographical knowledge. Some of these mistakes produce misleading information that can make the identification of a book difficult or even impossible. As a rule, the title of the books is not completely transcribed, while often no information is given on the place where and the year when a book was published. These problems can make the analysis of book lists a complicated matter.<sup>32</sup>

#### *Gregorio Leti's Book Catalogue and Database*

In the case of the library of Gregorio Leti, the auction catalogue that was produced for the book auction in Amsterdam on 25 October, 1701, four months after his death, is luckily available.<sup>33</sup> The catalogue was compiled in Amsterdam by the booksellers Dirk and Hendrik Bruyn and Jean Louis de Lorme. It numbers 24 pages and is divided into sections of bound and unbound books, and further categorized by their format (folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo).

---

<sup>29</sup> P. Major, *Literatures of Exile in the English Revolution and its Aftermath, 1640-1690*, pp. 157.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 95.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

Moreover, there are separate sections for the languages: Latin, Italian, French and miscellaneous languages (including English, Spanish and Dutch). The total number of books listed in the catalogue was 479, which makes Leti's library rather small for the collection of a learned scholar of the seventeenth century. According to David Pearson, an average library size in England during the seventeenth century was over 3000 books in the years between 1690 and 1715. As Leti had had a tumultuous life which was marked by frequent exiles, there is every reason to assume that the auction catalogue does not list all of the books he had owned during his long life. Many of them will have gone lost during his perambulations in Europe.

As a rule, about half of the contents of an average seventeenth-century library comprised books on theology of some shape or form. The other half consisted of books on other fields of knowledge, such as history, geography, mathematics, science, literature, and travel, philosophy, Greek and Roman classics, and mathematics, natural history, medicine, and law. However, Leti's library was far from average, as the analysis of his books shows.

The first step to analyse his catalogue was to digitise it, in order to make both a qualitative and quantitative analyses possible. To do so, a document in Excel was created, divided by language as shown below in Figure 1.

Format	Bound/ Unbound	Language	Author	Date of Public ation	Title	Genre	City
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Marinelli	1550	La Sfera dei Scrittori Antichi e Moderni, e altri trattati	Literature/ History	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giorgio Dati	1551	Valerio Massimo	Biography	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Vincenzo Brugiantino	1554	Le Cento Novelle	Poetry	Venice
Quarto	Bound	French	Antonio de Guevara	1558	Les Epitres de Guevara	Epistles (didactic letter)	Lyon
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Camillo Camilli	1576	Imprese	History/Bio graphy	Venice
Folio	Bound	Latin	Justinianus	1576	Codex Justinianus, cum notis Accursii & Ant. Contii	Law	Antwerp

Figure 1: Preview of the catalogue of Gregorio Leti's library in digitised format

It was then decided to divide the books by language in order to understand not only Leti's preference in vernacular languages, but also to make the search of authors from a certain nationality easier. In the Excel database, there are different columns for format, language, date of publication, title, genre and city of publication. When digitising the original catalogue, multiple difficulties were encountered. Some of the information was missing, such as the date of publication of the book or the original location of publishing. The titles of the books also contained multiple mistakes or were incomplete, which was a common feature of sales catalogues of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Hence, bibliographical searches had to be done in WorldCat.org and Google Scholar on the basis of fragmented titles or in bibliographies of a particular author. Unfortunately, the dates of publication for eight books in the database have not been identified.

Included in this thesis is a description of the genre based on how the book was described in WorldCat or other sources during an online search of titles to better understand the topic of the book.

The seventeenth century saw an explosion of book production. Besides books written in Latin, new types of texts in the vernacular were introduced as reading became an activity for an ever growing part of the population, including women and children. Because of the change in orientation, different genres of books became popular, such as periodicals, music, theatre and fine arts. This shift is visible in Gregorio Leti's library as well, as the catalogue includes books in a wide variety of genres, as shown in Figure 2 below.

Architecture	Economy	Language	Nature
Theology	Epistles (didactic letter)	Law	Novel
Astrology	Essay	Letter	Opera
Biography	Etiquette	Theatre	Painting
Biology	Gardening	Literary Criticism	Philosophy
Chemistry	Geography	Literature	Travel
Commentary	Grammar	Mathematics	Zoology
Commercial Law	Historical biography	Medicine	Poetry
Rhetoric	History	Medieval Canon Law	Politics

Cooking	Journal	Memoir	Religion
Dictionary	Journal: Periodicals	Treaty	Satire
Speech	Sermon	Music	Pamphlet
Tale			

Figure 2: Gregorio Leti's Book Genre Catalogue

Gregorio Leti's library included a total of 479 books: 208 were in French, the most popular vernacular language of the time and spoken all over Europe in the early modern period. Moreover, there were 193 Italian books, 58 in Latin and nineteen in miscellaneous languages including Dutch, English and Spanish. Leti owned a few Dutch and English texts, languages of the last countries he resided in. The small number of Spanish books attest to Leti's interest in the history of the Spanish monarchy, most notably Philip II about whom he wrote an infamous biography that led to his exile from Geneva.

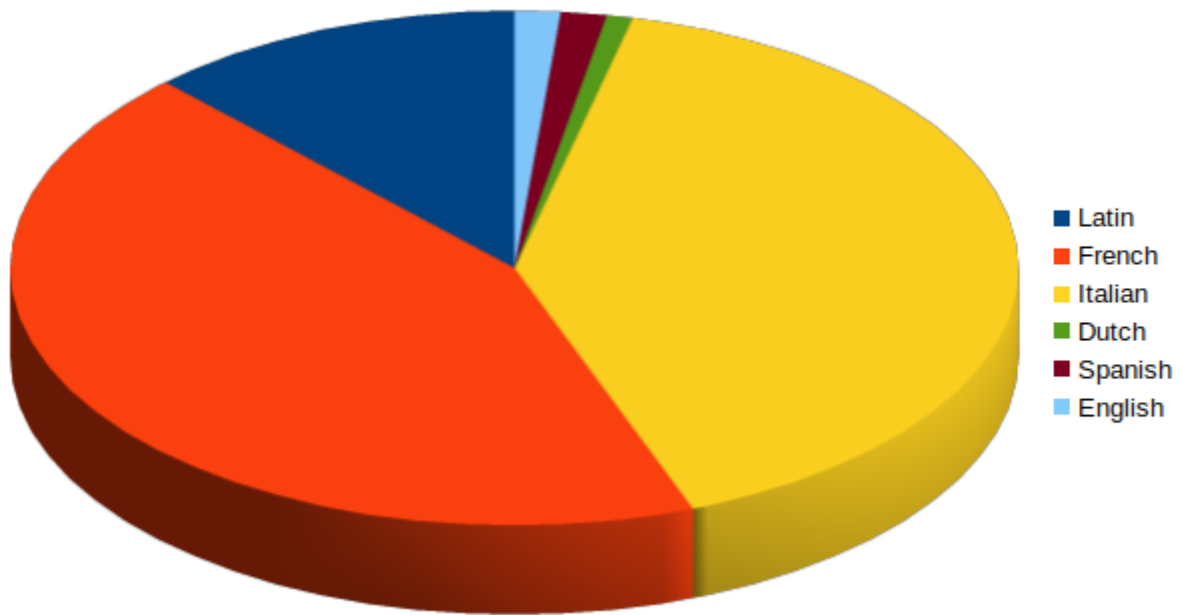


Figure 3: Analysis of book language in the auction catalogue of Gregorio Leti's library

The different genres of books in Leti's library were also analysed in order to understand what subject(s) he was most interested in. As shown in the graph below, the most popular subject was 'History', followed by 'Religion' and various smaller categories like 'Periodicals' and 'Diaries'.



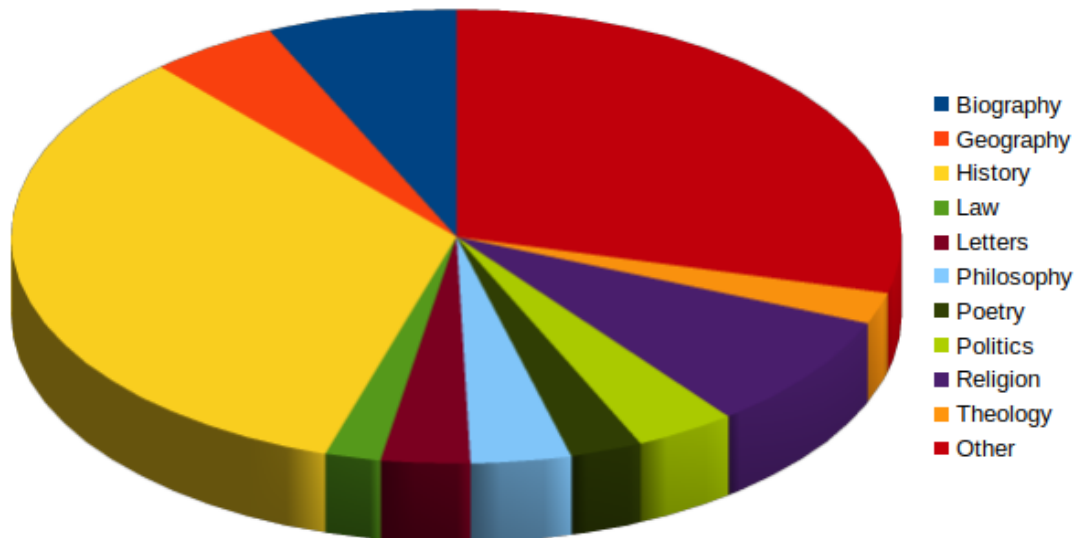


Figure 4: Analysis of genre in the auction catalogue of Gregorio Leti's library

The choice of categories reflects careful considerations regarding the status of these genres. For example, astronomy was a well-established field in the seventeenth century with a rich literature, whereas biology was at its infancy. The microscope had only been invented a few years earlier.<sup>34</sup> Although letters and essays could be categorized under a specific genre, such as politics and theology, it proved difficult to identify exactly the topic of these letters and essays from the information available. Therefore letters and essays have been treated as genres. During the seventeenth century, self-help books were introduced as a new genre. Here they have been subdivided into 'Cooking', 'Gardening' and 'Etiquette', as it is important to know which of these guides Leti used. Examples would be cookery book, *Opera del Cuoco di Pio V* (Handbook from the cook of Pope Pius V, 1570) of Bartolomeo Scappi, who was a chef de cuisine at the Vatican under Pope Pius V, and the *Instruction pour les jardins fruitiers et potagers* (Instructions for the fruit and vegetable gardens, 1690) by Jean-Baptiste de La Quintinie. In order to better understand Leti's interests, it was decided to include as much detail as possible in the classification. The same procedure was used for 'Biography' and 'Historical biography'. The first one focuses on the life of one and only one individual. However, Birgitte Possing, a professor of Cultural Studies, describes 'Historical biography' as a depiction of a historical individual described in multiple points of views, including an analysis of events or dynamic changes within a government.<sup>35</sup> For example, *Histoire de*

<sup>34</sup> L. Magner, *A History of the Life Sciences* (New York: Dekker, 1994).

<sup>35</sup> B. Possing, *Biography: Historical* (Copenhagen: The Danish National Archives), pp. 1-12, <<http://possing.dk/pdf/historicalbio.pdf>> (25 August 2019)

*Constantinople* (History of Constantinople, 1685) by Louis Cousin is listed under ‘History’, *La vie de François de la Noue* (Life of François de la Noue, 1661) by Moses Amyrault, the biography of a French Huguenot captain is listed under ‘Biography’. Finally, the biography *Vie de Henry IV* (Life of Henry IV, 1633) is listed under ‘Historical biography’.

Furthermore, a distinction has been made between ‘Theology’ and ‘Religion’, as ‘Theology’ can indicate the concept of religion, while ‘Religion’ is about practical faith. For example, *The Genesis* and *L'Exode et le Levitique* by Isaac-Louis Le Maistre de Sacy was put under ‘Religion’ while *Sentimens de quelques Theologiens de Hollande sur l'Histoire Critique du V.T* (Opinion of some theologians from Holland, 1685) by Jean Le Clerc would fall under ‘Theology’ as it is an analysis of the Bible. All these distinctions should be taken into account in the following analysis.

Whereas the category ‘Politics’ encompasses the political ideas and political theory, such as *Considerazioni in Materie di Stato* (Considerations in matters of state, 1598) by Giovanni Botero, political treaties between states such as *Il Trattato della pace conclusa nell'Anno 1659* (Peace treaty ratified in 1659, 1664) by Conte Priorato is listed under the category ‘Treaty’. ‘Memoir’, in which the writer focuses on specific memories and events they witnessed, will be distinguished from records of events and observations, listed under ‘Diary’. Similarly, a distinction between ‘Medieval Canon Law’ and ‘Religion’ will be made. While the former focuses on legal religious texts, the latter contains texts pertaining to religious beliefs and rituals. For instance, while the Bible is listed under ‘Religion’, it was not used as a legal reference.

Lastly, the database also makes it possible to analyse the year of publication of the books. The graph below shows that Leti mostly owned books that had been published fairly recently, between 1685 and 1695, which corresponds to his move to Amsterdam, the centre of the European book trade around 1700.

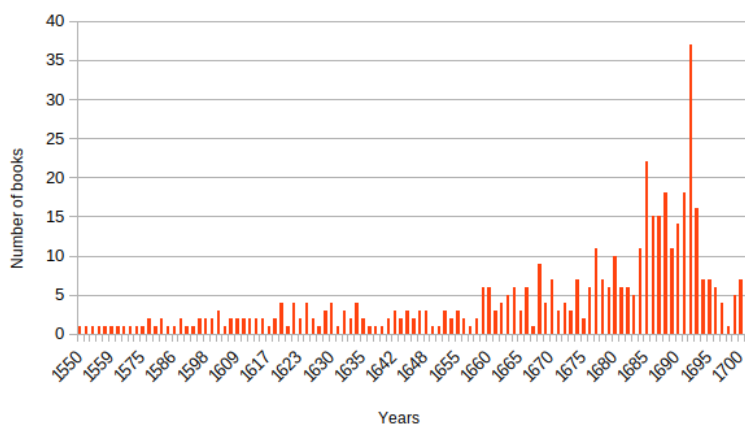


Figure 5: Publication dates of books owned by Gregorio Leti

## IV. Radical Enlightenment and Leti's Philosophy

After the quantitative approach in the previous chapter, the emphasis here will be on a qualitative analysis of Leti's library. Which authors did he read? In spite of the prominence of historical biographies in Leti's library – Leti himself was a historian and biographer –, other categories, such as philosophy, religion, theology, literature and periodicals, are as important. The focus will therefore be on categories which reflect some of his personal interests.

The English historian Jonathan Israel, who is the leading specialist in the history of early modern philosophy in the Age of Enlightenment, describes the latter as a transition from an age 'based on a largely shared core of faith, tradition and authority' to one in which 'everything, no matter how fundamental or deeply rooted, was questioned in the light of philosophical reason', marking the end of 'theology's age-old hegemony'.<sup>36</sup> The second half of the seventeenth century is according to Israel by the appearance of a 'Radical Enlightenment', during which philosophers began to advocate ideas like democracy, individual liberty, freedom of expression and criticism of religious authority. Some of these philosophers are the Dutch Jew Benedictus de Spinoza (1632-1677) as well as the Frenchman René Descartes (1596-1650) and the Englishman John Locke (1632-1704). Early Enlightenment philosophers did not agree on what had to be the nature of Enlightenment and their core principles (rationalism and empiricism) differed. This chapter will give some context to the main philosophical groups of the century, their views and prominent representatives read by Gregorio Leti in order to understand his philosophical views and interests.

### *Context: The Famous Philosophers*

According to Israel, there are two forms of Enlightenment: the mainstream one based on the philosophies of Kant, Locke, Voltaire and Hume is the one that is best known. The second form is the Radical Enlightenment, inspired by philosophers such as Spinoza, Bayle and Diderot. The Enlightenment as a philosophical movement originated in the seventeenth century with four main visions, which are linked to their main protagonists: Cartesian, Newtonian and Lockean, Leibnizian and Radicalism.<sup>37</sup>

---

<sup>36</sup>J. Israel, *Radical Enlightenment: Philosophy and the Making of Modernity 1650-1750* (Oxford, 2001), pp.003-4

<sup>37</sup>J. Israel, *Radical Enlightenment: Philosophy and the Making of Modernity 1650-1750*, pp.003-4

René Descartes (1596-1650)<sup>38</sup> was a rationalist who sought to establish a system of universal truths and to reform education and science. In order to achieve this, he first needed to get rid of any possibly erroneous assumptions he held. Applying methodical and systematic doubt to each of his beliefs, he arrived at the conclusion that nothing remained certain but the fact that he doubted everything. This led him to realize that if there was such a thought, then there was a mind that could think and so there was one truth, obtained through pure reason, which would be the existence of the self. This last step is what allowed him to avoid the conclusion most sceptics arrived at using the same method, which is that truth is not knowable. Descartes was a devout Catholic: his purpose in establishing this system of knowledge was to prove the existence of the Catholic God. Descartes made major contributions to science, some later superseded, others, as in mathematics, still taught centuries later. But more importantly, he introduced a new form of philosophy, which was individualistic and innovative. It is the way of thinking that would remain in use throughout the Age of Enlightenment.

John Locke (1632-1704)<sup>39</sup> was an English empiricist who believed that the only reliable knowledge one can obtain is through the senses. Our mind would be empty if not shaped by experiences. He was deeply interested in political philosophy as he lived through a period of revolutionary change in England. In the 1680s, he even lived in the Dutch Republic for a while as a political exile. He believed in the fundamental right to property and freedom of individuals and was of the opinion we all agreed to be part of society so as to protect this right and freedom more effectively. He advocated the separation of church and state as a practical solution to obtain a peaceful society. His work was a source of inspiration for various reform movements, including the American revolution.

Benedictus Spinoza (1632-1677)<sup>40</sup> was a Jewish philosopher from Amsterdam who renounced the Jewish faith in his teen years and was subsequently excommunicated. He then built his philosophy upon the ideas of Descartes, trying to describe and improve the Cartesian system in his earliest publications. Later he detached himself from Descartes' arguments and began writing his *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, a text which among other things asserted that the bible was merely an eclectic collection of ancient texts which had no purpose of conveying any truth and was only a tool to instill obedience towards God. As the historian of philosophy Anthony Kennedy puts it, Spinoza argued that 'Science and Scripture have

---

<sup>38</sup> A. Kenny, *The rise of modern philosophy* (Oxford, 2006), pp. 36-37

<sup>39</sup> A. Kenny, *The rise of modern philosophy*, pp. 51

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 61

different functions, and neither is superior to the other'<sup>41</sup>. In the end, what matters in the bible is not the stories themselves but the message it conveys that believers must love God and their neighbours. These revolutionary ideas made Spinoza the enemy of not only the Jews but also the Dutch Calvinists. His relationship with the religious establishment would not improve as his philosophy was often interpreted as atheism. It was a metaphysical system inspired by the thinking of Descartes in which, instead of the Cartesian separation of mind and matter, Spinoza considered a unique substance which can either be called 'God' or 'Nature' making his metaphysical system pantheistic. By removing the notion of an anthropomorphic deity, Spinoza further departed from the institutional religions by denying the inherent nature of actions as good or evil. In contrast, he believed in a deterministic world in which actions are interpreted by humans as good or evil. His philosophical system led to a branch of Enlightenment which is called the Radical Enlightenment and was dedicated to spread ideas of civil rights, individual freedom and abolition of religious authority.

Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716)<sup>42</sup> equally was a champion of rationalism who, through the use of logical formalism and core principles, developed a metaphysical system based on indivisible units called Monads, which formed the units of existence, both material and spiritual in Cartesian terms. Leibniz was a devout Christian and, unlike Spinoza, he used his philosophical system to support the Christian God. To him, God is a perfect existence and the universe is his perfect creation, and the world therefore must be the best of all possible worlds. However such perfection cannot be seen in individual actions and events but only in the world as a whole.

These philosophers, all contemporaries of Gregorio Leti; have shaped modern society, and they were highly influential during his life. The Age of the early Enlightenment was not exhaustively shaped by the aforementioned figures, however. When applying Israel's classification of the different movements, it can be seen that these philosophers encompass all these movements. Descartes introduced a dualism of mind and matter while Spinoza and Leibniz both supported monism. The British Locke and Newton were empiricists while the continental Descartes, Leibniz, and Spinoza were rationalists. Yet, in spite of all these differences, all these philosophers influenced each other, shared ideals and built a new age of philosophy. In the following, an attempt will be made to connect Leti and his library to the various philosophical ideas of his lifetime.

---

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, pp.62

<sup>42</sup> Ibid, pp.70

### *Leti's Philosophical Views*

Gregorio Leti had seventeen philosophy books in his library. He owned several philosophy books by classical authors such as Seneca and Cicero, as well as the work of the humanist scholar Justus Lipsius (1547–1606). Traditional philosophical books, such as these, were studied by academics during the seventeenth century. Hence it is not surprising that Leti owned these books since Leti had a traditional upbringing, came from a deeply Catholic life and had a traditional education. However his interest was more varied, as he also owned books by French and English thinkers like Pierre Nicole. Most noteworthy, however, is the presence of the works of Pierre Bayle, whom he knew personally after being introduced to him by Jean Le Clerc.

### *Pierre Bayle*

Pierre Bayle (1647-1706) was a French Huguenot philosopher living in exile in Rotterdam. He was condemned by both the Walloon Church of Rotterdam and the French Roman Catholic Church, as he was accused of being an atheist.<sup>43</sup> He certainly wasn't an atheist, but his two main convictions were toleration towards all religions and a 'belief in God's goodness and omnipotence [which] had to rest solely on faith, because human reason was too weak to clear up mysteries.'<sup>44</sup> Although he was a son of Calvinist minister he had converted to Roman Catholicism in 1669. To earn a living, he first worked as a tutor and then was appointed lecturer in philosophy in 1675 at the Protestant Academy of Sedan. In 1681 he fled to the Dutch Republic, where one year later he published *Pensées Diverses sur l'Occasion de la Comète* (Various Thoughts on the Occasion of the Comet) in Rotterdam in which he questioned various Christian traditions, pleading religious toleration for everyone, including atheists. This book caused problems with many Calvinist theologians, the most important of whom was Pierre Jurieu, who accused Bayle of being an atheist in disguise. Jurieu and Bayle disagreed on many points of view, which led to a long lasting feud between the two men, on which more at the end of this chapter.

Bayle rejected Spinoza's monism. He wrote that Spinoza believed a philosopher should create a clear intellectual system which individual believers could use to distinguish what is true and what is false. However, Bayle did not think such certainty was attainable and he considered it dangerous as religious and political groups could claim the 'exclusive possession of truth' to justify their intolerance. Spinoza believed that an 'all-encompassing

---

<sup>43</sup>J. Delvolve, 'Religion, critique, et philosophie positive chez Pierre Bayle', *The Philosophical Review*, 18 (1909), pp.560

<sup>44</sup>A. Gottlieb, *The dream of Enlightenment: the rise of modern philosophy* (London: Allen Lane, Penguin Books, 2016)

philosophy<sup>45</sup> would free the mind from superstition and theological dogma. Bayle disagreed with that belief and considered that any attempt at a final resolution would lead to a new form of dogmatism. He believed intellectual discussions should welcome challenges and contradictions to stave off these final resolutions.<sup>46</sup>

After this condemnation by Jurieu and Spinoza, Bayle began compiling his *Dictionnaire historique et critique* (1697), a collection of articles on religion, philosophy and history. It included quotations, anecdotes and critical commentaries, to the dislike of the Calvinists. For instance, the article *David* was deemed too supportive of radical skepticism and Epicureanism while offensively using Scripture.<sup>47</sup> Bayle was even accused of conspiring with France to keep the Dutch out of the Anglo-Austrian alliance. Bayle is now considered one of the most important philosophers of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century because of this dictionary. The popularity of his ideas, however, peaked after Leti's death. Leti probably owned the *Lettres sur les matières du temps, complètes* (Letters on the matters of time, 1688-1690) and the *Nouvelles lettres de l'auteur de la critique générale de l'histoire du calvinisme de M. Maimbourg* (New letters of the author of the general criticism of the history of calvinism by M. Maimbourg, 1685) because of his interest in philosophy and his friendship with Bayle. As mentioned in the second chapter, Leti was known as a satirist rather than as a historian and his books often sparked controversy. Hence it is not unlikely that Leti supported Bayle's controversial views on religion. The two men corresponded with each other, sharing their books and commenting on their reviews.<sup>48</sup> While Bayle wrote a positive review of Leti's *Historia Ginevrina*, he also privately expressed outrage, by letter, to their common friend, the Genevan professor Vincenzo Minutoli, over the inaccuracies in the book.<sup>49</sup>

### *Pierre Jurieu*

As mentioned above, Bayle's views were strongly rejected by Pierre Jurieu (1637-1713). Jurieu was a controversialist who has been described as 'being unconstrained by the norms of the intellectual order and social order and indifferent to the moral order.'<sup>50</sup> He had many

---

<sup>45</sup> A. J. Patrick Kenny, *The Rise of Modern Philosophy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press 2006), pp. 36-37

<sup>46</sup> A. Sutcliffe, 'Spinoza, Bayle, and the Enlightenment Politics of Philosophical Certainty', *History of European Ideas*, 1 (2008), pp. 66-76

<sup>47</sup> J. Delvolve, 'Religion, critique, et philosophie positive chez Pierre Bayle', *The Philosophical Review*, 18 (1909), pp.560

<sup>48</sup> Université Jean Monnet, Bayle-correspondance, Saint-Étienne, Letter 392, <<http://bayle-correspondance.univ-st-etienne.fr/?Lettre-392-Gregorio-Leti-a-Pierre&lang=fr>>

<sup>49</sup> L. Fassò, *Avventurieri della penna del seicento* (Florence: F. Le Monnier, 1923), pp. 223-225

<sup>50</sup> R. Howells, *Pierre Jureu: Antinomian Radical* (Durham: University of Durham, 1983)

enemies, including Bayle, who believed he was a populist who did not follow rational arguments but was only driven by passion.

Jurieu had been a professor of theology and Hebrew at the Protestant Academy at Sedan until Louis XIV in 1685 revoked the Edict of Nantes, forcing him to flee to the Dutch Republic, more specifically Rotterdam where he became a minister of the Walloon church. His most important work, the *Traité de la devotion*, published in 1675, was very popular and could be found in many late seventeenth century libraries. Most of his work focused on theology and history, topics he was deeply interested in. Jurieu was known for opposing Louis XIV's government and supporting William III of Orange. He questioned absolutism, and the belief that kings were appointed by God.<sup>51</sup> Howells describes Jurieu as an Antinomian, a follower of the belief that Christians would obey the law, divine or human, motivated only by their own principles, rather by any form of punishment.<sup>52</sup> According to Howells, Jurieu was also a paranoid and megalomaniac man, who wrote in a self-contradictory and rash style.

The relationship between Bayle and Jurieu was ferocious. Bayle's dictionary was largely written against Jurieu. Their main disagreement was related to Bayle's loyalty to the French monarchy. Bayle wanted to return to France, as he did not believe in actively discussing politics and voicing his disagreements with Louis XIV. But he also did not think that the Sun King would stop persecuting Protestants, which is the reason why he decided to logically describe how the end of the Sun King was drawing near. Jurieu, on the other hand, did not refrain from conspiring to overthrow Louis XIV and supported governments that opposed the French king. He was more realistic towards the fate of the Huguenots in the Dutch Republic and was active as a Calvinist propagandist.<sup>53</sup> However, according to the American historian of ideas Harry Bracken, their disagreement seems to be more personal than ideological, if the speculation is true of an affair between Bayle and Jurieu's wife.<sup>54</sup>

Leti owned Jurieu's *Factum contre Mr Bayle* of 1692, written in response to Bayle's *Dictionnaire*, as well as *Lettre sur le différent de Mr. Jurieu & Bayle* of the same year a letter further describing Jurieu's objection to Bayle's arguments expressed in the *Dictionnaire*. The presence of these books again shows Leti's interest in following contemporary debates in

---

<sup>51</sup>F. R. J. Knecht, 'Pierre Jurieu, réfugié unique et caractéristique', *Bulletin de la Société de L'Histoire du Protestantisme Français*, 115 (1969), pp. 445-485

<sup>52</sup>R. Howells, *Pierre Jureu: Antinomian Radical* (Durham: University of Durham, 1983)

<sup>53</sup>H.M.Bracken, 'Pierre Jurieu: The Politics of Prophecy', *Millenarianism and Messianism in Early Modern European Culture*, 4 (2013), pp. 85 - 94

<sup>54</sup>H.M.Bracken, 'Pierre Jurieu: The Politics of Prophecy', *Millenarianism and Messianism in Early Modern European Culture*, 4 (2013), pp. 85 - 94



theology and philosophy. By owning books of both authors, he appears to have wanted to come to an independent judgement on their disagreements.

*Blaise Pascal*<sup>55</sup>

Leti also owned a copy of Blaise Pascal's most famous work, the *Pensées* published in 1684. Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) was a devout Christian who tried to give rational arguments for believing in God through his 'wager': a possible eternal damnation in the afterlife outweighs the difficulties of a religious life. Leti's interest in Pascal's work could be related to his work as a biographer and historian. Despite his abandonment of Catholicism and writing satirical works on the Catholic church, like *Il cardinalismo di Santa Chiesa*, he still read about Catholicism years after his conversion. It is possible that his aversion to Catholicism was maybe first and foremost a consequence of his strict upbringing in Italy. It may also have served as a facade for his work as a satirist rather than stemming from a real antipathy.

Through the ownership of these divergent books, Leti shows to have had a connection to both Catholicism and Calvinism. While he himself was a Calvinist, he also owned books which described Calvinism to either quench his curiosity or to use for research for his future writings. According to the Italian historian Fassò, Leti's works were deemed unreliable, as they included personal anecdotes and unverified rumours. However, the varied contents of Leti's library suggests that he engaged in comprehensive research and was interested in a multitude of subjects. His interest in theology was not superficial, as he owned various controversial books written by Jurieu and Bayle. Leti's library provides another picture of the man that can be derived from his own work or the often critical accounts given of him by later historians.

---

<sup>55</sup> A.J. Patrick Kenny, *The rise of modern philosophy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006), p. 53

## V. Literature and Poetry

While the previous chapter discussed Leti's philosophical beliefs, this chapter will focus on his literary books in order to further understand both his interests and the trends of the century. Since he owned works by famous Italian Baroque writers such as Giambattista Marino and Torquato Tasso, this chapter will attempt to describe the style of the seventeenth century literature before analysing the other literary content of the library.

As described in detail in the previous chapters, the seventeenth century was a period of profound change. We have seen how the Enlightenment questioned the hegemony of political and religious institutions. A similar shift happened in literature and poetry with the rise of the Baroque movement, which merged the ideas of nature, history and the individual from the Renaissance with traditional religious ideas from the Middle Ages. According to the American literary historian Frank J. Warnke, this literature was the dominant style in Europe from the last decades of the sixteenth century until the end of the seventeenth century.<sup>56</sup> The term Baroque has multiple meanings: Warnke describes it not as a single style with specific devices, but as an emphasis on ideas.

Baroque literature is characterized by specific literary themes as well as experimentations in literary techniques. The authors of this time wanted to evoke strong emotions in the reader, such as romanticism or a deeper understanding of humanity. Baroque authors wrote novels focusing on classical mythology, such as the *Adonis* by Giambattista Marino (1569-1625), a famous Italian author and whose work was present in Leti's library. The *Adonis* is a perfect example of the Baroque style: a classic tale of Venus and Love described in verse full of metaphors, which aims to give a deeper understanding of human flaws. The poem also included art, such as illustrations, creating a fusion of word and image which is another important aspect of Baroque.

In Baroque literature the language is often intricate and convoluted, with grandiose and dramatic vocabulary to support the use of abstract concepts, images and descriptions of animals, people and objects. Sometimes rare and obsolete terms are used. For example, one of the books present in Leti's library is Emanuele Tesauro's *Il Cannocchiale Aristotelico* (The Aristotelian Telescope, 1654) which includes difficult sentences such as, in Warnke's words, 'the most ingenious and acute, the most pilgrim and admirable, the most jovial and the most

---

<sup>56</sup> The following paragraphs are based on F.J. Warnke, *Version of baroque: European literature in the seventeenth century* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972), pp. 50.

fruitful and fertile birth of the “human intellect””.<sup>57</sup> These convoluted terms were often put in rare metric forms in order to create a total reinvention of traditional forms. Baroque authors experimented with language, particularly in poetry, and used extravagance, irregularity, and asymmetry as well as rhetorical figures such as metaphors, hyperboles, and oxymorons. An example of this are madrigals, a form of vocal chamber music that included five to fourteen stanza’s of seven or eleven syllables. They originated in the North of Italy in the fourteenth century but became popular during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century. The sixteenth century madrigal combined the stylistic forms of poetry such as sonnets and ballads. Language became a more prominent stylistic tool in literary works, and as a result, it was scrutinized and extensively reflected on. For example, after the publication of the first Italian dictionary, *Il Vocabolario della Crusca* (1612), a polemic began on the Italian language, whether it should be conserved or improved.

### *Francesco Petrarch*

Among the other Italian literary works in Leti’s library is Petrarch (1304-1374). He is regarded as one of the most well-known Italian humanists, scholars and poets of the early Renaissance. His interest in classical authors motivated him to travel across Europe to read classical works preserved in monastic libraries. It is his love for religious literature, vast knowledge of Latin and Italian that made Petrarch such a revolutionary poet.<sup>58</sup>

In 1312, young Petrarch moved with his family to Avignon, the home of the exiled papal court, as his father wished to find employment abroad as an Italian lawyer. He was first educated in Carpentras, and later studied law in Montpellier. In 1320, he decided to return to Italy to continue his law studies in Bologna but his real passion was to study and write literature. After the death of his father in 1326, Petrarch was able to pursue his true interests.

Deeply religious since his youth, he returned to Avignon to join the clergy and develop his writing skills. His earliest poem is related to the death of his mother and written partly in Montpellier, partly in Bologna. Between 1330 and 1340, he traveled across France, writing poetry and exploring his religious faith. This is why Petrarch believed so strongly in a link between classical culture and Christianity. Petrarch’s poetry was much loved: in 1341, he received a degree from Padua university as poet ‘ad honoris’ of Padua.

---

<sup>57</sup> The following paragraphs are based on F.J. Warnke, *Version of baroque: European literature in the seventeenth century* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972), pp. 50.

<sup>58</sup> The following paragraphs are based on A.R. Ascoli, U. Falkedi, *The Cambridge Companion to Petrarch* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015), pp.11-36

Petrarch's best known work is *Il Canzoniere*, written between 1336 and the year of his death, 1374. It contains 366 poems, one for every day of the year plus an introductory poem and is divided into two sections: 'Poems written during Laura's life' and 'Poems written after her death'. Laura is an important character in Petrarch's life, albeit a mysterious one. He met her in 1327 at the Church of St. Clare at Avignon after having become a priest. Nothing is known about her real identity, however. *Il Canzoniere* is not only about Petrarch's love for Laura, but also a reflection of his spiritual growth. Besides describing his feelings towards Laura, he also asks the Virgin Mary to guide him through difficult times. Laura almost becomes an ethereal image that tempts him with emotional and carnal feelings. *Il Canzoniere* is written in Italian, at a time when Latin was still the dominant language in writing. According to Ascoli and Falkedi, Petrarch describes love and grief, and how man can deal with sorrow in a passionate language. He created the modern lyrical style of poetry, which was of great influence on later writers. Curiously, however, Leti only owned the second volume of *Il Canzoniere*, *Il trattato dei rimedi dell'una e dell'altra fortuna* (1583). This work contains four volumes of poems dedicated to Petrarch's old friend Azzo da Correggio, in which he narrates his life while presenting an analysis of humans are in need of constantly enjoying pleasure and happiness, whatever the cost may be. The protagonist's belief that happiness is based on money or popularity is shattered when he realizes that what he had been chasing was meaningless. This anthology too was a great success at the time, as is demonstrated by the many editions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As a biographer, Leti was highly interested in human nature, which may explain the presence of the book in his library.<sup>59</sup>

### *Emanuele Tesauro*

A third Italian writer in Leti's collection is Emanuele Tesauro (1592-1675). Born in Turin into an illustrious aristocratic family, he became one of the most important Baroque authors in Italy. Just like Leti, Tesauro had a traditional upbringing and was raised by the Jesuit Order. Because of his educational background, he studied theology in Naples and Milan and entered the Holy Orders. However, in 1634, he left the church and a year later joined the court of Savoy. There, he focused on writing histories of Piedmont, Turin and Italy under foreign rule. He also wrote two tragedies and works related to moral philosophy.<sup>60</sup>

---

<sup>59</sup> A.R. Ascoli, U. Falkedi, *The Cambridge Companion to Petrarch* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015), pp.11-36

<sup>60</sup>The following paragraphs are based on P. Hainsworth, D. Robey, 'Emanuele Tesauro', *The Oxford Companion to Italian Literature* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), n.pag

One of Tesauo's books that Leti owned was his main work *Il cannocchiale aristotelico*, published in 1654 and remaining popular through the seventeenth century, being reprinted more than ten times. Tesauo's work is a perfect example of Baroque literature, as his poetry is enriched by what he called '*ingegno*' (ingenuity) instead of '*intelletto*' (intellect). The former transforms the ideas through analogies and lateral thinking, giving more depth than is possible by the latter. Applying this to poetry, he showed that a metaphor can lead to infinite more metaphors. According to literary historians Hainsworth and Robey,

Tesauo is conscious of the dangers of slippage between truth and language, but he appreciates the sensuous and intellectual pleasure and wonder that non-literal, non-transparent words and signs can create. For him, all language is inherently metaphorical in that it involves transference from thought to the senses.<sup>61</sup>

As previously mentioned, language and literature changed in the seventeenth century, as the Baroque transformed the way language was used and style became more complex, with metaphors and rhetorical figures used. It is therefore not surprising that this book is in Leti's library: as one of the most popular Baroque titles of the time, Leti was the ideal intended reader.

Leti owned numerous other works by Tesauo such as the *Inscriptiones* (1670), *La Filosofia Morale* (1670), an often translated philosophical text, *La Vergine Trionfante* (1680), *Origine delle Guerre Civili del Piemonte* (1673), *I campeggiamenti del Principe Tommaso di Savoia* (1674) *Istoria di Torino* (1679) and *Del Regno d'Italia sotto i barbari* (1669). The last five books describe the history of Turin, Piedmont and the Duchy of Savoy, along the same lines as Leti compiled his histories during his early career. Leti undoubtedly used these works as sources for his own work on the history of Italy.

As mentioned above, Leti and Tesauo shared an upbringing by the Order of Jesuits, and they both left the Jesuits in order to explore the new philosophical ideas that were emerging during the Early Enlightenment. The presence of Tesauo's work in Leti's library is therefore unlikely to be a mere fluke, the more so since both men as true members of the Republic of Letters were corresponding with each other. Emanuele Tesauo expressed

---

<sup>61</sup> P. Hainsworth, D. Robey, 'Emanuele Tesauo', *The Oxford Companion to Italian Literature* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), n.pag

interested in Leti's work, asking his publisher Bartolomeo Zavatta for a copy of *Opera di V. Illustrissima*. A letter has survived of Leti sending the copy to Tesauro.<sup>62</sup>

### *Stefano Guazzo*

Another influential Italian author of the sixteenth century was Stefano Guazzo (1530-1593). He was read in Italian and in translation throughout Europe and continued his popularity a century later during Leti's time. Unfortunately, there is not much information on his personal life, as there is no biography available and his two works have not been reprinted since the seventeenth century. His name is not mentioned in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* nor in the Italian equivalent (*Treccani*), and the *History of Italian literature*. The information recovered about the author comes from letters and mentions from his large number of acquaintances and collected by author John Leon Lievsay in 1956.<sup>63</sup>

Guazzo was born in 1530 in Piedmont, although it is unknown exactly where. He was of noble descent; his ancestors having served as city magistrates of Pavia. He studied law in Pavia and subsequently became a secretary to the Duchess of Mantua. As her representative, he travelled to France and Spain. He resided in France from 1555 until 1562. When the Duchess of Mantua died in 1566, Guazzo retired from public life and decided to focus on his personal life. Yet, he later served as rector of the University of Pavia until his death in 1593.

In 1550 he published his debut, an elegy in Latin on the death of a jurist from Pavia. The poem was published twice by the same press and in the same year. Although this poem is not remarkable, it was the beginning of a literary career which brought him appreciation and admiration. His most notable works are *La Civil Conversazione* and *Dialoghi Piacevoli* respectively published posthumously in 1593 and 1610. Leti owned them both in copies of the many later editions that were published in the seventeenth century. *La Civil Conversazione* was a difficult book, featuring a discussion between Hannibal and a Knight broaching on a variety of themes. According to Lievsay, this work 'belongs to the area of philosophy and in particular of ethics, and his humanistic ideology requires him to address his discourse to a universal audience using plain language.'<sup>64</sup>

---

<sup>62</sup> G. Leti, *Lettere di Gregorio Leti, sopra differenti materie, con de proposte, e risposte*. (Amsterdam: Georgio Gallet, 1701), pp. 115 - 117

<sup>63</sup> J.L. Lievsay, 'Stefano Guazzo and His Circle', *Romantic Review*, 47 (1956), pp. 3-12 [https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.leidenuniv.nl:2443/docview/1290884487?rfr\\_id=info%3Axi%2Fsid%3Aprimo](https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.leidenuniv.nl:2443/docview/1290884487?rfr_id=info%3Axi%2Fsid%3Aprimo) (January 10, 2019)

<sup>64</sup> J.L. Lievsay, 'Stefano Guazzo and His Circle', *Romantic Review*, 47 (1956), pp. 3-12 [https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.leidenuniv.nl:2443/docview/1290884487?rfr\\_id=info%3Axi%2Fsid%3Aprimo](https://search-proquest-com.ezproxy.leidenuniv.nl:2443/docview/1290884487?rfr_id=info%3Axi%2Fsid%3Aprimo) (January 10, 2019)

The ownership of Guazzo's works shows Leti's interest in Italian authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Moreover, the themes of ethics, theology and philosophy dealt with in *La Civil Conversazione* were all themes of interest to Leti as well.

### *Torquato Tasso*

One of the most read Italian authors of the sixteenth century was Torquato Tasso (1544-1595). He came from Sorrento near Naples. His father, Bernardo Tasso, was a lyricist and poet while his mother, Porzia de' Rossi, was of noble, Neapolitan descent. Tasso had a complicated life, as his father had pleaded allegiance to San Severino, the prince of Salerno, when desperate for employment. When San Severino was forced into exile in 1552, Tasso's father followed him, while all of his estates were confiscated. Torquato stayed with his mother until 1554, when he moved to Rome to join his father. In 1556, he went to live in Urbino, the same year of his mother's death.<sup>65</sup>

Tasso had an early passion for poetry, learning his father's poems by heart and thus becoming familiar with verses. There are many descriptions of young Tasso being an exceptional child, for instance being able to answer questions rationally at the age of two, and being apathetic. Although these descriptions may well be exaggerated, Tasso's talent for poetry and writing was discovered early in his life. He became even more popular in the seventeenth century when his popularity spread through Europe, although his work was not appreciated fully until modern times.

His most well-known work is *Gerusalemme liberata*, completed in 1581, but started in 1559 in Venice, when he was only nineteen. This epic poem tells the story of the First Crusade, focusing on Godfrey of Buillon's Christian army fighting Muslims and conquering Jerusalem. Tasso mixed historical accuracy with fantasy and invention. His goal was to reconcile the Renaissance rules for an epic with his own lyrical style. *Gerusalemme liberata* is based on the idea of a traditional Renaissance romantic poem but also contains elements from Homer and Virgil. It is an early example of Baroque writing, as the story includes themes of the debate between love and duty and emotions versus rationality. In spite of early mixed reviews, the poem was translated into many European languages.<sup>66</sup>

---

<sup>65</sup> The following paragraphs are based on P. Brand, L. Pertile, *The Cambridge History of Italian Literature* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), n.pag

<sup>66</sup> The following paragraphs are based on R.J. Clements, 'Torquato Tasso: a study of the poet and of his contribution to english literature', *Modern Language Quarterly*, 28(2007), pp.491

In May 1592, while under the patronage of Cardinal Cinzio Aldobrandini (1551-1610), a nephew of Pope Clement VIII, Tasso wrote a revised version of his epic dedicated to his patron and now entitled *Gerusalemme Conquistata* (Conquered Jerusalem). However, the revision did not enjoy the same success as the original. This led Tasso to justify his concept of poetic art in the multi-volume *Discorsi del poema eroico* (Treatise on Epic Poetry), published in 1594. This work, which can be found in Leti's library, analyses poetry and literature by discussing the elements and characteristics of epic poems and fables. Tasso was granted an annual pension as well as the title of poet laureate by the pope. He died in 1595, having long suffered from bipolar disorder and having lived his last years in poverty.

Gregorio Leti strangely did not own *Gerusalemme liberata*, but his library does hold a copy of *La Cavalletta* (The Grasshopper), one of Tasso's lesser-known poems, written in 1584, as well as the aforementioned *Discorsi del poema eroico*. In this work, Tasso wanted to answer questions related to heroic poetry: does it have to be based on historical truth, or can it include creative thoughts? Tasso explains that the purpose of an epic poem is to set an example of actions to be imitated by the readers. Poetry cannot but portray human actions but, in order to fulfill its purpose, it is not limited to historical deeds. With regards to his style, Tasso explains that classic poets like Homer and Virgil did not need to use multiple themes, but the public taste had since changed and required more variety. Moreover, Tasso argued that an epic poem could present a level of variety mimicking that of the universe as made by God.<sup>67</sup>

The *Discorsi del poema eroico* raised questions about the style of writing poetry and discusses philosophical ideas related to human nature. Therefore, Leti's ownership of the book shows Tasso's enduring popularity in the second half of the seventeenth century, but also Leti's interest in understanding literature.

### *Giambattista Marino*

Giambattista Marino (1569-1625, also known as GiovanBattista Marino) came from a Neapolitan family of lawyers. He travelled extensively in Italy and settled in Paris before returning to Naples. He is considered one of the greatest Italian poets of the time, and the successor of Torquato Tasso. He was the founder of Marinism, a poetic style originated in the seventeenth century, and according to Baldick, 'it is one of several stylistic manifestations of

---

<sup>67</sup>L. Waters, 'L'altre stelle: The Arguments of Tasso's *Discorsi del poema eroico*', *American Association of Teachers of Italian*, 55 (1978), pp. 303-320, <http://www.viv-it.org/schede/discorsi-del-poema-eroico-che-cos%E2%80%99%C3%A8-poesia-epica> (April 3, 2019)



the European baroque cult of ingenuity'.<sup>68</sup> Marinism was used in narrative poems, sonnets and madrigals. However, imitations of Marino's work did not meet the popularity of Marino's original work. Their take on Marinism proved too extreme, taking the complex word plays and intricate metaphors to such a level that Marinism became a derogatory term.<sup>69</sup> The movement ended at the end of the seventeenth-century when Baroque ended.

As an adolescent, Marino was helped by Manso, the biographer of Torquato Tasso, who influenced him and his writing style throughout his life. Marino worked as a secretary to the Neapolitan prince but had to leave Naples after being twice arrested, in 1598 and 1600, for immorality, although he was eventually freed thanks to his connections. He went to Rome where he became acquainted with one of the Pope's nephews, Cardinal Pietro Aldobrandini, with whom he traveled across Italy, moving from Rome to Parma and lastly Turin in 1608, where he lived for seven years. It was during his time in Turin that he started writing *La Lira* (The Lyre). *La Lira* is a collection of poetry divided into three parts and published in 1614. Marino tried to publish other poems while staying in Parma, but he was only able to publish work in 1602 after escaping censorship.<sup>70</sup>

Leti owned two versions of *L'Adone* (Adonis), one published in 1633 and a reprint of 1679. *L'Adone*, Marino's most popular work, was first published in 1623 with a dedication to the French king Louis XIII. The poem retells a story from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, a description of the love of Venus for Prince Adonis, who takes refuge on the island of Cyprus after surviving a storm. Marino's work contains some additions, such as descriptions of visits to the palace of Venus to discover the five senses, or to the Island of Poetry. As described by Hugh, this work was 'initially conceived as an idyll divided into two cantos, it was reworked over two decades, to become a poem of twenty cantos comprising more than 8,000 octaves'.<sup>71</sup> It currently is the longest poem written in Italian, although Hugh describes *L'Adone* as a madrigal instead of an epic poem. The use of mythology was a classic feature in Baroque art, with themes of love and idolisation of women taking centre stage. This poem achieved great success when it was first published and Leti must have appreciated it as well, as he owned multiple copies. Despite his somewhat mitigated reputation, Marino was a pioneer who

---

<sup>68</sup> C. Baldick, *The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), npag

<sup>69</sup> J.V. Mirollo, *The poet of the marvelous: Giambattista Marino* (New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1963)

<sup>70</sup> J.V. Mirollo, *The poet of the marvelous: Giambattista Marino* (New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1963)

<sup>71</sup> The following paragraphs are based on C. Hugh, ed 'Boccalini, Trajano', *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1911), pp. 105

inspired change in poetry and the authors who followed his example wrote about concrete objects and reality in a more metaphorical way.

Marino, like Tasso had done before him, experimented with style and even originated a new branch in Baroque poetry. His works were likely to be owned by any educated academic of the seventeenth century with an interest in literature and its evolution. Leti certainly was such a man.

### *Traiano Boccalini*

Finally Traiano Boccalini (1556-1613) should be mentioned. He was an influential author in Italy as well as Europe in general, best known for his anti-Spanish stance. His most popular work is the satire *Ragguagli di Parnaso* (Reports from Parnassus) published one year before his death in 1612.

The son of an architect, Boccalini studied law in Rome and worked for the papal administration. Later he moved to Venice where he worked as a diplomat. His political career life is illustrated in the *Ragguagli di Parnaso*. Published in the form of 201 satirical newsletters, it broaches topics such as politics, literature and art. Another important work of Boccalini, entitled *Pietra del paragone politico* (Political Touchstones), was published posthumously in 1614. In it, he denounces the Spanish domination of Europe. The book was very popular and was translated into French, English, and other languages. His *Commentari sopra Cornelio Tacito* (Comments upon Cornelius Tacitus) was first published only in 1677. This work features a discussion of politics and government, mimicking Machiavelli's *Il Principe*. In his last work, *Religione e ragione di stato* (Religion and State Law), which was only published in 1933, he comments on the attitude of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V towards the German protestants.

Leti owned three editions of Boccalini's *Ragguagli di Parnaso*, published in Milan, Venice and Amsterdam. As the writer of *La bilancia politica di tutte le opere di Traiano Boccalini*, in which he discusses Boccalini's work and analyses his political views, it is not surprising that he owned works from Boccalini.

Giovanni Ermanno Widerhold printed in 1678 the third volume of *Bilancia Politica*, including twenty unreleased letters Boccalini had allegedly written. These letters had been sourced by Gregorio Leti, who then admitted in some correspondence addressed to Prince Augusto Guglielmo di Braunschweig-Luneburg that seventeen of the twenty letters had been

written by Leti himself. Hence, his interest in Boccalini went beyond merely reading his books as he also attempted to use Boccalini to further his reputation.<sup>72</sup>

In conclusion, it can be said that Leti's library with regard to Italian literature reflects the trends of the century as well as his personal interests. Since he had a tumultuous life, it is difficult to judge if certain texts are missing from his library, as the losses his collection may have suffered cannot be accounted for. However, on the basis of the contents of the auction catalogues of his library, it can be said that a good number of influential Italian literary authors are present, all representing the experiments with a new literary style, which we now call Baroque. This testifies to Leti's deep and remaining involvement in the literature of the country where he was born, even though he spent the major part of his life outside Italy.

---

<sup>72</sup> L. Firpo, 'Traiano Boccalini ed il suo pseudo-epistolario', *Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana*, 119(1942), pp. 105 - 129.

## VI. Journals and Periodicals

The aim of this thesis was to analyse the multiple aspects of Gregorio Leti's library, and lastly it will therefore discuss his possession of a number of journals and periodicals. Journals were introduced in the late seventeenth century as periodical magazines that focused on a particular subject and were written by professionals in the specific field of interest. Gregorio Leti owned multiple issues of three of these journals: the *Journal des Savans*, the *Mercure Historique* and the *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*.

The *Journal des Savans* was founded in Paris in 1665 by Denis de Sallo, a bibliophile and adviser to the French government. He first published the periodical in 1665 under the pseudonym of Sieur d'Hédouville. De Sallo got the idea of this journal from the historian François Eudes de Mézeray, who had written a proposal for a periodical which would record news and discoveries in the arts and sciences, publish book reviews and everything else that might be of interest to scholars. Based on this idea, de Sallo created his journal to share news and information among the members of the Republic of Letters.<sup>73</sup>

The Republic of Letters was an idealized, transnational community that existed during the Age of Enlightenment in Europe. The members were scholars of a variety of backgrounds interested in science, history, literature and philosophy. Through the Republic of Letters, the scholarly and scientific community could discuss new developments and discoveries via correspondence and books and periodicals. According to Dobre,

learned men (and almost exclusively behind the scenes some women, as far as we know) shared information about work-in-progress and published books, they gossiped about colleagues and recommended students, they reflected on the politics of universities, princes, and the church, and they reported on family matters and their health.<sup>74</sup>

There were some ground rules for joining the Republic of Letters, such as the need to reciprocate letters and expand communication between the scholars. Moreover, religious and political differences should be ignored and the discussions should focus on pragmatism and

---

<sup>73</sup> D. van Miert, 'What was the Republic of Letters? A Brief introduction to a long history', *Briefgeschiedenis*, 2004(2014), pp. 269 - 287

<sup>74</sup> M. Dobre. 'Early Cartesianism and the Journal des Sçavans, 1665–1671.' *Studium*, 4(2011), pp.228–240, <https://www.gewina-studium.nl/articles/10.18352/studium.1557/#> (April 20, 2019)

evidence. There would be no fighting and insults, just ‘friendliness, openness, constancy, patience, and forgiveness.’<sup>75</sup>

The Republic of Letters heavily relied on correspondence and books to share information between its members and to introduce new ideas into the academic discussions. When the *Journal des Savans* was founded, it revolutionized how the group shared information and discussed new philosophical views, such as Cartesianism. Its model was soon copied outside of France, for instance in England, where the London based Royal Society in January 1665 began publication of the *Philosophical Transactions*, with the aim to ‘make known all that is new in the Republic of Letters’.<sup>76</sup>

Gregorio Leti owned the complete series of the *Journal des Savans* for the years 1665 to 1701. His subscription in all likelihood had multiple motivations. First, he was a scholar with a strong interest in history, philosophy, and politics, as shown by the number of books he owned related to these topics. Second, he was part of various literary circles and scholarly networks and corresponded or maintained contacts with prominent philosophers and authors of his time, such as Pierre Bayle and Jean Le Clerc. The possession of the *Journal des Savans* and his participation in the Republic of Letters show that Leti was well aware of developments in the arts and sciences and was in contact with many influential characters of the period. Although his work as a satirist is generally described as historically unreliable and biased, he remained influential and relevant as an academic. Moreover, the historical descriptions rarely mention the wide variety of interests that were found in his library. A satirist might not be taken seriously, historically speaking, but Leti thoroughly researched historical events, persons and ideas before writing any of his books.

Another periodical owned by Gregorio Leti was the *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, which began publication in Amsterdam in 1684. This journal was focused on reviewing the latest books from across Europe, exactly what intellectuals like Leti wanted. The periodical was founded by Henri Desbordes, a Huguenot bookseller, who before his flight to the Dutch Republic had had a bookshop in Saumur, selling books to the professor and students of the local Protestant academy. He was imprisoned in 1682 on the accusation of printing Pierre Jurieu’s *Préservatif contre le changement de religion*, a book regarded as too harsh on the Catholic doctrine. After being released in the same year, he decided to move to

---

<sup>75</sup> M. Dobre. ‘Early Cartesianism and the Journal des Sçavans, 1665–1671.’ *Studium*, 4(2011), pp.228–240, <https://www.gewina-studium.nl/articles/10.18352/studium.1557/#> (April 20, 2019)

<sup>76</sup> D. van Miert, ‘What was the Republic of Letters? A Brief introduction to a long history’, *Briefgeschiedenis*, 2004(2014), pp. 269 - 287

Amsterdam where he continued publishing and selling books to clients in the Dutch Republic, France, Geneva, and elsewhere. The journal was written and edited by Pierre Bayle between 1684 and 1687, and then continued by Daniel de Larroque, Jean Barrin, and most importantly, Jean Le Clerc, Leti's son-in-law, until April 1689. As the title indicates, the journal helped to foster the conception of an international community of intellectuals and scholars.<sup>77</sup>

The most recent periodical owned by Gregorio Leti was the *Mercure Historique*. Founded in The Hague in 1686, it was published until 1782. It was yet another French journal that was published abroad to avoid censorship. This journal, founded by the Huguenot journalist Gatien de Courtilz de Sandras, discussed the internal affairs of every state and their diplomatic relations. It also examined how ideas and religion evolved in this century.<sup>78</sup> A total of 192 volumes were published, and the *Mercure* is believed to have introduced modern journalistic techniques with the use of comments and description of news and politics, rather than literature and opinionated pieces. Still, the editors of these journals struggled with the impartiality of the news they brought. The first director of the journal adopted the point of view of the monarchs and governments, so he was deemed biased and partial, while the latest editor wanted to be impartial and respectful of the countries. A later comment by Rousset describes in 1738 the issues of reliability and depicting news without any particular biases:

Some complain when the news is not accompanied by reflections; others would like to be told the facts only plainly and simply; others would like reflections, but according to their ideas.<sup>79</sup>

Hence, this journal, emerging at the time of Gregorio Leti, was already concerned with issues of bias and objectivity and fostered reflection on those topics.

These journals were aimed at creating a debate among scholars and spark discussions within the Republic of Letters. They were so popular at the time that it is said that even Louis XIV read the *Mercure Historique*. Gregorio Leti's ownership of these journals shows his interest in debating literature and philosophy as well as his keen interest in the affairs of the world.

---

<sup>77</sup>D.C. van der Linder, *EXPERIENCING EXILE: Huguenot Refugees in the Dutch Republic, 1680-1700*, Utrecht (2013)

<sup>78</sup>J. Lombard, 'Mercure Historique et Politique (1686 - 1792)', *Dictionnaire des journaux 1600-1789*, 1991 <http://dictionnaire-journaux.gazettes18e.fr/journal/0940-mercure-historique-et-politique-1> (February 10, 2019)

<sup>79</sup>J. Lombard, 'Mercure Historique et Politique (1686 - 1792)', *Dictionnaire des journaux 1600-1789*, 1991 <http://dictionnaire-journaux.gazettes18e.fr/journal/0940-mercure-historique-et-politique-1> (February 10, 2019)

## Conclusion

The analysis of Gregorio Leti's library confirms that he was a complicated character. He managed to make himself an influential writer in various political spheres of Europe, yet his legacy is not taken very seriously by modern historians. His tendency to focus on gossip and frivolous rumors have led historians to dismiss his reach as an intellectual. However, these same biographies mention his presence in the royal courts of France and England and describe the numerous countries he had to exile himself from. Is it then possible that Leti's reputation as an unreliable historian was merely a superficial facade hiding a more complex person?

This is the question this thesis has presented an answer through the analysis of his library. Established at his death, the catalogue of Leti's library gives some insight into his personality. Both quantitatively and qualitatively, it allowed us to retrace his life while at the same time uncover some parts of his personality which were not brought up in the aforementioned biographies. His library indicated that Leti was an extremely well-read man engaged in notorious literary, political as well as philosophical circles of his time.

Gregorio Leti was a historian of the seventeenth century, a period of turmoil in Europe marked by strong political, religious, and philosophical evolutions. Leti lived through the economic crisis in Italy, the territorial wars in Geneva, the protestant repression in France, the revolution in England, and finally found refuge in Amsterdam. Not only did Leti live through these events but he was also connected to influential people. To earn a living, he taught languages and history to nobles and was appointed twice historian of the city, first in Geneva and then in Amsterdam. His writing attracted the ire and the interest of many a powerful politician, such as the Spanish ambassador to Geneva or even King Louis XIV himself. Leti wrote controversial accounts of historical events which he researched thoroughly and mixed with anecdotes to create a narrative. This would explain why Louis XIV found him a threat and wanted his support against the Huguenots. In France, this attention benefited him, allowing him to be protected by the king even though he was protestant for instance. However, Leti's works eventually led him to be exiled from Geneva, France and finally England.

Leti was not known for his strong views, but his library and his relationships show an interest in philosophy and theology, mostly through his acquaintance Pierre Bayle. Leti had a traditional Catholic upbringing and later converted to Calvinism. He was expelled from the

Calvinist city Geneva but, when asked by Louis XIV, he refused to convert back to Catholicism and abandoned a situation he had desired for a long time. Leti had a complex relationship with religion and his library is proof of that fact, containing many theological texts as well as works by the controversial Pierre Bayle. In addition, Leti was a member of literary and philosophical circles such as the Republic of Letters. Through them, Leti remained at the forefront of literary innovations, represented in his library by the Italian Baroque poets such as Torquato Tasso and Giambattista Marino. This is further supported by Leti's collection of periodicals, some of which were popular among the members of the Republic of Letters. Modern historians focused on the inaccuracies in his work. However, Leti corresponded with many influential writers, such as Emanuele Tesauro, and was accepted in literary circles in spite of his well-known unreliability.

While the study of his library provides some insight into who Gregorio Leti was, it cannot substitute itself to a full historical analysis. This is a decisive limit into the extent of this analysis but it is sufficient to shed doubt over the usual account of Gregorio Leti's life.



# Bibliography

## Archival and primary sources

Brill Online, Book Sales Catalogues Online, Gregorio Leti Catalogue 1701

Leti, G., *Lettere di Gregorio Leti, sopra differenti materie, con de proposte, e risposte*.  
(Amsterdam: Georgio Gallet, 1701), pp. 115 - 117

Université Jean Monnet, Bayle-correspondance, Saint-Étienne, Letter 392, <<http://bayle-correspondance.univ-st-etienne.fr/?Lettre-392-Gregorio-Leti-a-Pierre&lang=fr>>

## Published primary literature

Leti,G., Preface of *La strage de' riformati innocenti* (Geneva, 1661)

Leti, G., *Vita di Oliviero Cromvele* (Amsterdam, 1692)

## Published secondary literature

Ascoli, A.R., U. Faldedi, *The Cambridge Companion to Petrarch* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015), pp.11-36

Baldick, C., *The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), npag

Benedic P., P-O, Léchet, 'The Library of Elie Bouhérey', in M. McCarthy, A. Simmons, *Marsh' Library: Mirror on the World* (Dublin: Fourt Courts Press, 2009)

Bracken, H.M., 'Pierre Jurieu: The Politics of Prophecy', *Millenarianism and Messianism in Early Modern European Culture*, 4 (2013), pp. 85 - 94

Brand, P., L. Pertile, *The Cambridge History of Italian Literature* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), n.pag

Clements, R.J., 'Torquato Tasso: a study of the poet and of his contribution to English literature', *Modern Language Quarterly*, 28(2007), pp.491

Cottret, B., *History of England. From William the Conqueror to the Present* (Paris: Tallandier, 2007), pp. 60-103

- Delvolve J., 'Religion, critique, et philosophie positive chez Pierre Bayle', *The Philosophical Review*, 18 (1909), pp.560
- Dobre, M., 'Early Cartesianism and the Journal des Sçavans, 1665–1671.' *Studium*, 4(2011), pp.228–240, <https://www.gewina-studium.nl/articles/10.18352/studium.1557/#> (April 20, 2019)
- Dufour, A., *Histoire de Genève* (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 2014).
- Duggan, C., *A Concise History of Italy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013).
- Fassò, L., *Avventurieri della penna del seicento* (Florence: F. Le Monnier, 1923)
- Firpo, L., 'Traiano Boccalini ed il suo pseudo-epistolario', *Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana*, 119(1942), pp. 105 - 129.
- Gibbs, G.C., 'The Role of the Dutch Republic as the Intellectual Entrepôt of Europe in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries', *BMGN – Low Countries Historical Review*, 86 (1971), pp. 323-349.
- Gottlieb, A., *The dream of Enlightenment: the rise of modern philosophy* (London: Allen Lane, Penguin Books, 2016)
- Hainsworth, P., D. Robey, 'Emanuele Tesauro', *The Oxford Companion to Italian Literature* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), n.pag
- Hainsworth, P., *The Oxford Companion to Italian Literature* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002), npag
- Hoftijzer, P.G., 'The Dutch Republic, Centre of the European Book Trade in the 17th Century', *European History Online*, 2015, <<http://ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/backgrounds/the-book-market/paul-g-hoftijzer-the-dutch-republic-centre-of-the-european-book-trade-in-the-17th-century>> (25 May, 2018).
- Israel, J., *Radical Enlightenment: Philosophy and the Making of Modernity 1650-1750* (Oxford, 2001), pp.003-4
- Knecht, F. R. J., 'Pierre Jurieu, réfugié unique et caractéristique', *Bulletin de la Société de L'Histoire du Protestantisme Français*, 115 (1969), pp. 445-485
- Lievsay, J.L., 'Stefano Guazzo and His Circle', *Romantic Review*, 47 (1956), pp. 3-12  
<https://search-proquest>

- com.ezproxy.leidenuniv.nl:2443/docview/1290884487?rfr\_id=info%3Axi%2Fsid%3A  
Aprimo (January 10, 2019)
- Loffler, K., 'Antonio Magliabechi', *Catholic Encyclopedia*, 9 (1910), n.pag,  
<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09530c.htm> (1 December 2018)
- Lombard, J., 'Mercure Historique et Politique (1686 - 1792)', *Dictionnaire des journaux 1600-1789, 1991* <http://dictionnaire-journaux.gazettes18e.fr/journal/0940-mercure-historique-et-politique-1> (February 10, 2019)
- Magner, L., *A History of the Life Sciences* (New York: Dekker, 1994).
- Major, P., *Literatures of Exile in the English Revolution and its Aftermath, 1640-1690* (Farnham: Ashgate, 2010), pp. 56 - 100.
- Mèthivier, H., *L'Ancien Régime* (Paris Presses Universitaire de France, 2002), pp. 57 - 86
- Mirollo, J.V., *The poet of the marvelous: Giambattista Marino* (New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1963)
- Patrick Kenny, A. J., *The Rise of Modern Philosophy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press 2006), pp. 36-37
- Petrakos, C., "'Those Times can Tell The Story": The Anglican Reformation, Henry VIII's Succession Statutes, and England's Exclusion Crisis, 1679-1681', *Anglican and Episcopal History*, 84 (2015), pp. 393-415.
- Possing, B., *Biography: Historical* (Copenhagen: The Danish National Archives), pp. 1-12, <<http://possing.dk/pdf/historicalbio.pdf>> (25 August 2019)
- R. Howells, *Pierre Jurieu: Antinomian Radical* (Durham: University of Durham, 1983)
- Sutcliffe, A., 'Spinoza, Bayle, and the Enlightenment Politics of Philosophical Certainty', *History of European Ideas*, 1 (2008), pp. 66-76
- van der Linder, D.C., *EXPERIENCING EXILE: Huguenot Refugees in the Dutch Republic, 1680-1700*, Utrecht (2013)
- van Miert, D., 'What was the Republic of Letters? A Brief introduction to a long history', *Briefgeschiedenis*, 2004(2014), pp. 269 – 287

Warnke, F.J., *Version of baroque: European literature in the seventeenth century* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972), pp. 50.

Waters, L., 'L'altre stelle: The Arguments of Tasso's Discorsi del poema eroico', *American Association of Teachers of Italian*, 55 (1978), pp. 303-320, <http://www.viv-it.org/schede/discorsi-del-poema-eroico-che-cos%E2%80%99%C3%A8-poesia-epica> (April 3, 2019)

William, D., *The Oxford Handbook of the Ancien Régime* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), pp. 211.

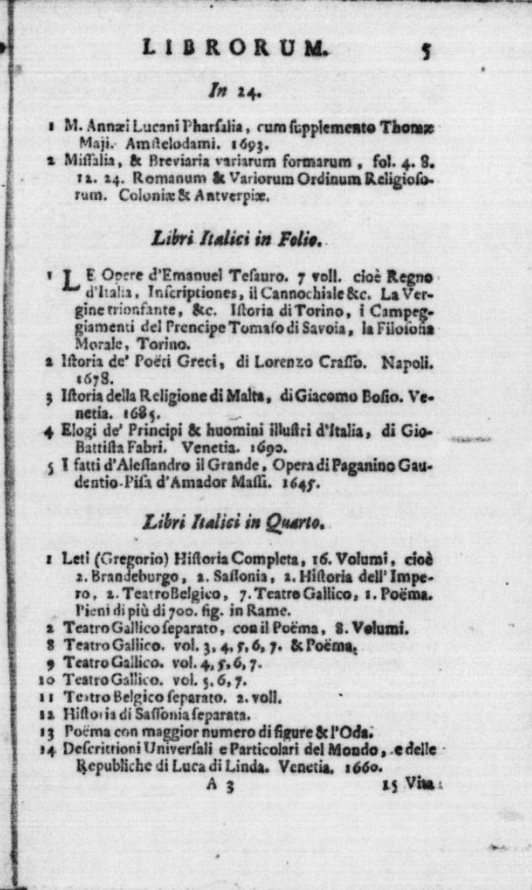
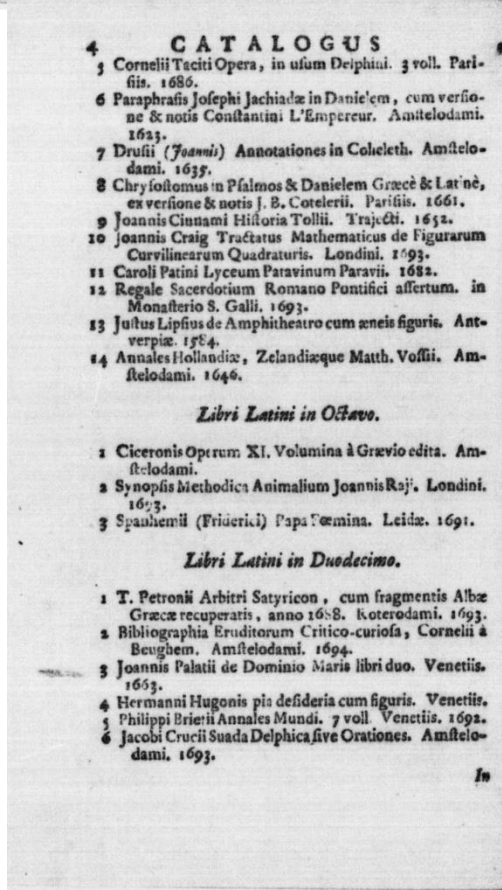
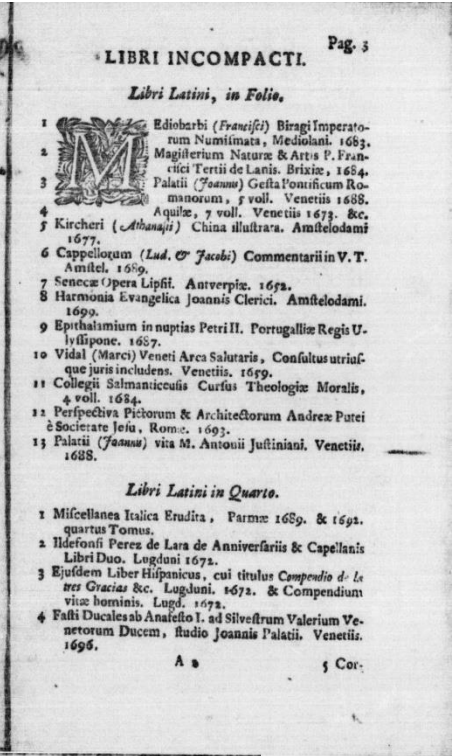
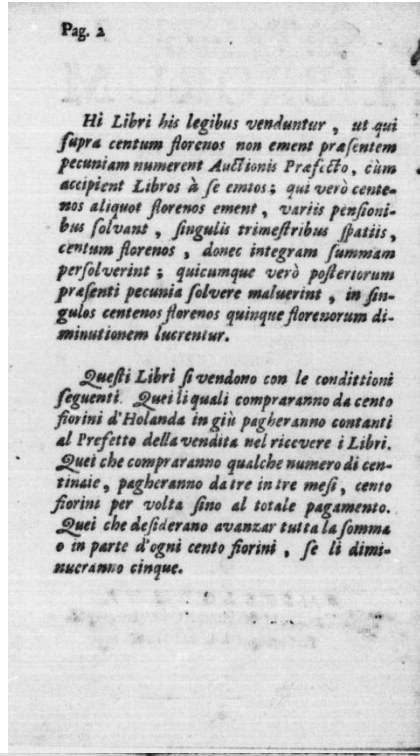
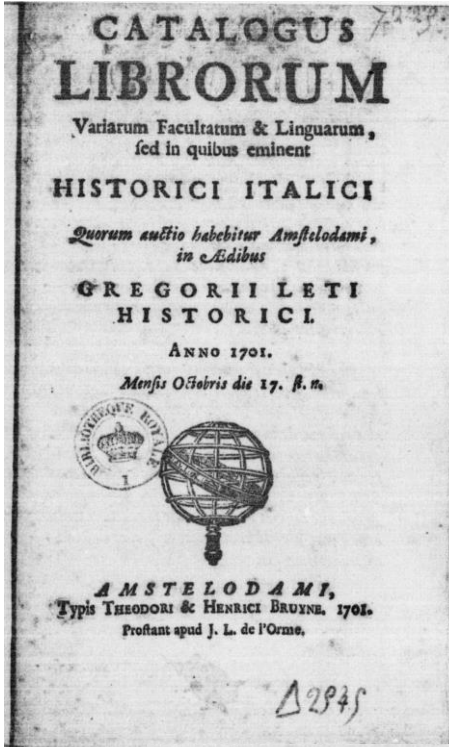
### **Websites**

Bufacchi, E., 'LETI, Gregorio', *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, vol. 64 (Roma: Istituto dell'Enciclopedia Italiana, 2005), n.pag [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gregorio-leti\\_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/gregorio-leti_(Dizionario-Biografico)/) (August 20, 2018)

Hugh, C., 'Boccalini, Trajano', *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1911), pp. 105

# Appendix

The following are pictures of Gregorio Leti's catalogue, transcribed in Amsterdam in 1701 following his death.



6 CATALOGUS

- 15 Vita di S. Pietro di Giovanni Palazzi. Venetia 1687.
- 16 Discorsi di Enea Vico Parmigiano sopra le Medaglie de gli Antichi. Parigi.
- 17 Historia Univerfale della Monarchia di Spagna di Bernardo Giuffiniani. Venetia da Combi, e Lanau. 1674.
- 18 Bilancia Politica di *Trafano Boccalini*, fopra Cornelio Tacito, con le offervazioni del Cavaliere Ludovico du May, con le lettere politiche del medefimo Boccalini, ricourate, reftabilite, & raccomodate da Greg. Leti. 3. voll. Castellana per Giovanni Hermano Winderold. 1678.
- 19 Vita di Filippo II. Re di Spagna fcripta da Greg. Leti. 2. voll. Coligny per Giovanni Ant. Chouet. 1679.
- 20 Historia delle guerre civili di Francia, del Davila, Venetia. 1691. 2. impreffione.
- 21 Vite de gli Imperadori Romani, di Ludovico Dolce, Venetia. 1688.
- 22 Historia Veneta di Battista Nani, 4. impreffione. 2. vol. Venetia. 1686.
- 23 Lettere & Trattati del Cardinale Petrucci, 2. voll. Venetia, 1687.
- 24 Historia del Concilio Tridentino di Fra Paolo. 4. Edizione. Geneva. 1660.
- 25 Prediche, Difcorfi & Lezioni del Padre Bartholomeo Beverini. Viegna. 1691.
- 26 Difcorfi Predicabili delle Domeniche fra l'anno di F. Agostino Paoletti. Venetia. 1660.
- 27 Iforia della Citta d'Avignone & del Contado Venefino. 2. voll. Venetia. 1678.
- 28 Quaresimale di Paolo Segneri. 4. impreffione. Venetia. 1690.
- 29 Memoire Iftoriche de' Monarchi Ottomanni di Giovanni Sagredo. 5. impreffione. Bologna. 1684.
- 30 Direttorio de' Superiori, composto del M. R. P. F. E. vangelifta da Mominio. Venetia. 1677.
- 31 Le vite de' Pontefici di Bartolomeo Platina, ultima edizione. Venetia. 1687.
- 32 Dell' Historia della Compagnia di Giefu nell' Asia defcritta del P. Daniello Baroli. Genova. 1676.
- 33 Ritretto dell' Historia d'Ungheria, da D. Cafimiro Krefchot. Bologna. 1686.

34 L'Hi-

LIBRORUM. 7

- 34 L'Historia di Milano volgarmente fcripta da Bernardino Corio. In Padoa. 1646.
- 35 Origine, progressi e ruina del Calvinifimo nella Francia Ragguglio Iftorico di Cafimiro Frefchot. Parma. 1691.
- 36 La Fama gelofa della fortuna, panegirico di Luigi il Grande. di Greg. Leti. Gex 1690.
- 37 Historia Vineriana di Paolo Faruta. 2. voll. Venetia. 1677.
- 38 Memorie della vita di Gio. Francesco Morofini, fritte del P. D. Stephano Cofmi. 1676.
- 39 L'Ormondo di Francesco Pona. Padona. 1675.
- 40 Racconto Iftorico della Veneta Guerra in Levante di Aleffandro Locatelli, con figur. 2. voll. Venetia. 1691.
- 41 Iforia d'Italia di Girolamo Briani. 2. voll. Venetia. 1624.
- 42 Il dolce & il forte della virtù Christiana d'Annibale Leonardelli. Venetia. 1691.
- 43 Historia Univerfale dell' Origine, guerre, & imperio de' Turchi, dal Conte Majolino Biaccioni. 2. voll. Venetia. 1654.

Libri Italici in Oflavo.

- 1 Vita di Oliviero Cromwele, fcripta da Greg. Leti arricchita di figure. 2. voll. Amfterdamo. 1691.
- 2 Raggugli Iftorici & Politici di Gregorio Leti. 2. Edizione arricchita di figure. 2. voll. Amfterdamo. 1700.
- 3 Lettere di Greg. Leti, fopra differenti materie, con le propofite, e rifpofte. Amfterdamo. 2. voll. 1700.
- 4 Memorie ovvero Diario del Cardinal Bentivoglio. Amfterdamo. 1643.
- 5 Il Cane di Diogene del P. Fulvio Tefi. 7. voll. Venetia. 1689.
- 6 Nuovo Dittionario Italiano Francefe & Francefe-Italiano. 3. voll. Geneva. 1677. Immedefimo Latino, Italiano & Francefe.
- 7 Ovidio Iftorico, Politico, Morale, con figure. Venetia. 1688.

A 4

8 Mefco

8 CATALOGUS

- 8 Mefcolanze d'Egidio Menagio. 2. edizione. Rotterdam. 1691.

Libri Italici in Duodecimo.

- 1 Cerimoniale Iftorico & Politico di Greg. Leti, Amfterdamo per Giovanni & Egidio Janfonio Waesberge. 6. voll. 1687.
- 2 Vita di Sisto V. di Greg. Leti. 3. voll. Amfterdamo per gli fteffi, arricchita di figure. 1693.
- 3 Vita di Elifabetta, di Greg. Leti, arricchita di figure, 2. voll. Amfterdamo per Abr. Wolfgang. 1693.
- 4 Historia Genevrina di Greg. Leti, 5. voll. per Pietro & Abr. van Someren. 1686.
- 5 Vita del Duca d'Orfina di Greg. Leti, arricchita di figure. 3. voll. Amfterdamo. 1700.
- 6 Vita di Carlo V. Imperador, di Greg. Leti, arricchita di figure. 4. voll. Amfterdamo. 1700.
- 7 Monarchia Univerfale di Luigi XIV. 2. voll. Amfterdamo. 1699.
- 8 Dialoghi Politici fritti da Greg. Leti, 2. voll. Geneva appreffo di Pietro Chouet. 1666.
- 9 Il Vaticano Langente. 3. voll. 1677.
- 10 Il Livello Politico. 4. voll. Castellana. 1678.
- 11 Vita di D. Olimpia, ftampa di Geneva, con aggiunta de l'Abbate Gualdi 2. Edizione. Ragufa. 1667.
- 12 Amore di Carlo Gonzaga, ftampa di Geneva, 2. impreffione. 1666.
- 13 Doppia impiccata. Castellana. 1668.
- 14 Vifioni Politiche, ftampa di Geneva. 1678.
- 15 Cardinalifimo di S. Chiefa. 3. voll. Castellana. 1667.
- 16 Nipotifimo di Roma, 2. voll. ftampa di Geneva, 2. impreffione. 1670.
- 17 Putanifimo di Roma, 2. voll. Castellana. 1686.
- 18 Sindacato d'Aleffandro VII. 2. Stampa. Castellana. 1676.
- 19 Opere di Malvezzi. 4. voll. Geneva. 1676.
- 20 Opere del P. Paolo. 6. voll. Venetia. 1677.
- 21 Guida Spirituale del Dottor Michele di Molinos. Venetia. 1687.

22 Cog-

LIBRORUM. 9

- 22 Conclavi di Aleffandro VII. & di Innocentio XI. Colonia. 1664. & 1677.
- 23 Il Genio vagante dal S. Conte Aurelio de gli Anzi, 3. voll. Parma. 1692.
- 24 Le Antichita di Roma di Bartolomeo Marliani. Bracciano. 1622.
- 25 I Miftici Enigmi difvelati del Cardinale Petrucci. Venetia. 1687.
- 26 L'Alino Poema Eroicomico d'Iroldo Crota. Venetia. 1642.
- 27 Relatione del Viagio fatto à Conftantinopoli del Conte Alberto Caprara, da Uliffe Bentivoglio. Bologna. 1687.
- 28 Anti-gaftorello, o vero Aftrologia Giudiciaria con brevità & chiarezza dimoftrata ignorante, ingannatrice &c. in Padoua. 1659.
- 29 Viaggi di P. della Valle. 4. voll. Bologna. 1677.
- 30 L'Atalene di Giufeppe Battifa. Venetia. 1675.
- 31 L'Annale di Antonio Lupis. Venetia. 1687.
- 32 Configlio di Srato in cui fi contengono dialoghi di Grandi. Piefburgo. 1691.
- 33 Anibale trionfante in Capua Tragicomedia, Trajecto. 1692.
- 34 La Cicicide, in Cosmopoli.
- 35 Memorie della Dalmatia di Frefchot. Bologna. 1687.
- 36 Efratti di Morandi.
- 37 Idea d'Ungheria di Frefchot. Bologna. 1684.

Libri Gallici in Folio.

- 1 Les Ouvres de Plutarque, de la version d'Amiot. 4. voll. A Paris. 1677.
- 2 Recherches de France d'Etienne Pâquier. à Paris. 1667.
- 3 Les Oeuvres Poétiques du P. le Moine. A Paris. 1671.
- 4 Histoire de Malte par Jean Baudouin. A Paris. 1679.
- 5 Threof de la Philofophie, par Barent Coendert van Helpen. A Cologne. 1693.
- 6 Histoire de France par Duplex, en 6. volumes. A Paris. 1663.

A 5

7 Tria

16 CATALOGUS

- 7 Traité des droits du Roi de France sur plusieurs Etats voisins, par Mr. Dupuy, A Rouen, 1670.
- 8 Dictionnaire de l'Academie, 4. voll. A Paris.

*Libri Gallici in Quarto.*

- 1 Le vrai Childebrand, ou Reponse à Chifflet, à Paris, 1679.
- 2 La vie de François de la Nouë, par Amyraut. A Leide, 1661.
- 3 Histoire de l'Edit de Nantes, par Mr. Benoit. 5. voll. A Rotterdam.
- 4 Histories Critiques de Richard Simon, 7. vol. A Rotterdam.
- 5 Instructions pour les Jardins de Mr. de la Quintinie. A Amsterdam, 1692.
- 6 Traité general du Commerce, per Sam. Ricard. A Amsterdam, 1700.
- 7 Lettres touchant la Tradition contre R. Simon, A Amsterdam, 1692.
- 8 Reponse au Livre intitulé Sentimens de quelques Theologiens de Hollan. Je. Par le Pricur de Bolleville. à Rotterdam, 1686.
- 9 La Sainte Bible, à Geneve, 1685.
- 10 Lettres sur les Matieres du Temps, Complectes, à Amsterdam.
- 11 L'Ambassadeur & ses fonctions. 1690.

*Libri Gallici in Octavo.*

- 1 Pharamond de la Calprenede, 12. voll. A Amsterdam.
- 2 Reponse à un discours tenu à sa Sainteté, à Cologne, 1692.
- 3 Traité de la Verité de la Religion Chretienne, par Grotius, de la traduction de le Jeune, A Utrecht, 1692.
- 4 Reponse à la Conference de Mr. de Meaux, par Mr. Claude, à la Hais, 1687.
- 5 Du droit des Franchises des quartiers de Rome, à Amsterdam, 1688.

6 Façum.

LIBRORUM.

12

- 6 Façum contre Mr. Bayle, 1692.
- 7 Elope en belle humeur, à Amsterdam, 1690.
- 8 Discours de Menage sur Terence, à Utrecht, 1690.
- 9 La découverte d'un Espion François dans la ville de Hambourg, à Cologne, 1692.
- 10 Sentimens de quelques Theologiens de Hollande sur l'Histoire Critique du V. T. à Amsterdam, 1687.
- 11 Defense des Sentimens, à Amsterdam, 1686.
- 12 Traité de l'Orgueil, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 13 L'Homme de Cour de Gracian, par Amielot de la Housfaie, à Paris, 1687.
- 14 La Geographie de Medrano, à Bruxelles, 1688.

*Libri Gallici in Duodecimo.*

- 1 Geneve, Exode &c. par Mr. de Sacy complet, à Bruxelles.
- 2 Histoire de Constantinople par Cousin, 12. voll. sur la Copie de Paris, 1685.
- 3 Interpretation des Pseaumes par Cocquefin, à Paris, 1686.
- 4 Le journal des Savans complet, à Amsterdam.
- 5 Histoire de la negociation des Ambassadeurs Suisses envoiez au Duc de Savoie en 1686. à Geneve, 1690.
- 6 Ramas de poesies vieilles & nouvelles, à Cologne, 1689.
- 7 Le livre des Pseaumes, nouvelles version, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 8 Recueil de diverses pieces servant à l'Histoire de Henri III, à Cologne, 1692.
- 9 Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle, par Mr. de Meaux, à Amsterdam, 1681.
- 10 La politique des Jesuites par Louis de Monperlan, à Cologne, 1692.
- 11 Journal du siege de Mons, contenant tout ce qui s'est passé dans l'Armée de France, à Lille, 1691.
- 12 Lettres pastorales, par Mr. Jurieu, 1680.
- 13 Le vrai Cuisinier François, à Amsterdam.
- 14 L'Etat present d'Angleterre, par le Docteur Chamberlayne, à Amsterdam, 1688.

A 6.

17 Let.

12 CATALOGUS

- 15 Le tresor de l'Arithmetique par Nicolas le Roux, à Bruxelles, 1692.
- 16 Nouvelle Histoire d'Abissinie, à Paris, 1694.
- 17 De l'Amitié en quatre chants Heroiques, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 18 Les Larmes de l'Angleterre, à Cologne, 1692.
- 19 Revolutions arrivées en Europe, par Varillas, Tomes V. & VI. à Amsterdam, 1690.
- 20 Defense de l'Histoire des Variations, par Mr. de Meaux, à Paris, 1691.
- 21 L'Etat present de l'Eglise Greque, par Ricaut, à Middelbourg, 1692.
- 22 Les jeux de la providence par Mr. de Gerimond, à Cologne, 1690.
- 23 Menestrier, la Science de la Noblesse, à Paris, 1691.
- 24 Projets de Fouquet. 13. Volumes.
- 25 Lettres Historiques, 17. voll. à la Hays.
- 26 Mercure Historique, 28. voll. à la Hays.
- 29 Elements des Mathematiques par le P. l'Ami, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 31 Nouveaux Essais de Morale I. Partie, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 32 L'Histoire de Philippe Emanuel de Lorraine Duc de Mercœur, à Cologne, 1679.
- 33 Les Offices de Ciceron en François, à la Hays, 1692.
- 34 Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Louis de Bourbon Prince de Condé. 2. Tomes. à Cologne, 1692.
- 35 La Maniere d'amollir les Os, par Mr. Papin, à Amsterdam, 1688.
- 36 Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne, par Mr. de Fabert, à Cologne, 1689.
- 37 Penées de Mr. Paucal, à Amsterdam, 1684.
- 38 L'Histoire de l'Empire de Heist, en 3. Tomes, à la Hays, 1694.
- 39 Relation du voiage de Ceilan, par Robert Knox, à Amsterdam, 1694.
- 40 Voiage des Jesuites & de l'Abbé de Choisy à Siam, en 2. Columes, à Amsterdam, 1687.
- 41 Histoire de la vie de David, par l'Abbé de Choisy, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 42 Comedies de Plaute par Mad. le Fevre, à Amsterdam, 1691.
- 43 Let.

LIBRORUM.

19

- 43 Lettres de Gui Patin. en 2. Tomes, à Geneve.
- 44 Les mêmes, 1. Tome de l'Edition de Hollande.
- 45 Les Voyages de Jean Baptiste Tavernier en 3. voll. sur la Copie de Paris, 1692.
- 46 Histoire de la Reformation d'Angleterre de Burnet, Edition de Geneve, en 4. voll.
- 47 Critique sur les Loteries, par Greg. Leti, en 2. volumes, à Amsterdam, 1798.
- 48 La vie de Cromwel par Mr. Leti, en 2. Tomes, 1694.
- 49 Abregé de l'Histoire de Brandebourg, par Mr. Leti, à Amsterdam, 1687.
- 50 La Monarchie Universelle de Louis XIV. par Mr. Leti; 2. voll. à Amsterdam.
- 51 Les Memoires de Ludlow en 2. Tomes, à Amsterdam, 1699.
- 52 Les Delices de la Hollande, à Amsterdam, 1697.
- 53 Voiage de Suisse de Reboulet & la Brune, à la Hays, 1686.
- 54 Le procès de Guillaume Vicomte de Stafford, à Cologne, 1681.
- 55 Evenemens Historiques choisis, à Paris, 1691.
- 56 Le parfait Capitaine du Duc de Rohan, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 57 Reflexion sur les défauts ordinaires des hommes, à Paris, 1695.
- 58 L'usage des adveritez par Mr. de Buffy, à Amsterdam, 1694.
- 59 Memoires de la Cour d'Espagne en 2. Tomes, 1692.
- 60 Journal d'un voiage dans la mer de Sud en 1684. &c. par Raveneau de Luffan, à Paris, 1690.
- 61 Lettre sur les differens de Mr. Jurieu & Bayle, à Amsterdam, 1692.
- 62 Traité de Miniature, 5. Edition revue & corrigée, à Bruxelles, 1692.
- 63 Histoire secreete de Bourgogne en 2. voll. à la Hays, 1694.
- 64 Abregé de l'Histoire des Vaudois, par P. Boyer Ministre, à la Hays, 1691.
- 65 Sorberiana, ou bons mots &c. de Mr. de Sorbier, à Amsterdam, 1691.
- 66 Entretien des morts, sur l'Etat present de l'Europe, 1690.
- 67 Apo.

A 7.

- 5 Lipfii (Juffi) liber de Amphitheatro. Antverpiz. 1585.  
6 Atlas Janssonii. Amſtelod. 1673.  
7 Palatii (Joannis) Fatti Ducales Venetorum. 1696.

## In Octavo.

- 7 Ephemerides Eroditorum ab anno 1665. ad annum 1667. Francofurti. 1671.  
8 Camdeni (Guillelmi) Elizabetha. Amſtelodami. 1677.  
9 Hygini Opera, cum notis Schefferi & Munckeri. 1674.  
10 Euclides demonſtratus ab Henr. Coetſio. Lugd. 1692.  
11 Synonymorum ſylva S. Pelegromii. Londini. 1639.  
12 Palatii (Joannis) Libri duo de dominio Maris. Venetiis. 1663.

## Libri Gallici in Folio.

- 1 Histoire de Mr. de Thou, traduite par de Rier. A Paris. 1659. 3. voll.  
2 Montrelet (Enguerran de) Chroniques. 3. voll. A Paris. 1586.  
3 Vie de Frederic Henry de Nassau. A Amsterdam. 1659.  
4 Le Petit (Jean Francois) Grande Chronique des pais-bas. A Dordrecht. 1601.  
5 Description des Indes Occidentales par Herrera, & autres pieces. 1622.  
6 Maufoice d'Isabelle d'Auſtriche. A Bruxelles. 1654.  
7 Histoire des Pays Bas, par De Meteren. A la Haye. 1618.  
8 La Republique de Platon, par Morel. A Paris. 1600.  
9 Serre (Jean de) Inventaire de l'Histoire de France. 2. voll. A Paris. 1648.  
10 Bouju (Theophraste) Philosophie. A Paris. 1614.  
11 Oeuvres Morales de Plutarque. A Paris. 1575.  
12 Histoire des Martyrs. A Geneve. 1619.  
13 La Germanie Inferieure de Kasius. A Amsterdam. 1622.

## In Quarto.

- 1 Relation d'un voyage de Constantinople. A Paris. 1680.  
2 L'Opera d'Achil. c. A Amsterdam. 1688.  
3 Les Epitres de Guevare. A Lion. 1558.  
4 L'Architecture de Vitruve en Francois. A Geneve. 1618.  
5 La vie de Chriſtoſte de Dhona. A Geneve. 1630.  
6 La ſageſſe Civile de Cardan. A Lion. 1652.  
7 Les Etats & Empires de Davity. A Rouen. 1625.  
8 Le parfait Marechal de Soieſel. A Lion. 1679.  
9 Mornay (Philippe de) ſes Memoires. A Geneve. 1624.  
10 Le Miniſtre d'Etat de Silhon. A Paris. 1634.  
11 Le Grain (Baptiſte) vic de Henry IV. A Rouen. 1633.  
12 Histoire d'Elizabeth par Camden, en Francois. A Paris. 1627.  
13 Abregé des Actes du Clergé de France, par Borion. A Paris. 1680.  
14 Guicciardin (Louis) ſa deſcription des Pais Bas. A Arnheim. 1613.  
15 Dictionnaire Francois Latin de Tachard. A Paris. 1692.  
16 Le Theatre d'Agriculture d'Olivier de Serres. A Paris. 1617.  
17 La Discipline des Eglises Réformées. 1654.

## In Octavo &amp; in Duodecimo.

- 1 Experiences ſur la Vipere par Moïſe Charras. A Paris. 1672.  
2 Les Delices de la France. A Leide. 1685.  
3 Sentimens de quelques Theologiens de Hollande, ſur l'Histoire Critique de R. Simon. A Amsterdam. 1685.  
4 Le même.  
5 Histoire de l'Empire par Heiff. 2. voll. A la Haye. 1685.  
6 Histoire des Turcs par du Verdier en 3. Tomes. A Lion en 1682.  
7 L'Etat de l'Empire par Louis du May en 2. Tomes. A Geneve. en 1674.

8 L'E.

- 8 L'Esprit de Mr. Arnaud. 2. voll. 1684.  
9 Abregé de l'Histoire d'Angleterre en 2. voll. 1660.  
10 Nouvelles Lettres de l'Auteur de la Critique du Calvinisme. 2. voll. A Amsterdam. 1685.  
11 Bouffingaut, la Guide des Pais-bas. 1677.  
12 Histoire du Gouvernement de Veniſe, par Amelot de la Houſſaye. A Amsterdam. 1687.  
13 Nouveaux Interets des Princes de l'Europe. A Cologne. 1686.  
14 Voyage d'Eſpagne fait en 1655. A la Haye. 1666.  
15 Le même.  
16 Le Tocſin au Roi &c. par la ſtatue de Memnon. A Paris. 1610.  
17 Le Citadin de Geneve. A Geneve en 1606.  
18 Du Laurens de la Conſervation de la ſanté. A Paris. 1650.  
19 Recueil concernant le Baptême. A Amsterdam. 1695.  
20 Abregé de la vie de Charles I. A Leide. 1666.  
21 La Politique des Jeſuites. A Amsterdam.  
22 Traite des Bibliothèques par le Gallois. A Paris. 1685.  
23 Sentimens deſintereſſez ſur la retraite des Paſteurs de France. A Deventer. 1688.  
24 Deſenſe de l'Apologie pour les Paſteurs de France. A Francofurt. 1688.  
25 L'Etat de la France en 2. voll. A Paris. 1683.  
26 Le Tombeau des Delices du monde, par la Serre. A Bruxelles. 1622.  
27 L'Ulyſſe Gallobelgique, par Coulon. A Paris en 1643.  
28 Le Mercure Suiſſe. A Rouen. 1634.  
29 Projt de Reunion. A Londres. 1689.  
30 Les Delices de la campagne. A Paris. 1662.  
31 Traite des Inſcriptions en faux. A Paris. 1666.  
32 Histoire Metallique de Hollande en 3. Tomes. A Amsterdam. 1688.  
33 Traite de Chymie par Glaſer. A Paris. 1674.  
34 Le Reveille matin des Francois. A Edimbourg. 1574.  
35 Histoire de la Guerre des Coſaques. A Paris. 1668.  
36 Histoire des Empereurs Ottomans. A Bruxelles. 1689.  
37 Mouvements d'Angleterre. A Anvers. 1651.  
38 Histoire du Kouakeriſme. A Cologne. 1692.  
39 L'Irrevocabilité du Teſt. A Amsterdam. 1688.

40 L'Amc.

- 40 L'Amérique Angloiſe. A Amsterdam. 1688.  
41 Recueil des reglemens ſur les Finances. A Paris. 1600.  
42 La Demonomanie de Bodin. A Anvers. 1593.  
43 Histoire Generale des Larrons. A Paris. 1623.  
44 Histoire des promeſſes illuſoires. A Paris en 1684.  
45 Le Favory de la Cour. A Anvers. 1557.  
46 La generation des Hommes, par le moyen des Oeuſ. A Rouen. 1676.  
47 Nouvelle Méthode, par apprendre la langue Eſpagnole. A Paris. 1681.  
48 Remarques ſur l'Etat des Provinces Unies, par Mr. Temple. A la Haye. 1680.  
49 Entretiens ſur le Gouvernement d'Angleterre. A Londres.  
50 La Bête Dégradée, par Darmanſon. A Amsterdam. 1691.  
51 Le vrai Interet des Princes. A Strasbourg. 1686.  
52 Les Ordonnances Eccleſiaſtiques, Civiles &c. de la Ville de Geneve. 1609.  
53 Abregé de l'Histoire des Vaudois, par Boyer. 1691.  
54 Traite de l'Origine des Cardinaux. A Cologne. 1669.  
55 Lettres Hiſtoriques depuis l'an 1692. juſqu'à 1700. en 18. Tomes.  
56 Pieces du procès de Fouquet en 13. Tomes.  
57 La Republique des Lettres en 10. Tomes.  
58 Le Parfait Ambaſſadeur de Lancelot. A Paris. 1642.  
59 Relation de la Religion, par Edwin Sandis. A Amsterdam. 1641.

## Libri Italici in Folio.

- 1 L' A Conchiglia Celeſte del Fabri, con figure. Venetia. 1690.  
2 Historia Univerſale di tutti i Concilii, di Marco Battaglini. 2. voll. Venezia. 1689.  
3 Historia dell' Origine degli ordini militari, di Bernardo Giuſtiniani. Venezia. 1692.  
4 Alarico Opera. Dresden. 1686.



## In Quarto.

- 1 Relazioni del Cardinal Bentivoglio. Parigi. 1631.
- 2 Pompe Funebre per la morte d'Elena Cornara. Padova. 1686.
- 3 Teatro Britannico, stampato in Londra, 2. voll. 1681.
- 4 Historia Generale della Monarchia di Spagna da Bernardo Giuffiniani. Venezia. 1674.
- 5 La Donzella Deferrada, di Gio Francesco Biondi. Venezia. 1630.
- 6 L'Adone del Marino. Venezia. 1633.
- 7 Tragedie di Girolamo Bartolomei. 2. voll. Firenze. 1655.
- 8 Officina Historica di Gio Felice Alfolfi. Venezia. 1621.
- 9 L'Oracolo della Lingua Italiana. Bologna. 1641.
- 10 Historia del Regno di Napoli di Gio Antonio Summonte. 4. voll. Napoli. 1675.
- 11 Religione di stato di Pilato, da Ant. di Mirandola. Bologna. 1630.
- 12 Origine delle Guerre Civili del Piemonte, di Emanuele Tesauro. Colonia. 1673.
- 13 Gli huomini illustri dell'Academia degli Incogniti. Venezia. 1647.
- 14 Dictionario Italiano & Francese del Veneroni. 2. voll. Amsterdam. 1695.
- 15 Settimana Santa del Monaco. Venezia. 1658.
- 16 Le Cento Novelle da Mr. Vincenzo Brughantino. Venezia. 1574.
- 17 Teatro d'huomini Letterati di Girol. Gullini. Venezia. 1647.
- 18 Le Descritions Univerfali & Particolari del Mondo di Luca di Linda. Venezia. 1660.
- 19 Considerationi in Materie di Stato. Venezia. 1598.
- 20 L'Eromena di Gio Francesco Biondi. Venezia. 1637.
- 21 L'Imagini delli Dei degl' Antichi, di Vincenzo Cartari. Venezia. 1647.
- 22 Vite de' Sommi Pontefici di Girolamo Beroardi. Venezia. 1612.

23 Opere

- 23 Opera di Bartolomeo Scappi Cuoco di Pio V. Venezia. 1598.
- 24 Vite degli Imperadori Romani, da Pietro Mellia. Venezia. 1589.
- 25 Vite de' Pittori da Carlo Ridolfi. Venezia. 1648.
- 26 Governo de' Regni & Republiche di Francesco Sanfovino. Venezia. 1583.
- 27 Giardino di Fiori Curiosi da Celio Malepina. Venezia. 1591.
- 28 Historia delle Guerre Civili di Francia di Davila. Venezia. 1660.
- 29 Venetia descrittta di Francesco Sanfovino. Venezia. 1661.
- 30 Il coniolato del Mare. Venezia. 1648.
- 31 Osservationi Politiche del Schiappalaria. Verona. 1609.
- 32 Compendi Historici d'Alfonso Loschi. Vicenza. 1668.
- 33 Compendio Historico del san Remo. Nizza. 1624.
- 34 Teatro Univerfale de' Principi, di Gio Nicolo Dogliani. Venezia. 1606.
- 35 Comentari di Roma d'Alfonso Loschi. Vicenza. 1668.
- 36 Il Mercurio di Siri. 3. voll. T. 1. & 2.
- 37 Il Stezzo. 3. voll. T. 1. & 2.
- 38 Imprese di Girolamo Porro. Venezia. 1576.
- 39 Discorso del Signor Torquato Tasso. 1629.

## In Ottavo &amp; in Duodecimo.

- 1 Nuovo Dictionario delle due Lingue Italiana & Tedesca. 2. voll. Norimberga. 1676.
- 2 Nuovo Dictionario Latino, Italiano & Francese. 3. vol. Ginevra. 1677.
- 3 Raguagli di Parnaso di Trajano Boccalini. 2. voll. Milano. 1614.
- 4 Il medesimo. In Venezia. 1629.
- 5 Il medesimo. 2. voll. In Amsterdam. 1669.
- 6 Petrarcha dell' una & l'altra fortuna. 2. voll. Venezia. 1584.
- 7 L'Adone del Marino. Amsterdam. 1679.
- 8 La Monarchia Univerfale di Luigi XIV. 2. voll. Amsterdam. 1689.

9 Avvili

- 9 Avvili a Principi Christiani, di Carlo Giangolino. In Palermo. 1645.
- 10 Mondi Celesti, Terrestri & infernali, del Doni. Venezia. 1568.
- 11 Il Ritratto di Venezia. 1684.
- 12 Dialoghi di Steph. Guazzo. Venezia. 1610.
- 13 L'Europa Gelosa.
- 14 Opere di Virgilio Malvezzi. Ginevra. 1656.
- 15 Historia degli Uicocchi del Minuci, del P. Paolo. Venezia. 1676.
- 16 La Galeria del Cavalier Marino. Venezia. 1674.
- 17 Le rime di M. Cesare' aporali. Vinegia. 1589.
- 18 Itinerario d'Italia di Francesco Scoto. Venezia. 1670.
- 19 Panegirici del Gherardi. Venezia. 1659.
- 20 Dell' origine, consecrazione & decadenza degli stati di Renato di Lusinge. Ferrara. 1590.
- 21 Grammatica Spagnola & Italiana, da Lorenzo Francolini. Venezia. 1623.
- 22 La Civil Conversazione di Stefano Guazzo. Venezia. 1593.
- 23 Vita del Cardinal Mazzarino di Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato. 3. Tomi. Venezia. 1683.
- 24 Lettere di Pietro Aretino. Parigi. 1609.
- 25 Opere dell' Abbate Lancelotti. 2. voll. Venezia. 1662.
- 26 Memorie de' viaggi per l'Europa Christiana, del Abbate Gio Battista Pacichelli. 4. voll. Napoli. 1685.
- 27 La nobilita & l'eccellenza delle Donne, di Lucretia Marinella. Venezia. 1621.
- 28 Valerio Massimo tradotto da Giorgio Dati. Venezia. 1551.
- 29 La Sfera de' Scrittori Antichi & Moderni, & altri trattati. Venezia. 1550.
- 30 Il Trattato della pace conclusa nell' anno 1659. descrittta dal Conte Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato. In Bremen. 1664. con alcuni libretti Francesi.
- 31 Panegirici Sacri di Emanuel Tesauro. Venezia. 1632.
- 32 La Cavaletta di Torquato Tasso. 1612.
- 33 Le cose notabili di Venezia. 1661.
- 34 Historie di Fernando Colombo. Venezia. 1671.
- 35 Discorsi Morali di Agostino Maffardi. 1562.
- 36 Celeste Ancile di Juliano de Mari. Lione. 1664.

37 Let.

- 37 Lettera del Cardinala Spinola. Ginevra. 1680.
- 38 Sommario della bolla del Gibileo. 1625.
- 39 La Teorica de' Globo terrestri, da Gio Battista Nicolosi. Roma. 1642.
- 40 Rime diverse. Venetia. 1559.
- 41 Poëtie di Girolamo Preti. Perugia. 1638.
- 42 Satire di Salvator' Rosa. Amsterdam.
- 43 La Sampogna del Cavalier Marino. Venezia. 1613.
- 44 La Poverta contenta, del Padre Daniel Bartoli. Venezia. 1665.
- 45 Rapporto Historico della Guerra tra l'armi Cesaree, & Otomane &c. Venezia. 1584.
- 46 Della completionne del corpo humano di Levino Lennio. Venezia. 1564.
- 47 Historia Genevras di Gregorio Leti. 2. voll. 1686.
- 48 Il Livello Politico di Greg. Leti. 4. voll. 1678.
- 49 Il Teatro Britannico di Greg. Leti. 5. voll. 1684.

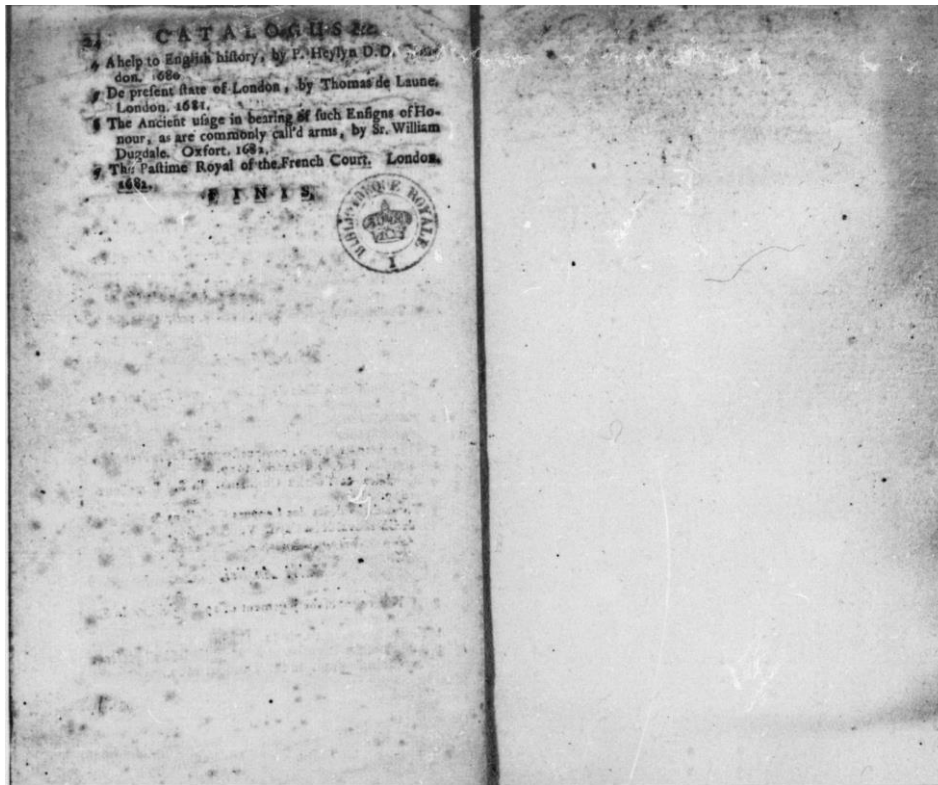
## Libri Hispanici.

- 1 Historia de la Vida de Carlos V. por Prudencio de Sandoval. 2. voll. Fol. En Amberes. 1681.
- 2 Vida del Picaro Guzman de Alfarache. 2. voll. En Amberes. 1681.
- 3 El Perfitto Religioso, compuesto por el Padre Francisco Agundo. Fol. En Madrid. 1619.
- 4 Republica & Politica Christiana. In 8. Barcellona. 1619.
- 5 Vocabulario de las dos Lenguas Castellana & Italiana, de Christoval de las Casas. Venezia. 1613.

## Libri Anglici.

- 1 AN account of the judgement of 29. Regicides. In 8. London. 1679.
- 2 Englands remarques. In 12. 1678.
- 3 A book of the Valuation of all the Ecclesiasticall preferments in England. In 12. London. 1680.

4 A



Included below is the database that was created by the author of this thesis and based on Gregorio Leti's catalogue.

Format	Bound/ Unbound	Language	Author	Date of Publication	Title	Genre	City
Folio	Bound	French	Pierre Kaerius	1622	La Germanie Intérieure	Geography	Amsterdam
Octavo	Unbound	French	Sebastian Fernández de Medrano; Pierre Henri de Vaernewyck	1688	La Géographie de Medrano	Geography	Bruxelles
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Adam Boussingault	1677	Le Guide des Pays-bas	Geography	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Richard Blome	1688	L'Amérique Angloise	Geography	Amsterdam
Quarto	Bound	French	Louis Guicciardin	1613	Sa description des Pays-Bas	Geography	Arnhem

Folio	Bound	French	Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas	1622	Description des Indes Occidentales (and other pieces)	Geography	
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Louis Cousin	1685	Histoire de Constantinople (12 vol)	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Antoine Teissier; Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia	1686	Histoire de la négociation des Ambassadeurs Suisse envoyez au Duc de Savoie	History	Geneve
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Hiob Ludolf; Antoine Cellier	1694	Nouvelle Histoire d'Abyssinie	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre Marteau	1692	Les Larmes de l'Angleterre	History	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Antoine Varillas	1690	Revolutions arrivées en Europe (vol 5 and 6)	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	de Meaux	1691	Défense de l'Histoire des Variations	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Mr. de Gerimond	1690	Les jeux de la providence	History	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Philippe Emmanuel de Lorraine	1689	L'Histoire de Philippe Emmanuel de Lorraine Duc de Mercoeur	History	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Monsieur de Fabert	1689	Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne	History	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Heiss (Von Kogenheim)	1694	L'Histoire de l'Empire (3 vol)	History	The Hague
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	M. l'Abbé de Choisy	1692	Histoire de la vie de David	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	M. De Rosemond	1687	Histoire de la Reformation d'Angleterre de Burnet (4 vol)	History	Geneve
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Gregorio Leti	1687	Abrégé de l'Histoire de Brandebourg	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Gregorio Leti	1701	La Monarchie Universelle de Louis XIV (2 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Jean Leonard	1691	Événements Historiques choisis	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Duc de Rohan	1692	Le parfait Capitaine	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Charlotte Rose De Caumont De La Force	1694	Histoire secrète de la Bourgogne	History	The Hague

Duodecimo	Unbound	French	P. Boyer Ministre	1691	Abregé de l'Histoire des Vaudois	History	The Hague
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre Marteau	1690	Entretien des morts, sur l'état présent de l'Europe	History	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	J. Plaignant	1691	La Campagne des Allemands en 1600	History	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	René Le Pays	1687	Les Oeuvres (in 2 parts)	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	M. le Gén. de Gingel	1693	Relation de la campagne d'Irlande en 1691	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Claude Vanel	1691	Histoire de Troubles de Hongrie (3 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Girolamo Franchi di Conestaggio	1680	Histoire de la Réunion de Portugal par conettage (2 vol)	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Nicolas Sanders, Maucroix	1683	Histoire du Schisme d'Angleterre de Sanderus	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Louis Maimbourg	1682	Histoire du calvinisme	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Gabriel Dellon	1687	Relation de l'inquisition de Goa	History	Leiden
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Anne de La Roche-Guilhem	1691	Zingis Histoire Tartare	History	The Hague
Folio	Unbound	French	Étienne Pasquier	1665	Recherches de France	History	Paris
Folio	Unbound	French	Jean Baoudouin	1659	Histoire de Malte	History	Paris
Folio	Unbound	French	Joseph Francois Dupleix	1663	Histoire de France (6 volume)	History	Paris
Folio	Bound	French	de Rier	1659	Histoire de Mr. de Thou (3 vol)	History	Paris
Folio	Bound	French	Jean Francois Le Petit	1601	Grande Chronique des Pays-Bas	History	Dordrecht
Folio	Bound	French	De Meteren	1618	Histoire des Pays Bas	History	The Hague
Folio	Bound	French	Jean de Serre	1648	Inventaire de l'Histoire de France (2 vol)	History	Paris
Folio	Bound	French	Jean Crespin	1619	Histoire des Martyrs	History	Genève

Octavo	Unbound	French	Gaultier de Coste La Calprenède; John Phillips	1677	Pharamond de la Calprenede (12 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Octavo	Unbound	French	Sr. Jurieu	1692	Factum contre Mr. Bayle	History	Rotterdam
Octavo	Unbound	French	Gilles Ménage	1690	Discours de Ménage sur Térence	History	Utrecht
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Johann von Heiss	1685	Histoire de l'Empire (2 vol)	History	The Hague
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	du Verdier	1682	Histoire de Turcs (3 vol)	History	Lyon
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Paul Rapin de Thoyras	1660	Abregé de l'Histoire d'Angleterre (2 vol)	History	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Amelot de la Houssaye	1687	Histoire du Gouvernement de Venice	History	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Nicolas LeJay	1610	Le Tocsin au Roi	History	Paris
Octavo /Duodecimo	Bound	French	Jean Sarasin; Jacques Lect	1606	Le Citadin de Genève	History	Geneve
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Louis Coulon	1643	L'Ulysse Gallobelgique	History	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Pierre Bizot	1688	Histoire Métallique de Hollande (3 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Pierre Chevalier	1668	Histoire de la Guerre des Cosaques	History	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Jean Donneau de Visé; William Marsden	1689	Histoire des Empereurs Ottomans	History	Bruxelles
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	George Bate	1651	Mouvemens d'Angleterre	History	Antwerp
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Philippe Naude; Antoine de	1692	Histoire du Kouakerisme	History	Cologne

			Varillas; Pierre Marteau				
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	François de Calvi	1623	Histoire Générale des Larrons	History	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Gatien Courtilz de Sandras; Louis Clouneuf; Adriaen Moetjens	1684	Histoire des promesses illusoires	History	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Guillaume de Houpeville	1676	La génération des Hommes, par le moyen des Oeufs	History	Rouen
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	William, King of England	1696	Entretiens sur le Gouvernement d'Angleterre	History	London
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Boyer	1691	Abrégé de l'Histoire des Vaudois	History	The Hague
Quarto	Unbound	French	Elie Benoit	1695	Histoire de l'édit de Nantes (5 vol)	History	Rotterdam
Quarto	Unbound	French	Richard Simon	1685	Histoires Critiques (7 vol)	History	Rotterdam
Quarto	Bound	French	William Camden	1627	Histoire d'Elizabeth	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Gregorio Leti	1698	Critique sur les Loteries (2 vol)	History/Politics	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Denis de Sallo	1665	Le journal des Savans complet	Journal	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Monsieur de Saint-Pouange	1691	Journal du siège de Mons, contenant tout ce qui s'est passé dans l'Armée de France	Diary	Lille
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Chez Juan Batanar	1686-1695	Mercure Historique (28 vol)	Journal	The Hague
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Raveneau de Lussan	1690	Journal d'un voyage dans la mer de Sun en 1684	Diary	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre Marteau	1689	Journal Amoureux de la Cour de Vienne	Diary	Cologne
Octavo/Duo decimo	Bound	French	Henry Desbordes	1684	La République des Lettres (10 vol)	Journal	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Nicolas Fouquet	1696	Procès de Fouquet (13 vol)	Justice	Paris

Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Guillaume Vicomte de Stafford	1681	Le procès de Guillaume Vicomte de Stafford	Justice	Cologne
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Nicolas Fouquet	1664	Pièces du procès (13 vol)	Justice	Paris
Folio	Unbound	French	Pierre Dupuy	1670	Traité des droits du Roi de France sur plusieurs Etats voisins	Law	Rouen
Octavo	Unbound	French	Josué Rousseau	1688	Du droit des Franchises des quartiers de Rome	Law	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Charles King of England	1688	L'irrévocabilité du Test	Law	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	French	Abraham de Wicquefort	1690	L'Ambassadeur & les fonctions	Law	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre Jurieu	1680	Lettres pastorales	Letters	Rotterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Adriaen Moetjens	1692	Lettre Historiques (17 vol)	Letters	The Hague
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Guy Patin	1668	Lettres de Guy Patin (2 vol)	Letters	Geneve
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Guy Patin	1668	Les mêmes (vol 1) de l'Edition de Hollande	Letters	Geneve
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Mr. Jurieu & Bayle	1692	Lettre sur le différent de Mr. Jurieu & Bayle	Letters	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Gedeon Huet	1690	Apologie pour les vrais Tolerans	Letters	Dordrecht
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Sr. Jurieu	1692	Apologie pour le Sr. Saurin, contre le Sr. Jurieu	Letters	Utrecht
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Pierre Bayle	1685	Nouvelles Lettres de l'Auteur de la Critique du Calvinisme (2 vol)	Letters	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Élie Benoist	1688	Défense de l'Apologie pour le Pasteurs de France	Letters	Frankfurt
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Louis Jordan	1692-1700	Lettres Historiques depuis l'an 1692, jusqu'à 1700 (18 vol)	Letters	Paris
Quarto	Unbound	French	Richard Simon	1692	Lettres touchant la tradition	Letters	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	French	Jean Tronchin Du Breuil;	1688	Lettres sur les matières et du temps, complètes	Letters	Amsterdam

			Pierre Bayle; Pierre Jurieu				
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Nicolas le Roux	1692	Le trésor de l'Arithmétique	Maths	Bruxelles
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	P. l'Ami	1692	Elements des Mathematiques	Maths	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Du Laurens	1630	La conservation de la santé	Medicine	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Jean de La Brune	1693	Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Louis de Bourbon Prince de Condé (2 vol)	Memoires	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Edmund Ludlow	1699	Les Mémoires de Ludlow (2 vol)	Memoires	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Roger de Bussy- Rabutin	1694	L'usage des adversités	Memoires	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Marie-Catherine Aulnoy	1692	Mémoires de la Cour d'Espagne (2 vol)	Memoires	The Hague
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Samuel Sorbière	1691	Sorberiana, ou bons mots etc	Memoires	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre Marteau	1692	Mémoires concernant la Campagne de trois Rois	Memoires	Cologne
Quarto	Bound	French	Philippe de Mornay	1624	Ses Mémoires	Memoires	Geneve
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	la Serre	1632	Le Tombeau des Délices du monde	Novel	Bruxelles
Quarto	Bound	French	Jean-François Regnard	1688	L'opera d'Achille	Opera	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Catherine Perrot	1692	Traité de Miniature (edition 5, revisited and corrected)	Painting	Bruxelles
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre Nicole	1692	Nouveaux Essais de Morale (Part 1)	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Monsieur Pascal	1684	Pensées de Mr. Pascal	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Robert Knox	1694	Relation du voyage de Ceilan	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Jacques Goussault	1695	Réflexion sur les défauts ordinaires des hommes	Diary	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac	1664	Les Oeuvres mêlées et Aristippe (2 vol)	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Folio	Unbound	French	Barent Coendert	1693	Trésor de la Philosophie	Philosophy	Cologne



Folio	Bound	French	Morel	1600	La République de Platon	Philosophy	Paris
Folio	Bound	French	Theophraste Bouju	1614	Philosophie	Philosophy	Paris
Folio	Bound	French	Pluto	1575	Oeuvres Morales de Plutarque	Philosophy	Paris
Octavo	Unbound	French	J. Garrel	1692	Traité de l'Orgueil	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Friedrich Spanheim	1634	Le Mercure Suisse	Philosophy	Rouen
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Jean M Darmanson	1691	La bête dégradée	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Henri III	1693	Recueil de diverses pièces servant à l'Histoire de Henri III	History	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Anne Le Fevre	1691	Comédies de Plaute	Theater	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Claude Boyer	1692	Jephté, tragedie	Theater	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French		1692	Maximes en verse	Poems	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre Marteau	1689	Ramas de poésies vieilles & nouvelles	Poetry	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Pierre de Villiers	1692	De l'Amitié en quatre chants Héroïques	Poetry	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Anthoine Girard (Tabarin)	1664	Recueil des Turlupinades	Poetry	Rouen
Folio	Unbound	French	Pierre Le Moyne	1671	Les Oeuvres Poétiques	Poetry	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Edward Chamberlayne	1686	L'Etat présent d'Angleterre	Politics	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Ciceron	1692	Les Offices de Ciceron en Français	Politics	The Hague
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Louis du May	1674	L'État de l'Empire (2 vol)	Politics	Geneve
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Gatien Courtilz de Sandras	1686	Nouveaux Intérêts des Princes de l'Europe	Politics	Cologne
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Nicolas Besongne; Jean Ribou	1683	L'État de la France (2 vol)	Politics	Paris

Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	William Temple	1680	Remarques sur l'État des Provinces Unies	Politics	The Hague
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Christian Princes	1686	Le vrai Intérêt des Princes	Politics	Strasbourg
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Nicolas Lancelot	1642	Le Parfait Ambassadeur	Politics	Paris
Quarto	Bound	French	Pierre Davity	1625	Les Etats & Empires	Politics	Rouen
Quarto	Bound	French	Sieur de Silhon	1634	Le Ministre d'Etat	Politics	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Mr. de Sacy	1688	Genèse, Exode etc	Religion	Bruxelles
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Nicolas Cocquelin	1686	Interprétation des Pseaumes	Religion	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French		1691	Le livre des Pseaumes (new version)	Religion	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Louis de Monpersan	1692	La politique des Jésuites	Religion	Cologne
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Le Chevalier Ricaud	1692	L'État présent de l'Eglise Greque	Religion	Middelbour g
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	M. l'Abbé de Choisy	1687	Voyage des Jésuites & de l'Abbé de Choisy à Siam (3 vol)	Religion	Amsterdam
Octavo	Unbound	French	Monsieur de Rebenac	1692	Réponse à un discours tenu à sa Sainteté	Religion	Cologne
Octavo	Unbound	French	Grotius, de la traduction de P. le Jeune	1692	Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne	Religion	Utrecht
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Pierre Jurieu; Jean Claude; Herman Witsius	1695	Recueil concernant le Baptême	Religion	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Louis de Monpersan	1692	La Politique des Jesuites	Religion	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Michelle Nicod	1609	Les Ordonnances Ecclésiastiques, Civiles etc	Religion	Geneve
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Guillaume Du Peyrat	1669	Traité de l'Origine des Cardinaux	Religion	Cologne

Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Edwin Sandis	1641	Relation de la Religion	Religion	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	French	??	1685	La Sainte Bible	Religion	Geneve
Quarto	Bound	French	Issac d' Huisseau	1654	La Discipline des Eglises Réformées	Religion	Geneve
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Nicolas Barnaud; Alfred W Pollard; G R Redgrave	1574	Le Réveille matin des François	Religion pamphlet	Edinburgh
Quarto	Bound	French	Charles E. Borjon	1680	Abrégé des Actes du Clergé de France	Religion/Hi story	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	René Bary	1669	La rhétorique française	Rhetorics	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Claude Lancelot, Antoine Arnauld	1681	Nouvelle Méthode, par apprendre la langue Espagnole	Spanish/Lan guage learning	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Jacques- Bénigne Bossuet	1681	Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle par Mr. de Meaux	Speech/Hist ory	Amsterdam
Folio	Bound	French	Enguerrand de Monstrelet	1586	Chroniques (3 vol)	Tale	Paris
Octavo	Unbound	French	Aesop, Jean- Chrysostome Bruslé de Montplein Cham p	1690	Esopé en belle humeur	Tale	Amsterdam
Quarto	Bound	French	Olivier de Serres	1617	Le Théâtre d'Agriculture	Gardening	Paris
Octavo	Unbound	French	M. Simon	1685	Sentimens de quelques Theologies de Holande sur l'Histoire Critique du V.T.	Theology	Amsterdam
Octavo	Unbound	French	Jean Le Clerc	1686	Defense des Sentimens	Theology	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Richard Simon	1685	Sentiments de quelques Théologiens de Hollande, sur l'Histoire Critique	Theology	Amsterdam

Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Richard Simon	1685	Sentiments de quelques Théologiens de Hollande, sur l'Histoire Critique	Theology	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	French	Pierur de Boleville	1686	Réponse au Livre intitulé Sentiment de quelques Théologiens de Hollande	Theology	Rotterdam
Quarto	Unbound	French	Samuel Ricard	1700	Traité général du Commerce	Trade	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Jean de La Brune and Paul Reboulet	1686	Voyage de Suisse	Travel	The Hague
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	John Pinkerton	1692	Voyage de l'Europe (vol 1)	Travel	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	François Van Aerssen van Sommelsdyk	1666	Voyage d'Espagne fait en 1655	Travel	The Hague
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	François Van Aerssen van Sommelsdyk	1666	Voyage d'Espagne fait en 1656	Travel	The Hague
Quarto	Bound	French	Guillaume Joseph Grelot	1680	Relation d'un voyage de Constantinople	Travel	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	French	Mr de Blégnny	1685	Traite du Caffé, The, Chocolate	Treaty	The Hague
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Sieur Les Gallois	1685	Traité des Bibliothèques	Treaty	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Jacques Raveneau	1666	Traité des Inscriptions en faux	Treaty	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Moise Charras	1672	Experiences sur la Vipere	Zoology	Paris
Quarto	Bound	French	M. de Soleisel	1679	Le parfait Maréchal	Zoology	Lyon
Octavo	Unbound	French	P. Marteau	1692	La découverte d'un Espion François dans la ville de Hambourg		Cologne
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French	Jacques Le Long	1688	Sentimens désinterez sur la retraite des Pasteurs de France		Deventer
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	French		1689	Projet de Reunion		London

Unknown	Unbound	Spanish	Guillermo Massan; William Perkins; Cipriano de Valera	1599	Catholico Reformado, en Castellano	Religion	London
Folio	Unbound	English	Alexandre Petrie	1662	A Compendions History of the Catholic Church	History	The Hague
Folio	Unbound	Dutch	O. Dapper	1663	Historische Beschryving der Stadt Amsterdam	History	Amsterdam
Octavo	Unbound	Dutch	Gregorio Leti	1700	Kort begrip der Helden-Deugden uyt het Italiaans	History	The Hague
Octavo	Unbound	Dutch	Gregorio Leti	1700	Het leven van Philippus II, uyt get italieens	History	Geneve
Folio	Unbound	Dutch	Jan-Lodewyk Schuer	1688	Beschrijving der Stadt Dantzig	Geography	Amsterdam
Unknown	Unbound	Spanish	Rey Don Pedro II de Portugan	1685	Principe di Ligne Panegyrico al Rey Don Pedro II de Portugan	Biography	Lisbon
Folio	Bound	Spanish	Prudencio de Sandoval	1681	Historia de la Vida de Carlos V (2 vol)	Biography	Amberes
Unknown	Bound	Spanish	Mateo Alemán	1681	Vida del Picaro Gusman de Alfarache (2 vol)	Biography	Amsterdam
Folio	Bound	Spanish	Padre Francisco Aguado	1629	El Perfetto Religioso	Religion	Madrid
Octavo	Bound	Spanish	Johannes a Sancta Maria	1619	Republica & Politica Christiana	History	Barcello
Unknown	Bound	Spanish	Christoval de las Casas	1613	Vocabulario de las dos Lenguas Castellana & Italiana	Language	Venice
Octavo	Bound	English	Heneage Finch Earl of Nottingham	1679	An account of the judgment of 29 Regicides	Law	London
Duodecimo	Bound	English	Thomas Cross; Langley Curtis	1678	England's remarques	Geography	London
Duodecimo	Bound	English	J B Baker; Marmaduke Fothergill; J J	1680	Valuation of all the Ecclesiastical preferments in England	Religion	London

			Needham; Philip Newman				
Unknown	Bound	English	P. Heylyn	1680	A help to English history	History	London
Unknown	Bound	English	Thomas de Laune	1681	The present state of London	History	London
Unknown	Bound	English	Sir William Dugdale	1682	The Ancient usage in bearing of such Ensigns of Honour	History	Oxford
Unknown	Bound	English	French Court	1682	The pastime Royal of the French Court	History	London
	Unbound	Latin	Andrea Putei e Societate Jesu	1693	Perspectiva Pictorum & Architectorum	Art	Rome
Duodecimo	Unbound	Latin	Cornelii à Beughem	1694	Bibliographia Eruditorum Critico- curiosa	Bibliograph y	Amsterdam
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Giovanni Palazzi	1688	Vita di M. Anotnii Justiniani	Biography	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Giovanni Palazzi	1696	Fasti Ducales ab Anasesto I and Silvestrum Valerium Venetorum Ducem	Biography	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Charles Patin	1682	Lyceum Paravinum Paravii	Biography	Padua
Octavo	Unbound	Latin	Friderici Spanhemii	1691	Papa Foemina	Biography	Leiden
Quarto	Bound	Latin	Giovanni Palazzi	1696	Fasti Ducales Venetorum	Biography	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Francisci Tertii de Lanis	1684	Magisterium naturae, et artis	Biology	Brescia
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Jacobi & Lud. Cappellorum	1689	Commentarii in V.T.	Commentar y	Amstel
Octavo	Bound	Latin	Simon Pelegromius	1639	Synonymorum sylva	Dictionary	London
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Athanasius Kircher	1677	China illustrata	Geography	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Latin	Giovanni Palazzi	1663	de Dominio Maris (2 vol)	Geography	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Latin	Marcus Zuerius Boxhorn	1632	Theatrum urbium Hollandie	Geography	Amsterdam
Quarto	Bound	Latin	Joannis Jansonii	1673	Atlas Jansonii	Geography	Amsterdam
Octavo	Bound	Latin	Giovanni Palazzi	1663	Libri duo de dominio Maris	Geography	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Romanus Aquila	1673	De figuris sententiarum et elocutionis	Grammar	Venice

Folio	Unbound	Latin	Francisci Mediobarbi Biragi	1683	Imperatorum Romanorum numismata	History	Milan
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Alfonso Perez de Lara	1672	Compendio de la tres Gracias & Compendium vitae hominis	History	Lyon
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Cornelio Tacito	1686	Cornelii Taciti Opera, in usum Delphini (3 vol)	History	Paris
Duodecimo	Unbound	Latin	Philippe Briet	1692	Annales Mundi (7 vol)	History	Venice
Quattorcidi	Unbound	Latin	Marci Annaei Lucani	1693	Pharsalia, cum supplemento Tomae Maji	History	Amsterdam
Folio	Bound	Latin	Nicolai Rittershusii	1658	Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum etc	History	Tubingen
Folio	Bound	Latin	Thucydides, Joseph Wasse; Karl Andreas Duker	1696	Thucydides Graecè and Latinè	History	Oxford
Folio	Bound	Latin	Joannis Palatii	1687	Gesta Pontificum Romanorum (4 vol)	History	Venice
Folio	Bound	Latin	Antoni de Sousa	1645	Lusitania liberata	History	London
Octavo	Bound	Latin	Guillelmi Camdeni	1677	Elizabeth	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Joannis Cinnami	1652	Historia Tollii	History	Utrecht
Octavo	Bound	Latin	Schürer & Fritzsch	1671	Ephemerides Eruditorum ab anno 1665 ad annum 1667	Journal: Periodical	Frankfurt
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Gaudentius Roberti	1689 and 1692	Miscellanea Italica Erudita	Language	Parma
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Joannis Drusii	1635	Annotationes in Coheleth	Language	Amsterdam
Quarto	Bound	Latin	Justus Lipsius	1599	De recta pronunciatione Linguae Latinae & alia quaedam	Language	Antwerp
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Marco Vidal	1659	Arca salutaris consultus utriusque iuris includens	Law	Venice
Folio	Bound	Latin	Justinianus	1576	Codex Justinianus, cum notis Accursii & Ant. Contii	Law	Antwerp
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Justus Lipsius	1584	Justus Lipsius de Amphitheatro (with pictures)	Literature	Antwerp
Duodecimo	Unbound	Latin	Petronius	1693	Arbitri Satyricon, cum fragmentis Albae Graecae reuperatis, anno 1688	Literature	Rotterdam
Quarto	Bound	Latin	Justus Lipsius	1585	Liber de Amphitheatro	Literature	Antwerp
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Joannis Craig	1693	Tractatus Mathematicus de Figurarum Curvilinearum Quadraturis	Math	London
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Annales Hollandiae	1646	Zelandiae Math. Vossii	Math	Amsterdam

Octavo	Bound	Latin	Henr. Coetsio	1692	Euclides demonstratus	Math	Lyon
Folio	Bound	Latin	Augustini Barbosae	1634	Pastoralis sollicitudo, sive de officio Episcopi	Medieval Canon Law	Lyon
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Pietro Angeli	1687	Ephitalamium in nuptias Petri II	Music	Lisbon
Octavo	Unbound	Latin	John Ray	1693	Synopsis Methodica Animalium	Nature	London
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Seneca	1652	Opera Lipsii	Philosophy	Antwerp
Octavo	Unbound	Latin	Cicerone	1679	Operum XI. Volumina à Graevio edita	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Quarto	Bound	Latin	Petri Villemandy	1685	Manuductio ad Philosophiam	Philosophy	Amsterdam
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Giovanni Palazzi	1688	Gesta pontificum Romanorum (5 vol)	Religion	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Giovanni Clerici	1699	Harmonia Evangelica	Religion	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Alfonso Perez de Lara	1672	Anniversariis & Capellanis (2 vol)	Religion	Lyon
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Joseph Jachiadae	1623	Paraphrasis Josephi Jachiadae in Danielem, cum versione & notis Constantini L'Empereur	Religion	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	J. B. Cotelerii	1661	Chryfostomus in Palmos & Danieleme Grace & Latinè ex versione & notis J. B. Cotelerii	Religion	Paris
Quarto	Unbound	Latin	Celestino Sfondrati	1693	Regale Sacerdotium Romano Pontifici assertum	Religion	Monasterio S. Galli
Duodecimo	Unbound	Latin	Hugo Hermann	1677	The Pia desideria (with pictures)	Religion	Venice
Quattordici	Unbound	Latin	Iglesia Católica; Moreto, Baltasar	1661	Missalia and Breviaria Variaum formarum, fol 4. 8. 12 24. Romanum & Variorum Ordinum Religiosorum	Religion	Antwerp & Cologne
Quarto	Bound	Latin	Coelestinus Cardinalis Sfondrati	1693	Regale Sacerdotium Romano Pontifici assertum (3rd edition)	Religion	
Duodecimo	Unbound	Latin	Jacques de La Croix	1693	Suada Delphica sive Orationes	Religion	Amsterdam
Folio	Bound	Latin	Girolamo Zanchi	1619	Opera Omnia (3 vol)	Religion/Phi losophy	Geneve
Octavo	Bound	Latin	Gaius Julius Hyginus	1674	Opera, cum notis	Tale	Amsterdam
Folio	Unbound	Latin	Collegii Salmanticensis	1684	Cursus Theologiae Moralis (4 vol)	Theology	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Giuseppe Frambotto	1699	L'Anti-Gastorello overo Astrologia Guidiciaria con brevità & chiarezza dimostrata ignorante, ingannatrice etc	Astrology	Padua



Quarto	Bound	Italian	Matteo Cadorin	1686	Pompe Funebre per la morte d'Elena Cornaro	Bibliography	Padua
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Giovanni Palazzi	1687	Vita di S. Pietro	Biography	Venice
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1691	Vita di Oliviero Cromwele (con figure, 2 vol)	Biography	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato	1683	Vita del Cardinal Mazzarino (3 vol)	Biography	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giorgio Dati	1551	Valerio Massimo	Biography	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Pietro Messia	1589	Vite degli Imperatori Romani	Biography/ History	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Carlo Ridolfi	1648	Vite dei Pittori	Biography/ History	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Appresso F. Brogiollo	1668	Il consolato del Mare	Commercial Law	Venice
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	Cardinale Bentivoglio	1648	Memorie ovvero Diario	Diary (Memories)	Amsterdam
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	Jean Hermann Widerhold	1677	Nuovo Dizionario Italiano-Francese & Francese-Italiano (3 vol) Il medesimo Latino, Italiano & Francese	Dictionary	Geneva
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Veneroni	1695	Dizionario Italiano e Francese	Dictionary	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Mattia Kramer; Giovan Giacomo Frid; Wolfgang Moritz Endter	1676	Nuovo Dizionario delle due Lingue Italiana e Tedesca (2 vol)	Dictionary	Norimberga
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Jean Hermann Widerhold	1677	Nuovo Dizionario Latino, Italiano & Francese (3 vol)	Dictionary	Geneva
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Virgilio Malvezzi (?)	1676	Opere	Essay	Geneva
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Padre Paolo Segneri (?)	1677	Opere	Essay	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giuliano de Mari	1664	Celeste Ancile	Exposè	Lyon
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Luca di Linda	1660	Descrizioni Universali e Particolari del Mondo. e delle Republiche	Geography	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Casimi Freshot	1684	Idea d'Ungheria	Geography	Bologna
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Lucas di Linda	1660	Le Descrizioni Universali e Particolari del Mondo	Geography	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Francesco Sansovino	1663	Venezia descritta	Geography	Venice

Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Francesco Scoto	1670	Itinerario d'Italia	Geography	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Nicolò Doglioni	1662	Le cose notabili di Venezia	Geography	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Gio Battista Nicolosi	1642	La Teorica dei Globo terrestri	Geography	Rome
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Casimir Freschot	1687	Memorie della Dalmazia	Geography/ History	Bologna
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Bartolomeo Scappi	1598	Opera del Cuoco di Pio V	Handbook	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1679	Vita di Filippo II, Re di Spagna 2 vol <b>(2 impressione)</b>	Historical biography	Geneve
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1693	Vita di Sisto V (3 vol)	Historical biography	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1693	Vita di Elisabetta (con figure, 2 vol)	Historical biography	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1700	Vita del Duca D'Ossuna (con figure, 3 vol)	Historical biography	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1700	Vita di Carlo V Imperatore (con figure, 4 vol)	Historical biography	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1677	Il Vaticano Languente (3 vol)	Historical biography	Geneva
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1667	Vita di D. Olimpia, stampa di Genevra con aggiunta dell'Abbate Gualdi (2 edizione)	Historical biography	Ragusa
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1666	L'amore di Carlo Gonzaga (2 impressione)	Historical biography	Geneva
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1676	Sindacato d'Alessandro VII (2 stampa)	Historical biography	Castellana (Bari)
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Antonio Lupis	1687	L'annibale	Historical novel	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauro	1669	Del Regno d'Italia sotto i barbari	History	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauro	1679	Istoria di Torino	History	Torino
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauro	1674	I campeggiamenti del Principe Tomaso di Savoia	History	Torino
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Lorenzo Craffo	1678	Istoria dei Poeti Greci	History	Naples
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Giacomo Bosio	1685	Istoria della Religione di Malta	History	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Gion Battista Fabbri	1690	Elogi de' Principi & huomini illustri d'Italia	History	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Paganino Gaudenzi	1645	I fatti d'Alessandro il Grande	History	Pisa
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti		Historia Completa: 16 Volumi	History	Amsterdam

Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1687	Brandeburgo (2)	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1688	Sassonia (2)	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1689	Historia dell'impero (2)	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1690	Teatro Belgico (2)	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1691-1697	Teatro Gallico (7)	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1695	Poema (1)	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1691-1697	Teatro Gallico separato con il Poema, 8 volumi	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1697	Teatro Gallico vol. 3,4,5,6,7 & Poema	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1697	Teatro Gallico vol 4,5,6,7	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1697	Teatro Gallico vol. 5,6,7	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1690	Teatro Belgico separato, 2 vol	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1688	Historia di Sassonia separata	History	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Bernando Giustiniani	1674	Historia Universale della Monarchi di Spagna	History	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Enrico Caterino Davila	1691	Historia delle guerre civili di Francia	History	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Ludovico Dolce	1688	Vite degli Imperadori Romani	History	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Battista Nani	1686	Historia Veneta (4 impressione, 2 vol)	History	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Fra Paolo	1660	Historia del Concilio Tridentiono (4 edizione)	History	Geneva
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Sebastiano Fantoni Castrucci; Giovanni Giacomo Hertz	1678	Historia della Città d'Avignone & del Contado Venesino (2. vol)	History	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Giovanni Sagredo	1684	Memoire Historiche dei Monarchi Ottomani (5 impressione)	History	Bologna
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Bartolomeo PLatina	1685	Le vite thei Pontefici (ultima edizione)	History	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	P. Daniello Bartoli	1656	Dell'Historia della Compagnia di Giefu nell'Affa deseritta	History	Genoa
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	D. Cafimiro Frefchot	1686	Ristreddo dell'Historia d'Ungheria	History	Bologna
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Bernardino Corio	1646	L'Historia di Milano volgarmente scritta	History	Padoa
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1680	La Fama gelosa della fortuna, panegirico di Luigi il Grande	History	Gex
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Paolo Paruta	1655	Historia Vinetiana (2 vol)	History	Vinetia
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Alessandro Locatelli	1691	Racconto Historico della Veneta Guerra in Levante (con figure, 2 vol)	History	Venice

Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Girolamo Briani	1624	Historia d'Italia (2 vol)	History	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Conte Majolino Bisaccioni	1654	Historia Universale dell'Origine, guerre, & imperio dei Turchi (2 vol)	History	Venice
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1700	Ragguagli Historici & Politici (2 edizione con figure, 2 figure)	History	Amsterdam
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	Ovidio Urioste	1688	Historico, Politico, Morale con figure	History	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1685	Cerimoniale Historico & Politico (6 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1686	Historia Genevrina (con figure, 5 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1699	Monarchia Universale di Luigi XIV (2 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1678	Il Livello Politico (4 vol)	History	Castellana (Bari)
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1668	Doppia impiccata	History	Castellana (Bari)
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1668	Cardinalismo di S. Chiesa (3 vol)	History	Geneva
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gegorio Leti	1670	Nipotismo di Roma (2 vol, 2 impressione)	History	Geneva
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1670	Il puttanesimo di Roma (2 vol, 2 impressione)	History	Castellana (Bari)
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Bartolomeo Marliani	1622	Le Antichità di Roma	History	Bracciano
Folio	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Battista Fabri	1690	La conchiglia Celeste (con figure)	History	Venice
Folio	Bound	Italian	Marco Battaglioni	1689	Historia Universale di tutti i Concili	History	Venice
Folio	Bound	Italian	Bernardo Giustiniani	1692	Historie dell'Origine degli ordini militari	History	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1683	Teatro Britannico (2 vol)	History	London
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Bernardo Giustiniani	1674	Historia Generale della Monarchia di Spagna	History	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Gio Felice Astolfi	1622	Officina Istorica	History	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Gio Antonio Summonte	1675	Historia del Regno di Napoli (4 vol)	History	Naples
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Antonio di Mirandola	1630	Religione di Stato di Pilato	History	Bologna
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauro	1673	Origine delle Guerre Civili del Piemonte	History	Cologne
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Vincenzo Cartari	1647	Le Immagini degli Dei dell'Antichi	History	Venice

Quarto	Bound	Italian	Arrigo Caterino Davila	1660	Historia delle Guerre Civili di Francia	History	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Alfonso Loschi	1668	Compendio Historico	History	Vicenza
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Nicolò Doglioni	1624	Compendio Historico di San Remo	History	Nice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Nicolò Doglioni	1606	Teatro Universale dei Principi	History	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Alfonso Loschi	1668	Commentari di Roma	History	Vicenza
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Vittorio Siri	1649	Il Mercurio (3 vol)	History	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1689	La Monarchia Universale di Luigi XIV (2 vol)	History	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1672	L'Europa Gelosa	History	Cologne
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Minucio Minucci; Paolo Sarpi	1676	Historia degli Uscochi del Minuci	History	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Renato di Lusinge	1590	Dell'origine, consacrazione and decadenza degli stati	History	Ferrara
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Fernando Colombo	1671	Historie	History	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Padre Daniel Bartoli	1665	La Povertà contenta	History	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Battista Magnavini	1684	Ragguaglio Historico della Guerra tra l'armi Cesaree e Ottomane	History	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1686	Historia Ginevrina (5 vol)	History	Geneva
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1678	Il Livello Politico (4 vol)	History	Castellana (Bari)
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1684	Teatro Britannico (5 vol)	History	London
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Camillo Camilli	1576	Imprese	History/Bio graphy	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Virgilio Malvezzi	1656	Opere	History/Ess ay	Geneve
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Domenico Martinelli	1684	Il Ritratto di Venezia	History/Geo graphy	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Casimiro Freschot	1693	Origine, professi e ruina del Calvinismo nella Francia   Ragguaglio Istorico	History/Phil osophy	Parma
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Cesare Alucci; Zanetti, Bartolomeo	1625	Sommario della bolla del Giubileo	History/Reli gion	Rome

Quarto	Bound	Italian	Franzoni Diodato; Giacomo Monti; Carlo Zenero	1641	L'Oracolo della Lingua Italiana	Language	Bologna
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Lorenzo Franciosini	1624	Grammatica Spagnola e Italiana	Language	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Francesco Morandi	1692	Estratti di Morandi	Letter	Parma
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauro	1680	La vergine trionfante etc	Letter/Retor ic	Torino
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1700	Lettere su materie diverse, con proposte e riproposte (2 vol)	Letters	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Pietro Aretino	1609	Lettere di Pietro Aretino	Letters	Paris
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giulio Spinola	1680	Lettera del Cardinale Spinola	Letters	Geneva
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Cardinale Petrucci	1685	Lettere & Trattati (2 vol)	Letters and Treaty	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Annibale Leonardelli	1693	Il dolce & il forte della virtù Cristiana	Literary Criticism	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Gio Francesco Biondi	1630	La Donzella Desterrada	Literature	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Giambattista Marino	1633	L'adone	Literature	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Girolamo Bartolomei	1655	Tragedie (2 vol)	Literature	Florence
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Girolamo Brusoni	1647	Gli huomini illustri dell'Accademia degli Incogniti	Literature	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Girolamo Guilini	1647	Teatro d'huomini Letterati	Literature	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Gio Francesco Bioni	1637	L'Eromena	Literature	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Francesco Petrarca	1584	Dell'una e dell'altra fortuna (2 vol)	Literature	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giambattista Marino	1679	L'Adone	Literature	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Stefano Guazzo	1610	Dialoghi Piacevoli	Literature	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Stefano Guazzo	1593	La Civil Conversazione	Literature	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giambbatista Marino	1643	La Sampogna del Cavalier Marino	Literature	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Marinelli	1550	La Sfera dei Scrittori Antichi e Moderni, e altri trattati	Literature/H istory	Venice

Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Levino Lennio	1564	Della complessione del corpo humano	Medicine	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Stefano Cosmi	1676	Memorie della vita di Gio, Francesco Morosini	Memoir	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Francesco Pona	1635	L'Ormindo	Opera	Padoua
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	P. Fulvi Testi	1689	Il Cane di Diogene (7 vol)	Opera	Venice
Folio	Bound	Italian	Constantin Christian Dedekind; Margherita Salicola; Christoph Bernhard; Veuve et héritiers de Melchior Bergen	1686	Alarico	Opera	Dresden
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauro	1670	La Filosofia Morale	Philosophy	Torino
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1695	Poema con maggior numero di figure & l'Oda	Poetry	Amsterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Iroldo Crotta	1642	L'asino. Poema Eroicomico	Poetry	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Giovanni Francesco Lazzarelli	1687	La Cicceide	Poetry	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Vincenzo Brugiantino	1554	Le Cento Novelle	Poetry	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Battista Marino	1674	La Galleria del Cavalier Marino	Poetry	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Cesare Caporali	1589	Le rime di M Cesare Caporali	Poetry	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Torquato Tasso	1612	La Cavalletta	Poetry	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Aurelia Petrucci	1559	Rime diverse	Poetry	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Girolamo Preti	1638	Poesie	Poetry	Perugia
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Traiano Boccalini	1678	Bilancia Politica di Traiano Boccalini, sopra Cornetio Tacito, con le osservazioni del Cavalir Ludovico du May, con le lettere politiche del medesimo Boccalimi, ricourate, restabilite e raccomandate da Leti (3 volume)	Politics	Geneve

Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1668	Visioni Politiche	Politics	Geneva
Folio	Bound	Italian	Guido Bentivoglio	1631	Relazioni del Cardinal Bentivoglio	Politics	Paris
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Giovanni Botero	1598	Considerazioni in Materie di Stato	Politics	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Stefano Ambrogio Schiappalaria	1600	Osservazioni Politiche	Politics	Verona
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Carlo Giangolino	1645	Avvisi a Principi Christiani	Politics	Palermo
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Francesco Sansovino	1583	Governo dei Regni e Repubbliche	Politics/Hist ory	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauo	1670	Inscriptiones	Religion	Torino
Octavo	Unbound	Italian	Egidio Menagio	1692	Mescolanze (2 edizione)	Religion	Rotterdam
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Michele di Molinos	1685	Guida Spirituale	Religion	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Ludovico Monaco	1658	Settimana Santa	Religion	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Emanuel Tesauo	1632	Panegirici Sacri	Religion	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Padre Bartholomeo Beverini	1692	Prediche, Discorsi & Lezioni	Religion (Sermon)	Vienna
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	M.R. P.F. Evangelista de Momigno	1657	Direttorio dei superiori	Religion Law	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Girolamo Beorardi	1612	Vite dei Sommi Pontefici	Religion/Bi ography	Venice
Folio	Unbound	Italian	Emanuele Tesauo	1670	Il cannocchiale aristotelico, o' sia, idea dell'arguta et ingenuosa elocutione, che serve a tutta l'Arte Oratoria, Lapidaria, et Simbolica	Rhetoric	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Salvator Rosa	1695	Satire	Satire	Amsterdam
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Trajano Boccalini	1614	Ragguagli di Parnaso (2 vol)	Satire/Litera ture	Milan
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Trajano Boccalini	1629	Ragguagli di Parnaso (2 vol)	Satire/Litera ture	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Trajano Boccalini	1669	Ragguagli di Parnaso (2 vol)	Satire/Litera ture	Amsterdam
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Paolo Segneri	1690	Quaresimale (4 impressione)	Sermon	Venice
Quarto	Unbound	Italian	Enea Vico	1619	Discorsi di Enea Vico Parmigiano sopra le Medaglie di Antichi	Speech	Paris



Quarto	Unbound	Italian	F. Agostino Paoletti	1660	Discorsi Predicabili delle Domeniche fra l'anno	Speech	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Gregorio Leti	1666	Dialoghi Politici (2 vol) con appressodi Pietro Chouet	Speech	Geneva
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Constantino Freiburgo	1691	Consiglio di Stato in cui si contengono dialoghi di Grandi	Speech	Freiburg (Germany)
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Torquato Tasso	1629	Discorso	Speech	Padua
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Lurezia Marinella	1621	La nobiltà e l'eccellenza delle Donne	Speech	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Agostino Mascardi	1562	Discorsi Morali	Speech	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Giuseppe Battista	1675	L'assalone	Theater	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Ippolito Bentivoglio	1699	Annibale trionfante in Capua	Theater	Lucca
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Cardinale Pietro Matteo Petrucci	1685	I Mistici Enigmi disvelati	Theology	Parma
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Anton Francesco Doni	1568	Mondi Celesti, Terrestri & infernali	Theology	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Pietro Paolo Gherardi	1659	La decade sacra. Panegirici del Gherardi	Theology	Venice
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Lancelotti Secondo	1662	Opere dell'Abate Lancelotti (2 vol)	Theology	Venice
Quarto	Bound	Italian	Antonio de Torquemada	1591	Giardino di Fiori Curiosi	Theology/H istory/Geogr aphy/Religi on	Venice
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Alessandro VII	1664	Conclavi	Transcriptio n Papal Meeting	Colonia
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Innocentio XI	1677	Conclavi	Transcriptio n Papal Meeting	Colonia
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Ulisse Bentivogli	1685	Relatione del viaggio fatto a Costantinopoli del Conte Alberto Caprara	Travel	Bologna
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Pietro della Valle	1677	Viaggi di Pietro della Valle (4 vol)	Travel	Bologna
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Gio Battista Pacichelli	1685	Memorie dei viaggi per l'Europa Cristiana (4 vol)	Travel	Naples
Duodecimo	Unbound	Italian	Conte Aurelio degli Anzi	1692	Il Genio Vagante (3 vol)	Traveling	Parma
Octavo/ Duodecimo	Bound	Italian	Conte Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato	1664	Il Trattato della pace conclusa nell'Anno 1659	Treaty	Bremen

