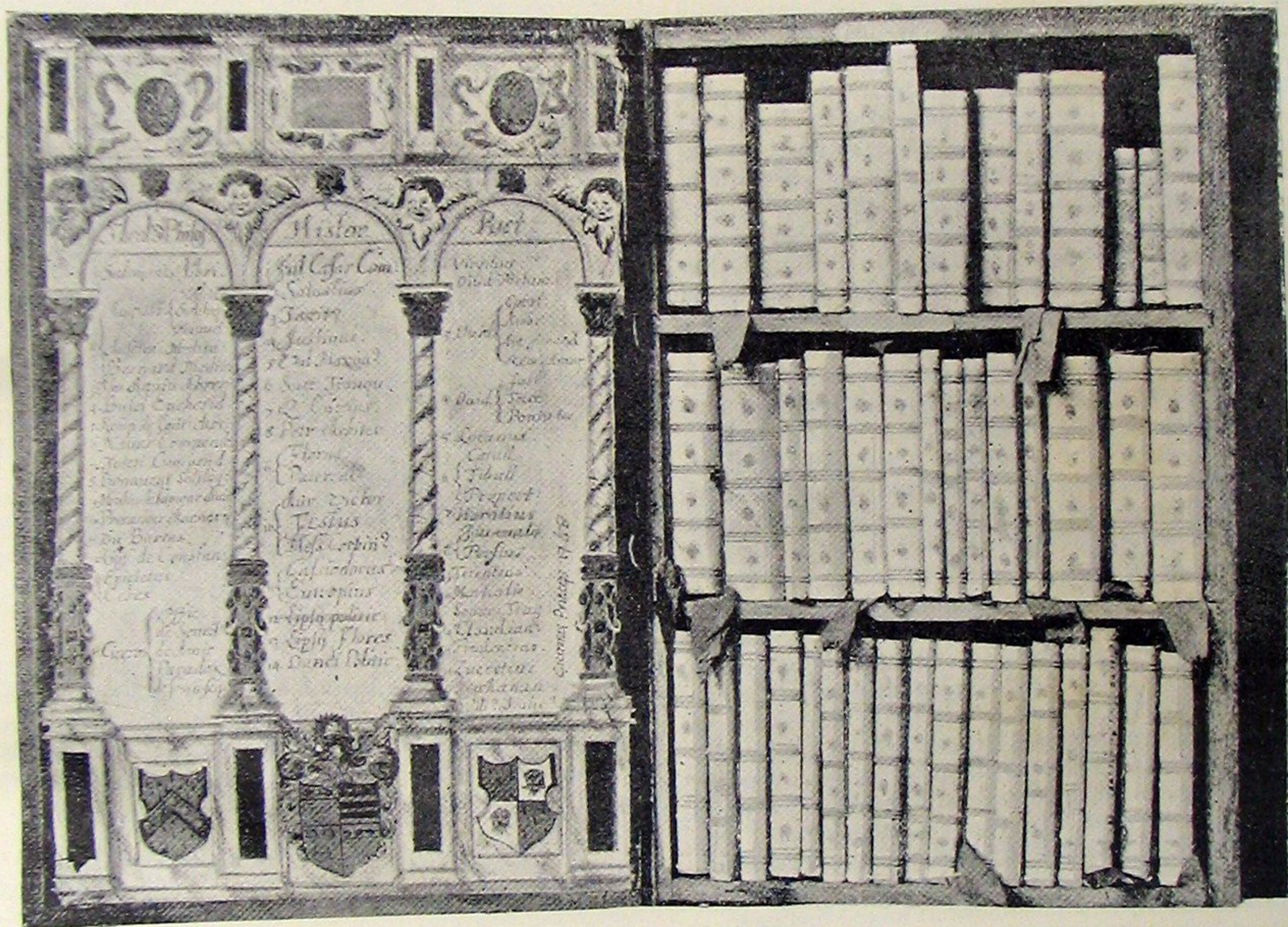


Travelling Library of Sir Julius Cæsar.

THE beautiful and interesting collection of books which formed the travelling library of Sir Julius Cæsar, master of the rolls in the reign of James I., consists of forty-four volumes, the largest of which measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the smallest $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 2 inches. The case in which they are contained is 16 inches long, 11 inches wide, and rather more than 3 inches deep. It is made of oak, and is shaped to resemble a folio volume, the sides and back being covered with

They are also distinguished by the blue ribands with which the volumes are tied. The historical works are placed on the second shelf, and have a crowned lion rampant impressed upon the sides, with a flaming heart on the backs. The ribands of this set are red. The third row consists of the poetical works, the sides being decorated with two olive branches, and the backs, with a few exceptions, with a star. These volumes are tied with green ribands. The books are principally from the presses of Raphelengius, at Leyden, and Thomas Porteau, at Saumur, and were



INTERIOR OF SIR JULIUS CÆSAR'S TRAVELLING LIBRARY—FROM THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

a light olive morocco, elegantly tooled; and the portion representing the edges painted green, with the word *Bibliotheca* written across it in gold letters. The case was formerly tied with ribands, but these have disappeared.

The interior contains three sets of books; the first and second sets standing upon two shelves, the third set being placed upon the bottom of the case. All of the volumes are bound in beautiful white vellum. The theological and philosophical works occupy the first shelf, and have an angel bearing a scroll with the legend "*Gloria Deo*" stamped on the sides of the covers, and a small floral ornament on the backs.

all printed between the years 1591 and 1619. The inside of the lid of the case is very handsomely illuminated, and bears the arms of the owner and those of two of his wives. It has also a list of the volumes written in gold. This beautiful library was purchased by the British Museum in 1842.

Sir Julius Cæsar was the son of Cesare Adelmare, a native of Treviso, a city distant about twelve miles from Venice. This Cesare, who was a doctor of medicine in the University of Padua, went to England about 1550, and settled in London, where he speedily acquired a large practice as a medical man, and was eventually appointed physician to Queen Mary, and

