



‘Winter’ from a late third or early fourth century mosaic at Bignor, Sussex, exposed by Lysons in 1811–1819 (Neal & Cosh 396.6). Aquatint by H. Weddell after a drawing by Charles Alfred Stothard, published 1 July 1817 (vol. III, pl. XXII)

Lysons, Samuel

Rodmarton, near Tetbury 1763 – 1819 Cirencester

Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae, containing figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in various parts of England.

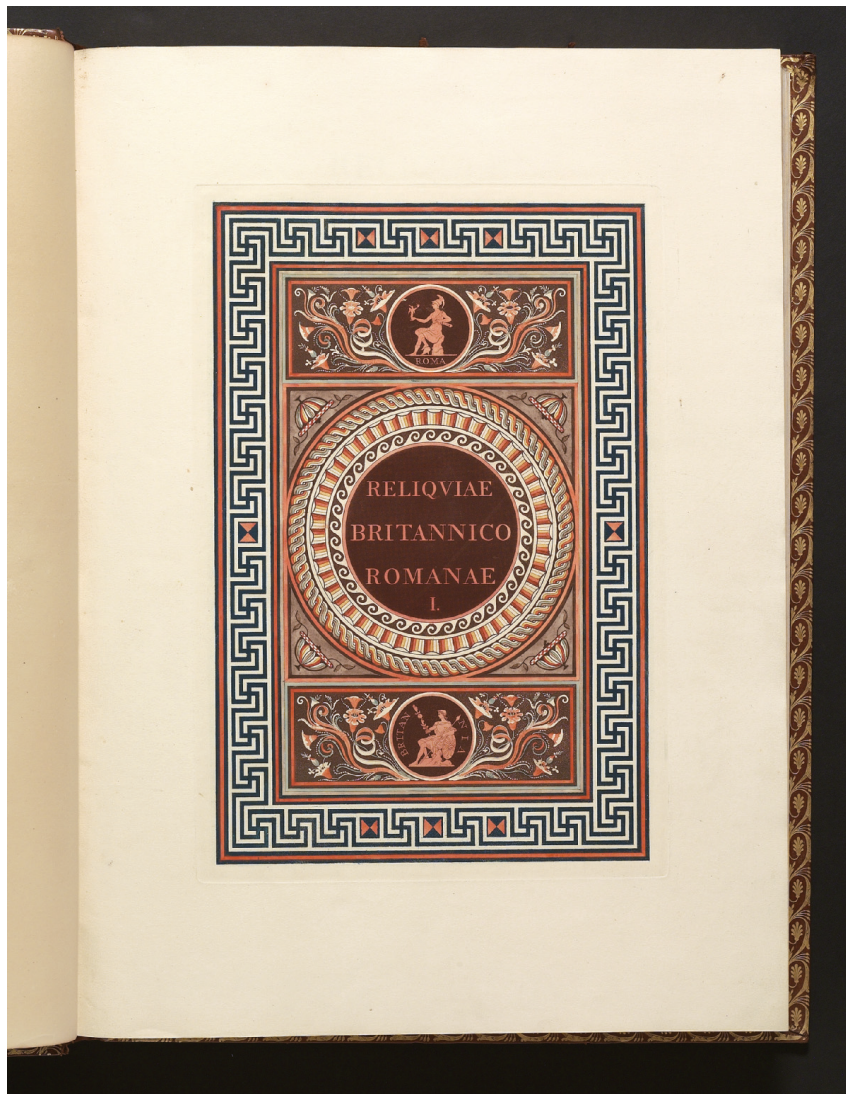
London, Printed by T. Bensley, for Cadell and Davies, etc., [1801–] 1813–1817 (but 1819)

Three volumes in one, FOLIO (566 × 407 mm):

Volume I, part 1: (5)ff. letterpress, unsigned (title dated 1813, *Advertisement, Contents of Vol. I, Description of the Plates*), paginated (i)–iv (2) 1–4; plus engraved frontispiece (*Reliquiae Britannico Romanae I.*), part-title (*Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow in Linconshire*), and seven numbered plates (of which 4 double-page): all in fine hand-colouring, and uncoloured dedication plate (to George Prince Regent). — Volume I, part 2: (6)ff. letterpress, unsigned (*Description of the Plates*), paginated (1)–12; plus engraved part-title (*Remains of two temples and Roman antiquities discovered at Bath*), and thirteen numbered plates (of which 3 double-page): four are hand-coloured, and seven are stippled. — Volume I, part 3: (3)ff. letterpress, signed (A)–C¹, paginated (1)–6; plus engraved part-title (*Figures of mosaic pavements discovered near Frampton in Dorsetshire*), and seven numbered plates (of which 1 double-page): all in fine hand-colouring. — Volume I, part 4: (2)ff. letterpress, unsigned (*Description of the Plates*), paginated (1)–4; plus part-title within circular frame (*Roman antiquities discovered in Kent, Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Somersetshire, Northamptonshire, and Wiltshire*), and ten numbered plates (of which 1 double-page): two printed in sepia, three plain, one stippled, and four in fine hand-colouring.

Volume II, part 1: entirely engraved: frontispiece (*Reliquiae Britannico Romanae III.* [i.e. ‘II’; the third ‘I’ was meant to be painted out by hand when the plates were coloured]), engraved volume title (*Reliquiae Britannico Romanae. Containing figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in England. Vol. III* [i.e. II, see below]. *London MDCCCXVII.*), engraved *Contents of Vol. II*, engraved part-title (*Roman Antiquities, discovered in the county of Gloucester*), engraved *List of plates* (on two leaves) and thirty-three numbered aquatint plates (of which 3 double-page and 4 folding): twenty-nine in fine hand-colouring, two plain and two stippled. — Volume II, part 2: entirely engraved: part-title with list of plates (*Remains of Roman military ensigns discovered near Stony Stratford, Bucks, and Barkway, Herts.*), and nine aquatint plates numbered XXXIV–XLII (of which 1 double-page): all in fine hand colouring.

Volume III: entirely engraved: frontispiece (*Reliquiae Britannico Romanae III.*), engraved volume title (*Reliquiae Britannico Romanae. Containing figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in England. Vol. III. London MDCCCXVII.*), engraved part-title (*Remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Bignor in Sussex*), engraved *List of plates* (on two leaves), and thirty-two numbered plates (of which 16 double-page and 4 folding): all in fine hand-colouring.



In magnificent state of preservation.

BOUND in russia leather, covers panelled in blind and gilt; spine decorated in gilt and lettered in two compartments; gilt turn-ins; gilt edges; by Philipp Selenka, with his engraved ticket printed on white paper *Gebunden bei Ph. Selenka in Wiesbaden*.

THIS SUMPTUOUS PUBLICATION, representing nearly twenty-five years of work, illustrates mosaics found on numerous sites excavated by the author, a pioneer of field archaeology and also illustration, far ahead of his time in both discernment and technique.¹ Although Roman mosaics had been encountered in England previously, notably by Sir Christopher Wren during his reconstruction of London following the Great Fire of 1666, systematic excavation was unknown, and few pavements had been drawn *in situ* and transcribed into engravings. Lysons' scholarly publications ushered in a period of great interest in exposing mosaics, and the numbers of known examples multiplied rapidly. Since many mosaics reproduced by Lysons were later damaged by ploughing and gravingdigging, in some cases wholly destroyed, his prints have acquired permanent value.

Born of a prominent Gloucestershire family, Samuel Lysons had arrived in London in October 1784 to study law, but soon found other uses for time. An artist of some skill, he began to exhibit architectural drawings at the Royal Academy in 1785,² and (with Sir Thomas Lawrence) to experiment with etching.³ Lysons was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in November 1786 and in May 1789 read his first paper, 'An account of some Roman Antiquities discovered at Comb end farm, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire'.

In 1793 his attention was drawn to the large fourth-century Roman villa at Woodchester, Gloucestershire, parts of which had already been explored and pavements exposed. Over three years, Lysons surveyed the villa, uncovering for the first time the entire 'Great Pavement', and in 1796 he published a series of forty meticulous plates, some of which are

¹ David S. Neal, 'Deux siècles de représentation des mosaïques en Grande-Bretagne' in *Dossiers Histoire et Archéologie* 119 (1987), pp.46–51; Catherine Johns, 'Samuel Lysons: a founding father of Romano-British archaeology' in *Mosaic* (Journal of the Association for the Study and Preservation of Roman Mosaics) 27 (2000), pp.8–10.

² Algernon Graves, *The Royal Academy of Arts: a complete dictionary of contributors and their work from its foundation in 1769 to 1904* (London 1906), v, p.121 (sixteen drawings, exhibited between 1785 and 1801).

³ Lysons' earliest published print was a title-page ornament (a dolphin, the Colston crest) etched for a sermon published by his brother, Daniel Lysons, in 1790 (ESTC T150292); cf. Lindsay Fleming, *Memoir and select letters of Samuel Lysons V.P.R.S., V.P.S.A. 1763–1819* (Oxford 1934), p.5 (misdating the sermon '1784').



Fragments from a monument known as the Façade of the Four Seasons, incorporating a pediment with the head of Luna, and inscription: G[aius] Protaci[us] | deae Sv[er]e M[in]ervae] (RIB I, 141) (vol. I, part 2: *Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath*, pl. VI)

records of the mosaics as surviving, others reconstructions attempting to show the basic schemes.⁴ Since Lysons' day, the pavement has rarely been uncovered, only one (limited)

⁴ Samuel Lysons, *An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester in the County of Gloucester* (London 1797). William Upcott, *A Bibliographical account of the principal works relating to English topography* (London 1818), I, pp.272–274 no. XXII; W.T. Lowndes, *The bibliographer's manual of English literature*, revised by H.G. Bohn (London 1860), V, p.1425; F.A. Hyett and William Bazeley, *The bibliographer's manual of Gloucestershire literature* (London 1896), II, pp.387–388; *Early printed books 1478–1840: Catalogue of the British Architectural Library Early Imprints Collection* (London 1995), II, pp.1035–1036 no. 1982.

excavation has taken place (1973), and 'Lysons is still the main source of knowledge of the villa'.⁵

No sooner were the excavations at Woodchester completed than Lysons began others at Frampton in Dorset⁶ and Horkstow in South Humberside.⁷ The latter site engaged his full attention, when a rival, William Fowler, published in October 1799 engravings of the newly-discovered Providentia pavement. Lysons' survey of the site, *Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow in Lincolnshire*, on seven plates, appeared in 1801.⁸ An 'Advertisement' included in the original issue of the book (dated Inner Temple, 1 June 1801), identifies it as 'the beginning of a Work, in which it is proposed to exhibit figures of the most remarkable Roman Antiquities discovered in Great Britain, under the title of Reliquiæ Romanæ, to be published in separate parts, four of which will make a volume. With the fourth part will be given a general title-page and table of contents'.⁹

The second part, *Remains of two Temples and other Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath*, documented on twelve plates, drawn by Robert Smirke junior and engraved by William Daniell, duly appeared in 1802 (plate publication lines are dated between 1 February and 1 December 1802),¹⁰ the third part, *Figures of Mosaic pavements discovered near Frampton in Dorsetshire*, recorded on seven plates, drawn by Lysons and engraved by J. Warren, was published in 1808;¹¹ and the fourth part, *Roman antiquities discovered in Kent, Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Somersetshire, Northamptonshire, and Wiltshire*, shown on ten plates, followed after a longer interval, in 1813 (plate publication lines are dated between 1 May and 1 November 1813).

⁵ Giles Clarke, Valerie Rigby and John Shepherd, 'The Roman Villa at Woodchester' in *Britannia* 13 (1982), pp.197–228 (quotation p.198).

⁶ David S. Neal and Stephen R. Cosh, *Roman mosaics of Britain: volume II: South-West Britain* (London 2005), pp.130–140 nos. 168.1–5. The Frampton mosaics are all now lost.

⁷ D.S. Neal and S.R. Cosh, *Roman mosaics of Britain: volume I: Northern Britain incorporating the Midlands and East Anglia* (London 2002), pp.148–158 nos. 53.1–3.

⁸ Advertised in *The Morning Chronicle*, 20 November 1801: 'This day are published, price three guineas in boards...'. Upcott, *op. cit.*, p.579 no. XXIII; Lowndes, *op. cit.*, p.1425.

⁹ See <http://arachne.uni-koeln.de/books/Lysons1801> (digital images of • Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, shelfmark P 393 a gr.Fol (Arm) Rara).

¹⁰ An 'Advertisement' printed in the book (dated Inner Temple, 1 May 1802) confirms its status as the second part of 'Reliquiæ Romanæ'. Upcott, *op. cit.*, III, pp.1157–1158 no. XII; Lowndes, *op. cit.*, p.1425; *British Architectural Library, op. cit.*, pp.1037–1039 no. 1984. See <http://arachne.uni-koeln.de/books/Lysons1802> (digital images of • Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, shelfmark Lb 233 a gr.Fol (Arm) Rara).

¹¹ Upcott, *op. cit.*, I, pp.199–200 no. X; Lowndes, *op. cit.*, p. 1425.

In 1813 the first volume of 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' was issued in accord with the scheme Lysons had projected twelve years before. The plates of its four parts (*Horkstow, Bath, Frampton, Roman antiquities discovered in Kent*) were reissued behind a new letterpress title-page: 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae, containing figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in various parts of England... 1813'. Two new, engraved plates were placed along the preliminaries: a frontispiece lettered 'Reliquiae Britannico Romanae. I.'; and a dedication plate to George Prince Regent. At the same time, or perhaps slightly later, a thirteenth plate was added to *Bath*, recording antiquities discovered there in 1803 and 1809.¹² Volume I of 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' was sold for £12 12s, in boards; individual parts remained available, priced £3 3s, £3 13s 6d, £3 3s, £2 12s 6d.¹³

Lysons was working meanwhile on *Roman Antiquities, discovered in the County of Gloucester*, documenting old finds and sites exposed by others, as well as his own excavations, most conducted not far from Hempsted Court, the Lysons family home, at Comb End Farm (Colesbourne), Rodmarton, Woodchester, Withington, Kingsholm, Lidney Park, and Cirencester.¹⁴ Intended as Volume II of 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae', it was produced in four parts, with *Roman Antiquities* occupying the first three, and *Remains of Roman Military Ensigns discovered near Stony Stratford, Bucks, and Barkway, Herts.* the final part.¹⁵ Sixteen plates were finished by July 1816;¹⁶ thereafter, the work slowly grew to

¹² The plate is signed *S. Lysons del. et fecit*; there is no publication line. The antiquities depicted are the tombstone of Rusonia Aventina, a tribeswoman of the Mediomatrici, discovered in the street called the Borough Walls in May 1803 (*Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, I, 163); and an inscribed altarstone dedicated to Sulis Minerva by a centurion of the Second Augusta legion, Gaius Curvatus Saturninus, recovered in 1809 from the cistern of the Cross Bath (*RIB* I, 146).

¹³ 'The following Publications, by the Authors of this Work, are sold by Messrs. Cadell and Davies'. This advertisement was appended to the Lysons brothers' *Magna Britannia: Volume the fourth containing Cumberland*, published in July 1816 (cf. *Quarterly Review* 15, no. 30, July 1816, p.580, where listed among 'New Publications').

¹⁴ Some of these antiquities were already published by Lysons, with illustrations, as 'Account of some Roman Antiquities discovered at Comb end farm, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire' in *Archaeologia* 9 (1791), pp.319–322; and 'Account of Roman Antiquities discovered in the County of Gloucester' in *Archaeologia* 10 (1792), pp.131–136. The plates of pavements at Woodchester (XXII–XXVII) are new subjects, and not restrikes of plates from Lysons' earlier work (see above, note 4); pls. XXVI–XXVII were drawn for Lysons by Richard Smirke and 'defective parts restored' by C.A. Stothard.

¹⁵ The Stony Stratford hoard was found in a pottery urn in Windmill Field in 1789; it consists of two ornate bronze headdresses, probably worn by priests, and numerous fragments of silver plaques (British Museum, OA 252: acquisition details unknown). The Barkway hoard was discovered about 1743. The objects illustrated by Lysons (plates XL–XLII) include six silver votive plaques, one silver-gilt plaque, a copper alloy figure of Mars, and a bronze handle (British Museum, PY 1817,0308.1–9: donated by John Peachey, 2nd Baron Selsey, FRS, FSA).

contain forty-two aquatints (the latest plate publication lines are dated 1 February 1818). To circumvent the recent Copyright Act (54 Geo. III, c.156), which required deposition in various libraries of eleven copies of any work containing letterpress – an expense Lysons was unwilling to suffer – no printed title-page or descriptive text was included. Instead, an engraved title was supplied: 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae. Containing Figures of Roman Antiquities Discovered in England. Vol.–III. London MDCCCXVII'. The lettering 'Vol.–III' was no error: Lysons intended to use the same plate for both the second and third volumes of his 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae', merely painting out the third 'I' when it was coloured (this was overlooked in the present copy, and also in the copy in the Getty Research Institute).¹⁷ The etched frontispiece used in the first volume was repeated.

In July 1811 an early fourth-century Roman villa with well-preserved mosaics was discovered at Bignor, near Petworth, Sussex.¹⁸ Between this date and Lysons' death in June 1819, excavation proceeded intermittently, with Richard and Robert Smirke, and Charles Arthur Stothard, helping Lysons to draw the remains. The entire third volume of 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' was devoted to *Remains of a Roman villa discovered at Bignor in Sussex*. Lysons organised the work in four parts, of which the first two (fourteen plates altogether) were completed by 1815,¹⁹ and the last in 1819 (plate publication lines are dated between 1 January 1814 and 1 June 1819).

Again, to avoid the expense imposed by the Copyright Act, no letterpress accompanied the plates. Instead, several unpublished papers which Lysons had read before the Society of Antiquaries, three on discoveries in Gloucestershire (delivered 5 and 12 May 1808, 11 February 1813), and two on Bignor villa (17 June 1813, 9 March 1815), were printed in the Society's *Archaeologia*, in 1817. Thomas Bensley, the printer of the 'Reliquiae Britannico-

¹⁶ 'The following Publications, by the Authors of this Work, are sold by Messrs. Cadell and Davies' (see above, note 13): 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae... Vol. II. Part I. — Containing 16 Plates of Roman Antiquities discovered in Gloucestershire. Price 3l. 3s'.

¹⁷ See <http://hdl.handle.net/10020/84b22710> (digital images of • Los Angeles, Getty Research Institute, shelfmark DA145 .L9). Cf. *British Architectural Library, op. cit.*, p.1038.

¹⁸ D.S. Neal and S.R. Cosh, *Roman mosaics of Britain: volume III: South-East Britain* (London 2009), I, p.28 and II, pp.489–511 nos. 396.1–11.

¹⁹ Francis W. Steer, *The Letters of John Hawkins and Samuel and Daniel Lysons, 1812–1830: with special reference to the Roman villa at Bignor, Sussex* (Chichester 1966), p.20: Letter 26 (Hawkins to Samuel Lysons, 20 February 1814, thanking him for 'your benevolent intention of sending the 1st vol of the Reliquiae & the two parts of the Bignor plates'); p.27: Letter 31 (Hawkins to Samuel Lysons, 16 July 1815: 'You say, you have my books ready, including two parts of the Bignor Pavement'). These fourteen plates were nos. V–XII, XIV–XIX.

Romanae', offprinted these on a suitable paper, and purchasers were invited to insert them in their volumes.²⁰

The publication history of Lysons' books of Roman antiquities vexes all cataloguers and may be incapable of reconstruction. On the evidence reviewed by the writer, it seems that the plates of the three earliest works (*Woodchester*, *Horkstow*, *Bath*) were casually restruck as additional copies were required. The British Architectural Library's copy of *Woodchester*, for example, is printed on a single paper stock dated 1794, and probably is representative of the first issue.²¹ Abbey's copy of *Woodchester* is printed on a mixture of papers, some plates date-watermarked 1794, others 1810.²² In one of the British Library's copies of the 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' (74/743 f.13) the plates of *Horkstow* are printed on paper watermarked 1794, *Bath* is printed on papers watermarked 1794 or 1801, and *Frampton* on a paper watermarked 1805. In another British Library copy (137.h.2-4), some of the plates in *Horkstow* are date-watermarked 1794, however the etched sub-title is on a paper watermarked 1816; in that copy *Bath* is printed on papers dated 1801 and 1809.

Lysons' practice of organising each volume of 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' in four parts allowed him to commence sales before the whole volume was completed. Thus, Volume II, part one only (sixteen plates of *Roman Antiquities, discovered in the County of Gloucester*), was offered by Cadell and Davies in 1816 (priced £3 3s), with prospective purchasers reassured: '...Three more Parts of Vol. II... are in great forwardness'. Similarly, Volume III, parts one and two only (each comprising seven plates of *Remains of a Roman villa discovered at Bignor in Sussex*), were advertised in 1816 (each priced £3 3s), and purchasers advised '...two more [parts] of Vol. III., which are in great forwardness, will complete this Work'.²³

²⁰ Drop-heading of offprint (1): 'Account of the Remains of a Roman Villa, discovered at Bignor, in Sussex, in the Years 1811, 1812 &c. By Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Reprinted from Vol. XVIII. of the *Archaeologia* p.203 [-221] and Vol. XIX. ['Account of further discoveries of the Remains of a Roman Villa at Bignor in Sussex'] p.176 [-177]'. The offprint (three leaves) is paginated 1-6; it is present in one only of the British Library copies (shelfmark 137 h.2-4).

Drop-heading of offprint (2): 'Account of the Remains of several Roman Buildings, discovered in the County of Gloucester. By Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. Reprinted from Vol. XVIII. of the *Archaeologia*, p.112-125'. The offprint (two leaves) is paginated 7-10, with imprint on last page 'Printed by T. Bensley'; it is present in one only of the British Library copies (shelfmark 137 h.2-4). Hyett and Bazeley, *op. cit.*, I, p.59 no. 1817 ('Reprinted, pp.1-16').

²¹ *British Architectural Library, op. cit.*, p.1036.

²² J.R. Abbey, *Scenery of Great Britain and Ireland in aquatint and lithography, 1770-1860: a bibliographical catalogue* (London 1952), pp.92-93 no. 143.

²³ 'The following Publications, by the Authors of this Work, are sold by Messrs. Cadell and Davies' (see above, note 13).



Detail of the Ambulatory and Outer Border of the 'Great Pavement' of the villa at Woodchester, Gloucestershire (vol. II: *Roman Antiquities, discovered in the County of Gloucester*, pl. XXV)

A severe illness suffered by Lysons in 1814, and the death of his draughtsman Richard Smirke the following year, slowed progress on the third volume. Although fourteen of its thirty-two plates were distributed in 1815, the principal draughtsman C.A. Stothard and his printmakers worked slowly on the remainder. On 22 January 1819 Lysons showed to Robert Smirke and Joseph Farington 'His Bognor [*sic*] Roman Antiquities nearly comp[le]ted'.²⁴ Four plates were copyrighted in May and June 1819, and it seems that only the general plan was still unfinished when Lysons died, on 30 June 1819.²⁵

²⁴ Joseph Farington, *The diary of Joseph Farington*, edited by Kenneth Garlick and Angus Macintyre (London & New Haven 1984), XV, p.5316.

²⁵ Steer, *op. cit.*, pp.49-52: Letters 57-58, 60.

Letters of condolence sent to Daniel Lysons by his brother's friends offer their help in finishing the third volume. Daniel Lysons replied to John Hawkins, on whose estate the mosaics had been found, stating his immediate intentions

Mean time, I shall [be] much employed in getting out my poor Brother's Reliquiae Romanae. He was making a push to get 20 copies of the complete work ready intending afterwards by degrees to get ready others according to the demand. My object now will be to make up a certain number of the whole work including the Woodchester & offer it for sale to Payne or some other bookseller. The number can not exceed 75—the plates of the Woodchester having been destroyed, & I shall have a better chance perhaps of disposing of the whole than if I attempted a larger number. My meaning is to destroy the plates. It occupied me some days to ascertain the stock of each plate & I was sorry to find but small numbers of some—it will be attended with considerable expense therefore to make up the 75 copies & I can scarcely expect to dispose of them in such a manner as to get back anything like the large sums which my brother expended. I must make up a greater number of Bignor to enable those who have the former volumes already to complete their sets—your set shall not be forgotten. It is my intention to present a copy of the works pursuant to my brother's intention to the Prince Regent & for that purpose I think of making a tour to Brighton the beginning of October...²⁶

The set was presented by Daniel Lysons to the Prince Regent in mid-November 1819.²⁷ If Daniel Lysons fulfilled his other intentions, which is likely, a large number of sets were made-up in 1819–1820 by restriking selective plates, and the matrices afterwards cancelled. The sets were entrusted to Cadell, who appended copies of *Woodchester*, and offered four-volume sets, priced £48 6s.²⁸

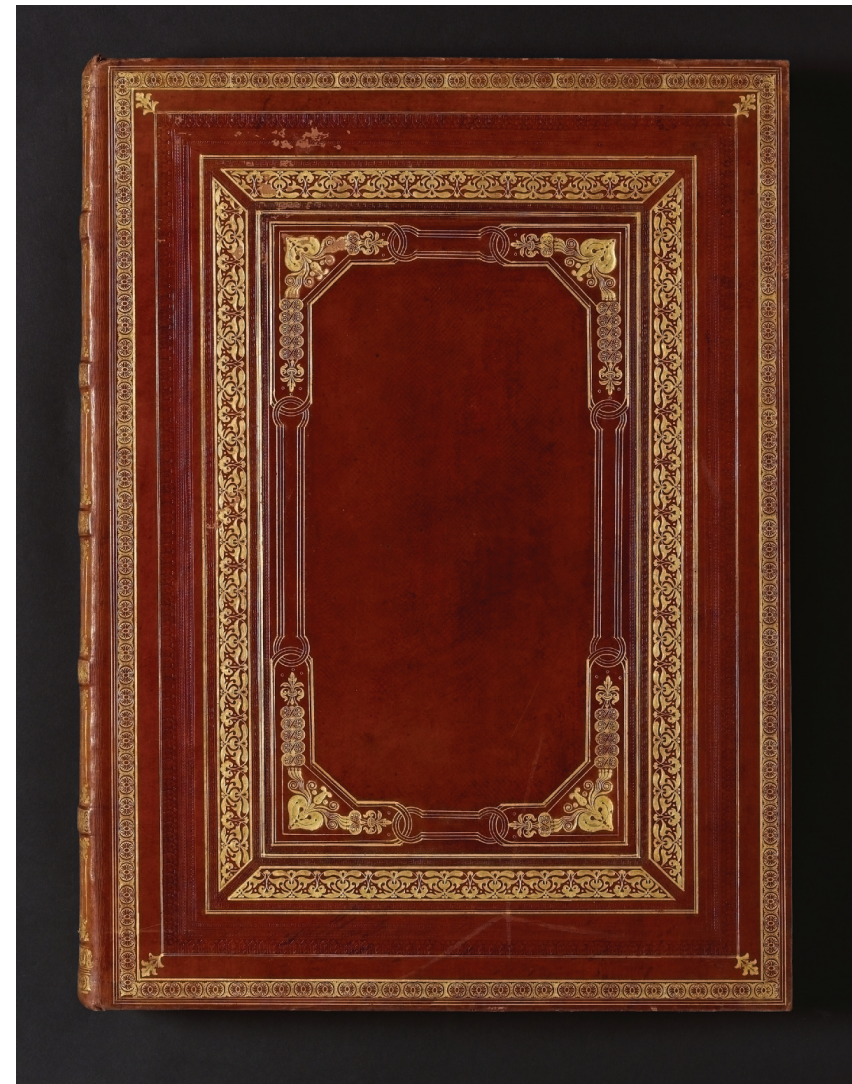
These circumstances help to explain the variations between copies. Although most copies of 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' contain the requisite number of plates of antiquities (111, disposed 37, 42, 32 in three volumes),²⁹ they deviate in the number of attendant leaves, both engraved and letterpress. The original issues of *Horstow* and *Bath*, for example, each contained a single-folio letterpress 'Advertisement'; they were replaced in the first volume of the 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' by a single-leaf 'Advertisement'. Similarly, after 1814 engraved lists of plates later were substituted for original letterpress lists of plates. Even among copies of the three-volume 'Reliquiae' variations exist: in the present set, and in the set in the Getty Research Institute, the eight leaves of descriptive text

²⁶ Steer, *op. cit.*, pp.49–50: letter 56 (undated, late July or early August 1819).

²⁷ Farington, *op. cit.*, p.5428 (diary entry 18 November 1819).

²⁸ The *London Catalogue of Books* (1827), p.107, enters the 'Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae' as '4 vol. folio', sold by Cadell, priced £48 6s. At that date only 'Roman Villa at Bignor, vol. 3 of above' could be obtained from Cadell separately (£12 12s).

²⁹ These same figures are given by Lowndes, *op. cit.*, p.1425; however he mistakenly produces a sum of 156 plates!



(reprinted from *Archaeologia*) are not present; in the British Library copies, they are occur only in the Royal Library copy (shelfmark 137 h.2–4). No letterpress ‘List of Plates’ in *Frampton* or *Roman antiquities discovered in Kent* is found in our copy; the List for *Kent* only is present in the Getty copy; both lists appear in the Royal Library copy.

Our copy is in a superbly-preserved binding by Philipp Selenka (1803–1850) of Wiesbaden, brother of Johann Jacob Selenka (1801–1871), Hofbuchbinder in Braunschweig.³⁰

FURTHER REFERENCES Leopoldo Cicognara, *Catalogo ragionato dei libri d'arte e d'antichità posseduti dal conte Cicognara* (Pisa 1821), p.244 no. 4032; Fabia Borroni, ‘Il Cicognara’: *bibliografia dell'archeologia classica e dell'arte italiana* (Florence 1954–1967), nos. 4363 (*Bath*), 4417 (*Bignor*), 5664 (*Frampton*), 6014 (*Horkstow*)

³⁰ Two bindings by Philipp Selenka in the Fürstlich Waldecksche Hofbibliothek, Arolsen, are described by Rudolf-Alexander Schütte and Konrad Wiedemann, *Einbandkunst vom frühmittelalter bis Jugendstil aus den Bibliotheken in Kassel und Arolsen*, Universitätsbibliothek Kassel (Kassel 2002), p.54 no. 68 and Abb. 51. He was a specialist ‘Portefeuillearbeiter’; see Hektor Rössler, *Ausführlicher Bericht über die von dem Gewerbeverein für das Großherzogthum Hessen im Jahre 1842 veranstaltete Allgemeine deutsche Industrie-Ausstellung zu Mainz* (Darmstadt 1843), p.240.