

The frontispiece of Jacob Balde's *Satyra Contra Abusum Tabaci*

Balde's *Tobacco Satire* in context

- c. 1518 the Spanish introduce tobacco in Europe
- 1559 the French ambassador Jean Nicot (1530-1600) is sent to Portugal; brought tobacco plants to France
- 1578 Sir Walter Raleigh brings first Virginia tobacco to Europe
- 1587 Aegidius Everartus: *De herba panacea, quam alii tabacum, alii petum, aut nicotianam vocant, brevis commentariolus* (Antwerp: Bellerus)
- 1604 King James VI of Scotland and I of England: *A Counterblaste to Tobacco*
- 1626 Johannes Neander: *Tabacologia, hoc est Tabaci, seu Nicotianæ descriptio Medico-Chirurgico-Pharmaceutica vel Ejus præparatio et usus in omnibus fermè corporis humani incommodis* (Leiden: Elzevir)
- 1628 Raphael Thorius: *Hymnus Tabaci* (Leiden: Elzevir)
- 1657 Jacob Balde: *Satyra Contra Abusum Tabaci* (Ingolstadt: Ostermayer 1657, 12°, 30 pp.), 2nd ed. Munich: Wagner 1657, 12°, 30 pp.
- 1658 Sigmund von Birken: *Die Truckene Trunkenheit / Eine/ aus Jacobi Balde P. Soc. J. Lateinischem gedeutschte Satyra oder Straff-Rede wider den Mißbrauch des Tabaks Samt einem Discurs Von dem Nahmen/ Ankunfft/ Natur/ Krafft und Wirkung dieses Krauts* (Nuremberg: Endter), free and considerably expanded German translation of Baldes *Satyra*, 12°, 256 pp.



Figure 1: Jacob Balde (1604-1668), *Satyra Contra Abusum Tabaci* (Ingolstadt 1657). Scan taken from the copy held by the UB Erfurt: 05 - M.un. 12° 00021. Above the skull of the skeleton the text reads *Mortis Imago* (image of death), above the snake *Ex Brasiliâ* (from Brasil), beneath the snake *Latet anguis in herbâ* (a snake lurks in the grass). The subscription *Vita quid est Hominis, nisi pulvis, Fumus, et aura?* translates ‘What is human life else than dust, smoke, and air?’.

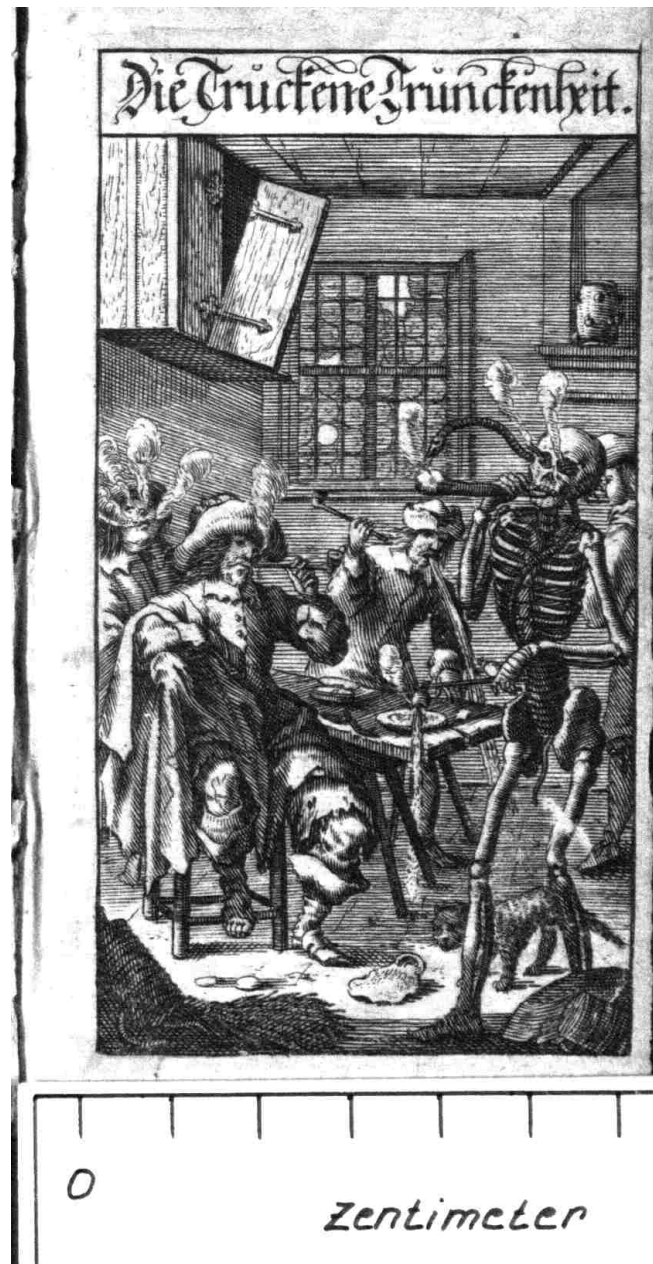


Figure 2: Jacob Balde, *Die Truckene Trunkenheit*, transl. by S. v. Birken (Nuremberg 1658). Scan taken from the copy held by the SLUB Dresden: Lit.Lat.rec.A.593.



Figure 3: Adriaen Brouwer (1605–1638), *Interior of a Smoking Room* (1630-32, Oil on wood, 22 x 29 cm, Musée du Louvre, Paris), <http://www.wga.hu/frames-e.html?/html/b/brouwer/index.html>



Figure 4: Woodcut representing a typical scene of the *Dance of Death/the Dead* or *Danse macabre*, probably by Michael Wolgemut (1434-1519) in Hartmann Schedel's *Liber Chronicarum* (Nuremberg 1493), fol. 264r. Scan from Schedel's own copy in BSB Munich Rar. 287, available online under http://daten.digital-e-sammlungen.de/~db/0003/bsb00034024/image_601.



Figure 5: Woodcut by Hans Holbein the Younger (c. 1497-1543), produced between 1522 and 1526, first published in Lyon in 1538 by Melchior Trechsel in *Les Simulachres & Historiées Faces de la Mort autant elegamment pourtraictes, que artificiellement imaginées*, image taken from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Holbein_Danse_Macabre_35.jpg



Figure 6: Jacob Balde, *De Dei et Mundi Amore* (Munich), Manuscript BSB Munich Clm 27271(3, fol. 17r), http://daten.digital-e-sammlungen.de/bsb00047858/image_43



Figure 7: Raphael Thorius, *Hymnus Tabaci* (Leiden 1628), <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=P2QTAAAAQAAJ>