

citra rationem filio illata. Hic etiam bene ex arte Comica senex opitulatur inducitur, qui ex alterius tristitia, ut uerum amicum decet, mirum in modum commouetur.

CLASSICS



QUARTUS

Inde adeo, quod agrum in proximo hic mercatus es;

Nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit;

Tamen uel uirtus tua me, uel uicinitas, *probitas*

Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitiae puto;

Facit, ut te audacter moneam et familiariter;

Quod mihi uidere praeter aetatem tuam

Facere, et praeter quam res te adhortatur tua.

Nam prob deum atque hominum fidem, quid uis tibi? aut

Quid quaeris? annos sexaginta natus es,

Aut plus eo, ut conyicio, agrum in his regionibus

num uel malum. Ne retice. Bene retice. Nam reticemus dolores, Obticemus pudenda, Tacemus secreta: ut, Nec tacui demens. In Eunucho, Virgo conscissa ueste lacrymans obtinet. Aut, consolando, aut consilio, aut re iuueno.

His tribus adhibitis quid amplius in uera amicitia exoptandum? Deponere. In tempore. Non sinam inquam. Hae magis gestu exprimentur. Huius tam graueis. Aposiopesis: et admiratio potestatis rastrorum, quibus senex utitur. Perdite. Bene perdit. Nam perditus est qui in omne scelus est traditus.

Animum egrotum. Pro aegro dixit. nam animus, eger: corpus uero, egrotum dicitur.

Et uia peruulgata patrum. Patres bonis institutis, aliorum exemplis, nonnunquam minis, filios ad uirtutem adhortantur. Tan

*questa cono-
scenza fra
di noi è da
poco tempo
in qua.
si può dire.*

*mi pare che
tu operi non
come uichie-
de la tua
età.*

Æ L I I
A R I S T I D I S
Adrianensis
O R A T O R I S C L A
R I S S I M I O R A T I O N U M

T O M I T R E S

nunc primum Latine uerſi

A

G V L I E L M O C A N T E R O
V L T R A I E C T I N O .

H V C A C C E S S I T

O R A T I O N U M T O M U S Q V A R T U S
ex veteribus Græcis oratoribus con-
cinnatus:

codem interprete.

I T E M

De ratione emendandi ſcriptores Græcos,

eiusdem

S Y N T A G M A .

P. Josephi Zarlinj elodie

B A S I L E Æ

Cum priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis, & Chri-
stianis. regis Galliarum.

J. C. Jo: Bapt Secchie

GIOSEFFO ZARLINO'S COPY

- I. **ARISTIDES, Aelius.** Orationum tomi tres, nunc primum latine versi a Gulielmo Cantero Ultraiectino. Huc accessit orationum tomus quartus [...] item De ratione emendandi scriptores Graecos, eiusdem Syntagma. *Basel, Peter Perna and Heinrich Petrus, 1566.*

Folio, pp. [xvi], [2], 208, [2 (blank)], [2], 209-344, [2 (blank)], [2], 345-575, [1], [2 (blank)], [2], 577-650, [12]; woodcut initials, printed shoulder notes; some foxing and light spotting, a few small wormholes to inner margin (partially touching a few characters in final leaves); bound in late eighteenth-century Italian speckled half sheep with patterned-paper sides, spine ruled in gilt with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges stained red; extremities somewhat rubbed, but a good copy; ink ownership inscription of Gioseffo Zarlino ('P Josephi Zarlinj elodie', crossed through in ink) to title, slightly later ownership inscription of 'Jo: Bapt Secchie' (*see below*).

£2750

First edition in Latin, a remarkable copy once owned by one of the preeminent music theorists and composers of Renaissance Italy, Gioseffo Zarlino. The translation was prepared from the Greek by the German scholar Wilhelm Canter (1542-1575), author of an acclaimed *Syntagma*, a systematic study of the most frequent errors to be found in Greek texts, here published as an appendix. Aelius Aristides's *Orationes*, particularly the *Panathenaic*, a historical celebration of classical Athens, enjoyed much appreciation in the Renaissance, having first been published in Greek in 1517.

H Y M N V S I N

I O V E M

*Ex magna tempestate seruatus, hymnum, quem
Ioui uouerat, dicit.*



10 **H** A E C tibi ex uoto donaria, Iupiter rex & ser-
uator, offerimus: tu uerò qua benignitate sa-
lutē nobis tribuisti, eadem & gratiarū actio-
nem excipe, nostræq; orationi opitulare, &
eò perduc, quousq; solet hominum plerunq;
oratio pertingere, ne ludibrio tandem simus,
& omnem perdamus operam. Enim uero
postquam in rem præsentem ueni, omnino
quidagam, nescio, quin nūc demum re uera cognosco, me in summo
uersatum esse discrimine, nec fuisse præ tempestate mentis compositē,
20 qui ea uouerim, que nec facillè persoluere, nec citra suspicionem teme-
ritatis aggredi possem, dum Ioui hymnum me dicturum pollicebar,
idq; soluta oratione. Magna sanè tūc erat exorta tempestas, quæ me
quiduis & facere cogeret, & dicere. Veruntamē quoniā, ut aiunt, uo-
tum nullū ^{negligendū est,} sed quiduis quocunq; etiam modo præ-
stat reddere, quam prorsus relinquere: conabimur aliqua ex parte re-
30 ligione nos apud Deum exoluere. rectēne autem an secus faciamus,
ipse uiderit. Si enim omnino promissis nō stemus, ignauitæ nobis o-
pinionē, quæ in rebus diuinis est nefaria, conciliabimus: sin erimus
inferiores, facillè per argumenti naturam excusabimur, ut qui non ul-
tro destiterimus, sed necessariò uicti simus. præstat autem rideri, si sit
opus, à dijs, quam reprehendi. Quoniā igitur Deo uouimus, nec
possunt uota mutari, debemus instar athletarum, qui nomen dede-
runt, non retrogredi, sed cominus accedere, & certamen aggredi. A-
gite ergo Musæ, Iouis filie (nec enim uos unquam aliās, quam nunc,
inuocare præstiterit) siue in Olympo cum duce Apolline diuinum
canitis canticum, uestrum simul & uniuersorum patrem celebrātes,
siue Pierium uos delectat domicilium, siue in Bœotio Helicone cho-
reas ducitis: unde quæso, ò omniscia, Iouis opera & dona quæque
præclarissima auspicabimur, aut quid de Ioue dicere audebimus? Da
40 te mihi, ut sicut argumentum, sic & oratio diuina sit & numinis plena:
nec me inter cælum & terram derelinquite. Iupiter, fecit omnia, & à
Ioue facta sunt omnia, fluij, terra, mare, & cælum, & quæcunq; uel
inter hæc, uel supra, uel infra eadē existunt, & dij & homines, & que-
cunque animata sunt, quæq; uel uisu uel intellectu percipiuntur. Pri-

*Alludit ad He-
siodium illud,
σὺ τῶν πάντων
ὁμολογῶσα.*

The first of the two inscriptions, cancelled by a later owner, is consistent with several institutional examples of inscriptions by **Gioseffo (or Giuseppe) Zarlino (1517–1590), music theorist and author of *Le istituzioni harmoniche* (1558), who also published works of philosophy and mathematics.** His notable library included almost one thousand books. His interest in the affective role of musical mode would have found wider scope of application in high classical rhetoric. The second inscription records a comparatively common name, Giovanni Battista Secchi, which renders any identification wholly hypothetical; it was the name of a Milanese painter of the early seventeenth century, known as Caravaggino.

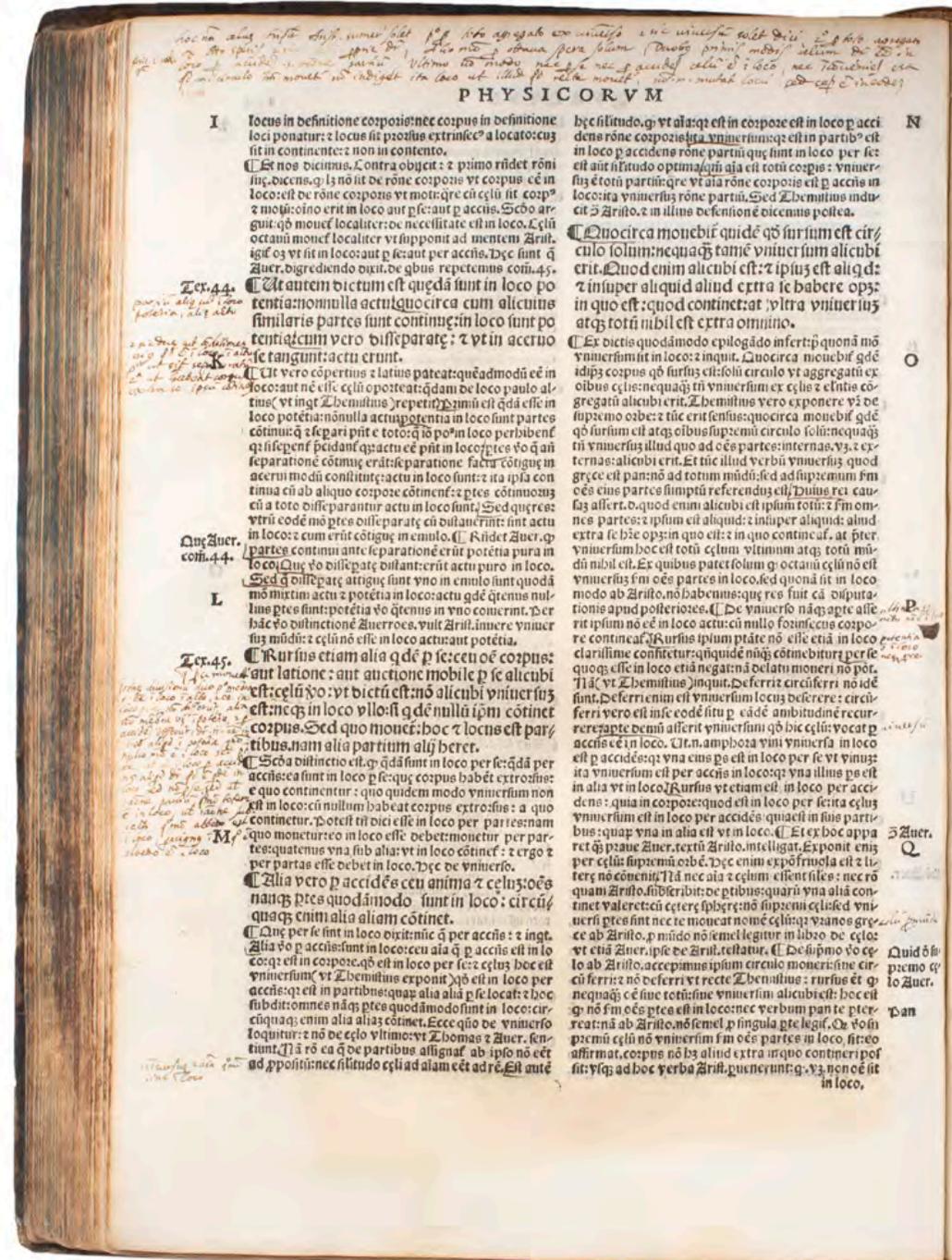
Adams A-1703; Hoffmann I, 249; Sandys II, 216; Schweiger I, 45. Regarding Zarlino's library, see I. Palumbo Fossati, 'La casa veneziana di Gioseffo Zarlino nel testamento e nell'inventario dei beni del grande teorico musicale' in *Nuova Rivista Musicale Italiana* 20 (1986), pp. 633-649, and *The new Grove* 27 (2002), p. 751-754.

2. **ARISTOTLE, and Agoſtino NIFO.** Aristotelis Libri octo de physico auditu, interprete atque expositore magno Augustino Nipho philosopho Suessano ... Venice, Ottaviano Scoto, 1543.

Folio, ff. [xiv], '259' [recte 269], [1 (blank)]; large woodcut devices to title and colophon, text printed in Gothic type in two columns with running titles and printed shoulder notes, woodcut initials and diagrams; occasional light foxing (mostly marginal), a few small paperflaws to outer margins, but a very good, clean copy; in contemporary blind-stamped sheep, boards panelled in blind with roll-tooled border and centre- and corner-pieces, spine cross-filletted in compartments, vestigial ties, edges stained blue, sewn on 3 double cords; scuffed, rubbed at extremities, tail-cap chipped; with contemporary annotations in two hands to approx. 106 pp., concentrating particularly on Book 4 and the beginning of Book 5, ownership inscription 'Flaminius Finamundus' to colophon. £7000

A very good edition of Agoſtino Nifo's progressive and influential commentary on Aristotle's *Physics*, the first to be published posthumously and therefore, as explained in the title, the author's 'last word'. Nifo studied philosophy at Padua, where he then lectured before moving to Naples, Rome, and Pisa. An expert in Averroes's interpretation of Aristotle, he sought to reconcile it with Christian orthodoxy – an undertaking for which he was awarded the title of Count Palatine, with the right to call himself by the name Medici.

One of the issues to which Nifo contributed was that of the existence of atoms. 'While it is true that Aristotle rejected atomism and the existence of the void, there were ways to argue for a Peripatetic version of atomism. Some medieval philosophers admitted the existence of *minima naturalia*, the limits beyond which form is not conserved. The doctrine of the minima was intended to resolve a problem raised by Aristotle in *On Generation and Corruption* (327a 30-328b 24), namely, that of the necessity of finding a philosophical justification for combination, an intermediate phenomenon between generation and corruption. Over the course of the Renaissance the doctrine of *minima naturalia* was further elaborated by authors like Agoſtino Nifo' (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).



A ppter equalitatem aquarum inuicem succeduntur ita internalia vasculi est vni numero et qualitate: non tamen simpliciter exente aqua e dolo succedit aer cui tanto intervallo: quod illud aqua: et sic per vicissitudinariam motum continue est idem: cum tamen rem non sit idem: coedo quod intelligitur vt idem: non quod idem. Ad 2^o dico quod illud intervallicet sit pms sensibus qualitatibus, non est pms corpore sensibile: et ita ppter subingressum corporum intervalliconstruatur non idem numero simpliciter: sed per equalitatem. Ad tertium argumentum concludit: quod nullud intervallicum est causa: ideo differt a loco. La enim differt a causato: non intervallicum illud est non causa per se: sed sine qua non illud loci. Dicit de questione.

Tex. 38. Insuper etiam locus ipse materia videtur: si quis in quiescente et non separato: sed continuo considerauerit. Nam sicut quia alterat: est aliquid quod nunc quidem est alibi. Rursum vero nigrum: itaque nunc quidem durum: rursus vero molle: quo quidem esse aliquid materia dicendum: sic et locus esse videtur: ppter illud quidem: quia quod erat aer: id nunc est aqua: locus vero: quia vbi nunc est aer. Vbi quidem est nunc aqua: materia quidem: vt dictum est prius. Neque separabilis est a re: neque continens: locus vtro ambobus.

B Quod locus sit materia: eo ppter quod manet vni: et idem sub diuersis sibi cedentibus: materia est: locus manet vni: et idem sub diuersis sibi cedentibus. igitur est materia. pponit vni ratione: inquit. Insuper etiam locus ipse vt materia: si quis in quiescente et non separato: sed continuo considerat: si est habitatio ratione ad id quod locus quiescit: et non habitatio ratione ad separationem: sed ad continuationem: siue fixationem: videtur locus ipse materia. q. d. q. solus attendendo loci quiescere vni continuo et stabili: et non attendendo ad separationem qua habet a locato vt materia. Deinde explicat rationem: et inquit. n. vt quia alterat: est aliquid quod nunc quidem est alibi. rursus vero nigrum: itaque nunc quidem durum: rursus vero molle: quo quidem esse aliquid materia dicendum: sic et locus esse videtur. Ad 2^o dico quod illud intervallicum est corruptiuum in materia. In loco vero soli motus: hoc inquit. pter illud quidem: quod erat aer: corruptitur: et id nunc per nouam generationem est aqua: ita successio est corruptiuum: locus vero: quia vbi nunc est aer: ibi nunc est aqua: ita successio est translatiuum: illud vero hic videtur Aristoteli. Solueret: cuius differetiam dare incipiat. Deinde reddit causam: dicit. nam materia gdam vt dictum est primo: neque separabilis est ab re: neque continens. ppter a successio in eo est accidentaliter: vbi illud alla grece: non nisi Aristoteli. p redditu causam sumit. vt ego translatum. Deinde in modum Zuer. tertio expofuit: quod dicitur a veritate: ceteri expofitores non sunt auscultandi hic in re.

C An locus sit materia: eo ppter quod manet vni: et idem sub diuersis sibi cedentibus: materia est: locus manet vni: et idem sub diuersis sibi cedentibus. igitur est materia. pponit vni ratione: inquit. Insuper etiam locus ipse vt materia: si quis in quiescente et non separato: sed continuo considerat: si est habitatio ratione ad id quod locus quiescit: et non habitatio ratione ad separationem: sed ad continuationem: siue fixationem: videtur locus ipse materia. q. d. q. solus attendendo loci quiescere vni continuo et stabili: et non attendendo ad separationem qua habet a locato vt materia. Deinde explicat rationem: et inquit. n. vt quia alterat: est aliquid quod nunc quidem est alibi. rursus vero nigrum: itaque nunc quidem durum: rursus vero molle: quo quidem esse aliquid materia dicendum: sic et locus esse videtur.

D Quod locus sit materia: eo ppter quod manet vni: et idem sub diuersis sibi cedentibus: materia est: locus manet vni: et idem sub diuersis sibi cedentibus. igitur est materia. pponit vni ratione: inquit. Insuper etiam locus ipse vt materia: si quis in quiescente et non separato: sed continuo considerat: si est habitatio ratione ad id quod locus quiescit: et non habitatio ratione ad separationem: sed ad continuationem: siue fixationem: videtur locus ipse materia. q. d. q. solus attendendo loci quiescere vni continuo et stabili: et non attendendo ad separationem qua habet a locato vt materia. Deinde explicat rationem: et inquit. n. vt quia alterat: est aliquid quod nunc quidem est alibi. rursus vero nigrum: itaque nunc quidem durum: rursus vero molle: quo quidem esse aliquid materia dicendum: sic et locus esse videtur.

Tex. 39. Si igitur nulli horum triu locus sit. v. neque forma: neque materia: neque rei que transferuntur: patet in necessitate loci quatuor: illo n. reliquum esse finem. v. coeppositis continetur atque id coeppos contineri dico: quod latine est mobile.

Tex. 40. Concludit nunc quod genus loci: hoc per se ipsum hypoteticum diuisum hic in modum: vt vult Zuer. aut locus est materia: aut forma: aut internalis: aut finis coeppos continetur: per declarata: neque est materia: neque forma: neque internalis: igitur finis coeppos continetur. Sed dicitur hic hypoteticus diuisus sit est distincta destruendo vni et inferendo alio: ois vero distinctio est inter dictoria: non hęc quatuor non videntur per se naturam dictoria: sed sola disperata: p tanto ptractoria: pro quato reducunt ad contradictionem. igitur non est bonus syllo. Ad idem Zuer. q. ppter hoc syllo hic est pbabilis: factus ad confirmandum: non ad demonstrandum. nam mēbra conuertitur destruunt: quia si non sunt illa tria locus erit qritum. Addit vero Aristoteli: id coeppos contineri dico quod latine est mobile. ppter ipsum eglum vt ait Zbenitus. Et si enim ipsum excipitur a definitione loci: nam de egllo ipso erit alia ratio: egllo non latine: sed circulate moueri dicitur. vt Zbenitus inquit. ppter ea loci habet alterius ratione.

Tex. 41. Magna vero res atque difficilis esse videtur loci percipere. Tum quia partim materię: partim forme sit esse videtur. Et si quia translatio eius quod fertur in ipso continetur: quod quiescit. Et si enim posse videtur intervallicum aliud quod dicitur a magnitudinibus que mouentur. Facit autem ad hoc aer ipse: quod incoepposus esse experitur. Videtur igitur non solum finis vasis esse locus: sed internalis etiam vt vacuum.

Tex. 42. Prostrat dare talem loci definitionem: vt per ipsas appareat quia sit rei definitio difficultas: docet igitur circ definitionem datam. vbi in loco ipso appareat difficultas: vult quod difficultas ppter tria apparcat. Primo quia locus similis est materię forme. Secundo quia similis intervallo ppter fixationem et pmanētiam sub vtroque termino translationis. Tum tertio ppter aere: qui subintrat et non videtur quo sit vt extimetur locus esse vatum exilens inter vasis latera. Dicit et Zuerius expofitio et optima.

Tex. 43. Et ante vas locus est translatus: ita locus vas est immobile. Quocirca cum id quod introitus est: in remota mouetur: atque transferuntur: cum natus in finio: potius eo quod continet vt vasis videtur: quod in loco. nam locus suapte tendit esse immobilis. Quapropter vniuersus finis: nunc magis est locus: quia immobilis est vniuersus: quare locus est rei continens et re: nunc: immobile partium.

Tex. 44. Nascitur alia differentiam loci. v. mobilitatem. et hic per differentiam: quam locus ipse habet ad vas: et inquit. vt ante vas locus est translatus: ita locus vas est immobile: ita vas et locus differunt sola mobilitate. nam vas est locus vt immobilis: et est eo vas vt mobile: quod: re hęc signo pñadec: et inquit. quocirca cum quod introitus est in re mota mouetur: atque transferuntur: cum natus in finio: potius eo quod continet: puta finio vt vase mobili: vt quod vt loco immobili: nam locus suapte tendit esse immobilis. Quo concludit ad rei illius confirmationem magis vniuersum finium esse censendum loci: quod immobilis est vniuersus: quod pte finium: in qua ege natus la iacet. Quibus verificatis loci definitionem colligit: dicens: quare locus est rei continens et re: nunc: immobile partium.

Tex. 45. Et vt Zuer. inquit. per extremam vult canonem super-

E teticum diuisum hic in modum: vt vult Zuer. aut locus est materia: aut forma: aut internalis: aut finis coeppos continetur: per declarata: neque est materia: neque forma: neque internalis: igitur finis coeppos continetur. Sed dicitur hic hypoteticus diuisus sit est distincta destruendo vni et inferendo alio: ois vero distinctio est inter dictoria: non hęc quatuor non videntur per se naturam dictoria: sed sola disperata: p tanto ptractoria: pro quato reducunt ad contradictionem. igitur non est bonus syllo. Ad idem Zuer. q. ppter hoc syllo hic est pbabilis: factus ad confirmandum: non ad demonstrandum. nam mēbra conuertitur destruunt: quia si non sunt illa tria locus erit qritum. Addit vero Aristoteli: id coeppos contineri dico quod latine est mobile. ppter ipsum eglum vt ait Zbenitus. Et si enim ipsum excipitur a definitione loci: nam de egllo ipso erit alia ratio: egllo non latine: sed circulate moueri dicitur. vt Zbenitus inquit. ppter ea loci habet alterius ratione.

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H Nascitur alia differentiam loci. v. mobilitatem. et hic per differentiam: quam locus ipse habet ad vas: et inquit. vt ante vas locus est translatus: ita locus vas est immobile: ita vas et locus differunt sola mobilitate. nam vas est locus vt immobilis: et est eo vas vt mobile: quod: re hęc signo pñadec: et inquit. quocirca cum quod introitus est in re mota mouetur: atque transferuntur: cum natus in finio: potius eo quod continet: puta finio vt vase mobili: vt quod vt loco immobili: nam locus suapte tendit esse immobilis. Quo concludit ad rei illius confirmationem magis vniuersum finium esse censendum loci: quod immobilis est vniuersus: quod pte finium: in qua ege natus la iacet. Quibus verificatis loci definitionem colligit: dicens: quare locus est rei continens et re: nunc: immobile partium.

Tex. 42. Et vt Zuer. inquit. per extremam vult canonem super-

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Tex. 45. Et vt Zuer. inquit. per extremam vult canonem super-

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Tex. 41.

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Aug. Zuer. com. 41.

It is precisely the full investigation of atomism which attracts the expert interest of our two annotators. They concentrate their remarks (often lengthy, always philosophically technical) on book 4, where Nifo tackles Aristotle's discussion of the preconditions of motion: place, void, and time. The book starts by distinguishing the various ways a thing can 'be in' another. Aristotle likened place to an immobile container or vessel. Unlike space, which is a volume co-existent with a body, place is a boundary or surface. Contrary to the Atomists and others, Aristotle held that a void is not only unnecessary, but leads to contradictions, e.g. making locomotion impossible. Time is a constant attribute of movements and, in Aristotle's thinking, does not exist on its own but is relative to the motions of things. Both annotators embrace and discuss Nifo's specific critiques and arguments of agreement with Aristotle's propositions, particularly those relating to place and therefore the nature of matter. One of the two hands appears to be that of the owner who inscribed the last leaf, very likely to have been the Flaminio Finamondi (1561-1645) of a Viterbo family, a student of medicine and later a doctor.

EDIT 16 33525.

SCHOLARS WITHOUT BORDERS

3. **BERGK, Theodor (editor)**. *Poetae Lyrici Graeci ... Editio altera auctior et emendatio*. Leipzig, Reichenbach for Williams & Norgate and David Nutt in London, 1853.

8vo, pp. xiv, [1], 1093, [1], [2 (advertisements)]; spotting to a few leaves (most heavily on pp. 118-120); a very good copy in contemporary russet, borders double-filled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt and blind, edges speckled red, marbled endpapers; extremities very slightly rubbed; armorial bookplate of Thomas Gaisford to upper pastedown, Latin letter dated Marburg 15 September 1852 from Bergk to Gaisford tipped in before title. £200

Second enlarged edition, presented by the editor to his friend and fellow classicist Thomas Gaisford.

This edition of Greek lyric poets from the great literary critic Theodor Bergk (1812-1881) contains both the professional and personal sides of the man. The text incorporates his literary analyses of the most famed Greek lyrical poets, including Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Sappho, amongst many others. Bergk offers in-depth metrical and textual examinations on the original Greek through his introductions and footnotes, complete with a chapter of addenda and corrections to perfect his work a decade after its original publication.

The present copy is accompanied by a letter from Bergk at Marburg to his colleague at Oxford, Thomas Gaisford (1779-1855), Dean of Christ Church and curator of the Bodleian Library.

Viro Clavissimo

Thomae Gaisfordio

s. p. d.

Theodorus Bergk.

Editionis alterius Poetarum Lyricorum partem primam, quam
 meo ut spero altura pars excipiet, Tibi mitto, Vir clavis-
 sime, in qua haud pauca emendata, adjecta alia reperies,
 ut solet dies diu docere. Opera mea in poetarum praefan-
 tissimorum reliquis redintegrandis posita ut Tibi, qui ipse
 de istis poetis non uno nomine egregie meritus es, prebe-
 tur valde opto. Plura addere volebam, sed temporis angustiae
 prohibent: nam in eo sum, ut Academia Marburgensi relicta
 Frisingam Paderbornae me conferam, litteras vestras ih' dec-
 turo. Ita que vale vilique fave.
 Marburgi Chattorum die XV m. Septembris MDCCCLII.

‘THE MOST PERFECT ELZEVIR PRODUCTION’

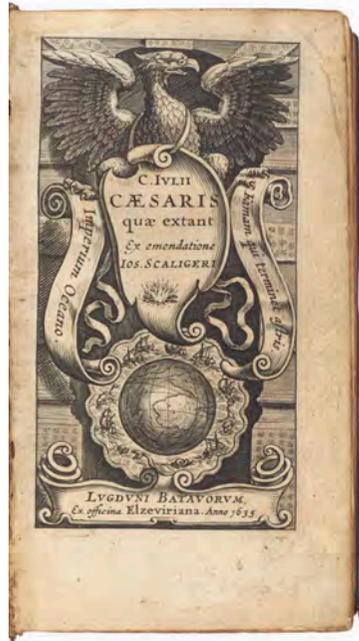
4. **CAESAR, Gaius Julius, and Joseph Justus SCALIGER (editor).** [Opera] quae extant. *Leiden Bonaventure & Abraham Elzevir, 1635.*

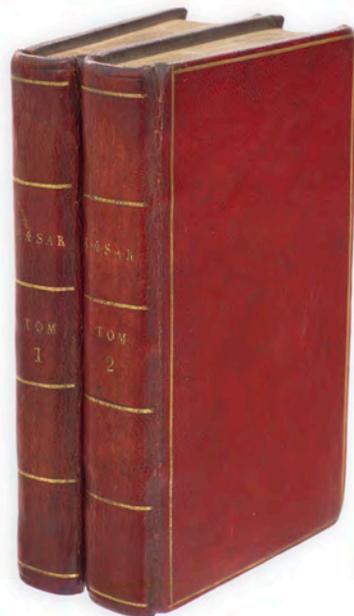
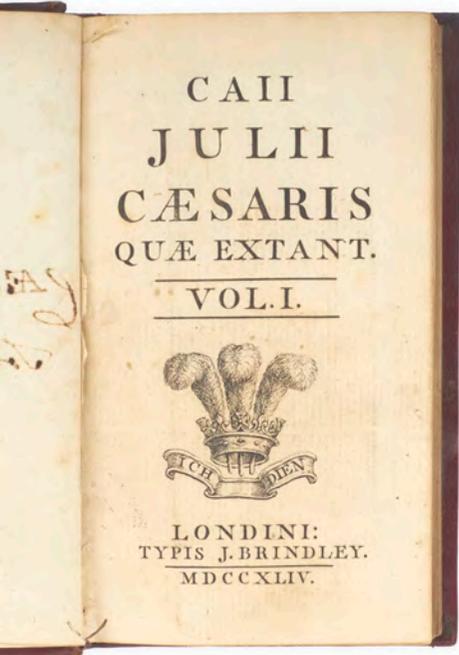
12mo, pp. [24], 561, [70], [1 (blank)], with 3 folding copper-engraved maps; title copper-engraved, woodcut portrait medallion and 5 full-page woodcut illustrations, woodcut ornaments and initials; pp. 149, 335, and 475 mispaginated as ‘153’, ‘345’, and ‘375’; very slight toning, short tear to the fold of one map; a very good copy in contemporary English calf, boards and spine double-filleted in gilt, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges speckled red; slightly scuffed, corners lightly bumped, two sewing supports split at front hinge, front free endpaper partially renewed; armorial bookplate of Edward Littleton to title verso, modern private collector’s bookplate to upper pastedown. £750

First and finest impression by Bonaventure and Abraham Elzevir, held by Willems as the ‘apogée’ of the Dutch printing dynasty and the work which established its reputation.

Unreserved in his praise, Willems discusses this edition at length: ‘It happens quite often that someone asks which is, in our opinion, the most perfect Elzevir production, the principal *chef d’œuvre* amongst all those which have immortalised the name of these great Netherlandish typographers ... We would not hesitate to award the palm to the Caesar. The beauty of the impression, in new characters, the clarity of the printing, the taste which has governed the choice of ornaments, the delicacy and solidity of the paper, the advantageous size of the volume, the purity and rectitude of the text, all contrive to make the Caesar of 1635 one of the most enviable joys which can adorn the shelves of a bibliophile ... a work which is itself a perfect model of its genre, and which all lovers of literature consider an honour to possess’ (*trans.*).

Willems 420.



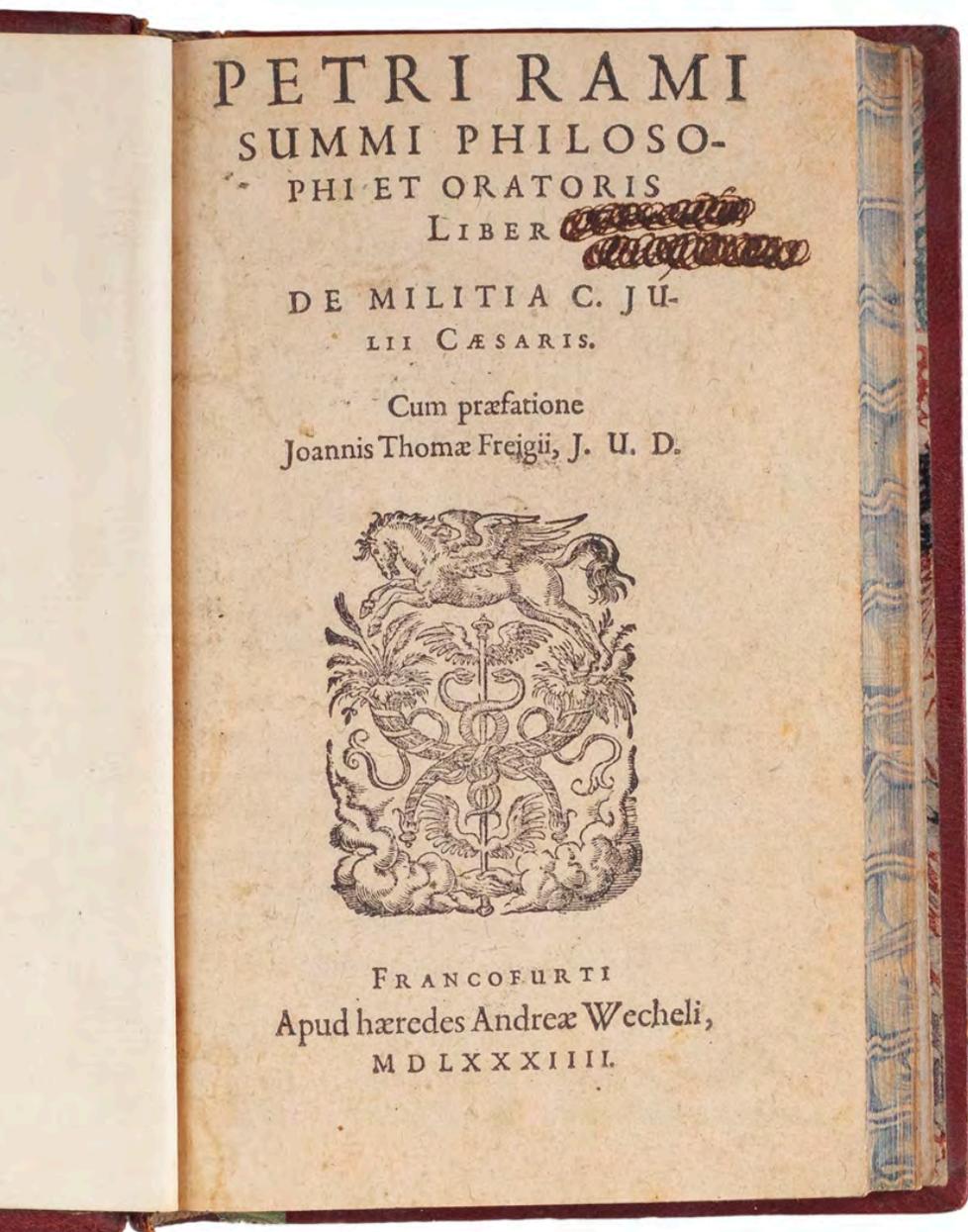


5. CAESAR, Gaius Julius. [Opera] quae extant. *London, J. Brindley, 1744.*

Two vols, 12mo, pp. I: [2], 192, [25], [1 (blank)], II: [2], 232, [31], [1 (blank)], with 2 folding copper-engraved maps by Richard Parr; titles copper-engraved with device (Prince of Wales's feathers); an excellent set in contemporary red morocco, borders and board-edges filleted in gilt, spines ruled in gilt and lettered directly, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, sewn on two sunken cords; light dust-staining to top-edge, minimal bumping to corners; 'S.G. Campbell' inscribed in pencil to front flyleaves, modern private collector's bookplate to upper pastedown vol. I. £400

An attractive set of Brindley's duodecimo Caesar, edited by the Irish classicist Usher Gahagan. The Caesar is one of several small-format classics published by Brindley in 1744, for which Gahagan was employed as editor. He subsequently produced versions of Quintus Curtius and Catullus, Propertius, and Tibullus, and translated three of Pope's works into Latin, but fell into bad company and criminality and was hanged for coin-clipping in February 1749.





6. [CAESAR.] RAMUS, Petrus (Pierre de la RAMÉE). Liber de militia C. Julii Caesaris, cum praefatione Joannis Thomae Freigii. *Frankfurt, heirs of Andreas Wechel, 1584.*

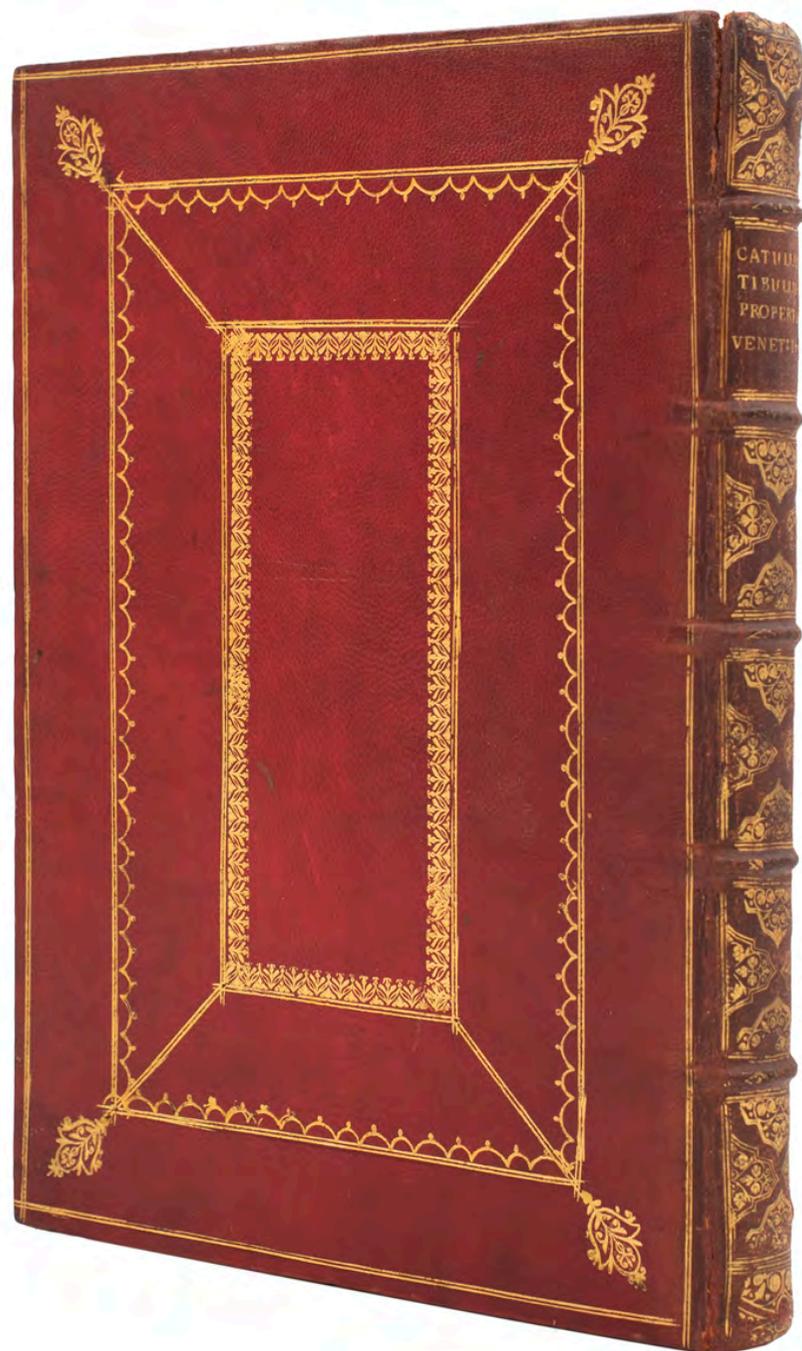
8vo, pp. 222, [2]; woodcut printer's devices to title and final page, woodcut initials and head-piece; trimmed close at head in places, occasionally touching running titles, very subtle repair to inner blank margin of title, the odd spot, but an attractive copy; in eighteenth-century German or Austrian red morocco gilt, gilt green paper lettering-piece to spine, edges paste-decorated in blue, marbled endpapers, green ribbon place-marker; deleted eighteenth-century ownership inscription to title, a few annotations and underlinings to the first few pages, shelfmarks to front free endpapers, early twentieth-century bookplate to upper pastedown of Burg Kreuzenstein, Austria, engraved by Alfred Cossmann. £450

An attractively bound copy of Ramus's uncommon treatise on Caesar's military tactics, with unusual edge decoration.

The humanist Petrus Ramus (1515–1572) published widely on classical history and grammar while teaching at the Collège de France. He was briefly forced from his post after converting to Calvinism in 1562, and was killed during the St Bartholomew's Day massacres. His *De militia Caesaris* was reprinted several times after its first appearance in 1559 and posthumously promoted, as here, by Ramus's follower Johann Thomas Freige (or Frei, 1543–1583).

VD16 L-526.





THE LOTHIAN COPY

7. **CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, PROPERTIUS.** *Carmina.* [Milan, Philippus de Lavagnia] for Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen [in Venice], 1475.

4to, *Tibullus*: ff. [31], [1 (blank)], *Propertius*: ff. [60], *Catullus*: ff. [35] (i.e. 127 leaves, without the 60 leaves of Statius's *Silvae*, not present in this copy, and the final blank of the third part); printed in roman letter, opening initial 'D' in green with intertwining white-vine decoration against a greenish-yellow wash background, other initials alternately in red or blue; a few contemporary and later annotations; light marginal dampstain to a few leaves at beginning and end (just entering text of one leaf at end), single marginal wormhole in last leaves, but a large and very crisp copy in early eighteenth-century English red morocco, covers panelled in gilt, spine richly gilt in compartments and lettered directly in one, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed, a few scrapes on upper cover, short cracks in joints at head; ownership inscription of Joan van Broekhuizen to first leaf (*see below*). £40,000

A handsome copy, with distinguished provenance, of the second edition of Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius, a close reprint of the edition by Vindelinus de Spira, 1472. Statius's *Silvae* also formed part of the edition, but it is not present here; the parts are sometimes found separately, as ISTC notes, and almost half the surviving copies contain only three (or fewer) of the four.

Catullus was the greatest lyric poet of Rome. He exercised an enormous influence on his Roman successors, including the elegiac poets Tibullus and Propertius who are printed here with him.

Albii Tibulli. eq. Ro. Poetae. Cl. Liber Primus quod
Propertius dicitur & militia Delia amet & amori seruat.

Divitiis alius fuluo sibi congerat auro:
Et teneat culti iugera magna soli:
Quem labor assiduus vicino terreat hoste
Marta cui somnos classica pulsa fugent.
Memea paupertas uitae traducat inertum
Dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus:
Ipsam teneras matura tempore uites
Rusticus & facili grandia poma manu:
Nec spes destituat: sed frugum semper aceruus
Praebear: & pleno pingua musta lacu:
Nam ueneror: seu stipes habet desertus in agris
Seu uetus in triuio florida ferta lapis:
Et quodcumque mihi pomum nouus educat annus
Libatum agricolae ponitur ante deum:
Faua ceres tibi sit nostro de rure corona
Spicea: quae templi pendeat ante fores:
Pomolisque ruber custos ponatur in hortis
Terreat: ut leua falce priapus aues:
Vos quoque felicis quondam nunc pauperis agri
Custodes fertis munera nostra lares:
Tunc uitula innumeros lustrabat caesa iuuenos:
Nunc agna exigui est hostia parua soli:
Agnae cadet uobis: quam circum rustica pubes
Clamet iomelles: & bona uina date:
Iam modo non possum contentus uiuere paruo
Nec semper longe deditus esse uitae:
Sed canis astuos hortus uitare sub umbra
Arboris ad riuos praetereuntis aquae:
Nectamen interdum pudeat tenuisse bidentem
Aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boues:
Non agnam uel sinu pigeat: foetumque capellae
Desertum oblita matre referre domum:

Although the colophon states that de Colonia and Manthen printed the book, the types are those of Philippus de Lavagnia and the paper stocks are from the region of Milan. As in several other of Lavagnia's editions of this period, stamped signatures were placed in the lower right corner of the page; they are cut away or only partially preserved in most copies (in this copy, they are wholly or partly visible in eleven of the quires). 'The signatures for Tibullus have not survived in any copy so far described (BMC) and its position in the volume is therefore uncertain. The contents in general follow Vindelinus de Spira's 1472 edition page for page, though the order of the poets differs' (ISTC).

Of the thirty-six copies recorded worldwide in ISTC, only twenty-one apparently contain all four works, and of these at least five are imperfect.

Provenance:

1. The celebrated Dutch soldier and scholar Joan van Broekhuizen (Janus Broukhuisius, 1649–1707) with his ownership inscription on first leaf and with two notes in his hand at the end of the Propertius (in one of which he remarks that Vossius, in his *De arte grammatica*, often praises the 1481 Reggio Emilia edition and must therefore have been unaware of the present one). Van Broekhuizen 'never ceased to read and to imitate the Latin poets, and especially Propertius and Tibullus, and also to prove himself an original poet in his lyric as well as his elegiac pieces' (Sandys, *A history of classical scholarship* II p. 329). Indeed, his classical reputation rests on his elaborate editions of Propertius (1702) and Tibullus (1708).

2. The marquesses of Lothian, almost certainly from the library at Blickling Hall put together by the Greek scholar and friend of Michel Maittaire, Sir Richard Ellys (1688–1742); their sale, American Art Association/Anderson Galleries, New York, 27 January 1932, lot 45, where bought by Barnet J. Beyer for Thomas F. Woods; thence by descent.

HC 4759; BMC VI 702; GW 6387; IGI 2614; Goff C-322 and S-699; Bod-Inc. C-139; ISTC ic00322000.

D onec diuersas peurens luna fenestras
Luna moraturis sedula luminibus :
C ompositos leuibus radius patefecit ocellos
Sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum :
T andem te nostro referens inuaria lecto :
Alterius clausis expulit e foribus :
N āq; ubi longa meā consumpsi tempora noctis :
Languidus exactis hei mihi syderibus :
O utinam tales pducas improbe noctes :
Me miseram quales semper habere iubes :
N am modo purpureo fallebam stamine somnum
Rursus & orphæ carmine fessa lyræ :
I nterdum leuiter mecum deserta querebar
Externo longas sæpe in amore moras :
D um me iocundis lapsam sopor impulit alis :
I lla fuit lachrymis ultima cura meis .

Ad Bassum.

Quid mihi tam multas laudādo basse puellas
Mutatū domina cogis abire mea ?
Quid me non pateris uitæ quodcūq; sequetur :
Hoc magis afflueto uiuere seruitio .
T u licet antiopæ formam : nixteidos : & tu
Spartane referas laudibus hermonæ :
E t quascūq; tulit formosi temporis ætas :
Cynthia non illas nomen habere sinit .
N e dum si leuibus fuerit collota figuris
Inferior duro iudice turpis eat :
H æc sed forma mei pars est extrema furoris
Sunt maiora quibus basse perire iuuat :
I ngenuus color : & multis decus artibus : & quæ
Gaudia sub tacita dicere ueste libet :
Q uo magis : & nostros contendis soluere amores
Hoc magis accepta fallit uterq; fide :
N on impune ferēs sciet hæc insana puella
Et tibi non tacitis uocibus hostis erit :

N ec tibi me post hæc cōmittet Cynthia : nec te
Quæret : erit tanti criminis illa memor :
E t te circum omnis alias illata puellas :
Deferet heu nullo limine carus eris :
N ullas illa suis contemnet fletibus aras :
E t quicūq; facer : qualis ubiq; lapis :
N on ullo grauius tentatur Cynthia damno
Quā tibi cum raptō cessat amore deus :
P ræcipue nostri maneat sic semper adoro
Nec quicq; ex illa quod querar : inueniam .
Ad æmulum suum gallum .

Inuide tu tandem uoces cōpelce molestas
Et sine nos cursu quo sumus ire pares .
Quid tibi uis insane meos sentire furores ?
Infelix pperas ultima nosce mala :
E t miser ignotos uestigia ferre p ignes
Et bibere etota toxica thessalia :
N on est illa uagis similis collata puellis
Molliter irasci : non solet illa tibi :
Q uod si forte tuus non est cōraria uotis
At tibi curarū milia quanta dabit :
N on tibi iam somnos : non illa relinquet ocellos
I lla feros animis ailigat una uin os .
A h mea contēptus quotiens ad limina cures
Quom tibi linguū fortia uerba cadent :
E t tremulis mœstus orietur fletibus horror
E t timor informem duceat in ore notam :
E t quæcunq; uoles fugient tibi uerba querenti
Nec poteris quis sis : aut ubi nosse miser :
T um graue seruitium nostræ cogere puellæ
Discere : & exclusum quid sit abire domum :
N ec iam pallorem totiens mirabere nostrum
Aut cur sim toto corpore nullus ego :
N ec tibi nobilitas poterit succurrere amanti
Nescit amor prisca cedere imaginibus :

M. Tullii Ciceronis Academicarū Quaestionū liber Primus: Qui primus falso inscribatur pars li belli Ciceronis de philosophia.

N. Cumano nuper cum meū Atticus noster esset. nūciatum est nobis a M. Varrone, uenisse eū a Roma pridie uesperis: & nisi de uia festus esset, cōtinuo cum ad nos uentū rū fuisse. Quod eū audissemus, nullā morā interponēdam putauimus quin uideremus hominē nobiscū & studiis eisdē: & uetustate amicitie coniunctū. Itaq; confestim ad eū ire perreximus: pauliq; cum eius uilla abessemus ipsum ad nos uenientem uidimus: atq; illum cōplexi (ut mos amicorū est) satis cum longo iteruallo ad suam uillam reduxi mus. Hic pauca primo atq; ea potētib; nobis: sicut si quid forte Roma noui Atticus, Omitte ista quae nec percontari nec audire sine molestia possumus: quae loquitur: & quere potius & quid ipse noui. Silens enim diutius uisus Varrōis quā solebant: Nec tamē istū cessare: sed celare quae scribat existimo. Minime uero inquit ille. Intempētis. n. arbitror esse scribere quod occultari uelit. Sed habeo opus magnū in manibus: iam pridem adhuc eū ipsum (me autē dicebat) quaedā institui quae & sunt magna sane & limitata a me politius. Et ego ista quae iquā. Varro iā diu expectās: nō audio ra me flagitare. Audiui enī e Libōe nostro cuius notū studiū (Nihil. n. eiusmodi celare possumus) nō te ea itermittere: sed accuratius tractare: nec de manibus unq; depōere. Illud autē mihi hoc ante tempus nunq; in mentem uenit a te requirere. Sed tunc postea q̄ sum ingressus res eas quas tecum final di dici mandare monumētis philosophiamq; ueterē illā a Socrate ortā latinis litteris illustrare: quero qui dem cur cum multa scribas. genus hoc pretermittas: praesertim cum & ipse in eo excellas & id studiū totaq; ea res longe ceteris & studiis & artibus antecedit. Tū illerem a me sepe deliberatā & multum agitātā requiris. Itaq; non haētans respondebo: sed ea dicā: quae mihi sunt i promptu: q; ista ipsa de te multū (ut dixi) & diu cogitauī. Nam cum philosophiā uiderē diligentissime graecis litteris expli catā, existimaui: si qui de nostris eius studio tenerentur si essent graecis doctrinis eruditi, graeca potū us q̄ nostra lecturos. Si a grecorū artibus & disciplinis abhorrerēt, ne haec quidē curaturosque sine eruditione graeca intelligi non possunt. Itaq; ea scribere nolui quae nec indoctū intelligere possent: nec doctū legere curaret. Vides autē eadē ipse didicisti. n. nō posse uos. T. Fannius aut R. abrius similes esse: qui nulla arte adhibita de rebus ante oculos positis uulgari sermōe disputāt. Nihil diffiniūt. nihil praetitur. nihil apta interrogatione cōcludunt. nullā deniq; esse artē nec dicēdi nec discerēdi putāt. Nos autē praecipis dialecticorū: & oratorū etiā (quonia utraq; uim uirtutē esse nostri putant) sic parentes ut legibus, uerbis quanq; nouis cogimur: utique docti (ut dixi) a grecis perire mallēt: indocti a nobis ne accipiūt quidē: ut frustra ois suscipiat labor. Iā uero physica si Epicurū. id est si Democritū pbarē, possem scribere ita plane ut Pannius. Quid est. n. magnū eū causis rerū efficiētū sustuleris de corpū sculorū (ita enim appellat atomos) conuulsione fortuita loqui. nostra tu physica nostri quae contineantur ex effectiōne: & ex materia ea: quā fingit & format effectio. Adhibenda enim Geometria est: quoniam quibusnā quisq; enunciare uerbis: aut quae ad intelligendū poterit adducere haec ipsa de uita & moribus: de expectandis fugiendiq; rebus. illi enim simpliciter peccadis & hominis idē bonū esse censent. apud nostros enim non ignoras quae sit & quanta subtilitas. Siue enim Zenonē sequare, magnū est efficere ut quis intelligat quid sit illud uerū & simplex bonū: quod non potest ab honestate sciungi. Quod bonū quale fit negat oīno Epicurus sine uoluptatibus solum mouētib; nec suspicari. Si uero Academiam ueteron persequamur: quā ut scis non probamus, q̄ erit illa acute explicāda nobis: quā arguteq; obscure etiam contra Stoicos discerēdi. Totum igitur illud philosophiae studium mihi quidē ipse sumo: & ad uitā cōstantiā quātū possumus & ad delectationē animi: nec ullū arbitror (ut apud Platonē est) maius aut melius a diis datū munus homini. Sed meos amicos in quibus ē studiū Graecia mitro. id est ad grecos ire iubeo: ut ea a fontibus potius hauriāt q̄ riuulos conuēctur. Quae autē nemo adhuc dicerat: nec erat unde studiosi scire possent, ea quantum potui (nihil enim magnopere meorū miror) scisci ut essent nota nostris: a grecis enim peti non poterant. ac post Lelii nostri occasum uel a latinis quidē. & tamen in illis ueteribus nostris quae Menippū quidē imitati nō interpretati quā dā hilaritate conspersis. multa admixta ex intima philosophia: multa dicta dialectice quae quo faci lius minus docti intelligerēt: iocunditate quādā ad legendū iuicati i laudatōibus in his ipsi antiquitatū probō: nisi philosophi: scribere uolumus si modo consecuti sumus. Tūc ego. Sūt inq; ista Varro Nā nos in nostra urbe pegrinātes errantēsq; tanq; hospites tui libri quasi domū deduxerūt: ut possemus

ANNOTATED, WITH INTEGRATIONS

8. **CICERO, Marcus Tullius.** [Opera edited by Alexander Minutianus.] [Milan, Guillaume Le Signerre, for Alexander Minutianus, after 15 October 1499.]

Scripta philosophica only (vol. IV of 4), folio (411 x 278 mm), ff. 1-24, [1], 2-144 [i.e. 168 ff., with erratic foliation]; 52 lines to a page plus headline, first initial illuminated and with leafy extensions, illuminated arms at foot of first leaf; some neat marginal repairs to first leaf, a few small wormholes to margins of first and final leaves, small dampstain to upper margin ff. 120-124, but a very good copy; bound in modern blind-tooled pigskin to period style (signed 'HP 1973' in blind); early marginalia in red and brown inks (*see below*), steel-engraved armorial bookplate of the Duke of Sussex reapplied to upper pastedown. £6500

A wide-margined, annotated, illuminated copy of Cicero's philosophical works, constituting the fourth and final volume of the first collected edition as prepared by Alexander Minutianus. The *Scripta philosophica* include the most persistently influential of Cicero's works: *De officiis*, *De senectute*, *Somnium Scipionis*, *Tusculanae quaestiones*, and *De natura deorum*.

The early reader, who here makes full use of the large margins for annotation, must have had simultaneous access to other editions or manuscript sources, as what is now known as section 40 in *De Officiis* I ('Secundo autem Punico bello post Cannensem pugnam [...] cum scelere approbavit'), absent in all copies of this edition, is supplied in manuscript filling the lower margin of f. 4.



rum triginta diebus essent cum hoste pacte induciae, noctu populabat agros quod diebus essent pacte
 non noctu induciae. Nec nos quidem probandum est si verum est. Q. Fabii Labeonis: seu quae alii (nihil
 enim praeter auditum habeo) arbitrum. Nolanis & Neapolitanis de finibus agri a senatu datum,
 cum ad locum venisset cum utriusque separatim locuti, ne cupide quid agerent: nec appeterent: atque ut
 regredi quod progredi mallet. Id cum utriusque fecissent, aliquantum agri in medio relictum est. Itaque illorum
 fines, sicut ipsi dixerant, terminavit. In medio relictum quod erat: Populo Romano adjudicavit. De
 ciperet hoc quidem: non iudicare est. Quo circa in omnire fugienda est talis solertia. Sunt autem quae
 dam officia etiam adversus eos servanda: a quibus iniuriam acceperis. Est enim ulciscendi & puniendi
 modus. Atque haud scio, an satis sit eis qui laeserint iniuriam suam poeniterent & ipse ne quid tale post
 hac committeret: & ceteri sint ad iniuriam tardiores. Atque in Republica maxime conservanda sunt iura
 belli. Nam cum sint duo genera decertandi: unum per disputationem: alterum per vim: cumque illud pro
 prium sit hominis: hoc belluarum, confugiendum est ad posterius, si uti non licet superiore. Quare susci
 pienda quaedam bella sunt ob eam causam: ut sine iniuria in pace vivatur. Parva autem victoria, conferuan
 di sunt: si qui non crudeliter in bello nec imanes fuerint: ut maiores nostri Tullulos, Equos, Volcos,
 Sabinos, Hernicos in civitatem etiam acceperunt. At Carthaginem & Numantiam funditus destruxerunt.
 nollem Corinthum. Sed credo illos secutos opportunitate loci: maxime ne postea aliquando ad
 bellum faciendum locus ipse adhorreri. Mea quidem sententia paci quae nihil habitura sit insidiarum: semper
 est consulendum. In quo si mihi obtemperatum est: & si non optima at aliquam Rempublicam nunc nulla
 est, habereamus. Et cum iis quos ut duceris consulendum est: tum si qui armis positus ad imperatorum
 fidei confugiunt, quia iis murum aries percussit, recipiendi sunt. In quo ratione apud nostros iusti
 tia culta est: ut hi qui civitates aut nationes devotas bello in fide cepissent, earum patroni essent more
 maiorum. Ac belli quidem aequitas sanctissime foederali Populi Romani iure perscripta est. Ex quo itel
 ligi potest nullum bellum esse iustum, nisi quod aut rebus petitis geratur, aut denunciatum ante sit: &
 indictum. Pompilius Imperator tenebat provinciam: in cuius exercitu Catonis filius tyro militabat:
 cum autem Pompilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catois quoque filii qui in eadem legione mili
 tabat, dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato ad Pompilius scripsit ut ei pa
 teretur in exercitu remanere: secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento: quia priore amisso iure pugnare
 cum hostibus non poterat. Adeo summa erat observatio in bello movendo. Marci quidem Catois
 senis est epistola ad M. filium: in qua scripsit se audisse eum missum factum esse a consulatu in Macedo
 nia bello persico miles esse. Monet igitur ut caveat ne proclium ineat. Negat enim ius esse qui miles
 non sit, pugnare cum hoste. Equidem illud etiam animadverso, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis est, is ho
 stis vocatur: lenitate verbi tristitia rei mitigante. Hostis enim apud maiores nostros non dicebatur
 quae nunc peregrinum dicimus. Inducuntur xii. tabulae: aut statutus dies cum hoste. Itemque adversus hostem
 eterna auctoritas. Quid ad hanc mansuetudinem addi potest, cum quo bella geras tam molli no
 mine appellare: quae id nomen durius effecit iam utilitas, a peregrino. n. recellit & proprie eo qui
 committeret arma remanet. Cum vero de imperio decertatur: belloque queritur gloria, causas omni
 no subesse tamen oportet eadem quas dixi paulo ante, iustas causas esse bellorum. Sed ea bella quibus
 imperii gloria proposita est, munus acerbè gerenda sunt. ut enim cum civilliter contendimus, aliter si est
 inimicus: aliter si coepit. cum altero certamen honoris: & dignitatis est: cum altero capitis & fame.
 Sic cum Celtiberis cum Cimbris bellum cum iniuriis gerebatur: uter esset: non uter speraret. Cum La
 tinis, Sabinis, Samnitibus: Paeonibus: Pyrho de imperio dimicabatur. Paeoni fedifragi, crudelis Hannibal,
 reliqui iustiores. Pyrho quidem de imperio reddendis illa preclara sententia est. Nec mihi aurum posce
 nec mihi precium dederitis: Nec cauponantes bellis belligerantes: Perro: non auro vitam ceramus
 utriusque. Vos ne velis an me regnare heras: quid ferat fors Virtute experiamur: & hoc simul accipe di
 ctum. Quorum virtuti belli fortuna peperit, eorundem me libertati parcere certum est. Dico ducite
 atque ulciscitis cum magnis diis. Regalis sane & digna Eacidarum genere sententia. Atque etiam
 si quid singulari temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt est in eo ipso fides conservanda: ut primo pu
 nico bello Regulus captus a Paeonibus: cum de captivis committendis Romam missus esset, iurassetque se re
 diturum, primum ut veni. captivos reddendis in senatu non censuit. Deinde cum retineretur a propinquis
 & ab amicis supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere. Ac de bellis quidem offi
 cii satis dictum est. Meminerimus autem & adversum infirmos iustitiam esse servandam. Est au
 tem infirma conditio: & fortuna servorum quibus non male praecipiant qui ita iubent utitur merce

Quibus libere
duo genera decertandi
bono iusto
bono iusto
colore amicus
pyro aetna
regulus

+ Secundo autem punico bello post Cantabrum pugnam, quos dixerat Hannibal Romam
 misit castris iurando se redditurus esse, nisi de reddendis his qui
 capti erant impetrasset, eos omnes carere, quoad quibus eorum viget ut priores
 in gratiam reliquerunt, nec minus illi, qui iurando fraude resipuerunt,
 cum enim permissu Hannibalis exisset castris, rediit paulo post, quod se oblitus
 quid diceret, deinde egressus e castris, iurando se solvitur putabat, et erat veritas, re non erat
 impetravit in fide quod iuravit non quod dixerat cogitandum est. Maximo autem exemplum est iustitiae
 in hostem a maioribus constitutum, cum a Pyro persequi Strabonem pollicitus, se verum Regi daturus
 cum metum, Semachus cum et G. Fabrius, Pyro dedit, ita ut satis quod et patris, et belli ultra Hispaniam
 interitum cum felere approbavit +

Provenance:

1. Unidentified arms at foot of title-page (gules, a lion rampant, escutcheon within a laurel wreath, with motto 'Nulla solida faelicitas').
2. It appears likely that this volume may be the second of two copies owned by Robert Harley (1661–1724). Harley owned one full set in two volumes (*Bibliotheca Harleiana* vol. I, no. 5072), and another copy of just the fourth volume (possibly no. 5070, listed without place or date). Thomas Thorpe, in catalogue no. 214, notes the motto at the foot of the first leaf in our copy (also quoted by Dibdin), stating 'The Harleian copy, 15l. 15s'.
3. Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773–1843), armorial bookplate (with shelfmark VII B.l.2). The catalogue of his sale (Evans, *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, London, 22 April 1845) lists as lot 220 a full set in Harleian red morocco, but seemingly not the present volume.

GW 6708; Bod-Inc C-208; ISTC icoo498000.

plurimū omnīu adoleſcētū clamor poſtuloſ obſecratoroſ; ploroſ atq; imploro fidē, non leuiſſima de re te-
quentur ille fieri in ciuitate facinora capitalia. ab amico amante argētum accipere meretrici non uult.
ſed ut adſint cognofcāt. animaduertāt. quid religioſe. pietate. ſanctitate. cenoniis. fide. iuramentis. deſig-
de tēplis. delubris. ſacrificiis ſolēnibus. qd de ipſis auſpicibus nos pratulimus exiſtimādū ſit. Flee
enim omnia ad hanc de diis immortalibus queſtionē referēda ſunt. Profecto eos ipſos qui fe aliquid cre-
te habere arbitratu addubitare cogēt doctiſſimos. hominū de maxima re tanta diſſenſio. Quod cū ſe
pe alias tum maxime animaduerti. cū apud. C. Cottā familiarem meum accurate ſane & diligētiter de
diis immortalibus diſputatū ſit.

C. COTTA

C. VELLEIUS

Q. LUCILIUS BALBUS

Am cum feris latinis ad eū ipſus rogatu acceſſit. ut ueniſſem. ſcendi cū ſedentē in exedra
& cū. C. Velleio ſenatore diſputantē. ad quē tum Epicuri primas ex noſtris hominibus dele-
rebant. Aderat etiam Quintus Lucilius Balbus. qui tātos progreflus habebat in Stoicis
ut cū excellentibus in eo genere grauis cōpararet. Tum ut me Cotta uidit peropportune inquit uenis.
Oritur. n. magna de re altercatio cū Velleio. cui pro tuo ſtudio nō ē alienū te intereſſe. Atqui mihi
uideor in quā ueniſſe ut dicis oportuemetres enim trium diſciplinatum principes conueniſtiſ. M. enim
Piſo ſi adoleſcentiſſimus philoſophia. carū quidē que i honore ſunt. uacaret locus. Tū Cotta ſi inquit
liber Antiochi noſtri. qui ab eo ad Balbū nuper miſſus eſt. uera loquitur. mihi ē q. Piſonē familiare tuū
deſideres. Antiocho. n. Stoici cum peripateticis re conſentire uidentur. uerbis diſcrepare. Quo de libro
Balbe uelim ſcire quid ſentias. Ego ne ſiquē ille miror Antiochū hominē iſprimis acutū nō uididiſſe
terreſte plurimū iter Stoicōſ. qui honeſta a cōmodis nō nomine ſed genere toto diſtingerēt. & peripa-
teticos. qui honeſta miſcerent cum cōmodis. ut a inter ſe magnitudine & quaſi gradibus non genere
differēt. hęc enim eſt non uerborū paraſeſed rerū permagna diſſenſio. Sed hęc aliaſ. nunc quod cer-
pimus ſi uideretur. Mihi uero inquit Cotta uideretur ſed ut hic qui interuenit me intēns. ne igitur
que res agatur de natura agebamus deorū. que cū mihi uideretur perobſcura ut ſemper uident ſoler.
Epicuri ex Velleio ſiſcitabat ſententiam. Quāobrē inquit Vellei mi moleſtū eſt. ut ſemper uident ſoler.

Vel. Repetam uero. q̄q̄ non mihi ſed tibi uenerit adiutor. ambo enim inquit ardens ab eodē Phy-
lone nihil ſcire didiciſtiſ. Tū ego quid didicerimus Cotta uideretur. autē nolo exiſtumes me audio
rem huic ueniſſe. ſed adiutorē & quidē æquum. libero iudicio. nulla eiſmodi aſtrictum neceſſitate. ut
mihi uelim noliſ. ſit certa quādā tuenda ſententia. Tū Velleius ſidenter ſane ut ſolent iſt. mihi tā
uerens q̄ ne dubitare aliqua de re uideretur. itanq̄ modo ex deorū cōſilio & ex Epicuri interueniens de ſe
dis. Sed audite inquit non cōmenticias ſuileſ. ſentētias non opificē adificatorē. q. mundi Platonis de
timorē deū. nec animum fatidicā ſtoicorū pronocant. quā latine licet prouidētia dicere. neq; uero mundū
ipſum animo & ſenſibus præditi. rotūdū. ardētē. uolubilē deū. portētā & miracula nō diſſenſu. ſed
loſophorū ſed ſomniantū. Quibus enim oculis ſuēri potuit noſter Plato fabricā illā tantū operis. ſiqua
conſtrui a deo atq; adificari mundū facit. Quæ molitio. que ferramētā. que uicēs que machinæ. qui
miniſtri tanti numinis ſuerūt. Quæ admodū enim obedire & parere uolūtati architecti. ſi ariguiſt. quāt
terra potuerūt. Vnde uero ortæ illa quinq; formæ. ex quibus reliquæ formantur apte cadentes ad ani-
mū efficiendū pariēdoſ. q. ſenſus. Longum eſt iter ad omnia que talia ſunt. ut optata magis quā inē-
ta uideantur. Sed illa palmaris quidē quod non modo natum mundū introduxit. ſed etiā manu pene
factū. Is cū dixit fore ſempiternū. huic ceteris primis ut dicitur labiſ. guſtāſſe philoſologiam idēſt naturæ
rationem. qui quicq̄ quod orrum ſit putet æternum eſſe poſſe. Quæ eſt enim coagmentatio non diſſo-
lubilis. aut qd eicius principū aliquod ſit nihil. ſit æternū. Pronocæ uero ſi uera ē o Lucili eadē reſpi-
ro que paulo ante miniſtros. machinas omnē totius orbis deſignationē atq; apparatus. Sin alia ē cur
mortale fecerit mundū. non quæ admodū platonici dicunt ſempiternū. Ab utroſque autē ſciſcitator. cur nū-
di edificatores repēte exiſtēt. innumerabilia autē ſecula dormierint. Non enī ſi mundus nullus erat
ſecula non erāt. ſecula nunc dico nō eſt que dierum nocturniq; numero annuiſ curſibus efficiantur
nam ſateor ea ſine mundi cōuerſione effici non potuiſſe. ſed quædā ab infinito tempore æternitatē.
quā nulla circūſcriptio temporis metibatur. ſpatio tamē qualis ea fuerit intelligi nō potēſt. quod ne
in cogitationē quidē cadit. ut fuerit tempus aliquod nullū cū tempus eſſet. Iſto igitur tam in mēlo ſpa-
cio quæro Balbe cur Pronocæ ueſtra ceſſauerit. Laborē ne fugiat. At iſte ne attingit deum nec erat
illuſ. cū omnes naturæ numini diuino caelū igneſ. terrē amariā parerēt. Quid autē erāt. quod concepi
ſcēre deus mundū ſignis. & luminibus tanq̄ ædilis ornare. ſi ut deus ipſe melius habitaret antea uide

Plato in ſeipſo

Prouidētia

DEVS ROTVNDVS ET
MVNDVS

ſentētias mundi

luminis orbis

ſcet tempore inſinito in tenebris tanq̄ in gurguſſio habitauerit. poſt autē uarietate ne eū delectari pu-
ramuſſa. que & terras exornatas uidentur. Que iſta poteſt eſt oblectatio deo. que ſi eſt. nō ea tā
dia carere poteſt. An hęc ſere ut dicitis. hominū cauſa a deo cōſtituta ſunt. Sapientū ne ppter pau-
cos ergo tanta eſt facta rerum molitio. An ſtultorū. At primū cauſa nō ſuit. cur de improbis bene me
reteret. Deinde quid ē allocutus. cum oēs ſtulti ſint ſine dubio miſerrimi. maximeq; ſtulti ſunt. Miſerius
enim ſtulticia quid dicere poſſumus. Deinde q. multa ſunt incōmoda in uitā. ut ea ſapientes cōmodo
rū cōpenſatione leniant. ſtulti nec uitare uenientia poſſunt. nec ferre præſentia. Qui uero mūdū ipſum
animantē. ſapientē. q. dixerūt. nullo modo uidentur animi naturā intelligentes in quā figurā cadere
poſſet. de quo dicā paulo poſt. Nunc autē hactenus admirabor eorū tarditatē. qui animantem in morta-
lēt. eūdeſ beati & rotūdū eē uelint. q. ea forma neget ullā pulchriorē eē Plato. At mihi uel chylin-
driuel quadratiuel coniuſel pyramidiſ uideſ eē formioſior. Quæ uero uita attribuit iſti rotūdo deo.
Nempe ut ea celeritate contorqueat. ſicut par nulla ne cogitari quidē poſſit. qua nō uideo ubinā mens
cōſtans. & uita beata poſſit inſiſtere. Quodq; i noſtro corpore ſi minima parte ſignificet moleſtū ſit.
cur hoc ita nō habeat moleſtū i deo. Terra. n. pfecto quoniā pars mundi ē pars ē dei. Atqui terræ
maximas regiōes inhabitabiles ſcultaſ. q. uidemus. q. pars earū appuſſa ſolis exarſerit. pars obrigue-
riue pruinā. q. ſiq; quoſq; ſolis abſceſſū. Quæ ſi mundus ē deus quoniā partes mūdū ſunt. deī mēbra
partim ardēt. partim refrigerata dicēda ſunt. Atqui hęc quidē ueſtra Lucili. qualia uero ſint ab uli-
mo repetam ſuperiorū. Thales enī mileſius qui primus de talibus rebus quaſi uita. quā dixit eſt inſitū
rerum. Deum autē eſſe eam mentē. que ex aqua cuncta gigneret. Si dii poſſunt eſſe ſine uſa & mētē
cur aque adiuuatiſi ipſa mētē poſſent uacare corpore. Anaximadri autem opinio ē. natiuus eſt
deos. iſtus interuallis orientes occident. ſq; eoſq; innumeraſſe eſſe mundos. Sed nos niſi deū ſempit-
ternam intelligere qui poſſumus. Poſt Anaximenes a deū ſtatuit. eumq; ſigni eſſe. q. in mēſum &
inſinitū. & ſemper in motu. quaſi aut aer ſine ulla forma deus eſt poſſit cū præſentem deum non modo
aliqua ſed pulcherrima ſpēcie eſt decaat. ut non omne quod ortum ſit mortalitas conſequatur. Inde
Anaxagoras. qui accepit ab Anaximene diſciplinā. primus omnium rerum deſcriptionē. & mundum
mētis inſinitē ut ac ratione deſignat. & conſici uoluit. in quo non uidit. neq; motū ſenſū iunctū & cō-
tinentē in inſinito nullū eſſe poſſentē. ſenſum omnino quē non ipſa natura pulſans ſentiret. Deinde ſi
mentē iſtā quaſi animal aliquod uoluit eſſe. ſerit aliquid interiuſt. ex quo illud animal nomen uer-
tetur. autē interius mētē cingitur. igitur corpore externo. Quod quoniā non placet. aperta ſimplexq; mens
nulla re adiuncta. que ſentire poſſit. ſugere intelligentē noſtrę uim & notionē uidentur. Crotoniatēs au-
tem Alcmeon. qui ſoli & lunę reliquiſq; ſyderibus animoſ. præterea diuinitatē dedit. non ſenſit. ſi ſe mor-
talibus rebus immortalitatē dare. Nam Pythagoras. qui conſuit animū eſſe per naturā rerū omnē. ut e-
tum & cōmentē. ex quo noſtri animi carpentur. non uidit diſtinctionē humanorū animorū diſcepti &
lacerati deum. & cū miſeri animi eſſent. quod pleniſq; contingeret. tum dei partē eē miſeram. quod fieri
non poteſt. Cur autē quicq̄ ignoraret animus hominiſi eē deus. Quomodo porro deus iſte. ſi nihil
eē niſi animus. aut inſuſ. aut iſtuſ. eē in mūdō. Tū Xenophanes. q. mētē aduēta eē præterea quod
eſſet inſinitum. deū uoluit eē. de ipſa mente itē repræhēditur ut ceteri de inſinitate autē uehemētius
ut in qua nihil neq; ſentiēſ. neq; cōiunctū eē poteſt. Nam Parmenides Cōmēticiū quiddā coronā ſini-
litudine efficit. Stephanē appellat. continētē in ardore lucis orbē. qui cingit celū. que appellat dum. i
quo neq; figurā diuinitatē. ſenſum quaſi ſuſcipari poteſt. multa euſdē monſtra. quippe qui bellum. q.
diſcordia. qui cupiditatē. ceteraq; generis eiſdem ad deū reuocat. que uel morbo uel ſomno uel obli-
uione uel uulſtate delentur. Eademq; de ſydenibus. que rephēſa in alio iam in hoc omittantur. Em-
pedocles autem multa alia peccans i deorū opinione turpiſſime labitur. Quatuor etiā naturas ex qui-
bus oia conſtare cenſet diuinas eſſe uult. quas & naſci & extingui perſpicui eſt. & ſenſu omni carere.
Nec uero Protagoras. qui ſeſe negat uult. queſ. quæ ſenſum habere poſſet. aut quā fortū dei. lam de Platonis in conſtantia lon-
gam eſt diceſ. qui in timæo patrē huius mundi nominari neget poſſe. In legū autē libris quid ſi omni-
no deus inquit oportere non cenſeat. Quod uero ſine corpore ullo deum uult eſſe ut greci dicunt aſo

oēs iſti miſerri

THALES
Aqua rerū primū
ANAXIMANDER
Anaximandri qd de deo

Anaxagoras qd

Crotoniatēs

Xenophanes

Stephanus

Empedocles

Democritus

Apollosandus

Plato

9. **CICERO, Marcus Tullius.** *Familiares epistolae ... Venice, Giovanni Padovano & Venturino Roffinelli, 1537.*

Folio, ff. [14], cclxxix, bound without the final blank; title printed in red and black and within a wide woodcut border of flowers, fish, and animal heads, partially hand-coloured circular woodcut calendar with volvelle to b6^v, woodcut illustrations in text, woodcut initials; a few occasional stains and old repairs to a few paperflaws, old repairs to verso of volvelle and one arm missing, but a very good copy; in eighteenth-century Italian vellum, gilt morocco lettering-piece to spine, paper library shelfmark label to foot of spine; a few minor stains to sides; ink ownership inscriptions of Hieronymus Michaelis to title and occasional contemporary ink marginalia (occasionally trimmed), inscription 'Jo Donino Bandiera Compagno' to f. CXXIII^v.

£1750

Attractive and uncommon edition of Cicero's *Ad familiares*, with commentaries by Badius, Merula, Poliziano, and others, and the unusual inclusion of a large woodcut calendar with a volvelle.

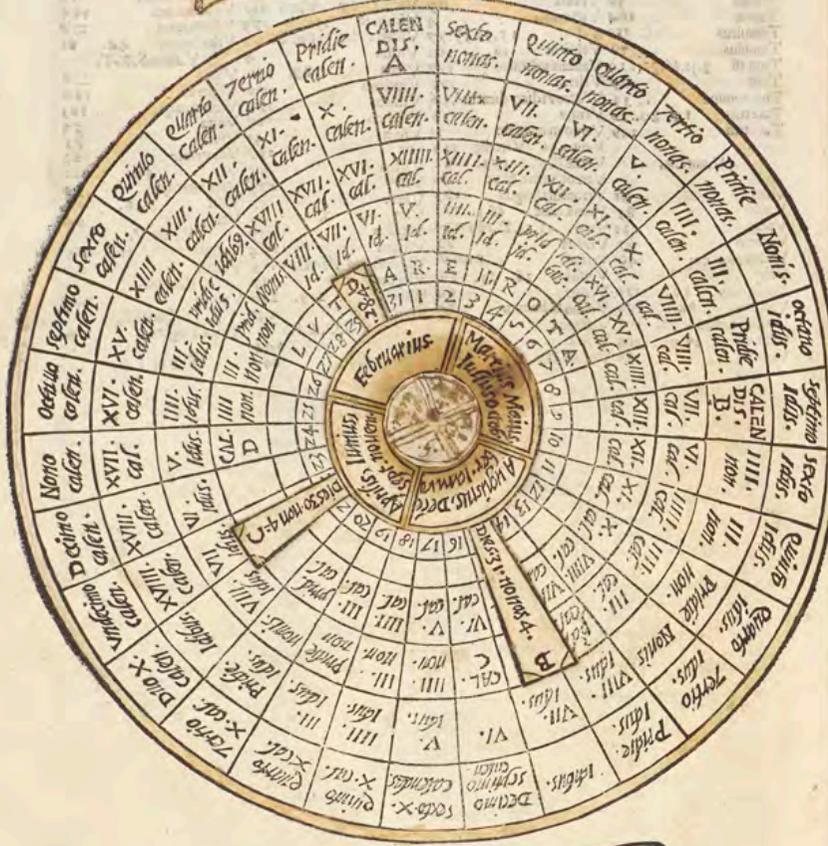
One of the most influential works in the genre of epistolography, Cicero's collection of letters exchanged with various public and private figures of contemporary Rome is perhaps the most reliable source of information for the period leading up to the fall of the Roman Republic. The letters are distributed in sixteen books, spanning chronologically from 62 to 43 BC, and were first published by Cicero's freedman and personal secretary Marcus Tullius Tiro, sometime after Cicero's death in 43 BC. This edition gathers the most widely read Renaissance commentaries, and is adorned by a circular diagram of the Roman calendar with a volvelle.

Provenance: from the library of the sixteenth-century jurist and neo-Latin poet Hieronymus Michael, with the warning to thieves 'Non remittitur peccatum, nisi reddatur ablatum'.

EDIT 16 14589; Sander 1964. We find a single copy in the UK (Bodleian) and a single copy in the US (Newberry).



Sex nonas Maius, C October, Julius, & Mars,
 Quatuor at reliquis, tenet idus quibet octo,
 Iunius, Aprilis, Septemq; Nouemq; tricenos,
 Vñ addas reliquis, at Februs octo uicenos.



Nicolai Scelfii Rota ad Troianum Iesualdū
 de Calēdarum, Nonarum, & Idum ratione
 breuiter explicanda, & facilius intelligenda.

M. T. CICERONIS Epistolae Familiares cum Hubertini Crescentinatis commentario, Martino Phileto seu per epistolae electis, Et Ioannis Baptistae Egnatii Veneti Selectis, Ac Nicolai Scelfii additione super textum quem aliter ex vetustissimo codice legit, q̄ ad v̄q; hunc diem ab omnibus lectum fuerit, Adde quoque Iodoci Badri Ascensii familiaris, & succincta explanatio.



MARCI TVL. CICE. EPISTOLARVM FAMILIARIVM LIBER PRIMVS.



EPISTOLA PRIMA
 M. T. C. Len. Proc. S. P. D.

GO OMNI officio, ac potius pietate erga te, ceteris satisfacio oibus:

GO omni officio, ac potius pietate erga te, ceteris satisfacio oibus: que omnia dicuntur, etiam lenior em faciunt orationem quasi omnia verba suo sine claudantur: & habet: ut ait Ci. ille tanquam hiatus: & concursus vocalium molle quiddam: & quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam de re hominis magis q̄ de verbis laborantis. Verum in hoc quid medium tenendum est nam, vt negligentiam est pars hoc patitur humilitatis vt q̄ perhorrescere. Qui enim Theopompum, & Isocra, secuti sunt ab huiusmodi vocalium concursu nimium ab horruerunt. Qui, vt idem inquit Fabio: cum accidit hiatus: & interstitium: & quasi laborat oratio pessime longaeque eadē inter se literas committunt: sonabunt: precipue tamen erit hiatus eorumque cauo, aut maxime patulo ore effertur. Verum sunt illiusmodi collisiones vocalium fugiendae: quae reddunt deformem hiatum: & inconcinnam orationem de quibus Cic. sic ait. Compositio est verborum constructio aequaliter perpolitata conseruabitur, si fugiemus crebras vocalium conuersiones: quae vastamq; hiantem orationem reddunt. Quod vt graeci fugiant: vocales abiciunt: & eadē loco signum apponunt: quod ab eis *αποστροφος*: a nostris conuersio dicitur. Ego, *μαρτυρες* dixit. Pronomina enim maioris sunt ponderis q̄ voicem ostendant: nam quod inam deorum forentem, & contugem Iouis. Sic nunc Cic. cum dixit ego intellexit se illum talem, qui cum L. ente. familiarissime vixit: & qui tot beneficia ab eo acceptat. Officio omni debita actioneque proficitur a virtute pro reuerent q̄ personarum dignitate: pro q̄ loco, atq; tempore seruato. Est enim officium, vt inquit Marius: vniuersalique personae actus conuersus secundum mores ciuitatis. Dicitur & officium aliquando vitioforum sed peperam: nec satis recte diffiniri potest sine admittione finis. Spectat enim ad finem officium: & ita differre a sine vt officio quid agendum sit: in fine quid complectendū considerate debemus. Dicitur quidem non ab officio: hoc est nocendo a contrario sensu, vt multi voluerunt: sed ab efficiendo: quoniam id tale est, quod efficiat: & si non sit in culpa est: & illam virtutis actionem patet se reuerentem: quod magis idoneum videtur hoc autem *κατασκευασ*: correctio: quia tollitur quod primo dictum est: & pro eo reponitur quod magis idoneum videtur hoc autem tem animus auditoris maxime commouetur. Est vero pietas obseruantia quae damus: & reuerentia in parentes: in omnes maiores nostros in deos immortales: quam graeci *εὐσεβεία*: hoc est religionem: & quasi iustitiam quandam in deos appellat. Hinc Aeneas te pius facit: vt sum pius Aeneas: propter deos ratos ab hostibus, & vestros in Latium: & patre Anchisem: quem humeris sustulit, vt Cerui imponere nollet: Nec me labor iste grauat. Cice. pietas est inquit, iustitia erga deos: & alibi pietatem dicit: quae erga patriam: aut parentes: aut alios sanguine coniunctos officium conseruare no neat. Quid: q̄ a deis in homines V. arg. reuertit: Dicitur quae est coelo pietas: officium conseruare oibus: quoniam omnes existimant me non posse plus pro te facere q̄ facio. Et in his animaduerendum est inter duos casus sumiles conseruare ponimus aliquid tertium dissimiliter pro repositionem: vt omnibus in tertius: ut aliquid talis les conseruare ponimus aliquid tertium dissimiliter pro repositionem: vt omnibus in tertius: ut aliquid talis vt Ceteris satisfacio omnibus. Est enim honestus hic ista coniungere: q̄ si dicas in omnibus tertius: aut Ceteris omnibus satisfacio. V. eg. conseruandae sunt aures, inter dum n. non admittunt similes inter se casus aliquid. Tenendū est igitur vt

HVB.
 Officium
 22
 ama

Pietas

PHL.
 C. L. Scelfii
 Martini
 Nicolai Scelfii
 ad v. m. l. cond
 197.

Compositio

Officium
 Officium
 nis

Compositio
 Pietas
 A. m. p. l. s.
 Pietas
 Latinitate
 no
 A. m. p. l. s.
 pietas

TULLY'S
Three Books
OF
OFFICES,
In ENGLISH.

With NOTES Explaining the *Method*
and *Meaning* of the AUTHOR.



Inter Delphinus ARION. Virg.

L O N D O N :

Printed for SAM. BUCKLEY, at the *Dolphin*,
in S: *Paul's Church-yard*.

M DC XC IX.

10. [CICERO, Marcus Tullius.] Tully's three Books of Offices, in English. With Notes explaining the Method and Meaning of the Author. *London*, [W. Onley] for Sam. Buckley, 1699.

12mo, pp. [2], iii, ix, 331, xvii, without the half-title; with an engraved vignette on the title-page; a good copy in contemporary calf, worn, two silk place-markers; manuscript mottoes 'Trahitur dulcedine cantus' and 'Inter Delphinus Arion' on the vignette (of Arion bearing a lyre on a dolphin). £300

First edition of this translation by Thomas Cockman, who had prepared an edition of the original text in 1695, here provides copious footnotes and an index. There were at least eleven further editions by the end of the eighteenth century.

Wing C-4322.

II. **CURTIUS Rufus, Quintus.** De rebus Alexandri Magni, cum commentario perpetuo & indice absolutissimo Samuelis Pitisci, quibus accedunt Motteveyeri de Curtio dissertatio, Freinshemii supplementa, figurae ex veterum monumentis ad historiam Alexandri illustrandam depromptae & illarum exegesis, Alexandri genealogia, & synopsis chronologica. *Utrecht, Franciscus Halma, 1685.*

8vo, pp. [46], 94, [2], 224, '223-654', '665-847' [*i.e.* 839], [257], with folding map and 12 etched plates by Jan van den Aeeelen (several with multiple figures, numbered to XXIX), of which 6 folding; etched title printed to *1, woodcut device ('Vivitur ingenio') to title, woodcut initials and ornaments; a few spots, otherwise a very good copy; in contemporary vellum over boards, yapp fore-edges, later ink lettering to spine, endbands sewn in green and white over folded vellum cores; top-edges of boards worn with minor loss; twentieth-century ink inscription to upper pastedown.

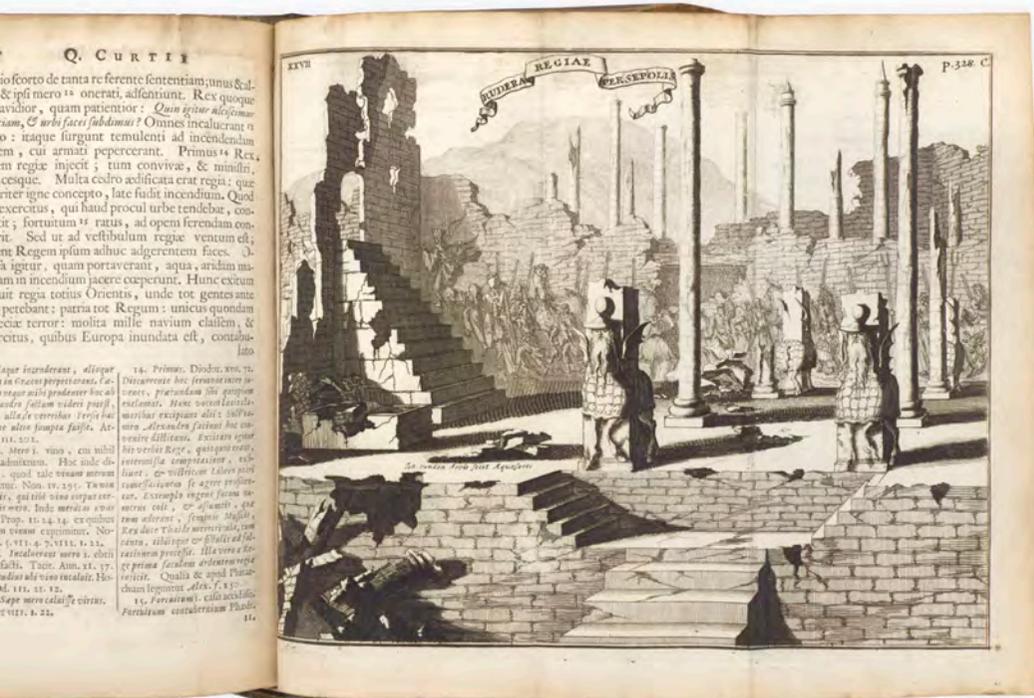
£375

First Halma edition of Curtius's history of Alexander the Great, with a series of accomplished etched illustrations by Jan van den Aeeelen.

The only surviving Roman biography of Alexander, Curtius's *De rebus* is of considerable interest both historical and particularly literary, serving as the principal source for medieval Alexander romances. The eight extant books (the first two being lost) open with the march through Phrygia and the cutting of the Gordian knot; the author is an excellent story-teller, making the most of the many thrilling and picturesque incidents in Alexander's Asiatic expedition.

The narrative is here complemented by a series of etchings by the Dutch artist Jan van den Aeeelen (c. 1650-1727), showing battle scenes (one with a war-elephant) and hunts, portraits, coins and statues, maps, machinery, and attractive topographical views, including the ruins of the palace at Persepolis and views of Babylon and its famed hanging gardens, with lively miniature scenes in the foreground.

STCN 833555308.





ROMAN HISTORY
 FIRST EDITION, ILLUSTRATED WITH WOODCUTS

12. **DIO CASSIUS.** Dione historico delle guerre et fatti de Romani. Tradotto di Greco in lingua uulgare per M. Nicolo Leoniceno. Con le sue figure a ogni libro, opera nuouamente uenuta in luce, ne piu in lingua alcuna stampata ...
Venice, Niccolò Zoppino, March 1533.

4to in 8s, ff. [6], CCLXXXII; title within woodcut border, woodcut portrait of Dio Cassius to *4v, oblong woodcut scene at the opening of each of the 22 books; very slight marginal worming to first few quires, occasional light staining; very good in contemporary Venetian calf relaid over modern boards, covers decorated in gilt and blind to a panel design, upper cover lettered in gilt 'Dione Historico'; rebacked and recornered, endpapers renewed, some rubbing to extremities and light abrasions to covers; occasional marginal annotations in two seventeenth/eighteenth-century hands, initials 'G.P.B' stamped in ink to title. £2750

First edition of Dio Cassius's *Roman History* in any language, translated into Italian from the original Greek by Niccolò Leoniceno and preceding the Greek *editio princeps*, printed by Robert Estienne in 1548, by some fifteen years.

Born and raised at Nicaea in Bithynia, Dio Cassius (c. 164–235) served as a senator and consul in Rome, composing his famous *Roman History* in eighty books over the course of two decades, beginning with the landing of Aeneas in Italy and ending with his own retirement in 229. About a third of the work has come down to us intact, with books 36–54, covering the years 69–10 BC, surviving complete.

I
LIBRO XXXVII. DI DIONE
HISTORICO.

Questi capituli si cõtengono nel
libro trigefimosettimo sequente
di Dione Historico.
Come Pompeo combatte con-
tra li Iberi in Asia.
Come Pompeo aggiunse Ponto

alla Bithinia.
Come Pompeo soggiogo la Si-
ria Phenice.
Come Mithridate mori.
Come i Giudei furono soggiogati.



Nell'anno sequente essendo consuli Lucio Cotta, & Lucio Torquato, Pompeo fece guerra contra li Albani, & contra li Iberi, contra questi prima fu costretto venire alle mani anchora cõtra sua volonta, perche habitando loro circa l'una & l'altra parte del fiume Tirreno da vn canto confini alli Albani, dall'altro alli Armeni, Artace Re suo temendo che Pompeo non venisse anchora cõtra di lui, mando ambasciadori, come che volesse impetrare amicitia da esso, ma veramente si preparaua, accio che potesse assalire all'improviso Pompeo, per che si fidasse di lui. Hauendo adunque anchora Põpeo inteso auanti questo, corse prima nel paese di costui auanti che si potesse mettere in ordine sufficientemente, & che potesse prohibirgli la entrata, laquale era molto difficile, & peruene alla citta chiamata Accompolis auanti che Artace intendesse costui essere presente: Et questa citta era posta appresso li Sciti essendogli posto ad vna parte il monte Cauaso: doue Artace si hauea fortificato per vietare quel passo. Artace adunque essendo smarrito, nõ hebbe tẽpo che si potesse mettere in ordine, ma hauendo passato al fiume il ponte, & quegli i quali erano nella citta abbandonarono la guardia essendo

A

This Italian rendering of books 37 to 58 was undertaken by the eminent Italian physician and humanist Niccolò Leonicensi (1428–1524), being completed by 1488 but remaining unpublished until this Zoppino edition. The text, encompassing the lives and deeds of Julius Caesar, Pompey, Mark Antony, Cleopatra, Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula, is handsomely illustrated with oblong woodcuts at the opening of each book, variously signed 'm.f.' and 'm.p.f.' These include numerous depictions of Caesar, fighting the Gauls and sailing to Britain for example, as well as of Brutus on his deathbed and the emperor Augustus.

This copy contains some interesting marginalia by two early readers. Notes to books 50 and 51 in a neat seventeenth-century hand show a particular interest in the story of Antony, Cleopatra, and Caesar, while those in an elegant eighteenth-century script record the names of various consuls and refer to other writers, including Tacitus and Flavius Josephus.

Adams D-511; EDIT16 CNCE 17205; Essling II, p. 660; Sander 2436.

LIBRO

dito liberto hauendogli cõmandato cio che doueuan dire, o fare, & costi
coloro essendo stati con Cleopatra & hauendogli parlato alcune cose mo-
deste, dipoi subito la presono auanti che la gli consentisse alcuna cosa, &
dipoi gli tolsono delle mani tutte le cose lequali lei si poteua preparare la
presa, e leua morte, & lascioronla alcuni giorni dimorare nella regione infina tãto che
tõle ogni con lei sepelisse il corpo di Antonio secondo la consuetudine Egittia, dipoi
modica di ve- la condussono ne palazzi regali nõ hauendogli mosto niente, ne de serui,
ne de gli ornamenti consueti, accioche lei prendesse maggiore speranza di
cio' che lei desideraua, & non si facesse alcun male a se medesima. Et hauendo
uoglia d'essere uista da Cesare, & parlargli alcuna cosa, lo ottenne, &
accioche anchora piu fusse ingannata. Cesare gli promesse di andargli in
persona a lei: hauendo adunque ella adornato una casa molto splendida,
& un letto molto fontuoso, & oltre di questo hauendo adornata se mede-
sima molto neglettamente, impero' che lei pareaua bellissima in habito lu-
gubre & mesto, si puose a sedere sopra il letto, hauendosi mess' o appresso
molte & uarie imagine del padre di Cesare: & hauea in grembo tutte le let-
tere lequali gia lui gli hauea mandate. Et dipoi soprauenendo Cesare lei
falto' suso molto attamente, & disse. Dio te salui, o' Signore: impero' che
gli Dei ti hanno dato questo nome, & a' me l'hanno tolto. Ma tu medesi-
mo uedi il tuo padre in quella forma, nellaquale lui soleua venire a' me
spesse uolte: & tu intendi in che modo lui mi diede altri honori & fecemi
Regina dell'Egitto, accioche adunque tu odi colui medesimo alcuna co-
sa di me, piglia & leggi le lettere lequali lui mi scrisse di sua man propria.
Lei dicendo queste parole leggeua insieme molte parole amatorie di Ce-
sare, & hauea rimesso subitaneamente

Cleop. all'im-
proviso e
presa, e leua
tõle ogni con
modica di ve-
serui.
ne de gli ornamenti
cio' che lei desideraua,
uoglia d'essere uista
accioche anchora piu
persona a lei: hauendo
& un letto molto fontuoso,
sima molto neglettamente,
gubre & mesto, si puose
molte & uarie imagine
tere lequali gia lui gli
falto' suso molto attamente,
gli Dei ti hanno dato
mo uedi il tuo padre
spesse uolte: & tu
Regina dell'Egitto,
sa di me, piglia &
Lei dicendo queste
Cesare, & hauea



LIBRO

peggio si uccifono parte l'uno con l'altro, parte se medefimi & non foffen-
nono alcuna punitione, & effendo morti furono arfi nelle nauì come da
una pira: uedendo adunque i Cefariani tal cofe nel principio mentre che
alcuni fi poteuano defendere non fi accoftauano a loro, ma poi chel fuo-
co apprefe tutte le nauì, & gli huomini non fi poteuano pure aiutare da fe
medefimi, non che poteffino fare male ad altri, allhora gli andauano adof-
fo studiosamente fe per qualche modo poteffino conquistare la roba, &
tentauano di eftinguere il fuoco ilquale loro medefimi haueuano accefo,
& per quefta cagione molti anchora di loro medefimi, & dalla fiamma, &
dalle rapine, infieme con le nauì inftette furono diftrutti.

LIBRO LI. DI DIONE HISTORICO.

¶ Quefti capituli fi contengono nel quinquagefi-
moprimo libro fequente di Dione Hiftorico.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ¶ Come Cefare hauendo ottenuto
la uittoria circa il promontorio
Attio difpofe le cofe allhora pre-
fenti. | ¶ Come Cefare hauendo ottenuto
la uittoria in Egitto fi uccife fe mede-
fimo. |
| ¶ Di Antonio & Cleopatra & del-
le cofe lequali feciono dipoi che
furono uinti. | ¶ Come Cefare foggioo l'Egitto.
¶ Come Cefare fe ne ritorno' a Ro-
ma & triumpho'. |
| ¶ Come Antonio effendo ftato | ¶ Come il tempo Iulio fu confe-
crato. |
| | ¶ Come la Mifia fu prefa. |



Tale battaglia nauale fu fatta nel fecondo giorno di Settembre: & io
non ho notato quefto tempo per altro rifpetto fe non perche allho

DIODORIS I
CVLI BIBLIOTHE-

CAE HISTORICAE LIBRI XV. HOC EST,

quotquot Graecè extant de quadraginta, quorum quinque nunc
primum Latine eduntur, de quibus in praefas-
tione edoceberis.

Adiecta his sunt ex iis libris qui non
extant, fragmenta quaedam.

~~SEBASTIANO CA~~

TOTIVS OPERIS COR-
rectore, partim interprete.

PRAETEREA INTERIECTA EST

DICTYS CRETEN-
sis & Daretis Phrygii de bello Tro-

iano historia, ad supplendam lacunam quinque librorum,
qui inter quintum & undecimum
desiderantur.

Cum gratia & privilegio

Caes. Maiest.

B A S I L E A E

Ludovici Septalii Med. Doct.

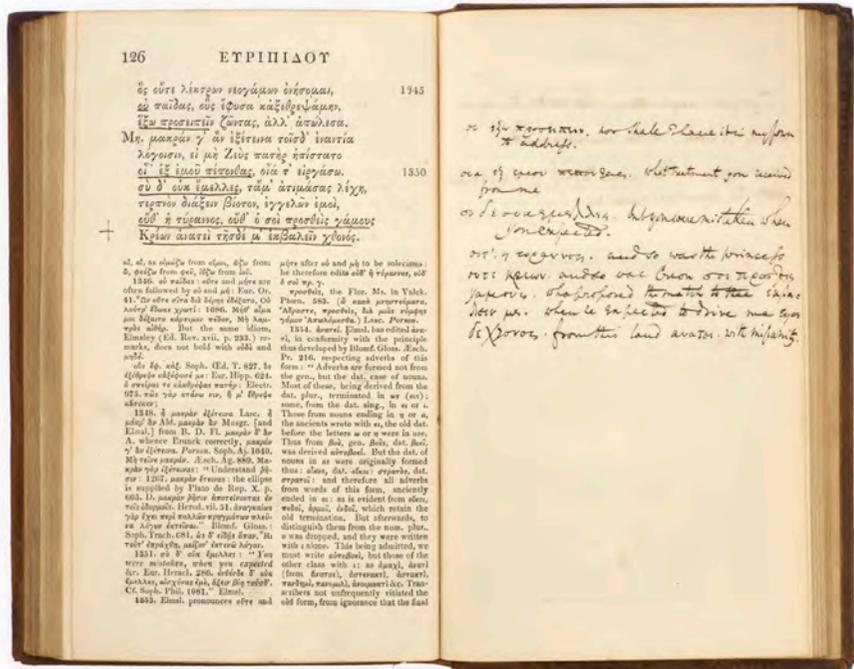
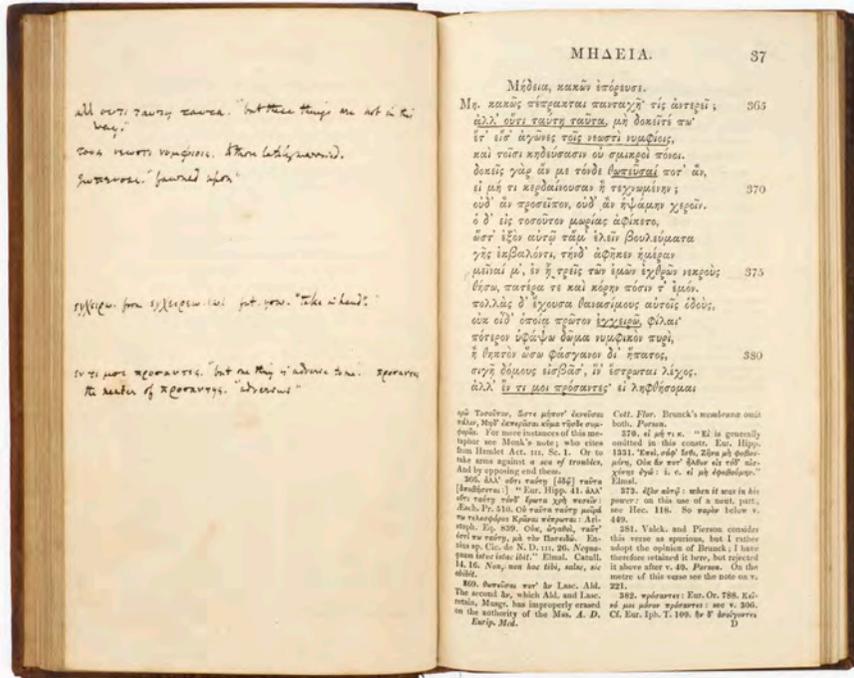
13. **DIODORUS Siculus.** Bibliothecae historicae libri XV. Hoc est, quotquot Graece extant de quadraginta quorum quinque nunc primum Latine eduntur ... Adiecta his sunt ... fragmenta quaedam, Sebastiano Castalioni totius operis correctore, partim interprete. Praeterea interiecta est Dictys Cretensis & Daretis Phrygii de Bello Troiano historia. *Basel, Heinrich Petri, August 1559.*

Folio, pp. [xxxvi], 715, [1]; woodcut Petri device to final page, large historiated woodcut initials; light uniform toning, but a very good copy; in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, vestigial ties, ink titling to spine and top-edge, sewn on 3 leather thongs, spine lined with vellum manuscript waste; vellum a little soiled, a few inconsequential repairs; Castellion's name censored from title in ink at an early date, early seventeenth-century ink ownership inscription of Ludovico Settala ('Ludovoici Septalii Med. Doct.', *see below*) to title. £2500

Important edition, the first to be overseen by Sébastien Castellion, of Diodorus's influential 'Historical library'. Although Diodorus's text, published in Greek for the first time by Estienne in the same year, offers a history of the world from its inception until Caesar, it came down to the Renaissance with considerable lacunae; the sections on ancient geography, the Trojan War, and the successors of Alexander the Great, however, have remained a staple of ancient history. In this Latin edition, the Trojan War portion is supplemented with the texts of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius. The translation is a selection of some of the best available to the printer: Poggio Bracciolini's, Marc Hopper's, Angelo Bologna Cospi's, and Castellion's.

*Provenance: from the library of the Milanese polymath Ludovico Settala (1552–1633), whom Alessandro Manzoni cites in his novel *The Betrothed* as 'one of the most active, intrepid, and ... most highly esteemed editors'. A scientist, art collector, philosophy professor, and highly regarded physician, Settala wrote extensively, distinguishing himself especially in the medical field.*

Adams D-473; BM STC German Books 244; Brunet II, 715; Graesse II, 395; Hoffmann I, 560; VD16 D-1829.



14. EURIPIDES; Rev. J.R. Major (editor). The Medea of Euripides, from the Text and with a Translation of the Notes of Porson; critical and explanatory Remarks, partly original, partly selected from other Commentators; Illustrations of Idioms from Matthiae, Dawes, Viger, &c, &c.; Examination Questions, and copious Indexes ... for the use of Schools and Colleges. London, Baldwin & Co., Longman & Co., and Whittaker & Co., 1829.

12mo, pp. viii, [2], 168, bound without advertisement leaf at the beginning; printed in Greek with English commentary; interleaved throughout; leaves gently toned, the odd spot of foxing, neatly repaired closed tear to lower corner of A5, but a good copy; bound in contemporary reversed calf, spine tooled in blind with gilt green morocco lettering-piece, edges sprinkled black; corners lightly worn; partially erased ink ownership inscription to title (see below), with underlining and annotations in the same hand to the blank leaves throughout. £375

Student edition of Euripides's Medea, interleaved and annotated with profuse translation notes by a contemporary university student of Greek at Balliol College.

This edition was part of a series of Greek texts designed for use in schools and universities, 'School & College Greek Classics', produced by the printer and publisher Abraham John Valpy, who specialised in classical works. The advertisement leaf for the series which precedes the work (here lacking) states: 'At the express desire of many eminent Schoolmasters Mr Valpy has commenced the publication of a series of such portions of the Greek authors as are chiefly read in the upper Classes of Schools and in Colleges. The best Texts are adopted and the critical and explanatory Notes are presented, in a more inviting and accessible form than those of Latin Commentators, by avoiding that profuseness of annotation which frequently anticipates the ingenuity, supersedes the industry, and retards rather than promotes the improvement of the pupil.' The text of the Medea is accompanied by a translation of Richard Porson's notes from his 1801 edition, and is followed by seven pages of suggested questions on the tragedy and a sample examination on Euripides's Hecuba (another work in the series), as proposed at Trinity College Cambridge.

Et Mithridates quidem nocte illa de
enim postea ualuit, quanquam omnia
inguium: qui obruto capite postremum
quippe cum effugisset hostem: Colchos,
ra, & Campaniam nostram subito ad
luit: mox subrito Pyrei portu, Colchis
osphoron: inde per Thraciam, Macedo
um transilire. Sic Italiam nec opina-
um cogitauit. Nam per defectionem ci-
q; filij scelere praeventus male tenta-
um ferro expulit. Cuius interim Ma-
stae reliquias sequens, per diuersa gen-
uoluitabat. Nam sub orientem secutus
in ipso capite gentis Artaxatis, suppli-
Tigranem. At in septentrionem se hy-
m in mari stellas secutus, Colchos cecē-
eria: pepercit Albanis: regem Colcho-
tis etiam sub ipso Caucaſo castris, ius-
ndere: Arthocen, qui Hiberis impera-
beros dare. Orodem etiam remunera-
lbania sua lectulium aureum, et alia
nec non et in meridiē uerso agmine,
Damasumq; transgressus, per nemo-
rthuris & balsami syluas romana
Arabes siquid imperaret, praesto fue-
efendere tentauere Iudaei. Verū haec
& uidit illud grande impiae gentis
aureo uti caelo. Dissidentibus de re-
iter factus, regnare iussit Hircanum.
ueniebat eam rem: caenas dedit.

Sic Pompeio duce populus Ro. totam, qua latissima est:
Asiam peruagatus, quam extremam imperij habebant
prouinciam: mediam fecit. exceptis quippe Parthis, qui
foedus maluerunt: & Indis, qui adhuc nos non no-
uerant: omnis Asia inter Rubrum, et Cassium, et Ocea-
num Pompeianis domita, uel oppressa signis tenebatur.

BELLVM PIRATICVM.

Interim dum populus romanus per diuer-
sa terrarum distractus est: Cilices inuase-
rant maria: sublatisq; commercijs, rupto
foedere generis humani, sic maria bello
quasi: tempestate praecloserant. Audaciam perditis, fir-
riosiq; latronibus dabat inquieti Mithrydatis praelys
Asia. Dum sub alieni belli tumultu, exteriq; Regis inui-
dia impune grassantur: ac primum duce Isodoro conten-
ti, proximo mari Cretam inter, atq; Cyrenas, Pyreum,
& Achaiam. sinumq; Maleum, quem a spolijs aureis
ipsi uocauerunt: latrocinabantur: missusq; in eos P. Seruilius
quamuis leuis & fugaces myoparones graui, & mar-
tia classe turbaret: non incruenta uictoria superat. sed
nec mari summonisse contentus, ualidissimas urbes eo-
rum, & diutina praeda abundantes, Phaselim, &
Olimpon euertit: Isauronq; ipsam, arcem Ciliciae. un-
de conscius sibi magni laboris Isaurici cognomen ada-
mauit. Non ideo tamen tot cladibus domiti terra se conti-
nere potuerunt: sed ut quaedam animalia, quibus aqua
terramq; incolendi gemina natura est: sub ipso hostis re-
cessu impatientes soli in aquas suas resilerunt: & ali-

ALDINE EXTRACT

15. **FLORUS, Lucius.** Lucii Flori rerum ab urbe condita liber primus
[– quartus]. [*Venice, in aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri, March 1521.*]

8vo, ff. 67, [1 (blank)]; 4a-4h⁸, 4i⁴; title 'Lucius Florus' to first page, printed in italic throughout, capital spaces with guide letters; lightly toned; very good in eighteenth-century stiff vellum over boards, unidentified arms blocked in gilt to upper board, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; a few slight marks, endpapers renewed; inscriptions to front flyleaf 'Francesco Mainardi Ferrarese 1792' and 'J.N.B. Murray 1887'; a few contemporary marginal annotations to ff. 32-33. £750

Florus's epitome of Roman history, extracted from the Aldine edition of March 1521 which comprised an epitome of Livy, Florus, and Niccolò Perotti's translation of Polybius.

Florus's identity is not known for certain, though he is commonly called Lucius Annaeus and identified with the second-century AD poet-friend of the emperor Hadrian. His Latin *Epitome* is an abridgement of Roman history up to the age of Augustus and a panegyric of the Roman people. 'Some manuscripts describe it as an epitome of Livy, but it is sometimes at variance with that historian while it draws on the work of Sallust and Caesar and perhaps Virgil and Lucan. The style is markedly rhetorical' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*).

Adams L-1322; Ahmanson-Murphy 173.

ANNOTATED WITH REFERENCES TO THE LECTURES
OF ONE OF ERASMUS'S CLOSEST FRIENDS

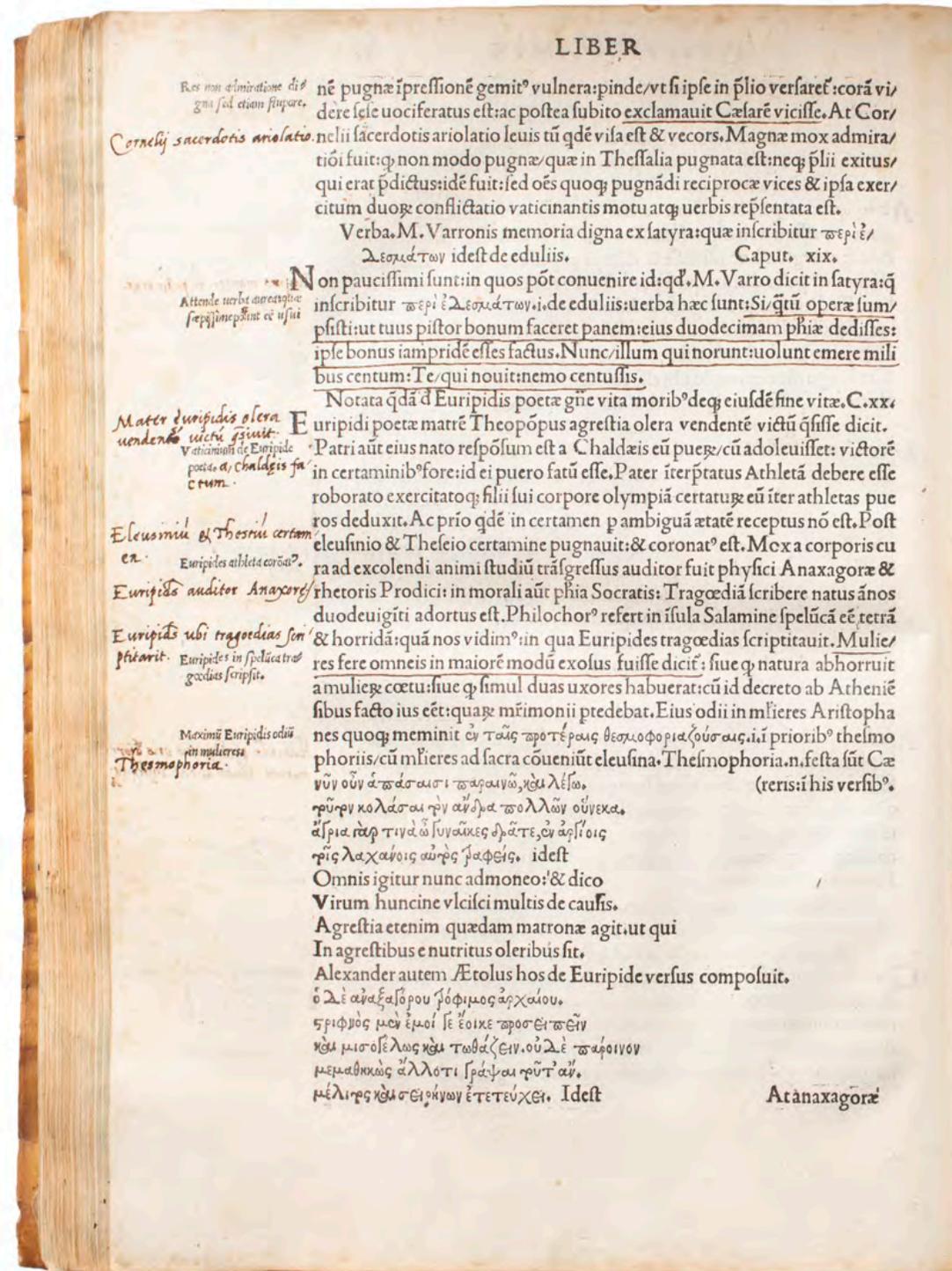
16. **GELLIUS, Aulus.** Noctium Atticarum commentaria per Bonfinem Asculanum summa nuper diligentia et studio recognita. *Venice, Giovanni Tacuino, 1517.*

Folio, ff. [xxii], 135, [1]; Roman and Greek types, title-page printed in red and black with elaborate woodcut cartouche border, woodcut initials, the first of which with likely later colouring (yellow and silver, oxidised), woodcut printer's device to colophon; a couple of leaves a little stained, but a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, ink titling to spine and front and rear cover; vellum stained and cockled, some repairs; contemporary manuscript diagram in ink and silverpoint to recto of front free endpaper, contemporary marginal annotations, underlinings, manicules, and reading marks to over 250 pp. of text. £5500

Second edition of Gellius's opus with the commentary of philologist Matteo Bonfini (1441–1517), annotated throughout by a contemporary reader whose corrections and comments include references to the lectures of Paolo Bombasi as cited by Erasmus in the 1508 edition of the *Adagia*.

Erasmus singled out Bombasi as 'the best of friends'. Bombasi (also Paulus Bombasius, or Paolo Bombace, 1476–1527) was born in Bologna of a noble family. He distinguished himself as a rhetor, philologist, and poet, and became prefect of the Vatican Library, holding regular correspondence with Erasmus. He was one of the victims of the violence which occurred in the 1527 sack of Rome. Our annotator is likely to have been part of the Bologna circle of humanists who gathered for readings of Aulus Gellius, occasionally including Erasmus who lived for some months in Bombasi's house in Bologna. The most explicit note occurs on f. 13^v ('Paulus Bombasius Bononiensis hunc versiculum sic emendat ... hoc modo: "saepe etiam fuit stultus opportune locutus." Hoc autem refert Erasmus...'). More evidence of a wide collation exercise is to be found on f. 128^v: 'Aliter textus istum emendant eruditiores [...] uideri ut omnia exemplaria habent'.

EDIT16 20606 ; Graesse VII, 45; Olschki, *Choix des livres* 4605.



LIBER

Res non admiratione digna sed etiam stupore.
Cornelij sacerdotis ariolatio
ne pugnae ipse gemit vulnere pinde ut si ipse in plio versaret coram uideret sele uociferatus est: ac postea subito exclamauit Caesare uicisse. At Cornelij sacerdotis ariolatio leuis tu qd uisa est & vecors. Magna mox admirationi fuit: q non modo pugnae qua in Thessalia pugnata est: neq plii exitus qui erat pdictus: id e fuit: sed oes quoq pugnae reciprocae uices & ipsa exercitum duog conflictatio uaticinantis motu atq uerbis representata est.
Verba. M. Varronis memoria digna ex fatyra: qua inscribitur περὶ ἐδουλίου. Caput. xix.

Non paucissimi sunt: in quos pot conuenire id: qd. M. Varro dicit in satyra: q inscribitur περὶ ἐδουλίου. de eduliiis: uerba haec sunt: Si qu operam sumpsisti: ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem: eius duodecimam phia dedisses: ipse bonus iam pridem es factus. Nunc illum qui norunt: uolunt emere milibus centum: Te qui nouit: nemo centuffis.

Notata qda d Euripidis poetae gne uita morib deq eiusdem fine uita. C. xx. Euripidi poetae matre Theopropia agrestia olera uendentem uictu qsisse dicit. Patri aut eius nato resposum est a Chaldaeis eu puer: cu adoleuisset: uictore in certaminib fore: id ei puero fatu esse. Pater iterptatus Athleta debere esse roborato exercitato: q filii sui corpore olympia certaturu eu iter athletas pueros deduxit. Ac prio qd in certamen p ambigua atate receptus no est. Post eleusiniū & Theseio certamine pugnauit: & coronat est. Mox a corporis cura ad excolendi animi studiū trasgressus auditor fuit physici Anaxagora & rhetoris Prodicii: in morali aut phia Socratis: Tragedia scribere natus an duodeuiginti adortus est. Philochoro refert in isula Salamine speluca ee tetra & horrida: qua nos uidim: in qua Euripides tragedias scriptitauit. Mulieres fere omnes in maiore modū exolus fuisse dicit: siue q natura abhorruit a muliere coetu: siue q simul duas uxores habuerat: cu id decreto ab Athenie sibus factu ius eet: quare mimonii predebat. Eius odii in mulieres Aristophanis quoq meminit cu tuis protetras thesmophoria ouoas. in priorib thesmophoriis: cu mulieres ad sacra coueniut eleusina. Thesmophoria. n. festa fut Caeris: i his uerbis.

Eleusiniū & Thesei certamen
Euripides athleta coronat.
Euripidis auditor Anaxagorae
Euripidis ubi tragedias scripsit
Euripides in speluca trasgadias scripsit.

Mecimū Euripidis odium in muliere Thesmophoria.

Omnia igitur nunc admoneo: & dico Virum huncine uicisci multis de causis. Agrestia etenim quaedam matronae agit. ut qui In agrestibus nutritus oleribus sit. Alexander autem Aetolus hos de Euripide uersus composuit. ο δὲ ἀναξαγόρου βόφμιος ἀρχαίου. εριφρός μὲν ἐμοί τε ἔοικε προσεὶθεῖν καὶ μισοφίλος καὶ τωβάζειν. οὐδὲ παροῖνον μετὰ θηκῆς ἀλλοτρίαις ἰσχυραὶ τρυφῆς. μέλιτος καὶ σιδήρων ἐτετεύχει. Idest

Anaxagorae

Solon Solonis abas: qui tempore scripsit leges abednificas.

Pisistratus Pisistratus ablonensis tyrannus.

Pythagoras Pythagoras: quo tempore uenit in Italiam.

Hipparchus Hipparchus: quo tempore interfectus.

Archilochus Archilochus: quo tempore floruit.

Miltiades Miltiades ablonensis: Miltiades in uinculis mortuus.

Aeschylus Aeschylus: tragicus: quo tempore ablonis floruit.

Cn. Mart. Cori. Coriolanus: quo tempore bel.

Xerxes Xerxes rex: quo tempore Xerxes nauas in proelio Thebais fecit.

Luc. Agrippa Lucius Agrippa: Claudii Caesaris adcremeram.

Empedocles Empedocles: quo tempore floruit.

Xviri X. Viri: Romae legibus scriptis creati.

A. Post. Torq. Torquatus: dictator: filium suum perocissus.

Sophocles Sophocles.

Euripides Euripides.

Hippocrates Hippocrates.

Democritus Democritus.

Socrates Socrates ablonensis.

Trium. Trium: consulari imperio.

Trium. Tyrann. Triginta tyranni ablonis.

Dionys. Syr. Dionysius Syracusanus.

Sob. Murr. Socrates ablonensis mortuus.

Camillus Camillus: dictator: uicinus.

Eudoxus Bellonemiacus: Eudoxus a Prologus.

M. Manlius M. Manlius: e tarpeio saxo precipitatus.

Romā cōditam (ut Cornelius nepos in prio chrōicogē de Homero dixit) an n. c. & lxx. Solonē ergo accepim⁹ vnū ex illo nobili numero sapientū leges scripsisse atheniēsiū Tarqniō priūco Romā regnante āno regni ei⁹ tricēsimō tertio. Seruio autē Tullio regnante Pisistrat⁹ Athenis tyrān⁹ fuit Solone autē i exiliū uolūtariū pfecto: qm̄ id ei p̄dicēti nō creditū ē. Postea Pythagoras fa/ mi⁹ in Italiā uenit Tarqniū filio regnū obtinēte: cui cognomētū lupubus fuit. Eisdēq; tēporib⁹ occisus est Athenis ab Harmodio & Aristogitō Hipparch⁹ Pisistrati fili⁹ Hipparch⁹ tyrāni frater. Archilochū autē nepos Corneli⁹ tradit Tul liō hostilio Romā regnāte iam tūc fuisse poematis clare & nobilē. Ducēte simo deīde & xl. anno post Romā cōditā aut nō longe amplius uictos eē ab Atheniēsi b⁹ Persas memoriā traditū ē pugna illa iclita Marothonia Miltia de duce: q post eā uictoriā dānatus a p̄pō Atheniēsi in uiculis publicis mor tē obiit. Tūc Aeschylus Athenis tragediag; poeta celebris fuit. Romā autē ferme istis t̄pib⁹ tribunos & aediles tū primū p̄ seditionē sibi plebes creauit. Ac nō diu post. Cn. Marti⁹ Coriolan⁹ exagitat⁹ uexatusq; a tri. ple. ad Vol/ scos: q tū hostes erāt: a rep. desciuit bellūq; Po. Ro. fecit. Post deīde paucis ānis Xerxes rex ab Atheniēsi b⁹ & plerāq; grācia Themistocle duce nauali p/ lio: qd ad salamina factū ē: uict⁹ fugatusq; est. Atq; idē anno fere quarto Me nio Agrippa Marco Horatio Puluilio cōsulib⁹ bello Veīete apud fluuiū Cremerā ab eis sex & trecēti patricii Fabii cū familiis suis vniuersi ab hostib⁹ circūuēti periere. Iuxta ea tēpora Empedocles Agrigētin⁹ in phiā naturalis studio floruit. Romā autē p̄ eas tēpēstates decē uiros legib⁹ scribūdis creatos cōstituit: tabulasq; ab eis prio decē cōscriptas mox alias duas additas. Bellū deī de: in terra grācia maximū pelopōnesiacū: qd Thucydides memoriā mada uit ceptū ē circa ānū fere post cōditā Romā. cccxxiii. Qua tēpēstate. A. Po/ sthum⁹ Torquatus dictator Romā fuit: q filii suū: q cōtra suū dicitū hostē pugnauerat: securi necauit: hostes tū Po. Ro. fuerāt fidenates. Itaq; q inter hęc tēpora nobiles celebresq; erāt: Sophocles ac deīde Euripides tragici poe ta & Hippocrates medic⁹ & Democritus phis⁹: q b⁹ Socrates Atheniēsis na/ tu qdē posterior fuit: sed qbuldam tēporib⁹ eisdē uixerūt. Iam deīde tribu/ nis militaribus cōsulari impio rēpublicam Romā regētibus ad ānū fere cō dita: urbis. cccxlvi. Triginta illi tyranni p̄positi sunt a Lacedemōiis Atheniē sib⁹: Et in Sicilia Dionysius superior tyrānidē tenuit. Paucisq; annis post So crates Athenis capitis dānatus est & in carcere ueneno necatus. Ea fere tem pēstate Romā. M. Fur⁹ Camillus dictator fuit: & Veios cepit. Ac post nō lōgo tēpore bellū Senonicū fuit: tū galli Romam p̄ter capitolū cōeperunt. Neq; multo postea Eudoxus astrologus in terra grācia nobilitatus est. Lacedemōiisq; ab Atheniēsi b⁹ apud Corinthū lupati duce Phormione. Et. M. Manlius Romā: q gallos in obfidiōe capitolii obrepentes per ardua depule rati: cōuictus est cōsiliū de regno occupando inisse: dānatusq; capitis e saxo tarpeio (ut. M. Varro ait) p̄cēps datus est: ut Cor. aut nepos scriptū reliq; uerberando necatus est: Eoq; iplo anno: q erat post recūpatā urbē septimus: Aristotelem

Aristotelem phm natū eē memoriā mandātū est. Aliquot deīde ānis post bellum Senonicū Thebani lacedemōnios duce Epaminūda apud lestra fu pauerunt. Ac breui post tēpore in urbe Roma lege Liciniū Stolonis cōsules creati erēt ex plebe cepti: cū antea ius nō esset nisi ex patriciis gētib⁹ heri cōsu les. Circa ānū deīde urbis cōditā quadringētesimū Philippus amynta fi lius Alexādrī p̄ regnū Macedoniā adeptus est: inq; eo tēpore Alexāder naz tus. Paucisq; idē annis post Plato phus ad Dionysiu scilicet tyrānū postero rē pfectus est. Post deīde aliquāto tēpore Philippus apud cheronēā p̄lio ma gnō Athenienses uicit. Tū Demosthenes orator ex eo p̄lio salutē fuga quā: fuit: cūq; id ei: q fugerat: p̄bros obiceret: uersu illo notissimo illudit: a p̄ i q; i p̄ dōsion xēu w aliv μα χέ σ τ α ι. i. uir fugiēs & dno pugnat. Postea Phi lippus ex insidiis occidit: & Alexāder regnū adeptus ad subigēdos Persas in Asiā atq; in oriētē trāgressus est. Alter aut Alexāder: cui cognomētū molof so fuit: in Italiā uenit bellū Pop. Ro. facturus. Iam. n. fama uirtutisq; felicitatis Romanā apud exteras gētes enitescere inceperat. Sed priusq; bellū face ret: uita decessit. Eū Molossum: cū i Italiā trāfret: dixisse accepim⁹ le qdē ad Romanos ire q̄si i a p̄ dōsion xēu i. ubi coeūt uiri Macedonē ille ad plas q̄si συυακονι τρυ. i. ubi coeūt fœmīa. Postea macedo Alexāder plerāq; parte oriē tali subacta: cū ānos regnauisset. xi. obiit mortis diē. Neq; ita lōge post Ari stoteles phs & post aliquāto Demosthenes uita fūcti sūt. Eisdēq; ferme tēpe statib⁹ Po. Ro. graui & diutino Sānitū bello cōflictat⁹ ē: Cōsulesq; T. Vetu ri⁹ & Spurius Posthumius in locis iniquis apud Caudiū a Sānitib⁹ circūualla ti ac sub iugū missi turpi fœdere factō discesserūt. Ob eam cām populi iussu Sānitibus per fœciales dediti recepti nō sunt. Post ānū deīde urbis cōdi tā. cccc. fere & lxx. bellū cū rege Pyrrho sumptū est. Ea tēpēstate Epicurus Atheniensis & Zeno Citiensis phi celebres erant. Eodēq; tēpore. C. Fabriti⁹ Lucinus & Q. Emilius papus censores Romā fuerūt & P. Corneliū Ru finū: qui bis cōsul & dictator fuerat: lenatu mouerunt: causamq; isti notā sub scriplerūt: q; eum cōperissent argenti facti cœnā gratia decē pondo habere. Anno deīde post Romā cōditam. cccc. ferme & xc. cōsulibus Appio Clau dio: cui cognomētū Caudex fuit: Appii illius cœci fratre & Marco Fuluio Flaccō bellū aduersus poenos primū ceptū est. Neq; diu post Callimachus poeta cyrenensis Alexādrīa apud Ptolemāū regē celebratus est. Annis deī de postea paulo pluribus q. xx. cū p̄nēis pace facta cōsulibus Claudio Cen tone Appii cœci filio & M. Sēpronio Tuditano prim⁹ oīum. L. Liui⁹ poeta fabulas docere Romā cœpit. Post Sophocles & Euripidis mortē ānis plures. c. & lxx. post Menādrī ānis circiter quingēta duobus Claudiū & Tuti danū cōsules sequunt. Q. Valerius & C. Manilius: quibus natū esse. Q. En nium poetam. M. Varro in primo de poetis libro scripsit: eūq; cum septimū & sexagesimū ānū ageret: duodecimū annalem scripsisse: idq; ipsum Enniū in eodē libro dicere. Anno deīde post Romā cōditā qngētesimo vndeice simo Spurius Caruilis Ruga primus Romā de amicorū Inia diuortū cū

Quo tempore natus Aristoteles. Anaximiles

Cōsules primū ex plebe Liciniū Stol. creata.

Philippus rex Macedonia. Philippus Alexander natus.

Plato ad Dionysium p̄fete uicari.

Demosthenes fuga ex ple. Demosthenes uirtus.

Philippi mors.

Alexander in Asiam.

Alex. mol.

Alexander molissus in Italiam.

Molissi mors.

Molissi dicitur.

Alexander Macedo quāto tempore regnauit.

Alexandri mors.

Aristoteles mors.

Demosthenis mors.

Cōsules Romani cū exatib⁹ us ad caudium subuigum missi.

Bellū cum Pyrrho rege. Epoum ablonensis.

Zeno Citiensis.

Cor. Rufinus senatu mor.

Primū bellū in p̄nēis.

Ap. Claudius Caudex.

M. Ful. Flac. Cens.

Callimachus poeta.

Pax facta cum poenis.

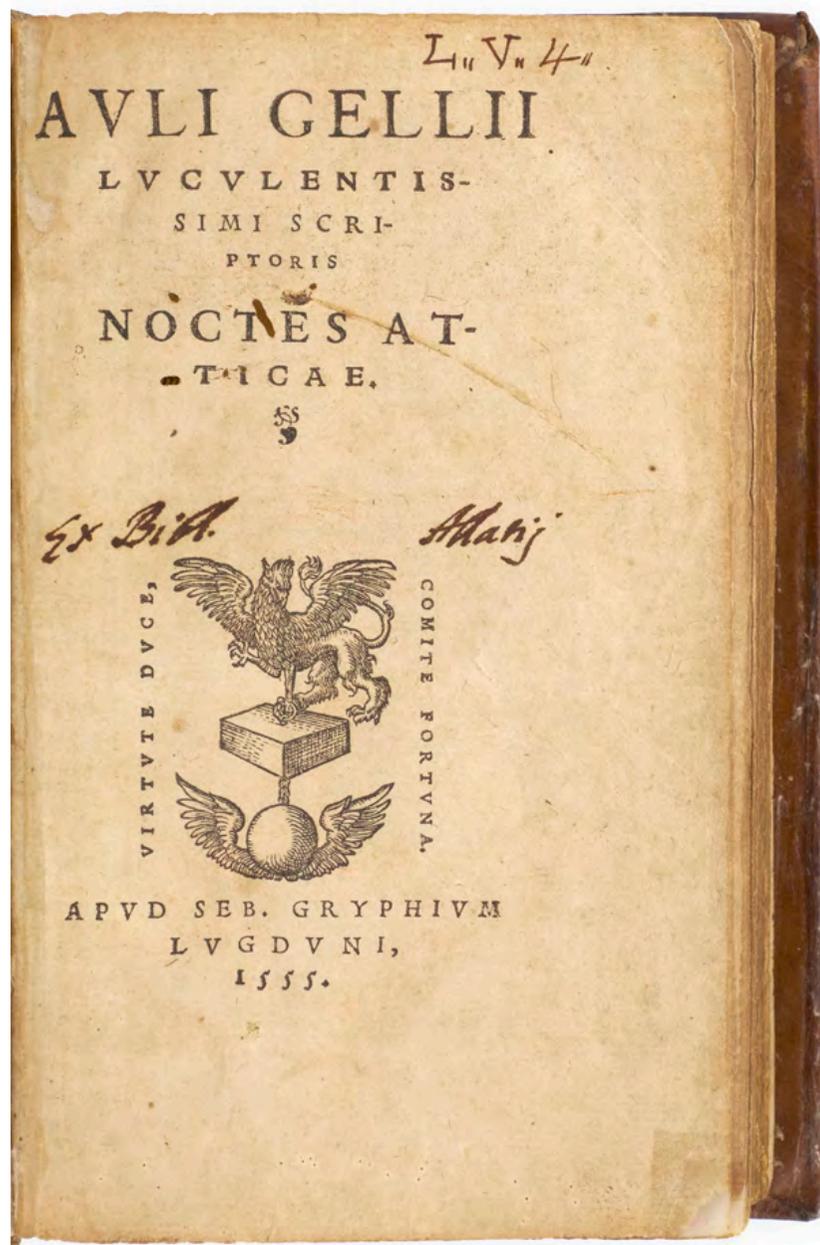
L. Liuius poeta prim⁹ Romae fabulas docere cœpit.

Quibus cōsulibus natus Ennius.

Quintus Ennius.

Spurius Caruilis Ruga primus Romae diuortū fecit.

Sy. Car. ruga.



ALLACCI'S COPY

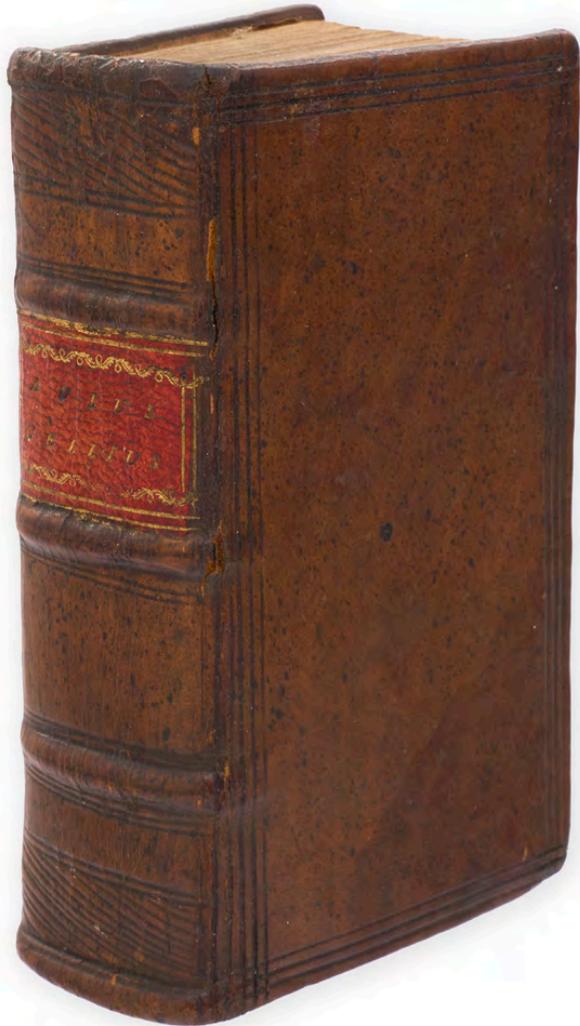
17. **GELLIUS, Aulus.** *Noctes Atticae.* Lyons, *Sebastien Gryphius, 1555.*

8vo, pp. [lxiv], 533, [1], [2 (blanks)]; woodcut printer's device to title and final page, woodcut initials; small wormholes to first 2 ff. and repairs to lower corners, a few leaves foxed, nonetheless a very good copy; recased in a contemporary binding of blind-filletted sheep, (original?) gilt and gauffered edges; ink ownership inscription of Leone Allacci ('Ex Bibl. Allatii', *see below*) to title, later ink shelfmark. £1500

Leone Allacci's copy of Gellius's *Nights*, one of the most ponderous surviving works of late antiquity, containing essays on philosophy, law, arithmetic, medicine, history, and especially linguistics and literature which are, to this day, a fundamental source for classical civilizations and history.

Provenance: from the library of the celebrated Greek scholar, theologian, and Vatican Librarian Leone Allacci (or Allatius, 1586–1669), who oversaw the acquisition of books from the Bibliotheca Palatina and supervised its transport to Rome. Alexander VII's patronage facilitated his nomination as Custodian of the Vatican Library from 1661, a post he held until his death.

Baudrier VIII, 273; not in Adams.



PIRATED ELZEVIR IN AN OXFORD BINDING

18. **GELLIUS, Aulus** [*and Johann Friedrich GRONOVIVS (editor)*].
Noctes atticae: editio nova et prioribus omnibus docti hominis cura multo castigtior [sic]. Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1651.

12mo, pp. [48], 498, [122], [4 (blanks)]; title copper-engraved, woodcut initials and ornaments; very light dampstain to lower corners of first and final leaves, title a little duststained; a very good copy in contemporary Oxford speckled calf, boards and spine filleted in blind, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges speckled red, sewn on 3 leather thongs; slightly rubbed at extremities, front free endpaper renewed; modern private collector's bookplate to upper pastedown. **£450**

Jansson's piracy of Gronovius's celebrated version, published the same year as the first edition. A commonplace book compiled by Aulus Gellius in the second century, the *Attic Nights* received several editions, of which the most highly regarded is that of Johann Friedrich Gronovius (1611–1671), the then Professor of Greek at Leiden. Gronovius's text was commissioned by Louis Elzevir and published by him, though with neither the editor's name nor notes, in 1651; Jansson's edition appeared in the same year, closely copying Elzevir's engraved title and typesetting to capitalise on the widespread demand (evidently from as far as Oxford) for his elegant and carefully edited duodecimo editions.

Cf. Willems 1127, Berghman 2065, and Copinger 1821.

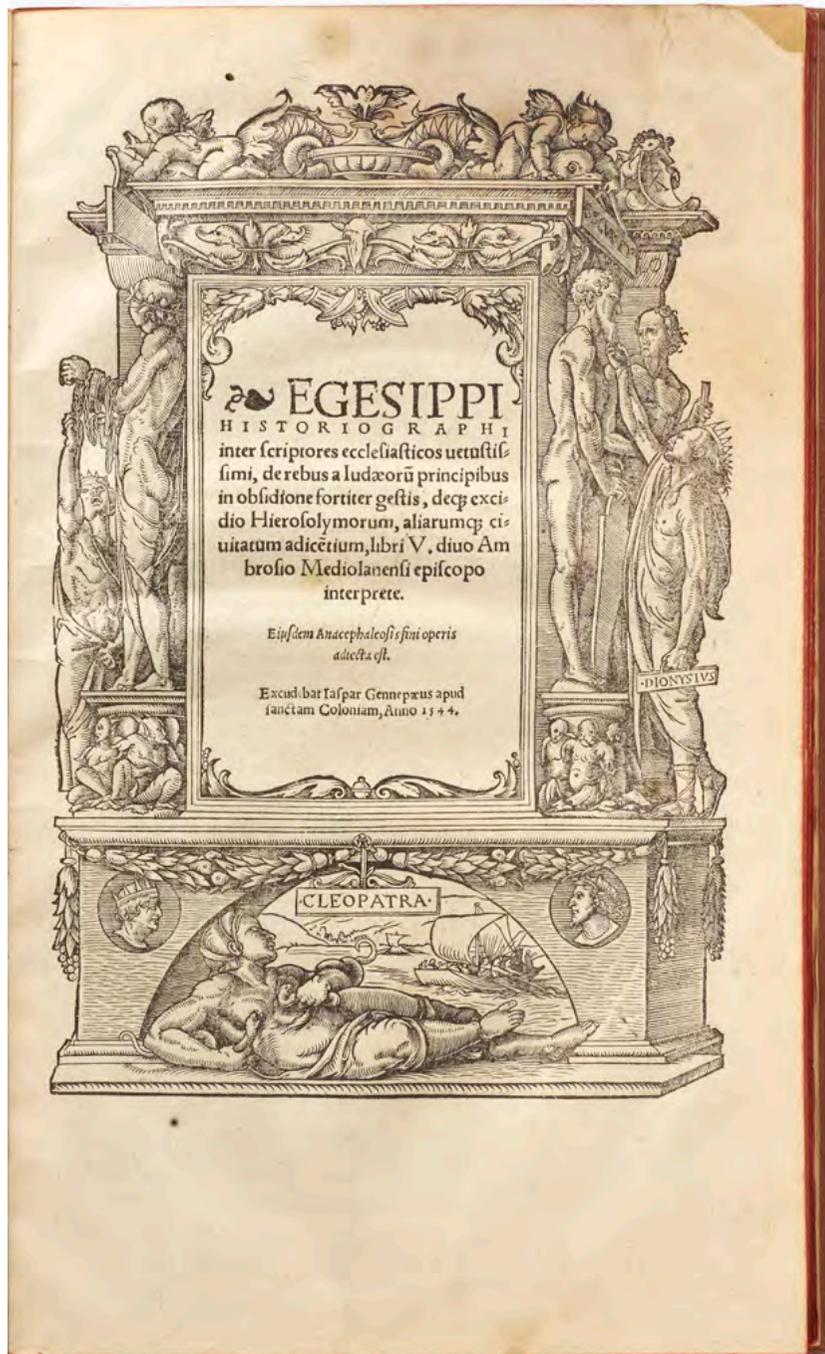
19. **HEGESIPPUS, [Pseudo-]**. De rebus a Iudaeorum principibus in obsidione fortiter gestis, deque excidio Hierosolymorum, aliarumque ciuitatum adicentium, libri V. diuo Ambrosio Mediolanensi episcopo interprete. Eiusdem Anacephaleosis fini operis adiecta est. *Cologne, Jaspas Gennepaues, 1544.*

Folio, ff. [vi], LXVIII, [1], without the final blank m4; woodcut border to title, large woodcut initials; lightly browned, marginal repairs to first 4 ff. and last 4 ff., some marginal dampstaining at end, two small wormholes to upper margin; modern calf-backed boards with cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt, edges stained red; Melanchthon's name and dedication on title verso neatly crossed through in ink (the former washed). £500

An early edition of this popular Latin account of the Jewish War of 66-73 AD, with a dedication – in this copy censored – by Philipp Melanchthon. The text borrows heavily from the *Jewish War* and *Jewish Antiquities* of the first-century historian Josephus, and is attributed in extant manuscripts either to Hegesippus – a possible corruption of Iosippus – or to Ambrose of Milan. Its composition is usually dated to the late fourth century: book 2 contains an allusion to the conquest of Britain by Theodosius c. 370 AD. The text is followed by the Pseudo-Ambrosian work *Anacephaleosis*, a Carolingian treatise on the destruction of Jerusalem, and the volume ends with tables of concordance between Hegesippus and Josephus's works.

The first edition, edited by Lefèvre d'Étaples and Michael Humelberg, was printed in Paris by Josse Badius in 1510. Its success was immediate and reprints appeared in quick succession in France, Italy, and Germany. This Gennepaues edition was the third to appear in Cologne, following those of Cervicornus (1525) and Soter (1530). The title-page border, featuring the death of Cleopatra, is by Hans Holbein (see A.F. Johnson, *Selected essays on books and printing*, pp. 224-5).

Adams H-149; VD16 H-1255; not in BM STC German. OCLC finds only three copies in North America (Library of Congress, Yale, and Hebrew Union College Cincinnati).



DEDICATION COPY

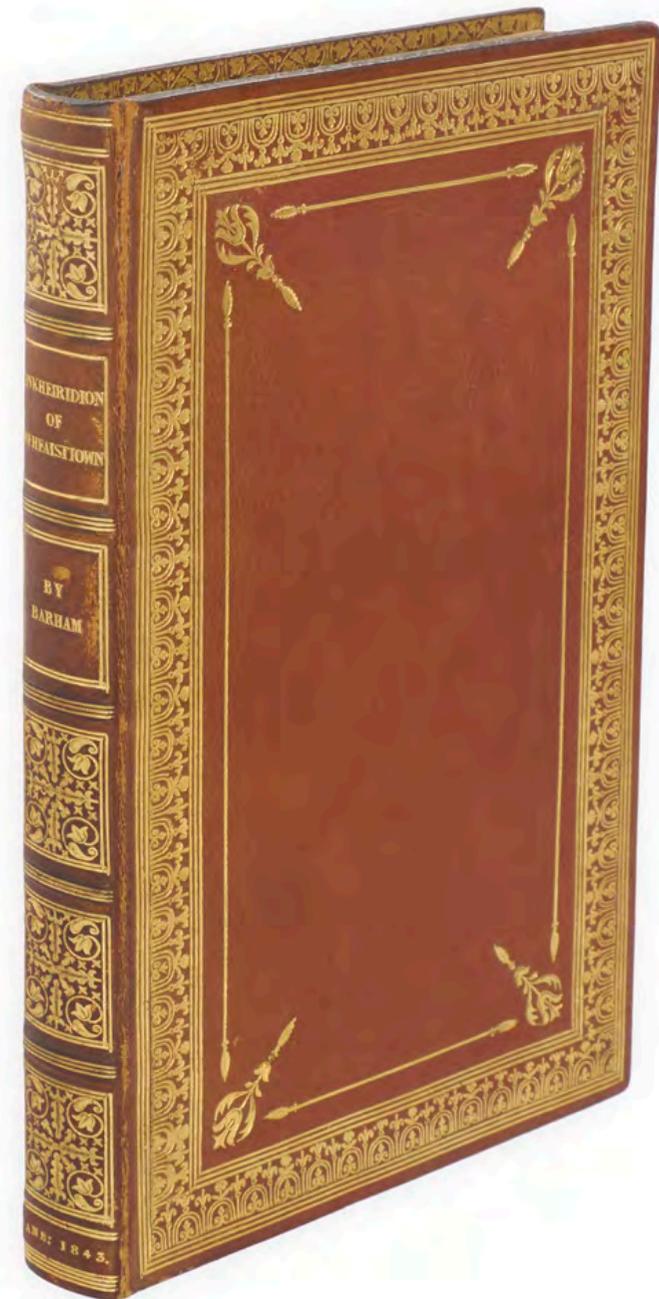
20. **HEPHAESTION; Thomas Foster BARHAM (editor).** Ἡφαιστιωνος εγχειριδιον περι μετρων και ποιηματων. The Enkheiridion of Hehfaistiown [*sic*] concerning Metres and Poems. Translated into English, and illustrated by notes and a rythmical [*sic*] notation; with prolegomena on rythm [*sic*] and accent. By Thomas Foster Barham ... Cambridge, University Press for J. & J.J. Deighton, and London, John W. Parker, 1843.

8vo, pp. x, 229, [1 (advertisement)]; text in English and Greek; an excellent copy in contemporary brown morocco, gilt border and cornerpieces to covers, spine richly gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; extremities and lower cover very slightly rubbed; armorial bookplate of Thomas Gaisford, autograph letter signed from J. & J.J. Deighton to Gaisford, dated 4 December 1843, presenting this copy, tipped-in at front. £350

First edition, the handsomely bound dedication copy, presented by the publishers on behalf of the editor to the classical scholar Thomas Gaisford (1779–1855), Dean of Christ Church Oxford, Regius Professor of Greek, curator of the Bodleian Library, and delegate of the Clarendon Press.

Thomas Foster Barham (1794–1869) worked as a physician until his retirement in the 1840s, thereafter devoting himself to scholarship and good works, his 'celebrated knowledge of Greek' (ODNB) resulting in this publication, which he dedicated to Gaisford, a 'humble attempt in a cause to whose advancement his own successful and far-honored labours have so much contributed' (p. [iii]).

Hephaestion's second-century work on Greek metres is important for its quotations from many otherwise lost Greek poems.



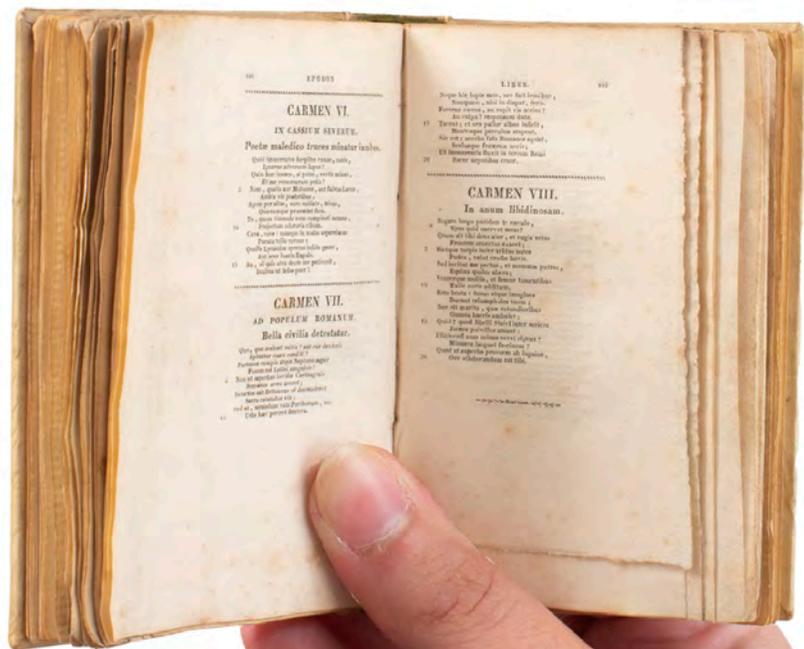
MINIATURE HORACE

21. **HORACE.** Opera omnia. Paris, [Didot fils for] A. Mesnier, 1828.

36mo (84 x 53 mm), pp. viii, 229; large paper copy, entirely uncut; nineteenth-century vellum over boards, spine with two gilt black morocco lettering pieces; minimal scuffing to labels, otherwise a very good copy. £400

A scarce miniature edition of Horace's works, printed by Didot fils with type cut by Henri Didot.

'One of the typographical wonders and an unsurpassed feat as far as the minuteness and beauty of the type is concerned' (Spielmann 201). 'Édition imprimée avec les caractères microscopiques de H. Didot; elle est d'un format plus exigü encore que l'édition de Sédan et que celle de Pickering' (Brunet III, 324).

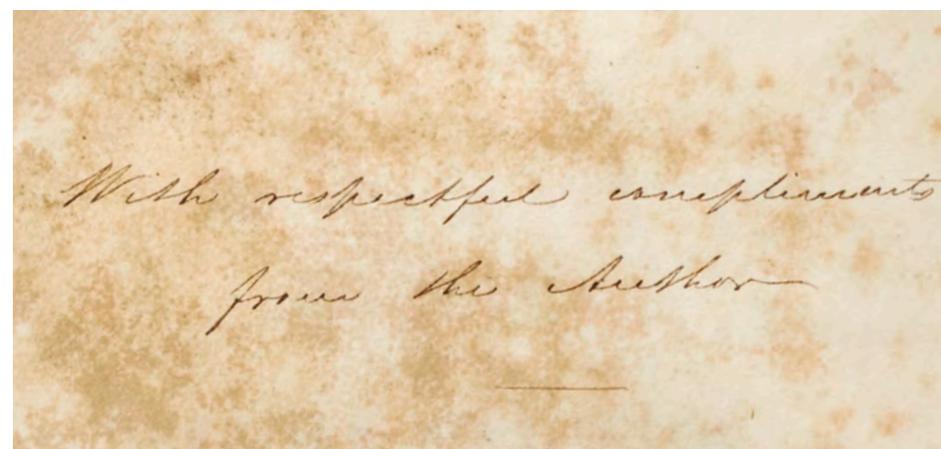


PRESENTATION COPY

22. **HORACE; James TATE (editor).** *Horatius restitutus*: or the books of Horace arranged in chronological order according to the scheme of Dr Bentley, from the text of his second edition in 1713, and the common readings subjoined; with a preliminary dissertation on the chronology and the localities of that poet ... Cambridge, J. Smith for J. & J.J. Deighton, 1832.

8vo, pp. [6], ix, [1 (blank)], lxxxix, [5], 316; some light foxing, especially to endpapers; overall a very good copy; uncut in original drab boards, printed paper spine label with price '6s 6d boards'; endcaps chipped, very light wear to spine, edges and corners; armorial bookplate of Thomas Gaisford, ink presentation inscription to front flyleaf 'With respectful compliments from the Author'. £150

First edition of this attempt to arrange the books of Horace in chronological order by the classical scholar and master of Richmond School, James Tate (1771–1843), this copy presented by him to Thomas Gaisford (1779–1855), classicist, Dean of Christ Church Oxford, Regius Professor of Greek, curator of the Bodleian Library, and delegate of the Clarendon Press.



Accidit rex molas / spiritum maculo / inclusi Eumenee vxor Arides
Deidamia eius filia / Thesalonice filia Philippi / Antiochus rex occidit rex ante mortem Alex

Eumeneis vixit / Operatioes

ma uestra qbus plures uestros q hostiu duces absumpsistis. Plenus deinde ire custodes suos pcedere ad Antigoni castra cepit. Equit exercitus pto iteratore suos. & ipse captiuos, triumphu que de ipso ad uictoris sui castra ducit. oia auisoria regis Alexandri & tot belloq palmas laure, alq una feci uictori tradetes. & ne qd deesset populephati quog & auxilia orientia subsequu tur tanto pulchriora hac Antigono q Alexandro tot uictorie fueru. ut cu ille oriente uicerit hic eos a qbus oriens uictus fuerit superauerit. Igitur Antigonus domitores illos orbis exercitui suo diuidit. reddidit q in uictoria cepit. Eumene uero uerecundia prioris amicitie in conspectu sui uenire phibitu assignari custodiibus pcepit. Interea Euri dice uxor Arides regis ut Polypercota a graecia redire i macedonia cognouit. & ab eo accessit. Olympiada muliebri emulatioe pculsa abutis ualitudine utriusq officia sibi uidebatur. scribit regis noie Polypercota Cassandro exercitui tradat. i que regni administratione rex trasulerit. eade i Asia Antigono p epistolas nuciait quo beneficio deuictus Cassander nihil no ex arbitrio multiebris audacie gessit. Deide pfectus in graecia multis ciuitatibus bellu ifert. quaq excidio ueluti uicino icedio territi spartati urbe. qua sp armis no muris defendere. tota reposita fatoga. & uereq maiorq gloria armis diuisis. muroq pfidio sciludat tati eos degenerasse a maioribus. ut cu multis feculis murus urbis ciuiu uirtus fuerit. tuc ciues saluos se fore no exstimauerunt. ita muros late reu. Diu hac agunt. Cassander a graecia turbatus macedonie status domu reuocauit. Naq Olympias m Alexandri magni regis cu Epiro i macedonia pfecte. Etacida regem molofogz uerit. phibericq finibus ab Eurydice & Arideo rege coepisset. seu memoria mariti sui magnitudine filia. & indignitate rei motu macedes ad Olympiada trasire. cuius iussu & Eurydice & rex occidit sex annis post Alexandr. portus regno Sed nec olympias diu regnauit. Na cu principu passim cedet muliebri magis qua regio more fecisset fauore sui i odiu uerit. Ita q auditu Cassandri ad uera diuisa Macedonibus cu nura Roxae & nepote Hercule pictua urbe coeferit. Proficiscit Deidamia eade regis filia & Thesalonice priuigna & ipsa clara Philippi pris noie. multaq alie principu matre speciosus magis q uilis grex fuere comites. Hac cu nuciaita Cassandro essent. Itari citato cursu Pictua uerit & urbe obsidione cixit. cu fame ferroq urgeret Olympias soge ob fidiois redio pacta salute uictori se tradit. Sed cu Cassander ad concione uocato populo scitata rus qd de Olympiade fieri uellen. subornat pareres iterfectorog. q sumpta lugubri uoce crudelitatem mulieris accusare. na qbus accessi macedes sine respectu pristiq maiestatis occideda decernunt. memores prius. qd p filiu eius utruq no solum uita ipi iter finitios tuta habuisset. uerit tatas opes perierit. orbis qstissent. Sed Olympias ubi obsitatos uere ad se armatos uidit. uelut regali duabus acillis inixa ultro obtua pcedit. q uisa pculsore artotri fortia maiestatis prioris & tot i meorie occurrentibus regu suog noibus subsisterit. dicit Cassandro missi sunt q ea cofoderit. no refugere gladius. nec uulnera aut muliebriter uociferat. sed utroq more fortu p gloria ueteris. plapie morti succubete. ut Alexandr. posses et moriete m se cospicere. Insup expiras capillis & ueste crura cotexisse fert. ne qd posset i corpe eius ideoz uideri. Post hac Cassander Thesalonice regis Arides filia uxore duxit. Filii Alexandri cu mife in arcu amphiolitana custodiendos mittit.

Cassander dicitur p Eurydice ager

Murus urbis Ciuiu Olympiadis ap maced. gratia

Macedones ad olympiada trasire

Olympias emulatioe fauore in oia eduarat

Olympias casandri impio occisa

Olympias uirtute cadit

Thesalonice Cassander vxor occisi duces

Intra uis uires durandae

Demetrius Antigoni filius uictus

Ptolemei moderatio

Antiochus filius cu matre occiditur

Cassander p scelus maced. regni affectauit

Abdones pp munus ab raris priam relinquunt

Peridica & fratre eius Alceia/Eumeneac Polypercote ceterisq ducibus diuerse partis occisi. finitu certame iter successores Alexandri magni uidebat. qd repete iterpos ut flores nata discordia. qppe postulatibus Ptolemeo & Cassandro & Lyfimacho ut pe cunia in fda cepta puincieq diuiderent. Antigonus negauit se in eius belli focios admittit. in cuius piculu solus descenderat. & ut hoestu aduersus focios bellu suscipe uideret diuulgat se Olympiadis morte a Cassandro iterfecte uelisci uelle & alexadri regis sui fillu cu matre obsidione amphiolitana liberare. His cognitis Ptolemeus & Cassander inita cu Lyfimacho & Seleuco societate bellu terra mariq enixe instruebant. Tenebat Ptolemeus aegyptu cu africa parte maiore & Cypro & Phenice. Cassandro parebat macedonia cu Graecia asina & parte orientis occupauerat Antigonus. cuius filius Demetrius pria belli cogressioe a Ptolemeo ap calamit uincit. In quo plio maior Ptolemei moderatiois gloria. qua ipius uictoria fuit. Sigde & amicos Demetrii no solum cum suis rebus dimisit. uerum et additis isup muneribus honorauit. & ipius Demetrii priuatu ost instrumentum ac familia reddidit. adieco honore uerboz. non se pp pda. sed pp dignitate inisse bellu indignatus q anthiochus deuictus diuerse factiois ductus solus uictorie cois pmia corrip uissen. Diu hac agunt Cassander ab apollonia rediens incidit in abdentas. qui pp ranag. murumq multitudinē relicto patrie solo sedes qrebant ueritus ne macedonia occuparet facta pactione in societate eos recepti. agrosq iis ultimis Macedoniae finibus assignat. Deide ne Hercules Alexandri filius. q poene annos. xlii. excesserat. fore pater ni nois in regnum macedonie uocaret. occidit eum taci te cum mife Bartheue iubet. corporaq eoz terra obruit. ne cedes sepultura pderet. & qsi pag. factiois in ipso primu rege mo x in matre eius Olympiade ac filio admittisset. Altez. quog fillu cum matre Roxane pari faude interficat. sed quasi regnum Macedoniae. quod affectabat aliter cosequi quam sceleret non possit. in

primu instrumētū raptant Antigoni

Antiochus rex bella genibatur qd mace. uicariu uoluit

tere Ptolemeus cu Demetrio nauali plio iterato congregit. & amissa classe hostiq coepta uictoria in aegyptu refugit. Demetrius fillu Ptolemei leuiticu & fratre Menelaui amicos eius cu priuati istrumeti munitio. puocatos pari antea mure aegyptu remittit. & ut apparet eos si odiu sed dignitatis gloria accitos deis munitibusq iter ipsa bella cotēdebat. Taro hoelhus tunc bella gerebat. qto nua amicitia coluit. Hac uictoria elatus antigonus regē scē Demetrio filio appellari a populo iubet. Ptolemeus quog ne minoris ap suos auctoritatis heret. rex ab exercitu cognofat. qbus auditis Cassander & Lyfimachus & ipsi regia sibi maieclate uedicaerunt. Huius honoris ornamento tati duo oēs abstinerunt. qd iu filii regis sui fuisse potuerit. Tati illis uerecudia fuit. ut cu opes regias herent. regu tame noibus equo aio caruerit. quo ab Aleuistus heres fuit. Sed Ptolemeus & Cassander ceterisq factiois alterius duēs cu carpi se singulos ab anti gono uideret. diu priuatu singulog. no eod uniuersog. bellu ducit. nec auxiliu ferre alteri uoluit. qsi uictoria unius no oium foret. p epistolas se iurē cofirmates. ips locu coeudi codicuit. belluq coibus uirtibus instruit. cui cu Cassander iteresse pp finitimu bellu no posset. Lyfimachu cu igeribus copis i auxiliu focis mittit. Sed cu ad cospectu eius cocitus leo ipetu fecisset. manu maulo sed uicinis experimentis of nobilitate clarior. q tati illo fuit ut ai magnitudine. philofophia ipsa uirtuq gloria oēs. p quos oriēs domitus euicere. cu Aleu magnus Calisthenē philofophu pp saluatiois pfice iterpellat. more iudiciag. q sibi parate fuerat. coficiu fuisse ratu fuisse. eiq truncatis crudeliter mēbris abscissisq auribus ac naso labiisq. deform ac miserandu spectacu lu reddidit. Insup cum cane in cauea clausum ad metu ceterog. circūferret. tuc Lyfimachus audire Calisthenē & pcepta ab eo recipere uirtutis solitus miseratus tati uiri no mō culpe. sed libertatis poenas pendētis uenēu ei i remediū calamitatu dedit. qd adeo egre Alexander tulit. ut obiti ferocissimo leoni iuberet. Sed cu ad cospectu eius cocitus leo ipetu fecisset. manu maulo inuolutu Lyfimachus i os leonis imiferit. arrepta q lingua feta exanimauit. qd cu nunciatu regi eēt. admittatio in satisfactioe cessit. cariorq epp cu colantia tant uirtutis habuit. Lyfimachus quog magno aio regis ueluti parētis tuc cotumelia. deniq ex aio huius facti memoria exturbata. postea in idia ilectari regu quod palates hostes cu a fatellitū turba eq sua celeritate deseruit. et. solus ei p imēlas harenag. moles curfus comes fuit. qd inde antea Philippus fr eius cum facere uoluerit. iter mius regis expirauerat. Sed Lyfimachu desiliēs equo Alexander haste cuspide ita in frōte uulnerat. ut languis aliter cludi no posset. qd diadem a sibi dempū rex alligauit. uulneris ca capiti eius iponeret. qd auspiciu primum regalis maieclatis Lyfimacho fuit. Et post morte alexandri cu iter successores Alexandri. puicte diuiderent. ferocissime gētes qsi om nio fortissimo assignate sunt. Adeo et cofensu uniuersog. palma uirtutis iter ceteros tulit. pri us q bellu iter Ptolemeo socioq eius aduersus antigonu committeret. repete ex Asia maiore digressus Seleucus nouus antigono hostis accesserat. Huius quog & uirtus clara & origo admirabilis fuit. Sigde m eius Laodice cu nupta eēt Antiocho clari iter Philippi duces uirg uisa est sibi p qte ex cocubitu Apollinis coepisset. grauidaq facta munus cocubitus annulu adeo accepisse. cuius gēma anchora sculpta eēt. iussuq id donu fillu quem pepisset dare admirabile fecit huc usum. & annulus q postea die eiusde sculpturē i lecto iuctus eēt. & figura anchora. q in ferulo Seleuci nata cu ipso parulo fuit. Quāobre Laodice annulu Seleuco cūti cu Alexandro magno ad pfica militu edocto de origine sua dedit. Vbi post morte Aleu occupato regno orientis urbe cōdidit. Ibiq gemē originis memoria cofecrauit. nā & urbe ex antiochi pris noie antiochia uocauit. & capus uicini urbi Apollini dcauit. originis eius argumētū ēt posteris maieclate sigde filii nepotēq eius anchora i femore ueluti not i gnis naturalē habuerit. Multa i oriente post di uisionē iter focios regni macedonie bella gessit. pceptio Babylonia cepit. Inde audus ex uictoria uirtibus bacriāos expugnat. trasitū dei de i idia fecit. qd post morte Aleu ueluti a ceruicibus in go feruitus excusso pfecto alexadri elephantis ferus ifinite magnitudinis ultro fe obtulit. i uertatis post uictoria i feruituē uerterat. sigde occupato regno populu que ab externa domina tioe uedicaerant. ipe feruitio pmebat. Fuit hic qd. humili gēre natus. sed ad regni potestatem maieclate numis impulsus. qppe cu pccitate sua Alexandr. regē offendisset. interficia fere iussus. salute pedu celeritate qlierat. ex q fatigatioe cu omno captus iaceret. leo igitis foime ad dormientē accessit. iudorēq. pluentem lingua ei dederit. expgefatumq blade reliq. Hoc pdi quo primā ad spē regni impulsus cotraitus larribus. Indos ad nouitate regni sollicitauit. moliet deide bellu aduersus pfectos alexadri elephantis ferus ifinite magnitudinis ultro fe obtulit. & ueluti domita maieclate eum tergo excepit. Duxq belli & pliator ifignis fuit. Sic acqfito rege Sādrocottus ita tēpeltate. q Seleucus future magnitudinis fundamēta faciebat. Indu post debar. cu quo facta pactione Seleucus coposistiq i oriente rebus in bellu antigoni dēfēdit. Adu natis igit oium focioz. cepus plium committit. In eo Antigonus occidit. Demetrius fillus eius in fuga uertit. sed locu. pfigato hostili bello deuuo i femetipos arma uertit. & cu de pda no cōuenit. itez i duas factioes deducit Seleucus Demetrio. Ptolemeus Lyfimacho iungit. Cassandro defuncto Philippus filius succedit. sic quasi ex itegro noua macedonie bella nascit.

Ptolemeus uirtus a Demetrio

Multu uirtus reges appellati

Lyfimachus a Cassandro militis

Calisthenes a Lyfimacho an nes sede dicitur & caua ab alexa occisus

Lyfimachus Calisthenem uenēu dedit i remediū calamitatis

Antiochus uirtute iudice necat machi uirtute iudice dō

Fides Lyfim. Alex

Ecce ex Diademate suo Alex his stat i religio qd Lyfimachi uirtus offlagit diadema

Laodice om seleuci uis uis qd a pollone coapere sōnia ne dēpobatum

Antiochia a seleuco uicta

Seleuci origo A anchora i focione

Sandrocottus iudice iudice

Antiochus i Seleuco iudice iudice iudice iudice

Antigonus occidit nus eēt Demetrius fil. iudice dicitur

Admiratio cessit i satisfactioe

D. JUNII
JUVENALIS
ET
AULI
PERSII FLACCI
SATYRAE.

BIRMINGHAMIAE:
Typis JOHANNIS BASKERVILLE.
MDCCLXI.

24. **JUVENAL, Decimus Junius, and Aulus PERSIUS Flaccus.** D. Junii Juvenalis et Auli Persii Flacci satyrae. *Birmingham, John Baskerville, 1761.*

Large 4to, pp. 240; E2, K4, U4, and Z3 uncanceled; a little spotting (heavier on first and final leaves); early nineteenth-century red British straight-grained morocco, borders filleted in gilt and roll-tooled in blind, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, double endbands sewn in blue and white, green endpapers; somewhat scuffed at extremities, neatly retouched, but a very good copy; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate and ink ownership inscription of Robert Willis Blencowe. £450

Baskerville's celebrated edition of Juvenal and Persius in its earliest state with no cancels, in early red morocco.

Following the Virgil of 1757, Baskerville's Juvenal and Persius is the second of his series of classical authors in quarto, and although the project was not abandoned, the Horace of the following year is a somewhat less ambitious duodecimo; the next quarto did not appear until 1770, and subsequent works (Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, Terence, and Sallust) were each accompanied by issues in smaller formats. While the 'perfectionism and over-optimistic press runs' of his more expensive books 'consumed much of his fortune', his elegant and restrained types inspired the neo-classical typographic revolution of the following decades, influencing particularly the Didots and Bodoni (*Oxford Companion to the Book*).

Provenance: from the library of the antiquary Robert Willis Blencowe (1792–1874).

Gaskell 15.

L. Coelii Lactantii Firmiani diuinarū institutionū aduersus gentes liber primus de falsa religione ad Cōstantinū impatorem. Quanti sit & fuerit semper cognitio ueritatis: & q̄ nec sine religioe sapientia: nec sine sapientia sit probanda religio. Ca. primum

Magno & excellenti ingenio uiri cū sese doctrinę pernitus dedidissent: quicquid laboris poterat impēdi: cōtemptis omnibus publicis & priuatis actionibus: ad inquirendę ueritatis studium contulerunt: existimantes multo esse p̄clarior humanarū diuinarūq̄ rerum inuestigare ac scire rationē: q̄ in struendis opibus aut cumulandis honoribus inherere. Quibus rebus quoniā fragiles terrenęq̄ sunt: & ad solius corporis pertinēt cultum: nemo melior nemo iustior effici potest. Erant quidem illi ueritatis cognitiōe dignissimi: quam scire tantopere cupierunt: atq̄ ita ut eam rebus omnibus anteponerent. Nam & abiēcisse quosdam res familiares suas & renuntiasse uniuersis uoluptatibus constat: ut solam nudamq̄ uirtutē nudi expeditiq̄ sequerētur. tantum apud eos uirtutis nomē & auctoritas ualuit ut in ea omne summi boni p̄m̄ium predicarēt. Sed neq̄ adepti sunt id quod uolebant: & operam simul atq̄ industriam perdidērunt: quia ueritas id est arcanum summi dei qui fecit omnia: ingenio ac propriis non potest sensibus comprehendī. alioquin nihil iter deum hominemq̄ distaret: si cōsilia & dispositiones illius maiestatis eterne cogitatio assequeretur humana. Quod quia fieri non potuit: ut homini per seipsum ratio diuina notesceret: non est passus hominem deus lumen sapientię requirentem diutius oberrare: ac sine ullo laboris effectu uagari per tenebras inextricabiles: aperuit oculos eius aliquando: & notionem ueritatis munus suum fecit: ut & humanā sapientiam nullā esse monstraret: & erranti ac uago uiam consequēde immortalitatis ostenderet. Verum quoniā pauci utuntur hoc celesti beneficio ac munere: quod obuoluta in obscuro ueritas latet: eaq̄ uel contemptui doctis est: quia idoneis assertoribus eget: uel odio indoctis ob insitam sibi austeritatem: quā natura hominum procliuis in uitia pati non potest. Nam quia uirtutibus amaritudo permixta ē uitia uero uoluptate condita sunt: illa offēsi: hac delinēti feruntur in p̄ceptis: ac bonorum specie falsi mala pro bonis amplectuntur. Succurrendum esse his erroribus credidi: ut & docti ad ueram sapientiam dirigantur: & indocti ad ueram religionem. Quę professio multo melior: utilior: gloriosior: putāda ē: q̄ illa oratoria i qua diu uersati: nō ad uirtutem sed plane ad argutam malitiā iuuenes erudiebamus. Multo quippe nunc rectius de p̄ceptis celestibus differamus: quibus ad

FROM THE FIRST VENETIAN PRESS

25. **LACTANTIUS.** Opera. [Venice,] Vindelinus de Spira, 1472.

Folio, ff. [196]; [a]²⁻¹², [b]¹², [c]¹⁰, [d-y]⁸, [z]¹¹, without the first and final blanks [a]¹ and [z]¹², and without the appendix [A]⁸ ([A]8 blank); 41 lines to a page, roman letter (with some Greek type, incipit [b]^{2r}) decorated with six-line initial M in gold with white vine decoration on a coloured ground of blue, red, and green, other initials and paragraph marks supplied in red and blue alternately, quire signatures added in manuscript in an early hand (mostly trimmed); repaired tear to lower margin of [a]¹⁰, some slight stains (mostly marginal), light dampstain to upper margin of final 20 ff., a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in eighteenth-century tree sheep, rebacked with the original spine relaid, borders roll-tooled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering-pieces, marbled endpapers; a few light surface abrasions, neat repairs at extremities; contemporary inscription 'Ex dono fratris thome donati Veneti' to [b]^{1v}, numerous early marginalia in a fine humanistic hand; reportedly from the Crevenna Library (nineteenth-century inscription to the front endpaper); from the library of the English art collector William Fuller Maitland (1813-1876), with his armorial bookplate on the front pastedown.

£30,000

A fine product of the first Venetian press, established in 1469 by Johannes de Spira and continued by his brother Vindelinus from 1470 until 1473. This was the fifth impression of the works of Lactantius, the hugely successful North-African early Christian writer.

suorum memoriam nomina eorum caelo terraeque indidisse: cum hęc prius aliis uocabulis appellarentur: qua ratione: & montibus & fluminibus nomina sunt imposita. Neque enim cum dicunt poęte de progenie Atlantis aut Inachi fluminis id potissimum dicunt homines ex rebus sensu carentibus potuisse generari: sed eos utique significant: qui nati sunt ex his hominibus: qui uel uiui uel mortui nomina montibus aut fluminibus indiderunt. Nam id apud ueteres maxime grecorumque usitatum fuit: sic maria eorum traxisse nomina accipimus: quę deciderant in ea: ut Egeum Icarium Hellepontum & in latio Auentinus uocabulum monti dedit in quo sepultus est. Tiberinus uel Tiberis anni quo merlus est. Non ergo mirandum si nomina eorum caelo terręque attributa essent: qui reges generant potentissimos. Apparet ergo non e caelo natum esse: quod fieri non potest: sed ex eo hoc homini: cui nomen Vrano fuit: quod esse uerum Trismegystus auctor est: quę cum diceret admodum paucos extitisse in quibus esset perfecta doctrina in his Uranum Saturnum Mercurium nominauit cognatos suos. Hęc ille quia ignorauit alio traduxit historiam: qui quomodo potuerit argumentari ostendi: nunc dicam quomodo ubi a quo sit hoc dictum. Non enim Saturnus hoc: sed Iuppiter fecit in sacra historia sic Ennius tradit. Deinde Paneum deducit in montem: qui uocatur caeli stella. Postquam eo ascendit contemplatus est late terras: ibique in eo monte aram creat caelo primusque in ea ara Iuppiter sacrificauit: in eo loco suspexit in caelum: quod nunc nos nominamus: idque quod supra mundum erat: quod ether uocabatur de sui aui nomine caelo nomen indidit. Idque Iuppiter quod ether uocatur placans primus caelum nominauit: terręque hostiam: quam ibi sacrificauit totam adoleuit. Nec hic tantum sacrificasse Iuppiter inuenitur. Cęsar quoque in arato refert aglostem dicere Iouem: cum ex insula naxo aduersus titanam proficisceret & sacrificium faceret in litore: aquilam ei in auspitiu aduolasse quam uictor bono omine acceptam tutelę suę subiugarit. Sacra uero historia & ante confedis illi aquilam in capite atque ei regnum porcessisse testatur. Cui ergo sacrificare Iuppiter potuit nisi caelo a quo quę dicit Euhemerus in oceania mortuum: & in oppido aulatia sepultu.

Capitulum. xii. Quomodo Stoici signa poetarum ad philosophicam transferant rationem.

¶ Noniam reuelauimus mysteria poetarum & Saturni patres inuenimus ad uirtutes eius & facta redeamus. Iustus in regno fuit. Primum ex hoc ipso iam deus non est: qui fuit. Denique quod ne iustus quidem fuit: sed impius non modo in filios: quos necauit uerū

Lactantius's writings, composed mainly during years of poverty and persecution following Diocletian's ban on Christianity, were held up in the Renaissance as exemplary, both as apologetic works and as stylistic models, and acclaimed as exceptionally elegant and persuasive, earning the author the title 'Cicero Christianus'. Though dismissed as heretical in the turbulent early centuries when Christianity was wrestling towards some univocal orthodoxy, these works were singled out by humanists (they are among the very first works to have been printed upon the invention of the printing press) in their search for a quality of reasonableness in Christianity, which embraced aspects of pagan antiquity. The poem 'The Phoenix', included in this edition, can be described as Christian only in the most cryptic and indirect way, the story of the death and rebirth of that mythical bird echoing Eastern mythologies; it appears to have been the main source for the Old English poem 'The Phoenix' in the Exeter book.

HC 9810*; Pell Ms 6988 (6940); Pr 4040; BMC V 160; GW M16566; Goff L5; BSB-Ink L-5; Oates 1612; Bod-Inc. L-006; ISTC il00005000.

si omnis multitudo solito metu pressa: in unius adulatione ceciderat!
Hunc uerebant: huic honorem maximū deferebāt. Et quoniam mores
ac uitia regis imitari gen⁹ obsequii iudicabatur: Abiecerunt omnes
pietatem: ne exprobare regi scelus uiderentur si pie uiuerent. Sic affi-
dua imitatione corrupti: diuinum fas reliquerunt: & paulatim male
uiuendi consuetudo mos factus est. Nec iam quicq̄ ex antecedentis
sc̄culi pio atq; optimo statu mansit: sed explosa iustitia: & ueritatem
secum trahens reliquit hominibus errorem: ignorantiam cecitatem.
Imprudentes igitur poetę: qui eam ad cęlum confugisse cecinerunt:
id est ad Iouis regnum. Si enim sc̄culo quod uocant aureum iustitia in
terra fuit: a Ioue utiq; pulsa est: qui aureum sc̄culum cōmutauit. Sc̄culi
autem commutatio & expulsio iustitię nihil aliud (ut dixi) q̄ desertio
diuinę religionis putanda est: quę sola effecit ut homo hominē charū
habeat: eumq; sibi fraternitatis uinculo sciat esse constrictū. Si quidē
pater idem deus est omnibus: ut dei patris communis beneficia eum
his qui non habent partiat: nulli noceat: nullum premat: nō foras
claudat hospitium: non aurem precanti: sed sit largus beneficus liberalis
quas regias esse laudes Tullius existimauit. Hęc est profecto iustitia
& hoc aureum sc̄culum: quod Ioue regnante primum corruptū: mox
& ipso & omni eius progenie consecrata: deorum multorum cultu
suscepto fuerat omne sublatum.

Capitulum vii. De aduentu Christi aureum sc̄culū restituentis
in electis id est ueram reformantis religionem. Et quod uirtus
innotescat: & probatur exercitio uitiorum: ut liquidū sit quare
deus mala esse permittent.

S. Ed deus ut parens indulgentissimus: approquinquante ultimo
tempore nuncium misit: qui uetus illud sc̄culum fugatamq;
iustitiā reduceret: ne humanū genus maximis et perpetuis agitaretur
erroribus. Rediit ergo species illius aurei temporis: & reddita quidē
terre: sed assignata paucis iustitia est: quę nihil aliud ē: q̄ dei unici sola
pia & religiola cultura. Sed moueat fortasse aliquem: cur si hæc sit
iustitia: non omni humano generi sit data nec in eam multitudo uni-
uersa consenserit: magne hoc disputationis est: cur ad eo cum iustitiā
terre daret sit rerēta diuersitas: quod & alio loco declarauit: & ubiq; q;
opportune inciderit explicabitur. Nunc designare id breuissime satis
est: uirtutem aut cerni non posse nisi habeat uitia contraria: aut non
esse perfectam nisi exerceatur aduersis. Hanc enim deus bonorum &
malorum uoluit esse distantiam: ut qualitatem boni ex malo sciam⁹.
Item mali ex bono: nec alterius ratio intelligi sublato altero potest:
deus ergo nō exclusit malū: ut ratio uirtutis cōstare posset. Quomodo

hic est error transpositionis. Cetero supul ad xxi. curru 7

enim patientia uim suam nomenq; retineret: si nihil esset quod pati
cogere⁹ur. Quomodo laudem mereretur deuota deo suo fides: nisi
esset aliquis qui a deo uellet auertere? Nam & ideo potiores esse in-
iustos permisit: ut cogere ad malū possent: ideo plures ut uirtus esset
preciosa quod rara est. Quod quidem ipsum Quintilianus egregie
ac breuiter ostendit in eapite obuoluto. Nam quę inquit uirtus esset
innocentia: nisi laudem raritas dedisset. Verum quia natura sic com-
paratum est: ut odium cupiditas: ira in id quod incubuerit agat cęcos
supra hominem: uidetur culpa uacare. Alioquin si natura pares omib⁹
effectus dedisset: & pietas nihil erat hoc q̄ uerū sit: doceat necessitas
ipsa rationis. Si enim uirtus est: malis ac uitiiis fortiter repugnare ap-
paret sine malo ac uitio nullam esse uirtutem: quam deus ut absolutā
perfectamq; redderet: retinuit id quod erat ei contrarium cum quo
depugnare posset. Agitata enim malis quarientibus stabilitate caput:
& quanto frequēter impellitur: tanto firmiter roboratur. Hęc nimirū
causa effecit: ut quibus sit hominibus missa iustitia tamen aureū sc̄culū
non esse dicatur quia malum non sustulit: ut retineret diuersitatem
quæ sacramentum diuinę religionis continet sola.

Cviii. Quare iustitia quę improbatio est non uideat⁹ ab hominib⁹
Et q̄ homo dei templum est non aurū uel lapides. Et q̄ deus
uirtutibus colendus est non corruptibilibus donis. Et q̄ omnia
mala ex eo proueniūt: q̄ plures dñi coluntur: quia si unus solus
uere coleretur: omnes iura fraternitatis agnoscerent & exercerēt.

Q. Vi ergo putant iustum esse neminem: ante oculos habent
iustitiam: sed eam nolūt cernere. Quid est enim cur illam uel
in catinib⁹ uel in omni sermone describāt: cōquerētes eius absentia
cum sit facillimū bonos esse si uelint. Quid uobis inanem iustitiam
depingitis: & optatis cadere de celo tanq̄ in aliquo simulachro figura
tam. Ecce in conspectu uestro est: suscipite si potestis: eaq; i domicilio
uestri pectoris constituite. Nec difficile: nec alienum a temporibus
existimetis. Estote q̄ qui ac boni: & sequetur uos sua spēte iustitia quā
queritis. Deponite omnē malā cogitationē de cordib⁹ uestris & statū
uobis illud tempus aureum reuertetur: qđ aliter consequi nō potestis
quā si uerum deum colere cęperitis. Vos autem manēte cultu deorū:
iustitiā desideratis in terra: quod fieri nullo pacto potest: sed ne tum
quidē potuit: cum putatis quia nondum natis dñs istis quos impie
colitis: necesse est unius dei cultum fuisse per terram: eius scilicet qui
execratur malitiam: exigitq; bonitatem: cuius templū est nō lapides
aut lutum: sed homo ipse qui figuram dei gestat. Quod templū non

26. **LIVY, Titus.** Quae manifesto extant, librorum Decades. Paris, Josse Badius and Jean de Roigny, 1533.

Folio, ff. [xii], 16, [12], '323' [recte 325], [1 (blank)], XL, [16 (*Chronologia... collecta per Henricum Glareanum*, with colophon dated 15 July 1531)]; title printed within architectural woodcut border with large woodcut device (Badius 2), woodcut initials throughout; light dampstaining to upper corner of early leaves, a few occasional unobtrusive marks, but a very good copy; in contemporary blind-stamped calf, boards panelled with foliate rolls, spine blind-ruled in compartments with eighteenth-century paper label, hinges lined with vellum manuscript waste, sewn on 6 split tawed thongs; upper joint cracked but holding, short splits to lower joint, somewhat worn with losses to spine and corners, clasps perished, without the rear free endpaper; contemporary inscription to front free endpaper, marginal and interlinear annotations to approx. 43 pp., near-contemporary inscriptions to title cancelled in ink ('Ex libris Joan[n]is...'), seventeenth-century inscription ('Joleaud') to lower margin of title.

£2250

Remarkable annotated copy of the sixth and final Badius edition of Livy's *History*. A monumental endeavour praiseworthy for its correctness and legibility, Badius's Livy was built up from his own Livian studies as well as Sabellico's and continued to be refined until this sixth edition, published two years before the editor's death.

Our copy is distinguished by the – in places abundant – marginal and interlinear annotations in a consistent contemporary French hand, which complement the text with a wealth of observations. The learned reader appears especially interested in the Roman Kingdom, with many notes devoted to the succession of the Kings, and in the first foundation of the Republic.

The present copy appears to combine the text of the 1533 edition with sheets of Glareanus's *Chronologia*, dated 1531 but (per Renouard) issued with the fifth edition of 1530.

Renouard, *Badius III*, pp. 14-15.



E miseriq; & labores plebis in fossas cloacasq; exhauriedas demersa: homines Romani victores omnium circa populorum, opifices ac lapidas pro bellatoribus factos: indigna Seruii Tullii Regis memorata cades, & inueta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia: inuocariq; vltores parentum Dii. His atrocioribusq; credo aliis, que prensis rerum indi gnitas haudqua; relatu scriptoribus facilia subiecit, memoratis, incesam multitudinem perpulit, vt imperium Regi abrogaret, exulesq; esse iuberet L. Tarquinium cum coniuge ac liberis: ipse iunioribus, qui vltro nomina dabat lectis armatisq;, ad concitandum inde aduersus Regem exercitum Ardeam in castra est profectus, Imperium in vrbe Lucretio Praefecto vrbis iam ante ab Rege instituto reliquit. Inter hunc tumultum Tullia domo profugit, execrantibus quacunq; incedebar, inuocantibusque parentum furias viris mulieribusque. Harum rerum nunciis in castra perlatis, cum re noua trepidus Rex pergeret Romam ad comprimendos motus, flexit viam Brutus (senferat enim aduentum) ne obuius fieret: eodemq; fere tempore diuersis itineribus Brutus Ardeam, Tarquinius Romam venerunt, Tarquinio clausa portae, exiliuq; indictum: liberatorq; vrbis laza castra accipere, exactiq; inde liberi Regis, duo patri secuti sunt, qui exulatu Cere in He ruficos ierunt. Sex Tarquinus Gabios, tanq; in suum regnu; profectus, ab vltoribus vo rerum simultarum, quas sibi ipse cedibus rapinisq; conciaerat, est interfectus. L. Tarqui nius Superbus regnauit annos V. & XX. Regnarum Romae ab condita vrbe ad libera tam annos CCXLIII. Duo COSS. inde comitiis centuriatis a Praefecto vrbis ex Co mmentariis Seruii Tullii creati sunt, L. Iunius Brutus, & L. Tarquinius Collatinus.

T. LIVII PATAVINI HISTORICI AB VRBE CONDITA. LIBER SECVNDVS.



Liberi iam hinc Pop. Ro. res pace belloq; gestas, annos magis stratus, imperiaq; legum potentiora q; hominu; peragam, que liberas vt lterior esset, proximi Regis superbia fecerat. Nam priores ita regnauerunt, vt haud immerito omnes dei neq; co ditores partium coepre vrbis, quas nouas ipsi sedes ab se auate multitudini addiderunt, numeretur. Neq; ambigitur quin Bru tus idem qui tantu; glorie Superbo exacto Rege metuq; pessimo publico id facturus fuerit, si libertatis immatura cupidine prioru; Regu; alicui regnu; extorsisset. Qui id enim futuru; fuit, si illa pastoru; conuentu; plebs transfuga ex suis populis sub turela inuolati templi, aut libertatem, aut certe impunitatem adepta, soluta regio metu agitari coepa esset. Tribunitis procellis: & in aliena vrbe cu; Parribus ferere certamina prius q; pignora coniugum ac liberoru;, charitasq; ipsius soli cui longo tempore assuecitur, animos eorum consolacille: Dissipate res nondum adulee discordia forent, quas fouit tranquilla moderatio imperii: eoq; nutritio perduxit, vt bo nam frugem libertatis maruris iam viribus ferre possent. Libertatis autem originem in H de magis quia annu; imperii Cosulare factu; est, q; q; diminutum quicq; sit ex regia po restare, numeres. Omnia iura, omnia insignia primi Coss. tenere. Id modo catru; est, ne si ambo fasces haberent, duplicatus terror videretur. Brutus prior concedente Collega fa sees habuit, qui non acrior vindex libertatis fuerat, q; deinde custos fuit. Omnium primu; autidum nouae libertatis populum, ne postmodum flecti precibus aut donis regis possent, iureiurando adiegit neminem Romae passuros regnare: deinde quo plus virium in Senatu frequentia etiā ordinis faceret, cedibus Regis diminutum Parru; numeru; primoribus equetris gradus electis ad trecentoru; summa; expleuit: et aditu; inde fertur, vt in Senatu vocarentur, qui Patres quiq; coferipti essent. Conscriptos videlicet in nouu; Senatu; ap pellabant lectos. Id miru; quantum profuit ad concordia; ciuitatis, iungendosq; Parribus plebis animos. Rerū deinde diuinarum habita cura, & quia quedā publica sacra per ipsos Reges factitata erant, neubi Regum desideriu; esset, Regē sacrificulu; creant. Id sacerdotiū Pontifici subiecere, ne additus nomini honos aliquid libertati, cuius tunc prima erat cura, officeret. Ac nescio an nimis vndiq; eam minimis quoq; rebus muniedo, modū ex cesserint. Consul enim alterius, cum nihil aliud offenderit, nomē inuisum ciuitati fuit.

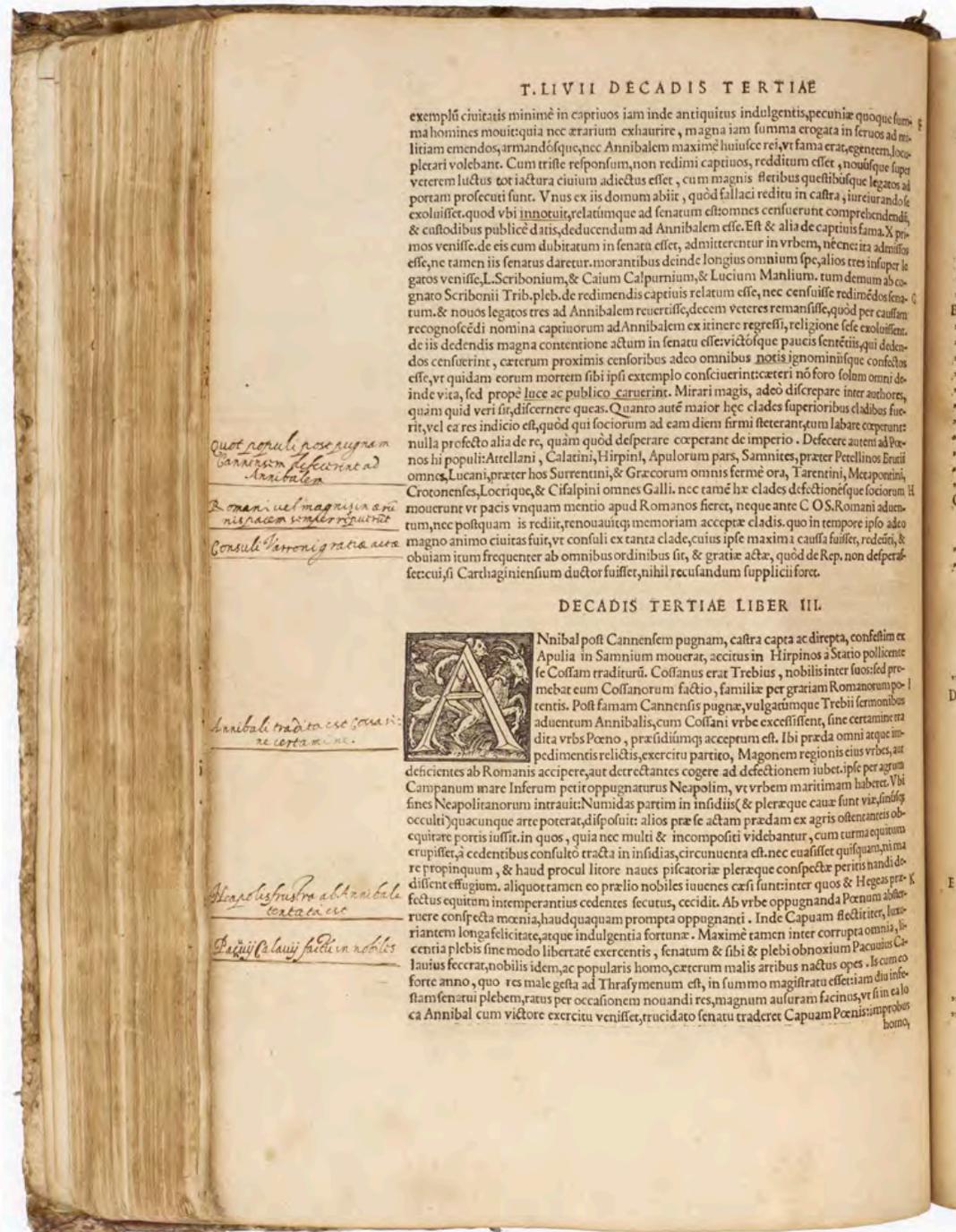
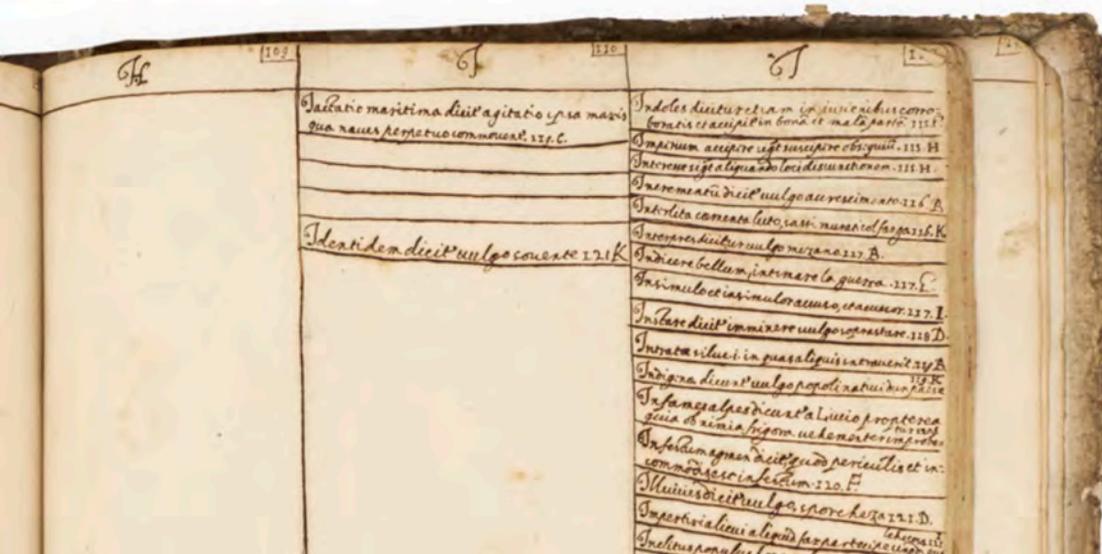
Handwritten marginal notes on the left side of the page, including 'Quid ad p...' and 'Nescio an nimis...'.

minimū Tarquinius regno assuecere, inuictū a Prisco factū: regnasse deinde Seruiū Tul lium, ne inreuallo quidē facto oblitū, tanq; alieni regni Superbū Tarquinium velut hās redimatorem gētis, scelere ac vi repetisse: pullo Superbo, penes Collatinū imperiū esse. Ne scire Tarquinius priuatos viuere: non placere nomē periculosu; libertati esse. Hinc pri mo sensim tentantiū animos melius per totā ciuitatem est datus: sollicitamq; suspitione plebē Brutus ad concionē vocat. Ibi omniū primū iusiurandū populū recitat, Neminem Romē regnare passuros, nec esse Romē vnde periculū libertati foret. Id summa ope ruen dum esse, neq; vllā rem, que eo pertineat, contēnendam: inuitum se dicere hominis cau sa, nec dicturu; fuisse, ni charitas resp. vinceret, nō credere Po. Ro. solidam libertatē reu: peratam esse, regium genus, regium nomen non solū in ciuitate, sed etiam in imperio esse, id officere, id obstatē libertati. Hūc tu, inquit, tuā volūrate L. Tarquini remoue metu, meminimus, factū, ciecisti Reges: absolue beneficium tuū, aufer hinc regiu; nomen: res tuas tibi non solū reddēt ciues tui auctore me, sed siquid deest, munifice augebūt. amicus abi, exōnera ciuitatem vānō fortitan metu. ita persuasum est animis, cum gente Tar quinia regiu; hinc abiturum. Consiliū primū tam noue rei ac subite admiratio indulerat vocem, dicere deinde incipientem primores ciuitatis circumsistunt, eadē multis precibus orant, & ceteri quidem mouebant minus. Postq; Sp. Lucretius maior aetate ac dignitas re, focer preterea ipse agere varte rogando, alternis suadendiq; cepit, vt vinci se consensu ciuitatis pateretur, rimens Cos. ne postmodum priuato sibi eadem illa cum bono rum amissione, additaq; alia insup ig nomina acciderent, abdicauit se Consulatu, rebusq; suis omnibus Lautiuū transtulit, ciuitate excessit. Brutus ex Senatu: cōsuluo ad populum tulit, vt omnes Tarquinia; gētis exules essent. Collegā sibi comitiis centuriatis creauit P. Valerium, quo adiutore Reges ciecerat. Cum haud cuiq; in dubio esset bellū ab Tarqui nis imminere, id quidē spe omnium seruis fuit, ceterum id quod non timebant, per do lum ac prodicionem prope libertas amissa est. Erant in Romana iuuentute adolescentes aliquot, nec si tenui loco orti, quorum in regib; libido solutior fuerat, aequales sodalesq; adolescentiū Tarquiniorum, assueci more regio viuere. Eam tum aequato iure omniū li centiā quærentes, libertatē aliorū in suam vētrisse seruilitū inter se conquirebātur. Res gem hominem esse, a quo impetres, vbi ius, vbi iniuria opus sit: esse gratia; locū, esse be neficio; & irasci, & ignoscere posse: inter amicu; atq; inimicu; discrimē posse: leges rē sur dam, inexorable esse, salubriorem melioremq; inopi q; potent: nihil laxamenti nec ve nia; habere, si modū excesseris. periculosum esse in tor humanis erroribus sola in nocētia viuere. Ita iam sua sponte agris animis Legati ab Regibus superueniunt, sine mēione reditus bona tantum repetentes. Eorum verba postq; in Senatu audita sunt, per aliquot dies ea cōsultatio renuit, ne non reddita belli causa, reddita belli materia & adiumentum essent. Interim Legati cū aliis alia moliri, aperte bona repetentes, clam recuperadi regni consilia struere: & tanq; ad id, quod agi videbatur, ambientes nobilium adolescentiū ani mos perentabant, a quibus placide oratio accepta est. His literas ab Tarquinis reddūt, & de accipiendis clam nocte in vrbe Regibus colloquuntur. Vitelliis Aquiliisq; fratrib; prima comita res est. Vitelliorū soror Consuli nupta Bruto erat, iamq; ex eo matrimo nio adolescentes erant liberi, Titus Tyberiusq; eos quoq; in societatem consilii auunculi assumit: preterea aliquot nobiles adolescentēs conciliū assumpti, quoru; veritate memoria abiit. Interim cum in Senatu vicisset sententia, quae censebat reddenda bona, eaq; ipsam causam morae in vrbe haberent Legati, quod spatium ad vehicula comparanda a Consi libus sumpsisserit, quibus Regum alportarent res, omne id tempus cū coniuaratis consul tando absumunt: euincuntq; instando, vt literę sibi ad Tarquinos darētur: nā aliter qui credituros eos non vana ab Legatis supēt rebus tātis afferri: Datę literę vt pignus fidei essent, manifestū facinus fecerunt. Nam pridē q; Legati ad Tarquinos proficiscerēt, & cœnarum forte apud Vitellios esset, cōiuratiq; ibi remotis arbitris, multa inter se de no uo (vt sit cōsilio egissent, sermone eoru; ex seruis vnus excepit, qui iam antea id senserat agi: sed eam occasione, vt literę Legatis darētur, que deprehensā rem coarguere possent, expectabat. Postq; datas sentie, rem ad Coss. derulit, Coss. ad deprehendendos Legatos, cō iuratosq; pfecti domo, sine tumultu rem omnē oppreflere, literaru; in primis habita ca ra, ne interciderēt, proditoribus exemplo in vincula coniectis, de Legatis paululu; addu

Handwritten marginal notes on the right side of the page, including 'C' and 'D'.

27. **LIVY, Titus.** T. Livii Patauini [...] ex XIII Decadibus Historiae Romanae ab Urbe condita, Decades, prima, tertia, quarta, & quintae dimidium, singulari cum studio ac iudicio [...] Beati Rhenani & Sigismundi Gelenii recognitae ac restitutae [...] L. Flori Epitomae in singulos omnium decadum libros. Henrici Loriti Glareani [...] annotationes. Laurentii Vallae iudicium de quibusdam apud Liuium locis: [...] M. Antonii Sabellici annotatione pauculae. Paris, [Michel Vascosan for] Oudin Petit, 1543 [- Michel Vascosan for himself and Oudin Petit, 1542].

Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. 1: [xlviij (of xlviij)], 348, [16], 2: 66, [28]; without f. [ii] of paratextual apparatus (Grynaeus's *De utilitate legendae historiae*), paper slip pasted over final 8 ll. of part-title ('D. Erasmus Roterodamus [...]'); large historiated woodcut initials; some light foxing, the occasional crease or paper-flaw, closed tear to E1 (touching a few characters) but a very good, wide-margined copy; in eighteenth-century *carta rustica* over pulpboard, backed with speckled paper; somewhat worn; contemporary and near-contemporary inscriptions 'Palladi dicatum', 'Pietro di Santo Stefano', and later 'Vieri de' Cerchi' (c. 1620) to title, occasional marginal annotations to text, with 45 additional leaves bound at front and end around 1620 for Vieri de' Cerchi, those at the end containing manuscript glossae in alphabetical columns, 15-line manuscript note and large fragment of a printed liturgical calendar loosely inserted, nineteenth-century small ink stamp of Gustavo Camillo Galletti to title. £3800



exempli civitatis minime in caprius iam inde antiquitus indulgentis, pecuniae quoque summa homines movit, quia nec ararium exhaurire, magna iam summa erogata in servos ad militiam emendos, armandosque, nec Annibalem maxime huius rei, ut fama erat, egerent. Insuper veterem luctus tori iactura civium adiectus esset, cum magnis aeribus questibusque legatos ad portam profecti sunt. Vnus ex iis domum abiit, quod fallaci reditu in castra, iurcurando se exoluisse, quod ubi innotuit, relatumque ad senatum est, omnes censuerunt comprehendendi, & custodiae publice datis, deducendum ad Annibalem esse. Est & alia de captivis fama. X primos venisse, de eis cum dubitatum in senatu esset, admitterentur in urbem, necne: ita admissos esse, ne tamen iis senatus daretur. morantibus deinde longius omnium spe, alios tres iussu per legatos venisse, L. Scribonium, & Caium Calpurnium, & Lucium Manlium. tum demum ab cognato Scribonii Trib. pleb. de redimendis captivis relatum esse, nec censuisse redimendos senatum. & novos legatos tres ad Annibalem revertisse, decem veteres remansisse, quod per causam recognoscendi nomina captivorum ad Annibalem ex itinere regressi, religione se exoluisse, de iis dedendis magna contentione actum in senatu est, ut quosdam paucis senectis, qui dedendos censuerint, ceterum proximis censoribus adeo omnibus notis ignominiosque confectos esse, ut quidam eorum mortem sibi ipsi extemplo consciverint: ceteri vero non solum omni deinde vita, sed prope luce ac publico caruerint. Mirari magis, adeo discrepare inter auctores, quam quid veri sit, discernere queas. Quanto autem maior haec clades superioribus elidibus fuerit, vel ea res iudicio est, quod qui sociorum ad eam diem firmi steterant, tum labare coeperant, nulla profecto alia de re, quam quod desperare coeperant de imperio. Defecere autem ad Poenos hi populi: Atrellani, Calatini, Hirpini, Apulorum pars, Samnites, praeter Petellinos Brutii omnes, Lucani, praeter hos Surrentini, & Graecorum omnis ferme ora, Tarentini, Mezentini, Crotonenses, Locrique, & Calsipini omnes Galli. nec tamē haec clades defectioneque sociorum movierunt in pacis unquam mentio apud Romanos ferret, neque ante C. O. S. Romani adventum, nec postquam is rediit, renovavitque memoriam acceptae cladis. quod in tempore ipso adeo magno animo civitas fuit, ut consuli ex tanta clade, cuius ipse maximam causam fuisset, rediens, & obuiam itum frequenter ab omnibus ordinibus sit, & gratiae actae, quod de Rep. non desperasset, si Cartaginensium ductor fuisset, nihil recusandum supplicii foret.



Annibal post Cannensem pugnam, castra capta ac direpta, confestim ex Apulia in Samnium moverat, acies in Hirpinos a Statio pollicente se Cossam traditurus. Cossanus erat Trebius, nobilis inter suos: sed premebat eum Cossanorum factio, familiae per gratiam Romanorum potentis. Post famam Cannensis pugnae, vulgatumque Trebii sermonibus adventum Annibalis, cum Cossani urbe excessissent, sine certamine ad dita urbs Peno, praesidiumque acceptum est. Ibi praeda omni atque impedimentis relicta, exercitu partito, Magonem regionis eius urbes, aut deficientes ab Romanis accipere, aut detrectantes cogere ad defectionem iubet. ipse per agrum Campanum mare Inferum petit oppugnaturus Neapolim, ut urbem maritimam haberet. Vbi fines Neapolitanorum intrauit, Numidas partim in insidiis, & plerumque cauae sunt viae, insidies occultas, quaeque arte poterat, dispuluit: alios praeter actam praedam ex agris ostentantes obsequitare portis iussit. in quos, quia nec multi & incompositi videbantur, cum turma equitum erupisset, a cedentibus consulto tracta in insidias, circumventa est. nec evasisset quisquam, nisi mare propinquum, & haud procul liore nautes piscatoriae plerumque conspexerit peritis mandis didissent effugium. aliquot tamen eo praelio nobiles iuvenes caesi sunt: inter quos & Heges praefectus equitum intemperantius cedentes secutus, cecidit. Ab urbe oppugnanda Penum abstinere conserta moenia, haudquamquam prompta oppugnanti. Inde Capuam seclititer, hauriantem longafelicitate, atque indulgentia fortuna. Maxime tamen inter corrupta omnia, libertas plebis sine modo libertate exercebit, senatum & sibi & plebi obnoxium Pacuvius Calpurnius fecerat, nobilis idem, ac popularis homo, ceterum malis artibus natus opes. Is cum eo forte anno, quo res male gesta ad Thrasymentum est, in summo magistratu effectum diuinitas senatus plebem, ratus per occasionem novandi res, magnum auluram facinus, ut in ea loca Annibal cum victore exercitu venisset, nudato senatu traderet Capuam Poenis impetibus bono,

quot populi postquam
Cannensem profecerat ad
Annibalem

Romanis vel magnam ari
nis pacem videri non poterat
Consuli Sarronigra nava

Annibali tradita esse
re certa...

Neapolis fuit in ab Annibale
captata...

Capuam Calpurnius fecerat in nobilis

115

A T. LIVII PATAVINI
 Historiarum Ab Vrbe Con-
 dita Decadis Tertiæ Liber
 Primus.



IN PARTE operis mei licet mihi præfari, quod in prin-
 cipio summe totius profecti plerique sunt rerum scrip-
 tores: bellum maximè memorabile omnium quæ vnquam
 gesta sunt, me scripturum: quod Annibale duce Carthagi-
 nenses cum populo Romano gesserunt, nam neque validio-
 res opibus vlla inter se ciuitates gentesq; contulerunt: ar-
 maneque his ipsis tantum vnquam virium aut roboris
 fuit: & haud ignotas belli artes inter se, sed expertas primo
 Punico conferebant bello, & adeo varia belli fortuna, an-
 ceptisque Mars fuit, vt propius periculo fuerint, qui vicere,
 odiis etiam propè maioribus certarunt, quam viribus: Ro-
 manis indignantibus quod victoribus victi vltro infer-
 rent arma: Pœnis, quod superbè auarèque crederent imperi-
 ratum victis esse. Fama etiam est, Annibalem annorum ferme nouem pueriliter blandientem
 patri Amilicari vt duceretur in Hispaniam, cum perfecto Africo bello exercitum eò traiecturus
 sacrificaret, altaribus admotum, tactis sacris iureiurando adactum, se, cum primam posset, hos-
 tem fore populo Romano. Angebant ingenris spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amittæ, nam
 & Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, & Sardiniam inter motum Africæ frau-
 de Romanorum, stipendio etiam superimposito, interceptam. His anxius curis ita Africo
 bello, quod fuit sub recentem Romanam pacem, per quinque annos: ita deinde nouem annis
 in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit, vt appareret maius eum quàm quod gereret, agere
 in animo bellum: & si diutius vixisset, Amilicæ duce Pœnis arma Italicè illaturos fuisse, quæ An-
 nibalis ductu intulerit. Mors Amilicaris peropportuna, & pueritia Annibalis, distulerit bellum.
 Medius Afrubal inter patrem & filium octo ferme annos imperium obtinuit, flore ætatis (vti fe-
 runt) primò Amilicari conciliatus: gener inde ob altè indolè profectus animi adfectus: & quia
 gener erat, factionis Barchinæ opibus, quæ apud milites plebemque plus quàm modicè erant,
 haud sanè voluntate principum, in imperio positus. Is plura consilio quàm vi gerens, auspicijs
 regulorū magis, conciliandisq; per amicitiam principum nouis genibus, quàm bello aut arma
 rem Carthaginiensem auxit. Ceterum nihil ei pax tutior fuit, barbarus cum quidam palam ob
 iram interfecti ab eo domini obruncavit: cõprehensiq; à circumstantibus haud alio quàm si
 euassisset vultu, tormentis quoq; cõlaceraretur, eo fuit habitus oris, vt superante læticia dolores,
 ridendis etiam speciem præberet. Cum hoc Afrubale, quia miræ artis in sollicitandis genti-
 bus, imperiorū iungendis suo fuerat, sedus renouauerat populus Romanus, vt finis vniuersi im-
 perij esset annis Iberus, Saguntinisq; medijs inter imperia duorum populorum, libertas serua-
 retur. In Afrubalis locum haud dubia res fuit quin prerogatiuam militarem, qua extèplo iu-
 uenit Annibal intra preratorium delatus, imperatorq; ingenti omnium clamore atque assensu
 appellatus erat, fauor etiam plebis sequeretur. Hunc vixdã puberem Afrubal literis ad se ac-
 cersit: actaq; res in senatu etiam fuerat: Barchinis nitentibus vt afflueret militie Annibal,
 atque in paternas succederet opes. H anno alterius factionis princeps, Et æquum postulare vi-
 detur, inquit, Afrubal, & ego tamen nõ censco quod peti, tribuendū. Cũ admiratione tã an-
 ticipis sententiæ in se omnes cõuertissent: florem ætatis, inquit, Afrubal, quem ipse patri Annibalis
 fruendum præbuit, iusto iure eum à filio repeti censet. nos tamen minimè decet iuuentutem nõ
 stram pro militari rudimèto assuefacere libidini imperatorum. An hoc timeamus, ne Amilicaris

Veritas propius periculo fuit, qui vicere, odiis etiam propè maioribus certarunt, quam viribus: Romanis indignantibus quod victoribus victi vltro inferrent arma: Pœnis, quod superbè auarèque crederent imperi- ratum victis esse.

Annibal vniuersi imperij gessit, vt appareret maius eum quàm quod gereret, agere in animo bellum: & si diutius vixisset, Amilicæ duce Pœnis arma Italicè illaturos fuisse, quæ Annibalis ductu intulerit.

Afrubal inter patrem & filium octo ferme annos imperium obtinuit, flore ætatis (vti ferunt) primò Amilicari conciliatus: gener inde ob altè indolè profectus animi adfectus: & quia gener erat, factionis Barchinæ opibus, quæ apud milites plebemque plus quàm modicè erant, haud sanè voluntate principum, in imperio positus.

Barbarus cum quidam palam obruncavit: cõprehensiq; à circumstantibus haud alio quàm si euassisset vultu, tormentis quoq; cõlaceraretur, eo fuit habitus oris, vt superante læticia dolores, ridendis etiam speciem præberet.

Oratio Hannonis contra Barchinam factionem

A much-praised edition of Livy's *History*, reprinting Vascosan's 1535 edition and including the philological corpus on Livy by the most established humanists of the time: Rhenanus, Gelenius, Grynaeus, Glareanus, Badius Ascensius, Valla, and Sabellico.

This copy's distinction derives from having belonged to Vieri de' Cerchi (1588–1646), Florentine patrician scholar, senator, and member of several academies, including La Crusca. His handling of this classic offers a valuable insight into late-Renaissance reading practices. The text pages contain some marginalia, as expected, ranging from brief notes to scholarly references and in-depth explanations. Anticipating minute and extensive textual work, however, Vieri must have evaluated the difficulty in retrieving marginalia across such a ponderous body of text and instructed his binder to include substantial blank quires at both ends of the volume. In these blank quires he then drew columns, each headed with the letters of the alphabet. Although over two hundred glosses placed within the columns and referring to marginalia in the main body of the text eloquently reveal Vieri's plan, the columns remain largely unfilled, the unwieldiness of the tome and impracticalities of continuous heavy quire-turning probably having defeated him. It is tempting almost to hear, on contemplating this volume, the scholar's grudging concession and his pragmatic adoption of a small-format notebook.

An earlier inscription, 'Palladi dicatum', gives little clue as to the association of this copy with anyone particularly inspired by Athena. The most recent ownership mark, however, places the book in the possession of another Florentine patrician scholar, Gustavo Camillo Galletti (1805–1868), one of the most remarkable Tuscan bibliophiles and collectors of the nineteenth century.

See Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship* (1908) II, pp. 262-265.



28. **LIVY, Titus, and Thomas RUDDIMAN (editor).** *Historiarum ab urbe condita libri qui supersunt, cum omnium epitomis, ac deperditorum fragmentis, ad optimas editiones castigati. Edinburgh, Thomas & Walter Ruddiman for G. Hamilton, A. Kincaid, & J. Brown, 1751.*

4 vols, large 12mo, pp. I: [8], 491, [1 (blank)], II: [2], 552, III: [2], 511, [1 (blank)], IV: [2], 457, [136 (index)]; an excellent set in contemporary French red morocco, borders triple-filleted in gilt, spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces and volume numbers, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, ribbon place-markers; top-edges dust-stained, a few small marks; vol. I front free endpaper stamped by Toovey, bookplate of Maurice Baring to upper pastedowns, bookplate of Robert Hayhurst with pencil acquisition note to flyleaf ('bought from Frank Maggs 1952'). £950

A very attractive set of the first Ruddiman edition. One of the last works prepared by Thomas Ruddiman (1674–1757), this 'superb edition of Livy' (ODNB) was highly praised for its accuracy and is a fine testament both to his classical scholarship and to his printing house. The son of a Banffshire farmer, Ruddiman excelled in literary Edinburgh, establishing his own printing business in 1712, serving as Advocates Librarian (where he greatly expanded the library and was succeeded by David Hume), and publishing works of classical scholarship ranging from the *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*, the standard schoolbook on grammar throughout the eighteenth century, to the *Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones*, the authoritative text for scholars.

Provenance: from the library of the English poet and novelist Maurice Baring (1874–1945).

ESTC N13441.





WITH CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS
IN A TACKETED BINDING WITH MANUSCRIPT WASTE

29. **LUCAN, Marcus Annaeus.** De bello civili libri X. *Cologne, Marcus Gymnicus, 1546.*
[bound with:]

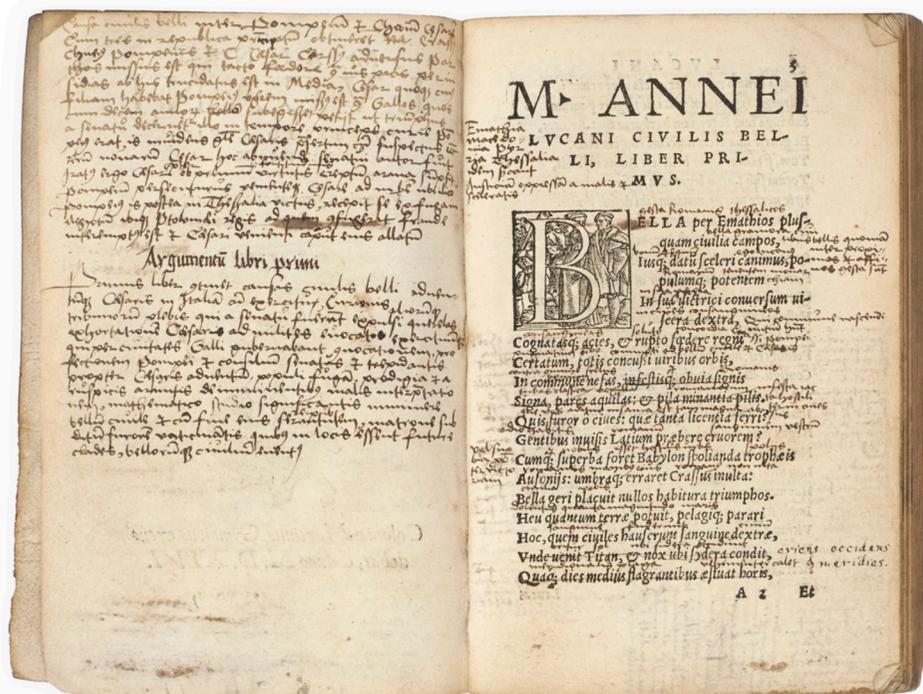
LIVY, Titus. Decadis primae, liber primus ... ab urbe condita ... *Dortmund, Melchior Soter, 1546.*

Two works in one vol., 8vo, *Lucanus*: pp. 327, [1 (blank)], *Livy*: [1], 85, [2]; woodcut devices to titles, a further woodcut device with letterpress mottos in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Ge'ez to final leaf of *Livy*; some light occasional staining, a few creased corners, but very good copies; in a contemporary tacketed case binding of limp vellum, endleaves from a thirteenth-century vellum manuscript breviary (text in two columns, with red rubrics and initials and penwork in red and blue), twisted vellum tackets laced behind two (of three) split tawed thongs; a little worn, lower cover gnawed at fore-edge; several contemporary and later manuscript inscriptions to binding, title, and last pages (*see below*), extensive contemporary marginal and interlinear annotations to *Lucan* pp. 3-18 and *Livy* pp. 3-4. £3750

An exceptionally attractive volume of two German editions of *Lucan* and *Livy* issued in the same year, joined in a strictly contemporary tacketed binding with a medieval vellum manuscript reused as endleaves, densely annotated in parts and with a fascinating sequence of later provenance.

Both works are annotated in part, with the *Lucan* bearing many marginalia in a contemporary hand and the same hand annotating the incipit of *Livy*. The early annotator's work begins in earnest on the verso of the title, with many lines of introduction to *Lucan's Pharsalia* followed by a summary of Book I. The same book is then examined minutely, with interlinear paraphrase and exuberant annotations covering most of the blank surface of the first sixteen pages.





The two names mentioned in what appears to be the earliest ownership inscription (inside upper cover) are equally likely contenders for the identity of the prolific annotator. The inscription, an elegant warning to thieves, states the ownership of 'Ludger of Westerholdt', the book being a 'generous gift of Joannes Siverus' (*trans.*). It is very likely that the body of marginalia in the text be owed to one of these two German owners. The first book of the *Pharsalia*, with its impassionate, anguished cry in the face of civil war (especially memorable in the opening seven lines of the poem) must have been particularly eloquent and relevant to a German readership of the mid sixteenth century.

Further evidence sees the book cross the border into France within a few decades: a 'Joannes Mellipuy' inscribes his name on the title; a Ferdinand de Miraumon sketches two simple coats of arms with mottos ('Espoir me fait vivre' and 'Plutot mourir que se changer') at the end of Lucan; and a Charles du Breuil, rhetor, adds his name to the first title. In the seventeenth century the volume came into the library of the Augustinian monastery of Bouvigne (Belgium), as attested in inscriptions to the first title and verso of last leaf.



On the final page of the Livy is printed, rather unusually, a motto in Ge'ez (or Ethiopic), somewhat faultily rendered as 'ፈሰን፡ዘዐጥብጥዘ፡ፈውሱ፡፡' ('the tongue of the wise is health', Proverbs 12:18). Although the Psalms had been printed in Ge'ez in 1513, Proverbs would not appear in print until the nineteenth century; the motto was likely provided to Johannes Soter, Melchior's father, by the scholar and printer Johannes Potken (c. 1470–c. 1525), editor of the 1513 Psalter and Soter's collaborator on a polyglot Psalter in 1518 (VD16 B-3101).

Lucan: USTC 673215; VD16 ZV-9907; two copies in the US. *Livy*: not in USTC; not in VD16; OCLC finds a sole copy, in Mainz.

We are grateful to Dr Jonathan Nathan for his translation and identification of the Ge'ez motto and its source.



THE ANTI-LAMBIN LUCRETIUS
ANNOTATED BY A CONTEMPORARY SCHOLAR KEEN ON EPICUREANISM

30. **LUCRETIUS Carus, Titus.** De rerum natura libri sex, mendis innumerabilibus liberati ... ope ac fide, ab Oberto Gifanio Burano iuris studioso, restituti. *Antwerp, Plantin, 1566.*

8vo, pp. [48], 477, [3]; woodcut Plantin 'Labore et constantia' device to title, woodcut initials, text in Greek and italic; light traces of old dampstaining in places, burn-hole to 2E1 (touching a few characters), small excision from outer margin X4 (index), but a very good copy; in contemporary French vellum, gilt with central arabesque block and foliate cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments, yapp fore-edges, edges gilt, spine lined with vellum manuscript waste; lower corner of lower cover a little soiled, subtle minor repairs at extremities; contemporary inscription in Greek to title (a line of Theognis, on friendship), an 11-line note to p. 1 and sporadic annotations in a minute contemporary hand, underlining throughout, seventeenth-century ownership inscription to title ('Lesprestres'), later ownership inscription of Alfred-Isaac Pereire to front free endpaper. **£2500**

An attractive copy, with evidence of contemporary readership, of the Lucretius edited by Hubert van Giffen (c. 1533–1604). 'A number of copies were sold with the date of 1565 on the titlepage, but very likely to sell them better during the Lent Fair of 1566 at Frankfurt, part of the edition received a title-page with the date of 1566' (Voet). 'Giffen printed a neat annotated edition at the Plantin press in 1565-66, in format as well as in every other respect calculated to attract buyers. The handy size and concise notes suited many readers and there was no denying the editor's brilliance or his shrewdness: yet in spite of one handsome reference to [Denys] Lambin in the address to the reader, Giffen's casual treatment of his predecessor was clearly intended to wound. Lambin ... took violent offence, and in a three-thousand word preface and innumerable notes to his edition of 1570 he gives full vent to the rage that possessed him' (Gordon). The volume includes a life of Lucretius by Giffen, the Greek text of Epicurus's *Letter to Herodotus*, extracts from Cicero, and Thucydides on the plague at Athens, in Greek. According to Gordon, Giffen received substantial help in his edition from Cornelius Valerius (1512–1578), a professor at Louvain.



31. **LUCRETIUS.** De rerum natura libri sex. Paris, Hierosme de Marnef and Guillaume Cavellat, 1567.

16mo, pp. 264, [8 (index)]; with engraved printer's device on title, typographical initials and head- and tail-pieces, shoulder notes and running titles throughout; some occasional faint spotting and light browning, shoulder notes occasionally just shaved by the binder (with loss of a single character at most), two tiny holes in final leaf (not affecting text); late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century vellum-backed boards; rubbed and bumped, spine label missing; crude sketch of a bust on a pedestal on rear pastedown. £500

Rare pocket edition of Lucretius, a reissue of de Marnef and Cavellat's similarly rare 1564 edition, with the same collation. The great poem is preceded by Petrus Crinitus's brief biography of the author.

Provenance: 'G. Dodd Eton Coll.' (inscription along lower edges, probably early nineteenth-century); Archibald McNeill, with his presentation inscription: 'J. Couper Esq.[.] a trifling memento of a few chattings on men & books – as enjoyable as they were – unfortunately – few, during the summer of 1874', signed 'ye Special B. M. News', below which another hand (presumably Couper's) has written '(Arch.d McNeill)'.
Adams L-1665; Gordon 202A.



32. LUCRETIUS. De rerum natura libri sex: quibus interpretationem et notas addidit Thomas Creech ... Accedunt variae lectiones IV edd. antiquissimarum necnon annotationes R. Bentleii. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1818.

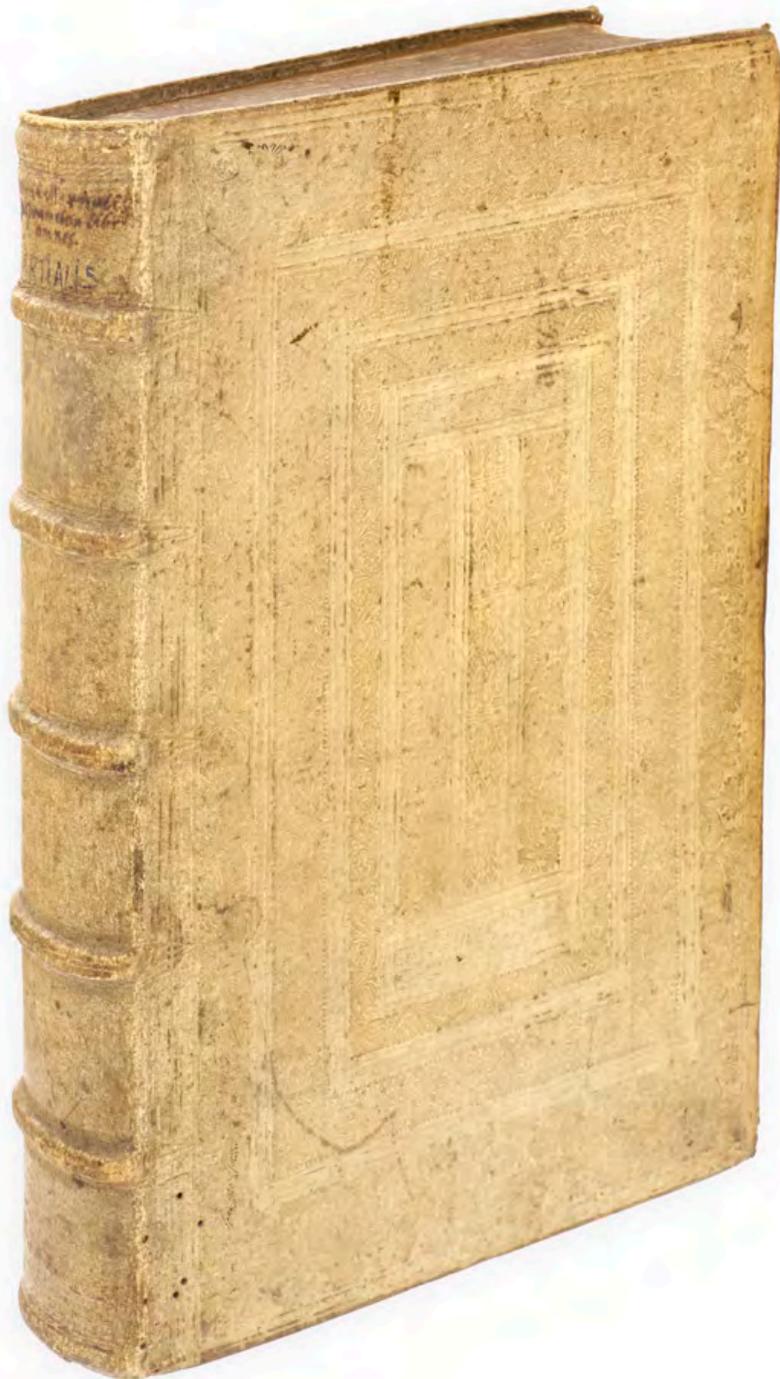
8vo, pp. [xvi], 552; a little light foxing and dusting; a very good uncut copy in contemporary buckram-backed drab boards, printed paper spine label (chipped); spine detached at lower joint but holding, wear to corners and edges, and marks to boards; from the library of Thomas Gaisford (although without his name or bookplate), with his ink annotations to front flyleaf and extensive ink marginalia almost throughout. £1850

An extensively annotated edition of the *De rerum natura* of Lucretius, with notes by the English classical scholars Thomas Creech (1659-1700) and Richard Bentley (1662-1742), from the library of Thomas Gaisford (1779-1855), classicist, Dean of Christ Church Oxford, Regius Professor of Greek, curator of the Bodleian Library, and delegate of the Clarendon Press. Gaisford has made scholarly critical notes in his neat hand to almost every page.

75. *Fluente* ... *76. jaceat accipiat* ... *77. jaceat accipiat* ... *78. jaceat accipiat* ... *79. jaceat accipiat* ... *80. jaceat accipiat* ... *81. jaceat accipiat* ... *82. jaceat accipiat* ... *83. jaceat accipiat* ... *84. jaceat accipiat* ... *85. jaceat accipiat* ... *86. jaceat accipiat* ... *87. jaceat accipiat* ... *88. jaceat accipiat* ... *89. jaceat accipiat* ... *90. jaceat accipiat* ... *91. jaceat accipiat* ... *92. jaceat accipiat* ... *93. jaceat accipiat* ... *94. jaceat accipiat* ... *95. jaceat accipiat* ... *96. jaceat accipiat* ... *97. jaceat accipiat* ... *98. jaceat accipiat* ... *99. jaceat accipiat* ... *100. jaceat accipiat* ...

10. *Uisum* ... *11. Uisum* ... *12. Uisum* ... *13. Uisum* ... *14. Uisum* ... *15. Uisum* ... *16. Uisum* ... *17. Uisum* ... *18. Uisum* ... *19. Uisum* ... *20. Uisum* ... *21. Uisum* ... *22. Uisum* ... *23. Uisum* ... *24. Uisum* ... *25. Uisum* ... *26. Uisum* ... *27. Uisum* ... *28. Uisum* ... *29. Uisum* ... *30. Uisum* ... *31. Uisum* ... *32. Uisum* ... *33. Uisum* ... *34. Uisum* ... *35. Uisum* ... *36. Uisum* ... *37. Uisum* ... *38. Uisum* ... *39. Uisum* ... *40. Uisum* ... *41. Uisum* ... *42. Uisum* ... *43. Uisum* ... *44. Uisum* ... *45. Uisum* ... *46. Uisum* ... *47. Uisum* ... *48. Uisum* ... *49. Uisum* ... *50. Uisum* ... *51. Uisum* ... *52. Uisum* ... *53. Uisum* ... *54. Uisum* ... *55. Uisum* ... *56. Uisum* ... *57. Uisum* ... *58. Uisum* ... *59. Uisum* ... *60. Uisum* ... *61. Uisum* ... *62. Uisum* ... *63. Uisum* ... *64. Uisum* ... *65. Uisum* ... *66. Uisum* ... *67. Uisum* ... *68. Uisum* ... *69. Uisum* ... *70. Uisum* ... *71. Uisum* ... *72. Uisum* ... *73. Uisum* ... *74. Uisum* ... *75. Uisum* ... *76. Uisum* ... *77. Uisum* ... *78. Uisum* ... *79. Uisum* ... *80. Uisum* ... *81. Uisum* ... *82. Uisum* ... *83. Uisum* ... *84. Uisum* ... *85. Uisum* ... *86. Uisum* ... *87. Uisum* ... *88. Uisum* ... *89. Uisum* ... *90. Uisum* ... *91. Uisum* ... *92. Uisum* ... *93. Uisum* ... *94. Uisum* ... *95. Uisum* ... *96. Uisum* ... *97. Uisum* ... *98. Uisum* ... *99. Uisum* ... *100. Uisum* ...

606. *vitae spatio* ... *607. vitae spatio* ... *608. vitae spatio* ... *609. vitae spatio* ... *610. vitae spatio* ... *611. vitae spatio* ... *612. vitae spatio* ... *613. vitae spatio* ... *614. vitae spatio* ... *615. vitae spatio* ... *616. vitae spatio* ... *617. vitae spatio* ... *618. vitae spatio* ... *619. vitae spatio* ... *620. vitae spatio* ... *621. vitae spatio* ... *622. vitae spatio* ... *623. vitae spatio* ... *624. vitae spatio* ... *625. vitae spatio* ... *626. vitae spatio* ... *627. vitae spatio* ... *628. vitae spatio* ... *629. vitae spatio* ... *630. vitae spatio* ... *631. vitae spatio* ... *632. vitae spatio* ... *633. vitae spatio* ... *634. vitae spatio* ... *635. vitae spatio* ... *636. vitae spatio* ... *637. vitae spatio* ... *638. vitae spatio* ... *639. vitae spatio* ... *640. vitae spatio* ... *641. vitae spatio* ... *642. vitae spatio* ... *643. vitae spatio* ... *644. vitae spatio* ... *645. vitae spatio* ... *646. vitae spatio* ... *647. vitae spatio* ... *648. vitae spatio* ... *649. vitae spatio* ... *650. vitae spatio* ... *651. vitae spatio* ... *652. vitae spatio* ... *653. vitae spatio* ... *654. vitae spatio* ... *655. vitae spatio* ... *656. vitae spatio* ... *657. vitae spatio* ... *658. vitae spatio* ... *659. vitae spatio* ... *660. vitae spatio* ... *661. vitae spatio* ... *662. vitae spatio* ... *663. vitae spatio* ... *664. vitae spatio* ... *665. vitae spatio* ... *666. vitae spatio* ... *667. vitae spatio* ... *668. vitae spatio* ... *669. vitae spatio* ... *670. vitae spatio* ... *671. vitae spatio* ... *672. vitae spatio* ... *673. vitae spatio* ... *674. vitae spatio* ... *675. vitae spatio* ... *676. vitae spatio* ... *677. vitae spatio* ... *678. vitae spatio* ... *679. vitae spatio* ... *680. vitae spatio* ... *681. vitae spatio* ... *682. vitae spatio* ... *683. vitae spatio* ... *684. vitae spatio* ... *685. vitae spatio* ... *686. vitae spatio* ... *687. vitae spatio* ... *688. vitae spatio* ... *689. vitae spatio* ... *690. vitae spatio* ... *691. vitae spatio* ... *692. vitae spatio* ... *693. vitae spatio* ... *694. vitae spatio* ... *695. vitae spatio* ... *696. vitae spatio* ... *697. vitae spatio* ... *698. vitae spatio* ... *699. vitae spatio* ... *700. vitae spatio* ...



33. **MARTIAL, Marcus Valerius.** Epigrammaton libri omnes, novis commentariis, multa cura, studioque, confectis, explicati, illustrate ... Matthaeo Radero. *Ingolstadt, Adam Sartor, 1602.*

Folio, pp.[xx], 892, [36]; title printed in red and black with large woodcut printer's device (cf. Delalain 176), composite typographic border to title verso, typographic headpieces, woodcut initials and tailpieces; uniformly toned, some light dampstaining to a few margins, but a very good copy; in contemporary pigskin, panelled in blind with rolls of palmettes and foliage, spine lettered in ink (smudged), vestigial ties to foreedge, edges speckled with red and blue stripes; some light staining and a few minor wormholes to boards, corners slightly bumped, endpapers renewed; ink ownership inscriptions of Jakob Honold of Langenau bei Ulm (dated 1639) and Jakob Zimmermann (1728) to title, nineteenth-century bibliographical notes and booklabel of Paul van de Woestijne (Ghent, 1934) to upper pastedown. £950

A beautiful copy in contemporary pigskin of the first edition of Rader's commentary on Martial.

The Jesuit Mattaeus Rader (1561–1634) had in 1599 published an expurgated edition of Martial's epigrams, 'omni rerum et verborum obscenitate sublata'; his greater contribution to Classical scholarship, however, lay in the rich commentary published soon after. The commentary drew high praise from, among many others, Scaliger.

Provenance: from the library of the German preacher and scholar Jakob Honold (1599–1664), Hebraist and professor of theology, logic, and metaphysics at Ulm. Later in the possession of Paul van de Woestijne (1905–1963), philologist, classicist, and professor of philosophy and literature at the University of Ghent.

Dibdin II, 230 ('commentary of Raderus may be numbered with the best of those on Martial'); Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina* (ed. Ernesti, 1773) II, pp. 382–383 ('omnium optimus, plenusque egregia doctrina').



34. **NEPOS, Cornelius.** De vita excellentium imperatorum. Interpretatione et notis illustravit Nicolaus Courtin ... in usum serenissimi Delphini. Paris, Frères Barbou, 1726.

4to, pp. [xxxii], 223, [1 (blank)], with additional engraved title-page by L. Cossin; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials, head-, and tail-pieces; occasional light toning and spotting, small hole to A1 touching two letters, small paperflaw to lower blank corner of N4, otherwise a very good copy; eighteenth-century vellum over boards, three gilt-lettered morocco spine labels, marbled endpapers; a few small marks, labels worn; engraved portrait of Nepos pasted to front flyleaf (from Cruttenden's edition, Oxford, 1684). £275

An attractive later Delphin edition (first 1675) of Cornelius Nepos's Lives. The only surviving work by the first-century BC biographer Cornelius Nepos, the *Vitae excellentium imperatorum* once formed part of a broader *De viris illustribus*. The *Lives* include Themistocles, Pausanias, and Hannibal; the most interesting character portrayal is that of Alcibiades, while the last two biographies are the most accomplished, describing the elder Cato and Atticus, with whom Nepos was intimate.

Nicolas Courtin, who was paid 1200 livres to prepare this edition of Nepos for the Grand Dauphin, the son of Louis XIV of France, taught at the Collège de la Marche in Paris.

Brunet II, 289.

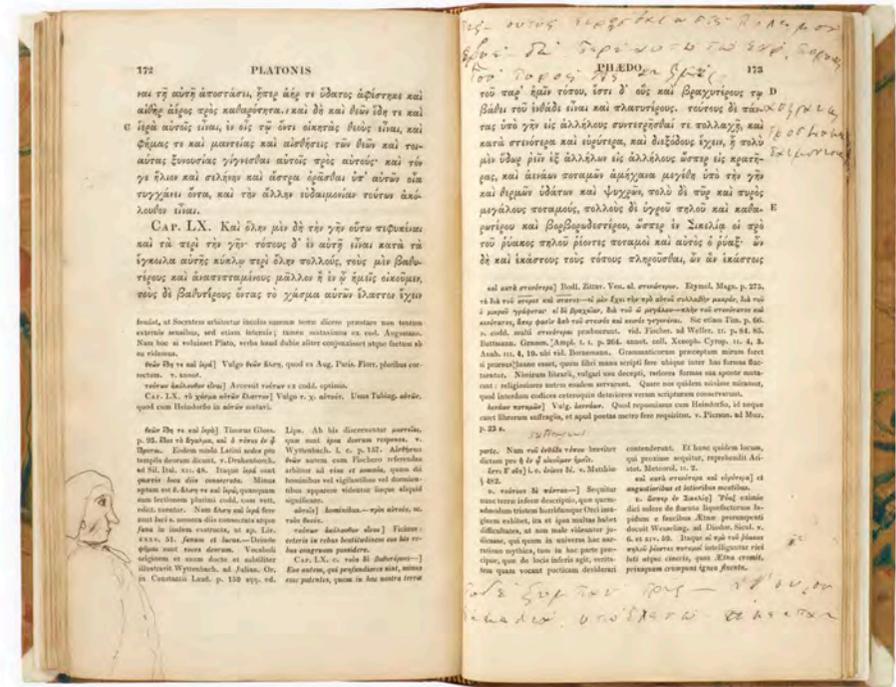
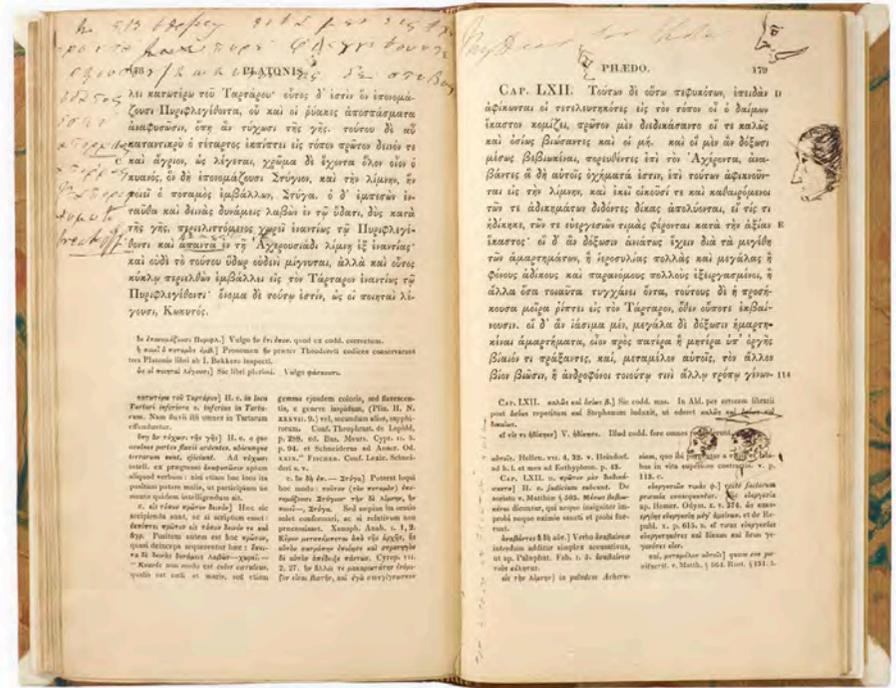
35. PLATO, and John Gottfried STALLBAUM. Φαιδων ... Phaedo; ad optimorum codicum fidem recensuit, varietate lectionis, prolegomenis, et commentario perpetuo in usum scholarum illustravit Godofredus Stallbaum. London, A.J. Valpy for J.R. Priestley, 1833.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 192; light dampstaining in places, closed tear to outer margin of Z2 (without loss); a very good copy in modern calf-backed boards with marbled sides and vellum tips, spine lettered directly in gilt; ink ownership inscription of Edward Newton Dickenson dated 3 November 1835 to p. 1, with his annotations and sketches (see below). £250

An early edition of Stallbaum's Phaedo, annotated by a contemporary schoolboy. Stallbaum's edition, 'containing exhaustive prolegomena and commentary written in excellent Latin, a fundamental contribution to the Platonic exegesis,' rested on his earlier work which established a landmark revised text with critical apparatus (Britannica).

This copy was owned and annotated by Edward Newton Dickenson (1818-1882), a King's Scholar at Westminster. He would soon after, in 1838, go to India as a cadet in the service of the East India Company and began a military career before being forced to renounce it on grounds of ill health. On his return to England he was ordained and served as curate of Deal and then Chiselborough, in Somerset. In 1850 he was appointed chaplain to the Bombay Establishment of the East India Company.

Dickenson's annotations in Greek, Latin, and English denote a through engagement with the text, particularly the chapters exploring the arguments for the immortality of the soul through reference to memories and beauty. Philosophical remarks on the nature of human drives are charmingly interspersed with a schoolchild's penchant for caricature: several margins are populated with outlined portraits of schoolmasters, among them a recurring figure with distinctive sideburns resembling the Head Master, Richard Williamson.



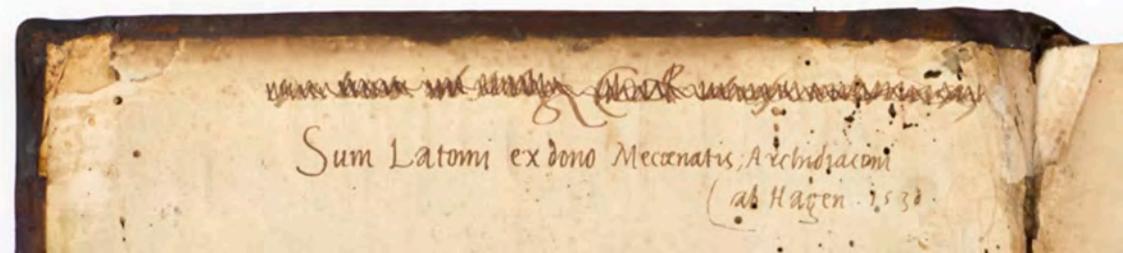


FROM THE LIBRARY OF BARTHOLOMAEUS LATOMUS
A GIFT FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF TRIER

36. **PLINY *the Elder*.** *Historia mundi*, multo quam antehac unquam prodiit emaculatus [...] annotationibus eruditorum hominum praesertim Hermolai Barbari [...] additus est index, in quo nihil desideres [– Index in universum naturalis historiae C. Plinii opus, summa diligentia collectus]. *Basel, Johann Froben, March 1525.*

Two parts in one volume, folio, pp. [xxxvi], 671, [1], [144 (*Index*)]; large woodcut Froben device to title and part-title and final page of each part, several large historiated white-on-black initials and numerous smaller woodcut initials throughout; some worming (mostly marginal), but a beautiful, wide-margined copy in dark impression; in a contemporary Cologne binding of blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, boards panelled in blind with two rolls (both initialled 'TW', one with the arms of Cologne, the Holy Roman Empire, and the binder's device), remains of clasps to fore-edge, fore-edge lettered 'Plinius' in ink, sewn on 5 double cords, spine lined with vellum manuscript waste; skilfully rebaked and recorned, some worming to boards; contemporary inscription 'Sum Latomi ex dono mecoenatis archidiaconi ab Hagen 1530' to upper pastedown, inscription to front free endpaper 'Sum ex libris / Andr. Danquest Mosbacens. / 12th Juli 1767'. £4800

First Froben edition of Pliny's encyclopaedia, with a prologue by Erasmus and Hermolaus Barbarus's commentary, given to Erasmus's correspondent Bartholomaeus Latomus by his student and future patron, Johann Ludwig von Hagen.



IOANNES FROBENIVS LECTORI S. D.
EN DAMVS

C. PLINII SECVNDI DI

VINVM OPVS CVI TITVLVS, HISTORIA MVNDI.

multo quàm antehac unquam prodijt emaculatus: idq; primum ex annota-
tionibus eruditorum hominum, præsertim Hermolai Barbari: deinde
ex collatione exemplariorum, quæ hæcenus opera doctorum no-
bis quàm fieri potuit emendatissime sunt excusa: postremo ex
fide vetustissimorum codicum, ex quibus non pauca restitui-
mus, quæ alioqui nemo, quamlibet eruditus, uel depre-
hendit, uel deprehendere poterat. Absit inuidia di-
cto. Vicinus superiores omnes. Si quis hanc pal-
mam nobis eripuerit, non illi quidè inuide-
bimus, sed studijs publicis gratulabi-
mur. Bene uale lector, & fructe

Αγαθὴ τύχη.
Additus est index, in quo nihil desideres.



Basilæ apud Io. Frobenium, Mense
Martio. An. M. D. XXV.

Known by the Hellenized 'Latomus', the humanist classicist and controversialist Bartholomæus Steinmetz (c. 1498–1570) probably first met Erasmus while studying at Freiburg in 1516 and '17, later travelling with him through Alsace in 1521 and becoming one of his epistolary correspondents until Erasmus's death. Teaching successively at Trier (from 1522), Cologne (1526), Louvain (1530), and the Collège de Sainte-Barbe in Paris (1531), he was a disciple and friend of Conradus Goclenius and counted among his students Calvin, Ignatius of Loyola, François Xavier, François Rabelais, and Pierre Ramus. He travelled extensively and established a reputation as one of the leading Latin scholars of the time.

The present volume was given to Latomus in 1530 by his former pupil Johann Ludwig von Hagen (1492–1547), then archdeacon at Trier. In 1541 Latomus reencountered Hagen as Elector-Archbishop of Trier at the diet of Regensburg, and the following year he resigned his professorship at Paris to enter Hagen's service. It was likely his position under Hagen that facilitated his appointment as assessor at the Reichskammergericht in Speyer in 1548 and, after resigning this post to return to Trier in 1555, his role in attending the diet of Speyer in 1556 and representing the Catholic party at Worms in 1557.

Adams P-1560; Schweiger II, 786; Van der Haeghen II, 45; VD16 P-3533; for the binding, see Haebler, pp. 489-490. See also L. Roersch, 'Barthélemy Latomus, le premier professeur d'éloquence latine au Collège royal de France' in *Bulletins de l'Académie royale de Belgique* 3rd ser. 14 (1887), pp.132-176.

se filo in caput serpentis porrecta sub umbra arboris sua: tantaque ipsi morsu cerebrum apprehendit, ut stridens subinde ac uertigine rotata, ne filii quidem desuper pendentes tueri paterent, adeo nec fugere queat: nec finis ante mortem est. Rursus amici pauones & columbae. Turtores & pisticci, merulae & turdi, cornix & ardeola, contra uulpium genus communibus inimicis. Harpa & miluus contra triorchyn. Quin & affectus indicia sunt etiam in serpentibus, immitillimo animalium genere. Dicta sunt, quae Arcadia narrat de domino à dracone seruato, & agnita uoce hominis. De aspide miraculum à Philarcho traditur: Is enim autor est: Cum ad mensam cuiusdam ueniens in Aegypto aleretur assidue, enixam catulos, quorum ab uno filium hospitis interceptum: illam reuertam ad consuetudinem cibi, intellexisse culpam, & necem intulisse catulo, nec postea in tectum id reuertam.

De somno animalium.

Cap. LXXV

Somni quæstio non obscuram coniectationem habet. In terrestribus, omnia quæ cor habent, dormire manifestum est. Aquatilia quoque exiguum quidem etiam qui de ceteris dubitant, dormire tamen existimant: non oculorum argumento, quia non habent genas, uerum ipsa quiete cernuntur placida ceu soporata, neque alia quam caudas mouentia, & ad tumultum aliquem expauescunt. De thynnibus confidentius affirmatur. Iuxta ripas enim aut petras dormiunt. Plani autem piscium in uado, ut manu saepe tollantur. Nam delphini, balenæque stertentes etiam audiuntur. Insecta quoque dormire silentio apparent, quia nec luminibus quidem admotis excitentur. Homo genitus premitur somno per aliquot menses: deinde longior in dies uigilia. Somniat statim infans. Nam & pauore expersigitur, & factum imitatur. Quidam uero nunquam, quibus mortiferum fuisse signum contra consuetudinem somniorum inuenimus exempla. Magnus hic inuitat locus, & diuersis resectus documentis, utrumne sint aliqua præcisa animi quiescentis: qua fiant ratione, an fortuita res sit, ut pleraque. Et si exemplis agatur, profecto paria fiant. A uino & à cibis proxima, atque in redormitione uana esse uisa, prope conuenit. Est autem somnus nihil aliud, quam animi in medium sese recessus. Præter hominem somniare equos, canes, boues, pecora, capras, palam est. Ob hoc creditur & in omnibus, quæ animal pariunt. De his quæ oua gignunt, incertum est, sed dormire ea certum. Verum & ad insecta transueamus. Hænanque restant immensæ subtilitatis animalia.

C. PLINII SECUNDI NATURALIS HISTORIAE LIBER VNDECIMVS. PROOEMIUM.

De insectis animalibus, ut sunt apes, formicæ, & huiusmodi.



ESTANT Immensæ subtilitatis animalia: quando aliqua necque spirare, & sine sanguine esse etiam prodiderunt.

De insectorum genere.

Cap. I

Multa hæc & multigena, terrestrium uolucrumque uita. Alia pennata, ut apes: alia utroque modo, ut formicæ: aliqua & pennis & pedibus carentia. Et iure omnia insecta appellata ab incisuris, quæ nunc ceruicium loco, nunc pectorum atque alui præcincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula coherentia. Aliquibus uero non tota incisura eas ambiente rugas, sed in aluo, aut superne tantum, imbricatis flexilibus uertebis, nullo alibi spectatiore naturæ rerum artificio.

De subtilitate naturæ in his.

Cap. II

IN magnis siquidem corporibus, aut certe maioribus, facilis officina sequaq; materia fuit. In his uero tam paruis, atque tam nullis, quæ ratio, quanta uis, quam inextricabilis perfectio: Vbi tot sensus collocavit in calice: Et sunt alia dicta minima. Sed ubi uisum in eo præter tendit: ubi gustatū applicauit: ubi odoratū inferuit: ubi uero truculentam illam & portione maximam uocem ingenerauit: qua subtilitate pennas adnexuit: prælongauit pedum crura:

ra? disposuit ieiuniam caueam uti aluū, auidam sanguinis, & potissimum humani steim accendit. Teli uero perfodiendo tergori, quo spiculaui ingenio? Atque ut in capaci cum ceruini non possit exilitas, ita reciproca generauit arte, ut fodiendo acuminatū pariter forbendo que fistulosum esset. Quos teredini ad perforanda robora cum sono teste dentes affixit, potissimumque ligno cibatu fecit: Sed turrigeros elephantorum miramur humeros, taurorum que colla, & truces in sublimi iactus, tigridū rapinas, leonū iubas, cum rerū natura nusquam magis quam in minimis tota sit. Quapropter quælo, ne nostra legentes (quoniam ex his speruntur multa) etiam relata fastidio damnent, cum in cōtemplatione naturæ nihil possit uideri superuacui.

Vtrū spirent, an habeant sanguinē. Cap. III

INsecta multi negarunt spirare, id ratione persuadentes, quoniam uiscerū interiori nexu spirabilis non inesset. Itaque uiuere ut fruges, arboresque: sed plurimum interesse, spiret aliquid an uiuat. Eadem de causa nec sanguinem ipsi esse, qui sit nullis carentibus corde aut iecore. Sic nec spirare ea quibus pulmo dedit. Vnde numerosa quæstionum serics exoritur. Idem enim & uocem esse his negant, in tanto murmure apum, cicadaū sono, & alijs quæ suis æstimabuntur locis. Nam mihi contuenti semper sua sit rerum natura, nihil incredibile existimare de ea. Nec uideo cur magis non possint trahere animam talia, & uiuere, quam spirare sine uisceribus: quod etiam in marinis docuimus, quamuis arcente spiritu densitate & altitudine humoris. Volare quidem aliqua, & animatu carere in ipso spiritu uiuentia, habere sensum uictus, generationis atque operis, & de futuro etiam curam: & quamuis non sint membra, quæ uelut carina sensus inuehant, esse tamen his auditum, olfactum, gustatum, eximia præterea naturæ dona, solertiam, animum, artem, quis facile crediderit? Sanguinem non esse his fateor, sicut ne terrestribus quidem cunctis, uerum simile quiddam. Vt lepæ in mari sanguinis uicem atramentum obtinet, purpurarū generi insectorū ille succus: sic insectis quisquis est uitalis humor, hic erit sanguinis loco. Sed existimatio sua cuique sit. Nobis propositum est, naturas rerum manifestas indicare, non causas iudicare dubias.

De corpore eorum.

Cap. IIII

INsecta, ut intelligi possit, non uidentur neruos habere, nec ossa, nec spinas, nec cartilagine, nec pinguia, nec carnes, nec crustam quidē fragilem, ut quædam marina: nec iure dicitur cutis, sed mediæ cuiusdam inter omnia hæc naturæ corpus, arcenti simile, neruo mollius, in reliquis partibus siccius uerius quam durius. Et hoc solum his est, nec præterea aliud. Nihil intus, nisi admodum paucis intestinū implicatū. Itaque diuulsis præcipua uiuacitas, & partium singulari palpitatio. Quia quæcumque est ratio uitalis, illa non certis inest membris, sed toto in corpore, minime tamen capite solumque non mouetur, nisi cum pectore auulsim. In nullo genere plures sunt pedes. Et quibus ex his plurimi, diutius uiuunt diuulsa, ut in scolopendris uidemus: Habent autē oculos: præterque sensus tactū & gustatū, aliqua & odoratum, pauca & auditum.

De apibus.

Cap. V

SED inter omnia principatus apibus, & iure præcipua admiratio, solis ex eo genere hominum causa genitis. Mella contrahunt, succumque dulcissimum atque subtilissimum, ac saluberrimum. Patos confingunt & ceras. Ille ad usus uite laborem tolerant, opera conficiunt, remp. habent, consilia priuatim ac duces gregatim: & quod maxime mirū sit mores habent. Præterea cum sint neque mansueti generis, neque feri, tamen tanta est natura rerum, ut prope ex umbra minimi animalis, incomparabile effecerit quiddam. Quos efficacie industricque tantæ comparemus neruos: quas uires: quos ratione mediis fidius uiros: hoc certe præstantioribus, quo nihil nouere nisi commune. Non sit de anima quæstio, constat & de sanguine, quantum tamen esse in tantulis potest. Astimemus postea ingenium.

Qui ordo naturæ in eis.

Cap. VI

HI uires: Sanè & insecta omnia, sed minus diu, quæ parietibus nostris occultata mature, tepescunt. Circa apes aut temporū locorumque ratio mutata est, aut errauerunt priores. Cōduntur

Quem viuentem vt deum coli iusserunt.

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De varietate nascendi.

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Cap. XLVII.

Cap. XLVIII.

Cap. XLIX.

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Quem viuentem vt deum coli iusserunt.
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37. **PLINY the Elder.** *Historiae mundi libri xxxvii, ex postrema ad vetustos codices collatione cum annotationibus, et indice. Paris, [M. Fezandat for] André Berthelin & Guillaume Roland, August 1543.*

Folio, pp. [36], 671, [1 (blank)], [52 (*Annotationes*)], [176 (index)]; large woodcut *criblé* initials; some dark dampstaining to first quires (title and chapter index) and last quires (general index) but text proper much cleaner, occasional further minor staining mainly in inner margins, but a good copy; in contemporary calf, gilt centre-piece to boards; old backing, spine chipped in places and defective at foot, short splits to joints, sides scuffed and worn; contemporary ink ownership inscription of Claudius Birardus Tremorchianus to title (neatly deleted in ink) and annotations to approx. 248 pp., later ownership inscription 'Berauld' to title and gift inscription 'Souvenez vous que ce Livre est A Monsieur Berauld [...] 1618 / Ayant donne adviz / H Bourdaries' to front free endpaper, nineteenth-century bookplate of Oscar Turge to upper pastedown. £2750

Copiously annotated copy of Pliny's *Natural history*, owned, read, and filled with marginalia in French by a contemporary humanist whose exceptionally wide interests and competences were considerably stimulated by Pliny's proto-encyclopaedia. The choice of edition itself betrays a predilection for editorial excellence: this is a Paris issue of Erasmus's edition, incorporating the notes of the Bohemian humanist Sigismund Gelenius (1497-1554).

capita, Vasco & lucus Augusti. Oppida vero ignobilia XIX. sicut XXIII Nemaufensibus attributa. Adiecit formulæ Galba imperator ex in alpinis Auenticos, atque Ebroduntios, quorum oppidum Dinia. Longitudinè provinciarum Narbonensis CCCXXX.M. passuum Agrippa tradit, latitudinem CCXLVIII.

Italia, Tiberis, Roma, Campania.

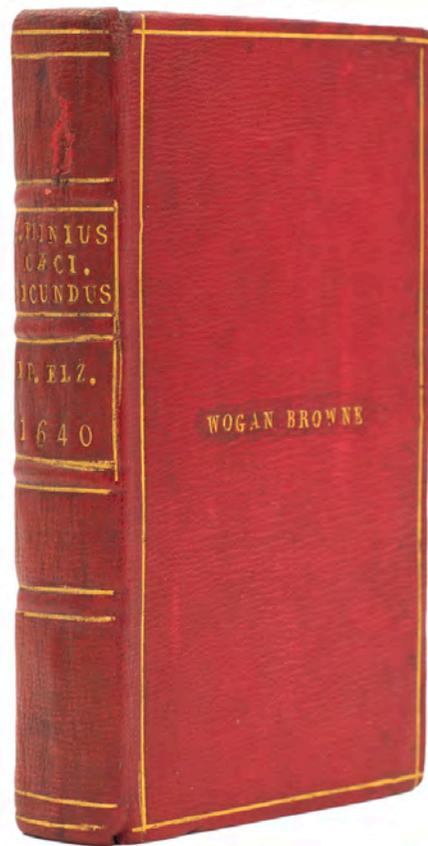
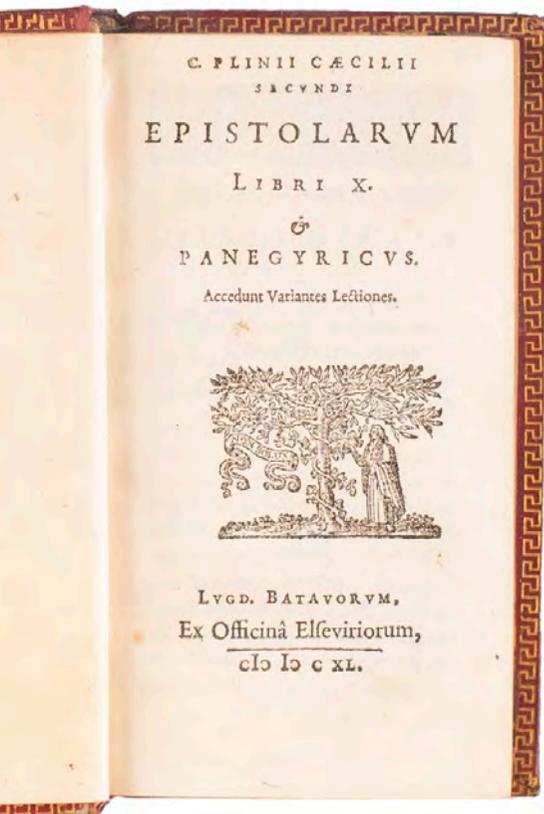
ITALIA dehinc, primiq; eius Ligures, mox Hetruria, Umbria, Latium, vbi Tiberina ostia, & Romæ terrarum caput XLIIII. passuum interuallo à mari. Volscorum postea litus & Campania, Plectinum inde, ac Lucanum Brutiunq; quo longissimè in meridiem, ab Alipium penè lunatis iugis, in maria excurrit Italia. Ab eo Græciæ ora, mox Salentini, Pediculi, Apuli, Peligni, Ferentani, Marrucini, Vestini, Sabini, Picentes, Galli, Umbri, Tusceni, Veneti, Carni, lapides, Istri, Liburni. Nec ignoro ingrati ac fegnis animi exitimari posse merito, si breuiter atq; in transcurso, in hunc modum dicatur terra, omnium terrarum alumna eadè & parens, numine deum electa, quæ cœlum ipsum clarius faceret, sparsa congregaret imperia, ritusque molliret: & tot populorum discordes serasque linguas, sermo nis commercio contraheret ad colloquia, & humanitatem homini daret, breuiterq; vna cunctarum gentium in toto orbe patriæ heret. Ecquid agam? tanta nobilitas omnium locorum, quos quis attigerit, tanta rerum singularum populorumque claritas tenet. Vrbs Roma vel sola in ea, & digna tam festa ceruice facies, quo tandem narrari debet opere? Er qualiter Campaniæ ora per se, felixque illa ac beata amcenitas? vt palam sit, vno in loco gaudentis opus esse naturæ. Iam vero tota ea vitalis ac perennis salubritatis cœli temperies est, tam fertiles cæpi, tam aprici colles, tam innoxii saltus, tam opaca memora, tam munifica sylvarum genera, tot montium afflatus, tanta frugum & vitium, olearumq; fertilitas, tam nobilia pecori vellera, tot opima tauris colla, tot lacus, tot amnium fontiumque vbertas totam eam perfundens, tot maria, portus, gremiumque terrarum cõmercio patens vndique, & tanquam ad iuuandos mortales, ipsa auida in mare præcurrens. Neque ingenia ritusque ac viros, & lingua manuque superatas commemorato gentes. Ipsi de ea iudicauerunt Græci, genus in gloriam suam effusissimum, quotam partem ex ea appellando Græciam magnam? Nimirum id quod in mentione cœli fecimus, hac quoque in parte faciendum est, vt quædam notas ac pauca sidera attingamus. Legentes tantum quæso meminere, ad singula toto orbe edisserenda festinari. Est ergo solio maxime quæerno assimilata, multo proceritate amplior, quàm latitudine, in læua se flectens cacumine, & Amazonicæ figura desinens pârma, vbi à mellio excurfus Cocinthos vocatur, per sinus lunatos duo cornua emittens, Leucopetrâ dextera, Lacinium sinistra. Patet longitudine ab alpino fine prætoriarum Augustæ per vrbe Capuam, at quo cursu meante Rhegium oppidum in humero eius situm, à quo veluti ceruicis incipit flexus, decies centena & viginti. M. passuum: multoque amplior mensura fieret Lacinium vsque, ni talis obliquitas in latus digrediri videretur. Latitudo eius varia est, CCCXX. milium inter duo maria, Inferum & Superum, amnelque Varum atq; Arsam: mediæ atque fermè circa vrbe Romæ ab ostio Aterni amnis in Adriaticum mare influentis, ad Tiberina ostia CXXXVI. & paulo minus à Castro nouo Adriatici maris Alsum ad Thufcum æquor, haud vilo in loco CC. in latitudinem excedens. Vni uersæ autem ambitus à Varo ad Arsam XXX. M. pass. LVIII. efficit. abest à circumdatis terris Istria ac Liburnia quibusdam locis C. M. passuum. ab Epiro & Illyrico L. ab Africa minus CC. vt author affirmat Varro. ab Istia L. Incedit per maria cœli regione ad meridiem quidè: sed si quis id diligenter subtilitate exigat, inter sextam horam primamque brumalem. Nunc ambitum eius vrbesque enumerabimus. qua in re præfari necessarium est, authorem nos diuum Augustum secuturos, descriptionemque ab eo factam Italiae totius in regiones XI. Sed ordine eo qui in litorum tractu fiet, vrbium quidè vicinities oratione vtique præproperea seruari non posse. itaque interiore in parte digestionem in literas eiusdem nos secuturos, coloniarum mentione signata, quas ille in eo prodidit numero. Nec situs originemque persequi

Handwritten marginalia in Latin script, including a heading 'L' and various notes.

The extent and depth of the marginalia, however, speaks eloquently of a well-versed scholar, concerned not only with the standards of the text but also, and especially, with its content. Among the most intensely remarked-upon subjects are astronomy, meteorology, geography and ethnography, anthropology, human physiology and psychology, zoology (including mammals, snakes, marine animals, birds, insects) and botany, agriculture, and horticulture. The annotator stopped adding his quantitatively and qualitatively ponderous contributions at Book XIII.

Pliny's articulation of, quite literally, encyclopaedic knowledge was the basis of naturalistic enquiries throughout the Renaissance and up to the advent of the new, experimental science. Scholars, including the annotator of this copy, amassed and contemplated evidence from observations of their world, and set it out within the framework offered by Pliny. Many scientific advancements would have been seen as footnotes – or indeed marginalia – to Pliny's majestic summation.

Berthelin 361; French Vernacular Books 83246; Renouard III, pp. 289-290: 361; not in Adams.



WITH IRISH PROVENANCE

38. **PLINY the Younger.** *Epistolarum libri X & panegyricus.* Leiden, [Bonaventure & Abraham] Elzevir, 1640.

12mo, pp. [24], 1-289, '300-414' [i.e. 290-404], [28]; woodcut device *le Solitaire* to title, woodcut ornaments and initials; a very attractive copy in late eighteenth-century red straight-grained morocco, upper board lettered 'Wogan Browne' in gilt (*see below*), spine gilt-ruled in compartments, lettered directly in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt with Greek-key motif, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, ribbon place-marker; small scuff to spine; twentieth-century private collector's bookplate to upper pastedown. £450

First Elzevir edition, handsomely bound for the Irish politician Thomas Wogan Browne. Thomas Wogan Browne (c. 1758–1812) served as a magistrate, and twice as high sheriff of Co. Kildare. Politically a Whig and denounced as a United Irishman, pre-emptive suspicions appear to have thwarted any intended involvement in the rebellion of 1798. Among others he entertained Wolfe Tone, with whom in 1792 he toasted 'the spirit of the French mob to the people of Ireland', and Thomas Russell, whom he impressed with his 'large and well chosen library' (DIB).

Wogan Browne's library, advertised as containing six thousand volumes, included numerous Elzevirs and other examples of fine printing, several incunables and manuscripts, and an extensive collection of Boccaccio. He appears to have had several books similarly bound in red morocco, with his name gilt on the upper board. On his death in 1812, the library was auctioned by Thomas Jones of Dublin, although we have not been able to identify this volume in the catalogue.

Castle Browne, which Wogan Browne had enlarged in the gothic style from 1788, was inherited by his brother Michael Browne and sold soon after to the Jesuit Peter Kenney to become the Clongowes College described in Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

Willems 506; see Jones, *Bibliotheca Browniana: A Catalogue of the valuable and extensive Library of the late Wogan Browne, Esq., of Castle Browne* (Dublin, 1812).

M. CORIOLANI VIRI ILLUSTRIS VITA EX PLUTARCHO GRÆCO IN LATINVM PER GVARINVM VERONENSEM VERSA.

Martius e. Cui antiqui monumentis scriptis non reperitur ut supra. Valde.



Martio

M. Martij Familij

ri Familia Romae complures ex patriciis illis: tres edidit viros: ex quibus b'et Martius. Caius nomen Nepos extitit: qui post

Martius Caius Nepos Publicus Martius.

Quintus Martius. Censorius Martius.

Lex ne quis eisdem bis ambiat magistratum.

Caius Martius. Orphania.

Musartius cōsortii quis fructus.

Martius.

Martius quereca corona. obferuatū ciue donatus est Corona quereca. q. h. s. q. Qued Glandipha quasient. gi Arcades Arcetio. dicti. Castori ac Polluci facta dies.

F ii

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED PLUTARCH

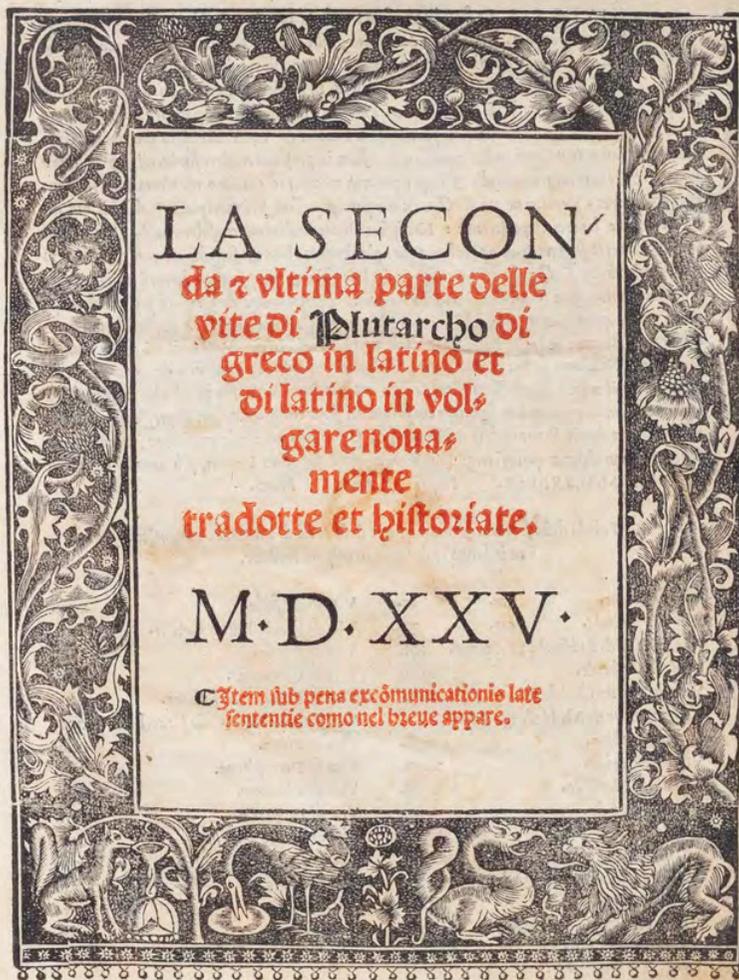
39. PLUTARCH [and Jodocus BADIUS Ascensius, editor]. Vitae ... novissime ... longe diligentius repositae, majoreque diligentia castigatae, cum copiosiore verioreque indice, necnon cum Aemilii Probi vitis, una cum figuris suis locis apte dispositis. Venice, Melchiorre Sessa [the elder] & Pietro Ravani, 26 November 1516.

Folio, ff. [26], CCCLX, [1 (blank)]; title in red and black with woodcut printer's device, woodcut criblé initials throughout and 78 large woodcut illustrations; lightly dust-stained title, with some neat marginal repairs, light marginal damp-stain to a few final leaves, but a very good copy in recent calf, panelled in blind with corner-pieces, upper board lettered directly in blind, fore-edge lettered in ink; near contemporary annotations in a neat hand to c. 50 pp., mainly concentrated in the lives of Hannibal and Demosthenes. £4250

First substantially illustrated edition of Plutarch's Lives, with signs of early reading. First published in this popular translation in Paris in 1514 by French scholar-printer Jodocus Badius Ascensius (1462-1535) in collaboration with Jean Petit, the text is here accompanied by seventy-eight splendid woodcut illustrations in the manner of Benedetto Bordone (1460-1531), all specifically engraved for this edition and appearing here for the first time.

EDIT 16 30046; Essling 597; Renouard, Badius Ascensius Plutarchus B2 (III, p. 178); Sander 5785; USTC 849959.

Die Veneris Viiij. Januarij MCCCCXCVI.



Redde. me. Benvenuto. oliverio. florentini

IN A CONTEMPORARY VASE-OF-FLAMES BINDING

40. **PLUTARCH.** La seconda & ultima parte delle vite di Plutarcho, di greco in latino et di latino in volgare novamente tradotte et historiate. *Venice, Nicolao di Aristotile detto Zoppino, March 1525.*

4to, ff. CCXV, [1 (blank)]; title in Roman and black-letter, printed in red and black within *criblé* woodcut border, text printed in italic in 2 columns with woodcut initials and 27 woodcut illustrations (58 x 114 mm), woodcut St Nicholas device to colophon; tear (72 mm approx., without loss) to f. IX and another (repaired) to f. III; contemporary Venetian (?) morocco, upper board lettered 'ULTIMA. P. DELLE. V. DI. PLUT' in gilt, each board tooled in gilt with a central vase of flames and two fleurs-de-lys, surrounded by rays, within an inner border roll-tooled in blind and an outer blind-tooled composite border, spine tooled in blind with repeated lozenges, vestigial ties to each edge, edges stained blue and speckled red, single-core endbands in 2 colours, sewn on 3 pairs of cords; a little rubbed with some largely superficial wear, fore-edge of upper board bumped, end-caps lost with chipping at head of spine, a subtle repair to lower joint; title inscribed by Benvenuto Oliverio at head 'Die Veneris Viiij Januarij mccccxvli' and at foot 'Redde me Benvenuto oliverio florentino', the inscriptions repeated below colophon and dated June 1528, f. II' inscribed 'B.S.' in large letters, a passage from St Bernard's *De consideratione* copied to final blank, contemporary annotations to 224 pp. of text. £2750

An attractive illustrated edition of twenty-seven of Plutarch's lives, extensively annotated by a Papal tax-collector, in a striking contemporary binding.



The contemporary binding, titled in gilt on the upper board and decorated both in blind and gilt, employs a striking central tool of a vase of flames. Hobson identifies this emblem in renaissance tooling as a symbol of love, whether carnal or spiritual, or of devotion to a patron. Though a frequently used motif, we have not been able to locate any other use of the same tool, other instances showing small handles on the 'hips' of the vase rather than the more elaborate handles found here. The floral roll and the unusual repeated strapwork tool used for the borders are likewise unidentified. For two uses of the same (or very similar) fleur-de-lys and ray, however, see De Marinis 470 and 1207 *ter*.

Zoppino's *Seconda et ultima parte* completes for the first time Giorgio Rusconi's *Prima parte* of 1518; copies are also sometimes found with the later *Prima parte* reprinted by Zoppino in July 1525. The present copy is inscribed and extensively annotated by Benvenuto Oliverio, who later served as a Papal tax-collector from 1544 to 1547 (U. Penn. MS Codex 1504, f. 4). His annotations and manicules for the most part draw attention to salient points in the text, as well as extracting key words and adding occasional comments.

Brunet IV, col. 741 (misdated 1522); EDIT16 41051 (duplicate 74888); Essling 598; Sander 5788; see Hobson, *Humanists and Bookbinders*, pp. 165-166.



41. **QUINTILIAN, Marcus Fabius.** *Institutiones oratoriae, ac Declamationes, cuiuscuius sint, summa accuracione nuper recognitae, cum Institutionum indice amplissimo.* [Paris,] *Badius Ascensius for Ascensius and Roigny, August [- September] 1533.* [issued with:]

MOSELLANUS, Petrus. In M. Fab. Quintiliani rhetoricas institutiones, annotationes. [Paris,] *Badius Ascensius [for Ascensius and Roigny], May 1533.*

2 parts in one vol., folio, ff. *Quintilian*: [8], CXXII, XLVIII, *Mosellanus*: XXXII; titles with large woodcut Badius device within woodcut architectural woodcut borders with portrait medallions, putti, and grotesques, numerous woodcut *criblé* initials throughout; dampstaining to the Mosellanus, a few other occasional stains or smudges; a good copy in contemporary blind-stamped calf, boards panelled with rolls of palmettes surrounding a central pair of blind-tooled fleurs-de-lys, later (eighteenth-century?) gilt morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges stained red, sewn on 6 split tawed thongs; somewhat shaken and worn, spine defective in places, dampstain to lower board; some contemporary annotations to the text, near-contemporary ownership inscription to upper pastedown ('Le Blond'); printed booklabel of the Cistercian monastery of the Strict Observance of Notre-Dame du Val-Richer to title and large armorial bookplate of Nicholas de la Place, abbot of the monastery to front free endpaper. £1250

Rare reprint of Badius's successful 1528 Quintilian, with the commentary of Peter Schade, German humanist author of an important work on rhetoric. Our copy bears some discreet underlining and a few marginalia in a fine, minute and expert contemporary French hand, revealing the mind of a scholar eager to read Quintilian in juxtaposition with other classical authors (Cicero, Macrobius), and with a special interest in the author's five-fold analysis of effective public speaking, as laid out in Book III.

French Vernacular Books 84110; Moreau IV, 804; Renouard, *Badius Ascensius* III, pp. 202-204. OCLC finds only a single copy outside Continental Europe, at Yale.

42. **SALLUST, Gaius Crispus, et al.** C. Crispi Sallustii de L. Sergii Catilinae conjuratione ac bello Jugurthino historiae, ejusdem in M.T. Ciceronem invectiva; M.T. Cic. in C. Crisp. Sallust. recriminatio; Porcii Latronis declamatio contra L. Catilinam; fragmenta quaedam ex libris historiarum C. Crispi Sallustii. *Lyons, Antoine Vincent, 1546.*

12mo, pp. 286, [2]; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials, neatly red-ruled by hand throughout; light thumbing to title, very occasional light marks; a very good copy in eighteenth-century speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments with 2 gilt morocco lettering-pieces, edges gilt, sewn on 3 cords with 2 raised bands; a few inconsequential scuffs; ink inscription 'Justinus Florus' to final page, twentieth-century bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst to upper pastedown, inscribed 'A. gift from R. Gibb, bookseller, 1955'. £475

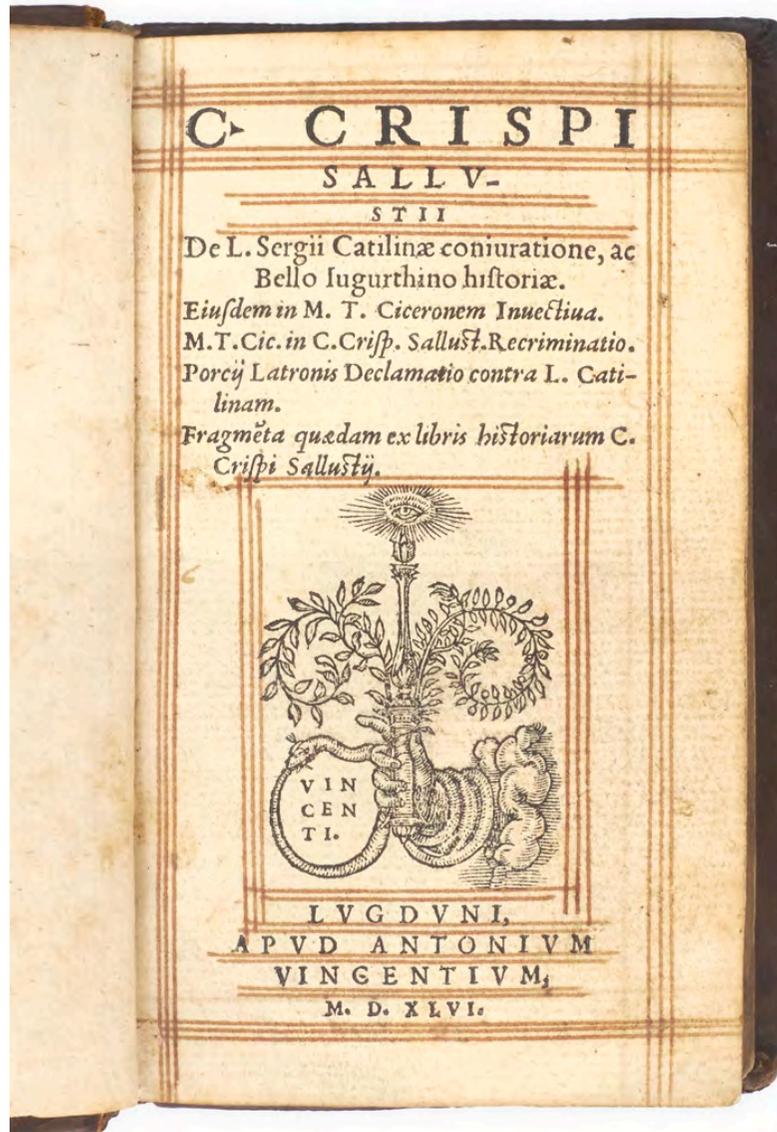
Rare and attractive edition of Sallust's two great histories, with additional texts on the Catiline conspiracy by Cicero and Porcius Latro.

The printer Antoine I Vincent (1500–1568) succeeded his father Simon in 1533 and, with his brother François and later his son Antoine II, expanded the Vincent business from Lyons to Toulouse and Basel. A Huguenot, he was arrested in 1567 and his possessions confiscated shortly before his death the following year.

Vincent's octavo Sallust of 1538 followed closely Sébastien Gryphe's 1529 edition, with scholia by Melanchthon, here pared away to allow an elegant printing in small format.

OCLC finds only one copy each in North America (Maryland) and the UK (NLS), and only three elsewhere (BnF, Augsburg, and Freiburg).

USTC 153872; not in Graesse; not in Adams.



Thyestes.

ACTVS PRIMVS. Trimetri Iambici. Tantalus. Megea.

Fo. XL.

Vis me furor &c. In huius secunda tragoediae que Thyestes ab eo tit...



Vis me furor nunc se de ab infausta abstrahit: Audivo fugaces ore ca...

Arente in vndis aliquid: & peius fame Hiante semper. Sisyphi nunquid lapis Gestandus humeris lubricis nostris venit? Aut membra celeri differens cursu rota? Aut poena Tityi semper accrescens iecur Vulneribus atras pascet effossis aues: Et nocte reparans quicquid amisit die? Plenum recenti pabulum monstro iacet.

lege talionis illic puniti: cui enim Tantalus Pelopè filium dicitur... apponendum illi curant quibus velci non possit. Quis deorum ostendit Tantalos plus efficacie habet...

Vis me. Hec secunda Tragoedia inscribit Thyestes grauitate sententiarum & verbis significatissimi ornatissima eius argumentum est. Thyestes & Atreus filij Pelopis maxime inter se inuicem...

ASCEN

Tatali poena

BERN.

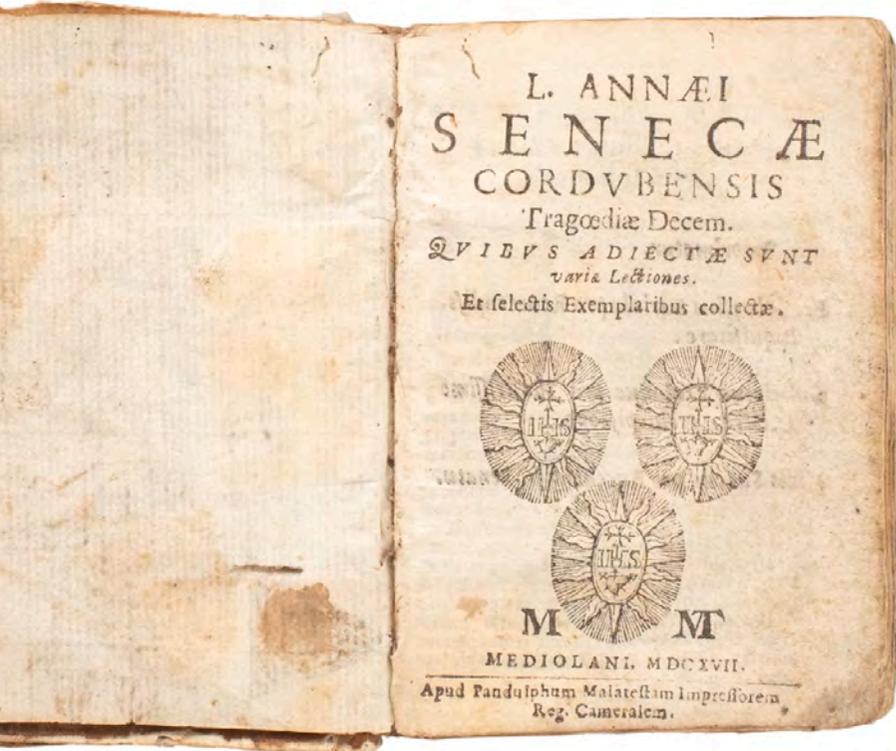
43. SENECA, Lucius Anneus. Tragoediae pristinae integritati restituta, per exactissimi iudicii viros post Avantium & Philologum ... Paris, Badius Ascensius, 1514.

Folio, ff. [vi], CLXVII, [1]; title printed in red and black within woodcut border, woodcut device to title, large woodcut criblé initials; 'D. Erasmus Roterodamum' censored in ink from title; old reinforcement to title verso and inner margin (concealing Badius's preface), a few light stains and minor worming to first and final leaves with a few old repairs, ink-stain to f. CXV and occasional small marks elsewhere, closed tear to f. CLXXVI; a good copy in eighteenth-century mottled half sheep with patterned paper sides, gilt calf lettering-piece to spine, edges stained red, patterned pastedowns; lightly rubbed at extremities; escutcheon in lower border of title completed in ink with unidentified arms, seventeenth-century ink ownership inscription of Nicodemus Lodovicus Taglia of Siena to title. £1750

First edition edited by Erasmus and Badius Ascensius, a landmark in the history of Seneca's textual tradition. This key work, the product of a collaboration between two wholly committed humanists, cannot have been accomplished without some friction: Erasmus had allowed Badius to make use of his preparatory work, and in his autobiographical letter to Botzheim he recalls the painstaking study involved in such preparation and affords the reader a brief insight into his own pique on noting that Badius 'nostra cum alienis miscuisse', had mixed his contribution with those of others (seven names appear on the title-page).

Seneca's dramatic corpus, a body of nine closet (that is, intended for private reading rather than for the stage) tragedies, had recently been rediscovered. They soon became the models for the revival of tragedy on the Renaissance stage, inspiring both lines of future dramatic developments: French Neoclassical tragedy and Elizabethan tragedy.

Renouard, Badius Ascensius III, 252; Schweigher II, 938.



POCKET-SIZED TRAGEDIES FOR A JESUIT SCHOOL – NO COPIES IN UK OR US

44. **SENECA, Lucius Annaeus.** Tragoediae decem. Quibus adiectae sunt variae lectiones. Et selectis exemplaribus collectae. *Milan, Pandolfo Malatesta, 1617.*

16mo in 8s, pp. 444, [30]; three woodcut Jesuit devices to title, woodcut initials; occasional light marginal staining, some creasing to corners, small loss to lower corner of O8 affecting a few words; overall good in contemporary vellum, title inked to spine and to lower edge of textblock; a few small holes to spine, some chips and marks to vellum; ink inscriptions of Laurentius Maggia and Joseph Maria Pagni of Sordevolo (dated 1715) to front free endpaper together with ink sketch of a finely dressed man smoking. £575

An extremely rare pocket-sized Jesuit school edition of the tragedies of Seneca, likely intended for use at the Jesuit College at Brera, in Milan, with a charming doodle from a bored young student.



This edition contains the nine tragedies traditionally attributed to Seneca, telling the stories of Hercules, Medea, Phaedra, Oedipus, Agamemnon, Thyestes, and the women of Troy. ‘There are fine passages of description, much moralizing, and some striking epigrams ... They exerted a great influence in the Italian Renaissance and in Tudor and Jacobean times in England; stock characters in the romantic plays of Shakespeare ... were transmitted from the Greek through the medium of Seneca’ (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*).

Following the suppression of the Humiliati in 1571, their monastery at Brera, in Milan, became a Jesuit College. Soon a new building needed to be built to accommodate all the students, numbering over three thousand. The Palazzo Brera remained a Jesuit college until the suppression of the order in 1773, when it became home to the Accademia di Belle Arti, Braidense library, botanic garden, observatory, picture gallery, and the Scuole Palatine which, with the exception of the Scuole Palatine, remain in place to this day.

No copies traced in the UK or US; not in ICCU. OCLC records one copy only, at Fulda.

SOPHOCLIS TRAGICI
AIAX FLAGELLIFER.

CALLIMACHI CYRENAEI HYMNI
in Iouem & Apollinem.

Ioanne Lonicero interprete.

Jacobus Frobenius.

GENETLIACON DIVO VILHELMO
iuniori Cattorum principi sacrum, Ioanne
Lonicero autore.

Vüittebergae Anno Dni 1543.



3 8 4 2

*Tragodia
Sophoclis
Antigonae
apud
Johann
Froben
trughe*

BASILEAE EX OFFICINA HERVA
GIANA ANNO M. D. XXXIII
J MENSE AVGVSTO.

45. **SOPHOCLES.** *Ajax flagellifer.* Callimachi Cyrenaei Hymni in Iovem & Apollinem. Ioanne Lonicero interprete. Genetliacon divo Vilhelmo iuniori Cattorum principi sacrum, Ioanne Lonicero autore. *Basel, [Johann] Herwagen, August 1533.*

4to, pp. 129, [3]; printed in Latin and Greek on facing pages, woodcut devices to title and final page, woodcut initials; a3 and a5 folded at fore-edge to preserve annotations, title lightly dampstained, but a very good copy; in late nineteenth-century marbled sheep, spine blind-ruled in compartments with gilt centre-pieces, gilt green morocco lettering-piece, marbled endpapers; extremities rubbed; ink ownership inscription 'Jacobus Frobenius Vüittebergae Anno dni 1543' to title, annotations and underlining to text in a minute contemporary German hand (to approx. 40 pp.), nineteenth-century printed booklabel of Charles-Jules-Adrien de Marne Comte de Vautron-Bois to upper pastedown. £2750

First separate edition of Sophocles's *Ajax*, with a facing Latin version by humanist philologist and theologian Johann Lonitzer (c. 1499–1569), printed with his translation of Callimachus's hymns to Apollo and Zeus and his ode celebrating the birth of the future Wilhelm IV of Hesse-Kassel (1532–1592).

The volume was inscribed in 1543 by a Jakob Froben, presumably the 'Jakob Froben aus Ilmenau' recommended by Martin Luther for a stipend at Wittenberg two years previously, and most likely also the priest of the same name found at nearby Schmölln in 1557. It is tempting to think he may be a relative of the printers Johann (1460–1527) and Hieronymus Froben (1501–1563). The annotations are in a different but contemporary minute German hand; they include notes in both Greek and Latin, with translations between the two languages, grammatical observations, and typographical corrections.

Adams S-1454; VD16 ZV-14509. For records of Jacob Froben, see *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde* 21 (1903), p. 199, and Ludwig, *Das landesherliche Stipendienwesen an der Universität Wittenberg unter den ernestinischen Kurfürsten von Sachsen* (2019), p. 94 n. 304.

ARGVMENTVM HVIVS TRAGOEDIAE



Quum post fata Achillis, Graecis imperatoribus uideret, ut potior uirtute, rebusq; gestis, Achillis arma sibi uendicaret, Ajaxq; & Vlyffes reliquis excellentiores uiderentur, Vlyffes arma, iudiciū sententia, obtinuit. Quam Ithaci principis uictoriā, Ajax adeo dolenter tulit, ut in rabie adactus oues, armenta, adeoq; Graeci exercitus praedam, noctu ferro perderet, Graecorum duces se iugulasse ratus. Atq; ibi praeter ceteris eximium quendam arctem, quē putabat Vlyffem esse, secum in castra retulit, flagrisq; cecidit, unde nomen huic Tragediae Ajax flagellifer. Tameſi sint, qui de Aiakis morte etiam inscribant. Post sibi ipse restitutus, ac sane menti redditus, quū per sese admissa reputat, usque adeo poenitentia ducitur, ut mortem sibi cōſciat, ac se suo telo traiciat. Contentio Aiakis & Vlyffis ex 13, Metamorpho. Ouid. huc pertinet.

PERSONAE FABVLAE.

Minerua.	Tecmeſſa.
Vlyffes.	Nuncius.
Ajax.	Teucus.
Chorus Salaminiorum sociorū.	Menelaus.
	Agamemnon.

ΣΟΦΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΑΙΑΣ

ΜΑΣΤΙΓΟΦΟΡΟΣ

Αθην.



ΕΙ μὲν ὦ πάτερ ἀρτίον δέδρακά σε
 γέρον πν' ἐχθρῶν ἀρπάσαι θυρωμένων.
 Καὶ νῦν ἄδη σπληνίσι σε ναυλικαῖς ὁρᾷ
 Αἰαντ' ὄψα τάμιν ἐχάτην ἔχε

Γαλαὶ κἀνήγι τοῦ ἄντα, καὶ μετρώμενον
 ἰχνητ' ἀκείνου νεοχάραχθ', ὅπως ἴδ' ἔς
 Εἴτ' ἔσθ' εἴτ' οὐκ ἔσθ' εὐθὺς ὁ ἐκφερέ
 Κίως λακαίνης ὡς τις ἄρειος θάσις. ἔπειτα
 Ενδὸν γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἄρτι τυγχάνει, κάρτα
 Στάζων ἰδρῶν καὶ χέρας φιφοκτόνους.
 Καὶ δ' οὐδὲν εἶσα τίς σε παρήκειν πύλων
 Εἴτ' ἐργαζέσθην, γνέπειν δ' ὄρου χάριν
 Σπῆδον ἔσθ' ἐπὶ τῆσδ', ὡς παρ' εἰδ' ἄρας μάθης.

Ὁ φθὲ γὰρ Αἰάντας φιλήταί τις ἐμοὶ θεῶν,
 ὧς εὐμαθὲς σὺ κἀν ἀποπήσ' ἔς, ὅμως
 Φώνημι ἀκῶα καὶ φευγαρχαίω φρονί.
 Χαλκοσίμου κῶδων ὄως τυρωλικῆς.
 Καὶ νῦν ἐπέγνωσ' εὐμ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ δυομνῆα μένος
 Βάσιμ κνκλωῦντ' Αἰαντὶ ἔσθ' ἄσπεφορῶ.

ἀρτίον γὰρ, οὐδ' ἄν' ἀλλοῦ ἰχνητὸν πάλα.
 Νυκτὸς γὰρ ἡμᾶς πῆσαι, πρῶτον ἄσπεφορῶ
 Εἰς πόρνας, ἀπὸρ εἰργασαί τῆσδ'.
 Ἰσθμὸν γὰρ οὐδὲν τρανὸς, ἀλλ' ἀλώμεθα.
 Καὶ γὰρ θελοντὸς τῶσδ' ἔπειτα γλυπὸν πόνον
 Εφθαρμῆνας γὰρ ἀρτίως ἐγείνομεθα
 Αἰᾶς ἑπ' ἄρας, καὶ κατλιναρισμῆνας
 ἔπειτα ἄρας, καὶ κατλιναρισμῆνας

Handwritten notes in the left margin:
 Iambic trimeter.
 Αθην.
 θεοφορίας
 ζυρεν γὰρ ναυτὸν
 ἔπειτα
 ὁ φθὲ γὰρ
 ἀρτίον γὰρ
 οὐδ' ἄν' ἀλλοῦ
 ἰχνητὸν πάλα.
 Νυκτὸς γὰρ
 πρῶτον ἄσπεφορῶ
 Εἰς πόρνας
 ἀπὸρ εἰργασαί
 τῆσδ'.
 Ἰσθμὸν γὰρ
 οὐδὲν τρανὸς
 ἀλλ' ἀλώμεθα.
 Καὶ γὰρ
 θελοντὸς τῶσδ'
 ἔπειτα γλυπὸν
 πόνον
 Εφθαρμῆνας
 γὰρ ἀρτίως
 ἐγείνομεθα
 Αἰᾶς ἑπ' ἄρας
 καὶ κατλιναρισμῆνας



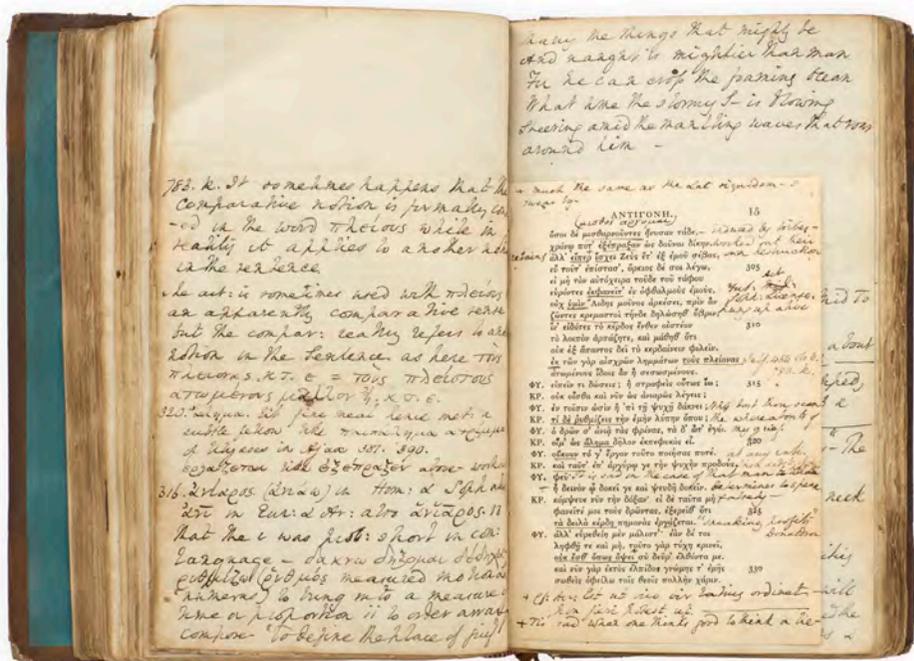
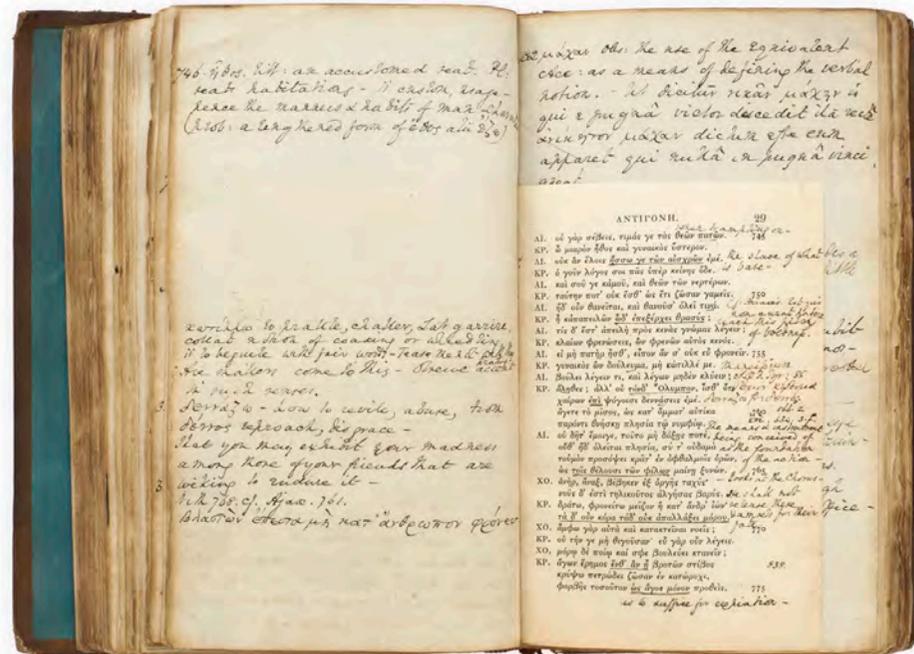
Nuper,
 Sit intus
 Canis La
 Vir intus
 Sudore,
 Nec est q
 Portam.
 Operat ti
 Pudent
 O uox
 Quam te
 Faciem n
 Vocem a
 Tyrfenici
 Quod an
 Hostilis a
 Solum u
 Obseruo
 Hoc noſt
 Nos est n
 Certi nih
 Huc cont
 Praedam

INTERLEAVED

46. SOPHOCLES. Tragoediae. Oxford, John Henry Parker, 1847.

16mo in 8s, pp. xi, [1], 49, [1 (blank)], 51, [1 (blank)], 55, [1 (blank)], 62, 47, [1 (blank)], 47, [1 (blank)], 52; printed in Greek; closed tear to title, but a very good copy, wholly interleaved in an octavo volume with extensive contemporary ink and pencil interlinear, marginal, and interleaved annotations; contemporary half calf with brown cloth sides, spine gilt-ruled in compartments, gilt red skiver lettering-piece; somewhat worn but sound, spine frayed at foot, lettering-piece almost completely perished; ink ownership inscription E. Kilkenny dated November 1896 to front free endpaper. £650

Exceptional copy, wholly interleaved and complemented with numerous manuscript annotations, of this Oxford edition of Sophocles's *Tragedies* in the original Greek. Though unnamed, the annotator reveals a thorough, well-trained and original mind. *Ajax*, the first of the tragedies and perhaps the harshest, is thoroughly examined for about one third of its length, then abandoned. *Electra*, however, as well as *Antigone* and *Oedipus at Colonus*, are minutely studied: the attention is on the richness of the vocabulary, the pregnant echoes of compound words, and the philosophical poignancy of questions relating to guilt, freedom, and fate. Many instances of cross-references speak of the well-furnished library of a classicist and a philologist, whilst explanatory notes convey a teacher's preoccupation with thorough understanding.

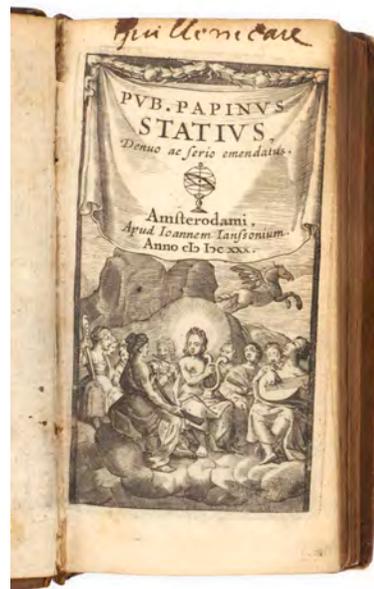


47. **STATIUS, Publius Papinius.** Pub. Papinus [*sic*] Statius, denuo ac serio emendatus. *Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1630.*

32mo in 8s, pp. 356, [3], [1 (blank)]; title copper-engraved, woodcut initial, woodcut and typographic ornaments; lightly toned, but an excellent copy; in contemporary calf, borders double-filleted in gilt, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges speckled red; a little rubbed and bumped with a few light marks, headcap chipped; early ink inscription to title, twentieth-century private collector's bookplate to upper pastedown. £275

First and only Jansson edition of the works of the first-century Roman poet Statius. The volume opens with the *Silvae*, a collection of poems in five books addressed to patrons including the emperor Domitian, containing Statius's famous lines on the death of a friend's parrot. His twelve-book epic hexameter poem the *Thebaid* follows, relating the quarrel between Oedipus's sons Eteocles and Polyneices, and the collection ends with the unfinished *Achilleid*, telling the story of Achilles up to his departure for Troy, including his adventures on Scyros disguised as a girl.

STCN 170167178; USTC 1019260.



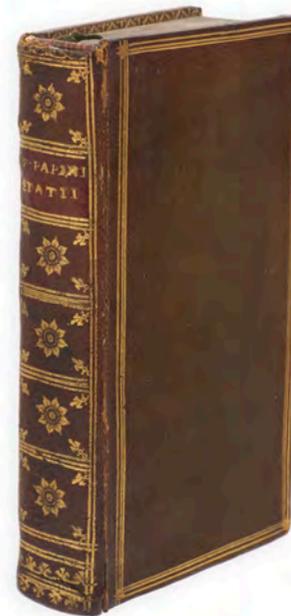
48. **STATIUS, Publius Papinius.** Opera, ex recensione et cum notis ... J. Frederici Gronovii. *Amsterdam, Louis Elzevir, 1653.*

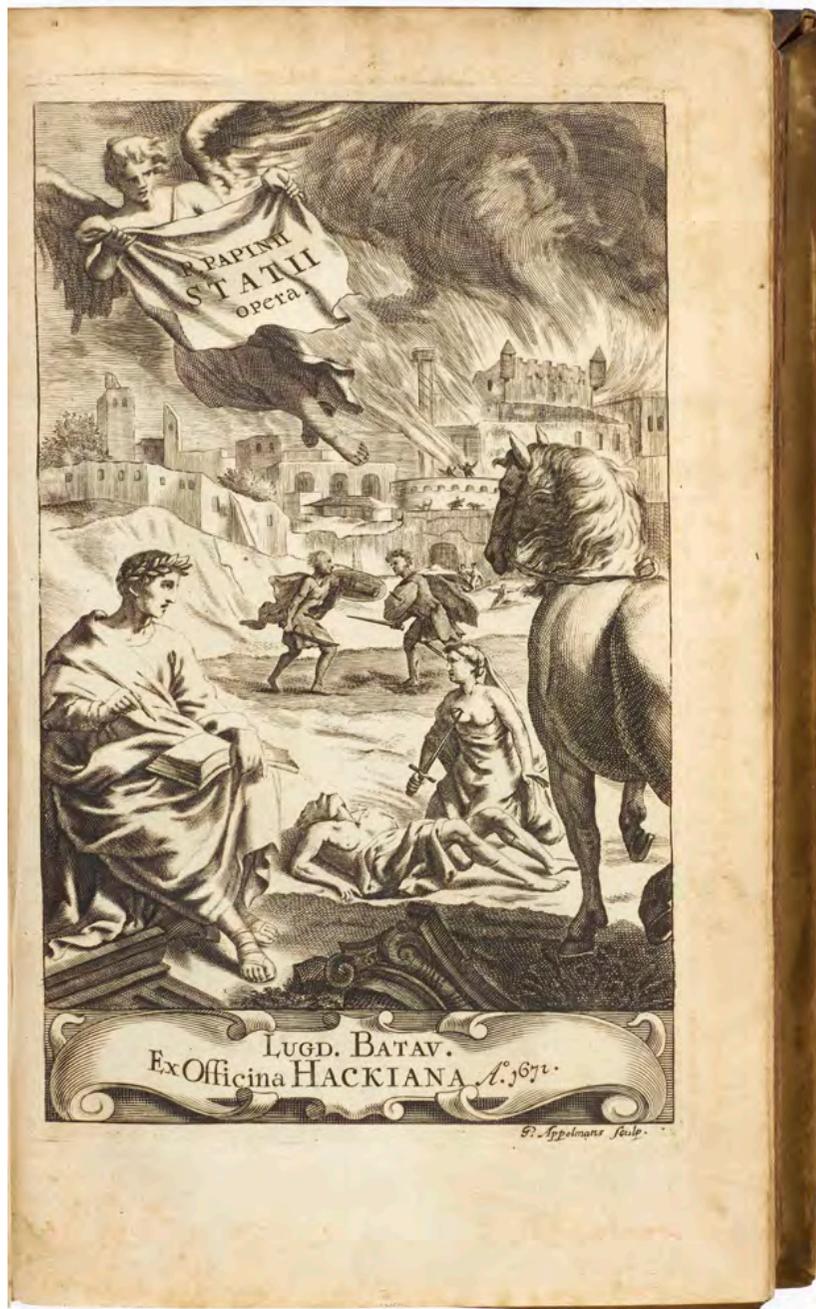
32mo in 8s, pp. [8], 424; title copper-engraved, woodcut ornaments and initials; p. 187 minimally trimmed at top-edge (touching running title and pagination), very short marginal paperflaw to X7, occasional marks; a very good copy in mid-eighteenth-century olive morocco, borders triple-filleted in gilt, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges marbled and gilt, marbled endpapers, ribbon place-marker; short superficial splits to joints, headcap chipped; eighteenth-century armorial bookplate to upper pastedown, ink stamp to front free endpaper verso, twentieth-century private collector's bookplate to front free endpaper. £250

First and only Elzevir edition, in elegant eighteenth-century olive morocco.

Settled as Professor of Rhetoric and History at Deventer after studying in England, France, and Italy, Johann Friedrich Gronovius (1611–1671) was commissioned by Louis Elzevir to prepare a version of Statius's works with notes.

Brunet III, p. 206; Willems 1166.





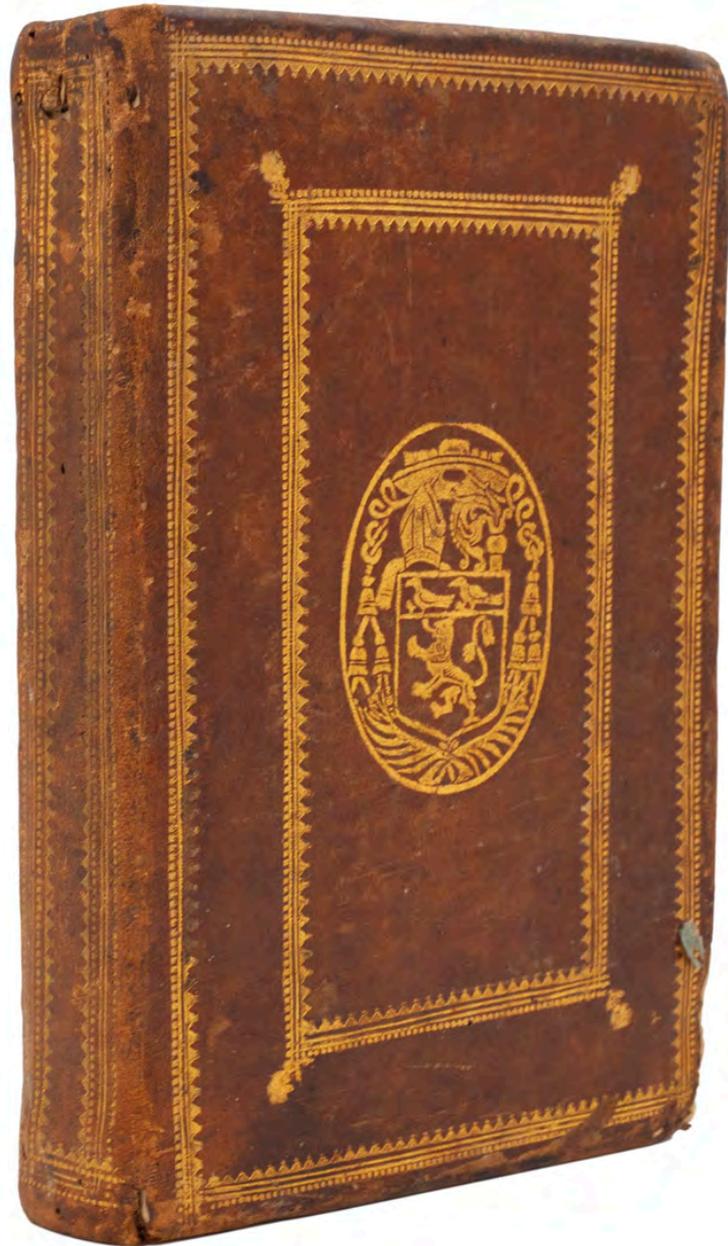
49. **STATIUS, Publius Papinius.** Sylvarum lib. V, Thebaidos lib. XII, Achilleidos lib. II, notis selectissimis ... accuratissime illustrati a Johanne Veenhusen. *Leiden, 'ex officina Hackiana,' 1671.*

8vo, pp. [32], 882, [30 (index)], with engraved title-page; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials, copper-engraved illustrations of coins in-text on pp. 13 and 19; slight chipping to fore-edge of 2Z4, short closed marginal tear to 3D7, occasional light foxing; very good in contemporary Dutch vellum over boards, central arabesque and corner-pieces in blind to boards, title inked to spine; slightly marked; armorial bookplate of Augustus Gostling to upper pastedown, later booklabel of Shadworth Hodgson. £125

A fine edition of the works of the first-century AD Roman poet Statius, comprising his *Sylvae* and the epic poems *Thebaid* and *Achilleid*, with notes by numerous commentators. 'It is not only beautifully printed ... but is a very scarce, accurate, and valuable production' (Dibdin, *Greek and Latin Classics*, 1827, II, p. 425).

Provenance:

1. Augustus Gostling (fl. 1782–1849), of Whitton Place, Middlesex, ecclesiastical and maritime lawyer.
2. Shadworth Holloway Hodgson (1832–1912), English philosopher.

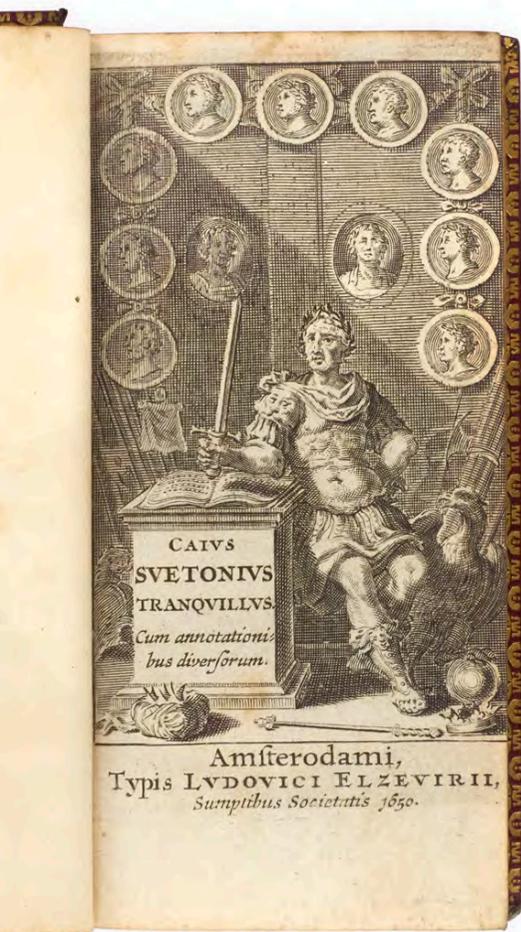


50. **SUETONIUS, and Isaac CASAUBON (editor).** C. Suetoni Tranquilli De XII. Caesaribus libri VIII. *Geneva, Etienne Gamonet, 1605.*

2 parts in one vol., 4to, pp. [40], 32, [20], 191; 315, [12]; woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials and head- and tail-pieces; some light marginal damp-staining, worm-track in lower outer corner of some leaves, occasionally resulting in loss of a character or two of text; contemporary southern French sheep, covers and spine panelled in gilt, edges gilt, remains of blue and pink silk ties, gilt arms in centre of covers (*see below*); rubbed, corners worn, some slight worm damage, pastedowns lifted and torn. £375

Second edition of Casaubon's Suetonius. Isaac Casaubon's impressive edition, the first to contain a full commentary, was first published at the Estiennes' Geneva press in 1595 for Jacques Chouët. In some copies of the present edition the place of printing is omitted from the title.

Provenance: Antoine de Coues (1573–1648), with his gilt arms on covers (Olivier 1868, *fer* 1). De Coues was educated at the Collège de Guyenne in Bordeaux and in 1604 became Coadjutor Bishop of Condom in southwestern France, succeeding to the bishopric in 1616. 'Il administra son diocese d'une façon parfaite et mourut dans la maison épiscopale de Cassagne le 15 février 1648' (Olivier). Slightly later ownership inscription of 'F. Dubeunet' on title.



51. **SUETONIUS, Gaius.** Caius Suetonius Tranquillus, cum annotationibus diversorum. *Amsterdam, Louis Elzevir, 1650.*

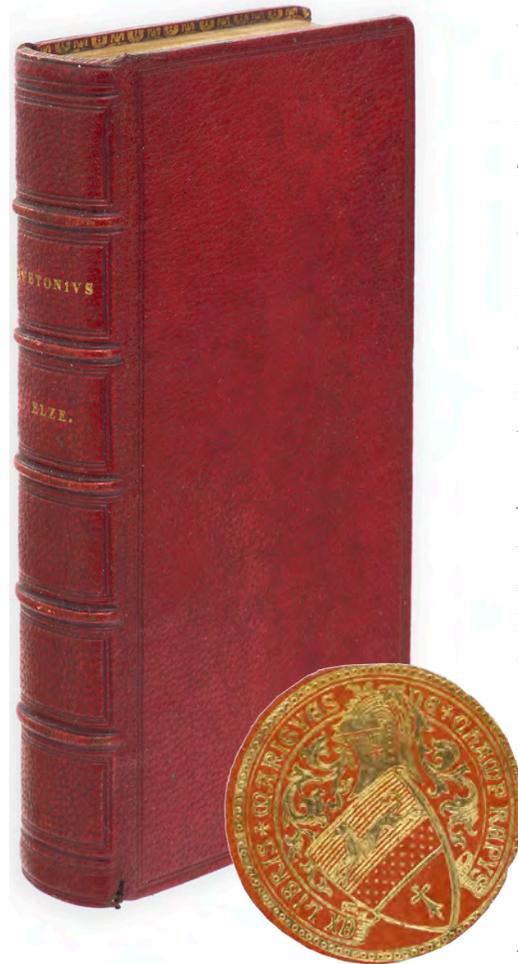
32mo in 8s, pp. 369, [13]; title copper-engraved, woodcut ornaments and initials, bound without the final blank; very slight spotting and dust-staining to first and final leaves, title minimally trimmed at fore-edge, otherwise an excellent copy; in nineteenth-century red jansenist morocco by Niedrée (stamp to front flyleaf), edges gilt, marbled endpapers; gilt armorial bookplate of Eugène Gabriel Marigues de Champrepus to upper pastedown, bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst to front free endpaper. £175

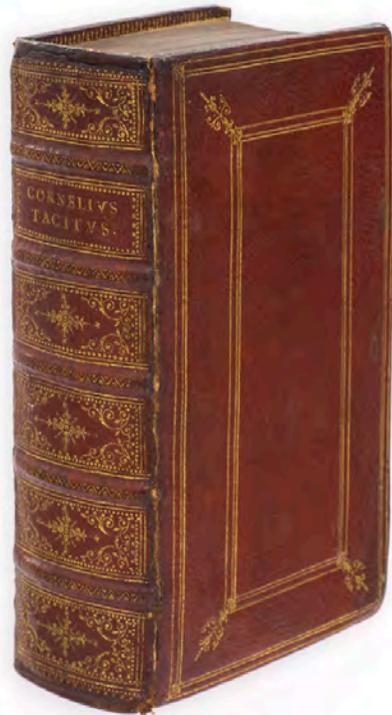
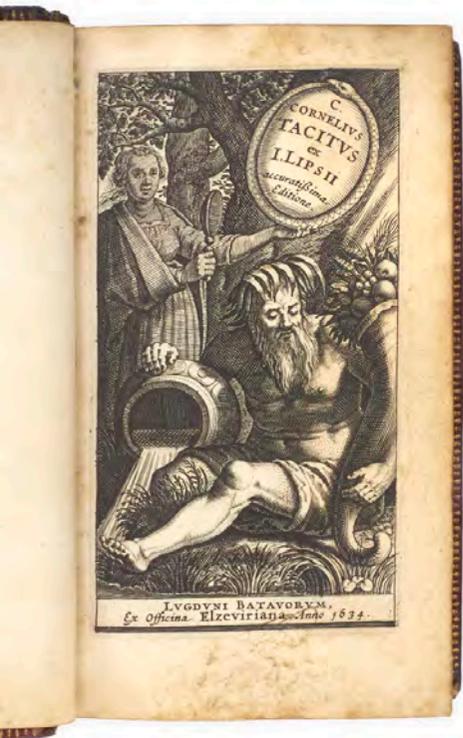
First Elzevir edition of the extant works of Suetonius. Consisting almost entirely of the *Twelve Caesars*, Suetonius's works are here completed by his brief (and in many cases fragmentary) biographies of grammarians, rhetoricians, poets, and historians (of which only Pliny the Elder survives).

Provenance: from the library of the French officer and antiquarian Eugène Gabriel Marigues de Champrepus (or Champ-Repus, 1828–1892). His distinguished military career made him a *chevalier* of the Légion d'honneur by the age of twenty-four (later *officier*) and he was awarded the Ottoman Order of the Medjidie for his service in Crimea. In civilian life he published a work of classical history and a volume of the early-modern poetry of Jacques de Champ-Repus, and collected books, with Elzevirs featuring prominently among other early and finely printed books. His library was dispersed in January 1893.

Subsequently sold by Sawyer, catalogue 181 (1946), item 153, and later in the noted collection of Robert J. Hayhurst.

Willems 1118; Rahir 1133.





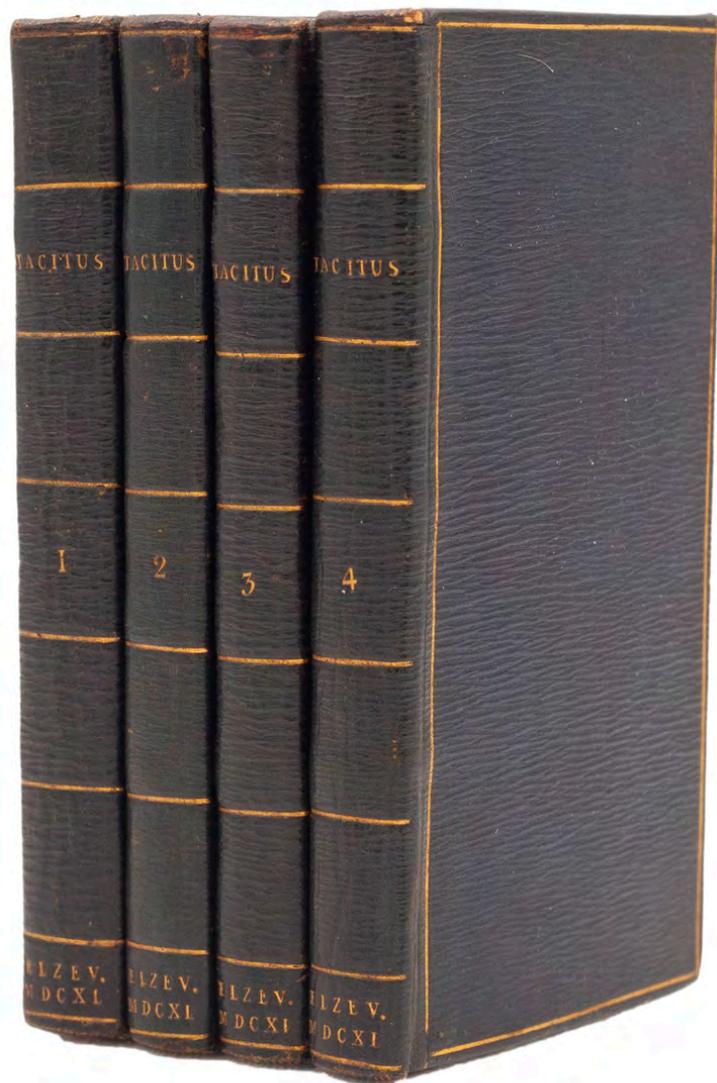
52. **TACITUS, and Justus LIPSIUS (editor).** C. Cornelius Tacitus ex I. Lipsii accuratissima editione. *Leiden, Elzevir, 1634.*

12mo, pp. [xx], 786, [29], [1 (blank)]; copper-engraved title and portrait, woodcut initials and ornaments; very slight foxing in places, nonetheless a very good copy; in seventeenth-century red morocco, boards panelled in gilt, spine richly gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges marbled and gilt, marbled endpapers; a little rubbed at extremities, splits to joints, endpapers renewed; early ink ownership inscription erased from title, modern private collector's bookplate to upper pastedown. £250

First Elzevir edition of the works of Tacitus, edited by Lipsius. Lipsius's first definition of a reliable text for Tacitus had been published in 1574, to be followed by a decade-long labour of refinement culminating in the landmark edition of 1581. Elzevir's publication, exceptionally accurate, removes any cumbersome apparatus, offers a correct and full text with a practical index, honours the luminous contemporary Dutch scholar Daniel Heinsius as the dedicatee, and adds the attractive visual complement of an engraved titlepage showing a semi-naked man holding a cornucopia in the wilderness – perhaps an early-modern Northern European response to Tacitus's portrayal of the German nations.

Dibdin II, p. 452; Willems 415 ('fort belle et très recherchée').





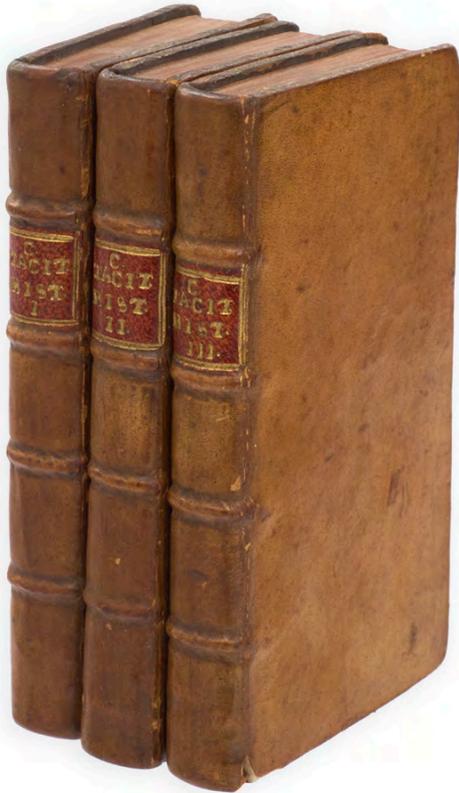
ELEGANTLY BOUND

53. **TACITUS, C. Cornelius; Justus LIPSIUS and Hugo GROTIUS (editors).** [Opera] C. Corn. Tacitus ex I. Lipsii editione cum not. et emend. H. Grotii [– Historiarum libri quinque et alia ejusdem quae extant]. *Leiden, Elzevir, 1640.*

One vol. in 4, 12mo, pp. i: [16], 218, ii: 219-400, iii: [401]-560, iv: 561-746, [16], [2 (blank)]; with folding letterpress table *Stemma Augustae domus* after p. 400, woodcut initials and ornaments, copper-engraved title and portrait (bound as *1.8), bound without the second final blank; very occasional minimal spotting, tear to table (subtly repaired); nonetheless an excellent set in early nineteenth-century English blue straight-grained morocco, borders and spines ruled in gilt, spines lettered directly, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, ribbon page-markers, sewn on 3 sunken cords; shelfmark and collation note initialled 'S.H.' and dated 1820 to rear endpaper of vol. I, early nineteenth-century bookplate with initials 'F.M.' to upper pastedowns, twentieth-century private collector's bookplate to front free endpaper of vol. I. £500

First edition with Grotius's notes, elegantly bound in early nineteenth-century English morocco. Elzevir had published an edition of Lipsius's Tacitus in 1634; Dibdin notes 'Of these elegant little editions [of 1634 and 1640], that of 1640 is preferred, on account of its having the notes of Grotius. It is one of the scarcest of the Elzevir classics.'

Dibdin II, p. 452; Graesse VI, pt ii, p. 9 ('édition jolie très estimée'); Willems 509.



54. **TACITUS.** C. Cornelius Tacitus, cum optimis exemplaribus collatus.
Amsterdam, Daniel Elzevir, 1678.

One vol. in 3, 24mo in 8s, pp. [8], 9-240, 241-440, 441-624, [23], [1 (blank)]; title copper-engraved, woodcut initials; a very good copy in eighteenth-century English polished calf, gilt red morocco lettering-pieces to spines, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, edges speckled red; small mark to upper board vol. I, minor worming to upper joint vol. II, otherwise an excellent set; early ink initials 'CK' to p. 9, modern private collector's bookplate to upper pastedown. £275

A remarkably fresh set of the third and final Elzevir edition of this format, reprinted from the edition of 1665.

Graesse VI, pt ii, p. 9; Willems 1555.

animi
e' dato in
preda
una calu-
nia
ne
stavesperi-
nam

TERENTII

disset. Adungendum preterea
e' carminis uerbu Probe. Quod
quia Erasimus sequitur dicit car-
minis, ipsam hypercataliticam
iudicant, cum sequens infepuerus
sit iambicus tetrameter. acatlecti-
cus, quem admodum omnes sequen-
ter ad usq; scene finem.

CLL. Hinc filium scis esse
CHR. aduul.
Hic iambici tetra. acatlecti-
ci incipiunt, ut diximus, ad finem usq; huius scene. Primus uersus
loco sexto iambicus habet, non elisa littera longa finali in Asia,
sed breui facta propter uocalem sequentem, ut, Vale uale inquit
Iola. In secundo uel d, eliditur in Apud, ut sit primo loco anapaestus,
uel bacchus est loco primo. In tercio uersu prima syllaba
Ad, a superiori uersu eliditur. Et bene habet uersus. In quarto uel
Fuit monosyllabum, uel p, eam secundum loco secundo. Et Volun-
ptem pro Voluptatem legendam, ut Sattas pro Sattitas. Quintus
uersus habet anapaestum loco septimo, ut hodie am, ut hodie
dissyllabum, in uocem i eliditur. Septimus uel e longum habet in Ca-
ne, et s, elidit in Tempus, aut e breui, et Nunc post tempus pon-
endum.

tutem omnia, <sup>tutte quisle iose conseris-
cono alla ritta.</sup>
Verum ubi animus semel se cupiditate deuinxit mala,
Necessesse est Clitipho consilia conserui conseruiat hoc
Scitum est, PERICVLVM ex alijs facere, tibi
quod ex usu fiet.

CLL. Ita credo. CH. ego ibo hinc intro, ut uideam
nobis quid coena fiet:
Tu, ut tempus est diei, uide sis, ne quod hinc abeat ogius.

ut Adus quarti, scena sexta, in Andria aduonit Erasimus. In
decimoquinto quidem codices habent uerbum Est, post An-
mus. quod sic recte legitur, illius erit dissyllabum. In decimo-
quinto creticus est loco sexto, nisi uel, in Semper, uel i, in
Et elidamus, quod ego non probamus. In uicesimo. Tute le-
gendam, et loco quarto erit tritachyus. In uicesimo primo,
Eius monosyllabum. In uicesimo tertio. Illius dissyllabum, ut iu-
ius dissylla. In uicesimo quarto. Vntas dissyllabum. In uicesimo
octo. Caput aut uerbum ante Semel legendam. In antepenul-
timo Pericula trissyllabum est. In ultimo, de in Vile sit corrup-
tar, si Diei trissyllabum fuerit.

nam. In decimo uel Ea mo-
nosyllabum est, uel p, eam secun-
dum loco primo. In duodecimo
uel deliditur ante ille, nel cretti-
cus est loco secundo, et s, in Mi-
nus. In decimo tertio iambus est
loco secundo, non elisa i, littera
et est loco secundo, ut diximus.
In decimo quarto, s, elidit
dicitur in Genus, et u in diuitias,
quod prima i
lawdus

Procax. Procax poscere est, unde procaces meretrices,
ab assidue religio. et Proci uxorem possentes in matrimo-
nium. Religio. Metus uel sollicitudo. Terentius in Andria,
Dignus cum tua religione odio. Inle dies religiosi, infames uel
infamisti dicit: quos ex contraria causa propter hominis durtan-
tem reliquauit.

EX SVA Libidine. ADRIA
VOLUNTATE, in quo significata et
alijs utitur. Vbi adhibet plus
paulo, Erasimus in II. Comen-
tario de Copia. Si qui suadet,
inquit, cauendum esse pariter
ne si qui peccent, retribus hie-
ris peccent, nonne exemplum non
habebit Clitipho in scene septima
exercenti, loquens ad huc mo-
dam. Perij, si mihi ubi adhibet
plus paulo, sua que narret faci-
nora? Sardo narret fabula. Huius-
modi pilorum inges ubiq;
turbas est, qui parentum salutari-
bus motibus obstruas habet au-
res. Sardo canit, sardo narret
fabulam, motu uerba facit,
eandem uiam habet. Postremum
hoc a ridicula ueterum consue-
tudine natum uidetur, uita de-
finitio ter uoce tenentur. Vel
dices ortum adagium a ridicu-
lo casu, quo sepe fit ut hostes
incidat in iurdam quem percont
surdum noverunt. Suarum re-
rum satagit. Anxius est, ita
omnis

ACTVS II. SCENA I.



ARG. ADRI. BARL.

Clitipho adulescens, Cretus in uicium secti monitoribus asper, ut Hora-
tius dixit solus loquens de patre queritur, ut mos est iuramentum paterna
monita moleste ferantur.

ARG. PAUL. MALLI

Obis hic Clitipho remansit, qui de patre con-queritur, ut mos est adole-
scens. Hi enim paterna precepta sine moleste ferunt, praesertim cum ab
amore dehortantur. A patre quoque conditionem familiarum parentum, qui
ubi aliquantulum plus iusto potest facit, ut inconsideratam suam huius
obim paterna facit, etiam exasperant.

ARG. CHRISTOPHO. HEC.

Xorditur a quanta communi liberorum, de parentibus optima qua-
que suscipiunt.

Olanarij.

IOAN.
CALPH.

VAM iniqui sunt patres. Solus Clitipho per-
mansit, qui de patre conqueritur, ut mos est ado-
lescentium, qui paterna precepta moleste ferunt.
Quae nunc est. Hinc illud cotrarium, Sed tunc ea
me exquirete, inquit patris est. nam quod ante hac fecit, nihil ad
me attinet. Dum tempus ad eam rem tuetur sui animum ut exple-
ret suam. Ex sua libidine. Libido est quaeque uoluntas teme-
re suscipit. Apud Salustium in
Cath. tamen in bonam partem
capitur, Magis in decoris
armis, et militariibus equis,
quam in fortis et comitibus li-
bidinem habebant. Cognosce-
di et ignoscendi. Ex affectu
eorum loquitur, qui cum alieni ob-
noxij sint, alium habent animi
quam haberent, si liberi essent.
Per alium ostendit suam sen-
tentiam. Suporius, Sed reperi-
man. nam in metu esse tunc, illi
est utile. Vbi adhibet. Quam
petulantis sit filius in parentem,
ostenditur: cuius precepta con-
terunt. Ne ille. Ne pro cer-
te ponitur. Da mihi atque af-
fer. Verba sunt amicae, quae
magis Clitiphonem stimulant,
quam patris precepta. Sata-
git. Genitum tangitur. Sata-
git, id est anxius est et curio-
sus suarum rerum. Pudice edu-
cliam. Quod nos educare dicit
mus, antiqui educere dixerunt.
Procax.

HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS



CLITIPHO.

VAM iniqui sunt patres in omnibus
adulescentis iudices:

Qui a quo esse censent, nos tam a pue-
ris illico nati senes,

Neque ularum affines esse reru, quas fert adolescencia.
Ex sua libidine moderantur, quae est nunc, non quae
olim fuit.

Mihi si unquam filius erit, ne ille facili me utetur patre:
Nam et cognoscendi, et ignoscendi dabitur pec-
cati locus:

Non ut meus, qui mihi per alium ostendit suam
sententiam.

Perij, si mihi ubi adhibet plus paulo, sua que nar-
rat facinora?

Nunc ait, Pericula ex alijs facito tibi, quod ex usu fiet.
Astutus: ne ille haud scit quam mihi nunc SVR-
DO narret fabulam.

Magis nunc me amicae dicta stimulant, Da mihi,
atque affer mihi.

Cui quid respondeam, nihil habeo: neque me quis-
quam est miserior:

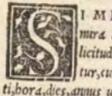
Nam Clinia, hic estis is suarum rerum satagit, attamē
Habet bene ac pudice educta, ignora artis meretricis:

Mea est potens, procax, magna, sumptuosa, nobilis:
Tum quod dem ei, recte est: nam nihil esse mihi,
religio est dicere:

Hoc ego mali non pridem inueni: neque etiam dum
scit pater. non e' poco tempo.

Est omitterendum, uel Nunc ante Que ponendum, ut habet uetus
meus codex. In septimo, uel Meus monosylla. Et uel bacchi loco
secundo. In undecimo uel s, in Magis eliditur, uel bacchus est lo-
co primo. In decimo tertio, Estis is quos, habet ueteres codices,
annotauit et id Rinius. In penultimo Et monosylla.

IOAN.
CALPH.



ACTVS II. SCENA II.



ARG. ADRI. BARL.

Linis cessante et mora Antiphatice amice ritum torquet, sicut
erum amicus animus omnia horae quantitas breuis inuasiuone est.

MIHI. Hic
mira amantis so-
licitudo exprimi-
tur, cui exspectan-
ti, hora, dies, annus uidetur. Si
mihi. Amor res e' suspitionis
plena. Torquetur igitur Clinia
mora et dilatione amicorum
Antiphile. Sed ueror non mu-
lier. Bene amantis exprimit
affectum: qui semper omnia in
deterius suscipiat. Mihi aut
num exageant. Augeri dicitur
animus, quando multa con-
uertunt, quibus stetit in eam
partem

scena. Iuuenis enim cum ueteri
reus facibus et uis, et cu per-
turbatione uis, ut am frugalit-
declinat, noniam expertus indi-
gentiam, quae mortales redit
indulgentis, et ideo iuris auri-
bus rationem audit mouentem.
Vnde si persuetat, sit uentis,
et malis. Quapropter in primo
Moralium, sic scribit Ari-
stoteles: uentis uisum esse
doctrinam de moribus: et mon-
itiones, qui suos appetitus rati-
onem subijciunt, et agunt cum
ratione.

NAE ILLE facili me utetur patre. Nos ex manu
scripto et Argenterateni facili-
limo legitimus: quod et senius
postulat. Nisi legere multu-
facili me utetur patre: quomodo
habet excepit Hassenstienari.

Et me hercule facile creden-
tium hanc esse ueram sincerag-
lectionem. Et si is suarum re-
rum satagit. Nos, Estis is quo
que suarum etc. ex antiquis: ne
alter constat Olanarij.

EIVSDEM generis
sunt hi uersus ibi tetra. acata
lectici. In tercio uersu creticus
est loco primo. In IIII. uel
Ex a superiore uersu eliditur
uel sua monosylla. est uel creti-
cus primo loco. Quod libet ex
bis dicere queas. Et uel uerbu

GLARE4
N V S.

non m' av-
vichio a
div' ch' non
so nulla.

partem in qua inclinatur. Oc-
casio, etas. Hic loci ex arte
rhetorica etiam ad maioris rei
confirmationem ualerent. Oc-
casio, locus, etas, mater. Ar-
gumenta deducuntur aut a re-
bus, aut a personis. haec enim,
causa, tempus, locus, occasio, in-
strumentum, modus, et cetera
rerum accidentia, a personis de-
ducuntur hoc modo. Nam simi-
les parentibus aut maioribus
suis filij plerumq; creduntur: et
nonnumquam ad boneste turpi-
tate; inueniunt. Stimulat a na-

PUBLII
TERENTII
COMOEDIAE
EXPURGATAE.
EDITIO NOVA
Multò cæteris emendatior.



TOLOSÆ;
SUMPTIBUS SOCIETATIS.

M. DCC. LX.

56. **TERENCE Afer, Publius.** Comoediae expurgatae. Editio nova multo caeteris emendatior. *Toulouse, 'sumptibus Societatis', 1760.*

12mo, pp. xii, 340; woodcut Jesuit device to title, typographic ornaments; worm track to blank inner margins of quire I (touching a few characters on p. 164), closed tear to P10; a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum; a little staining to covers. £125

Rare pocket-sized expurgated edition of Terence's comedies issued by the Jesuits of Toulouse. The text opens with an explanation of different metres employed in the plays and a brief life of Terence. His six plays then follow *viz Andria, Adelphi, Phormio, Heauton Timorumenos, Hecyra, and Eunuchus.*

No copies traced in the UK; OCLC finds only one copy in North America, at the Thomas Fisher Library.

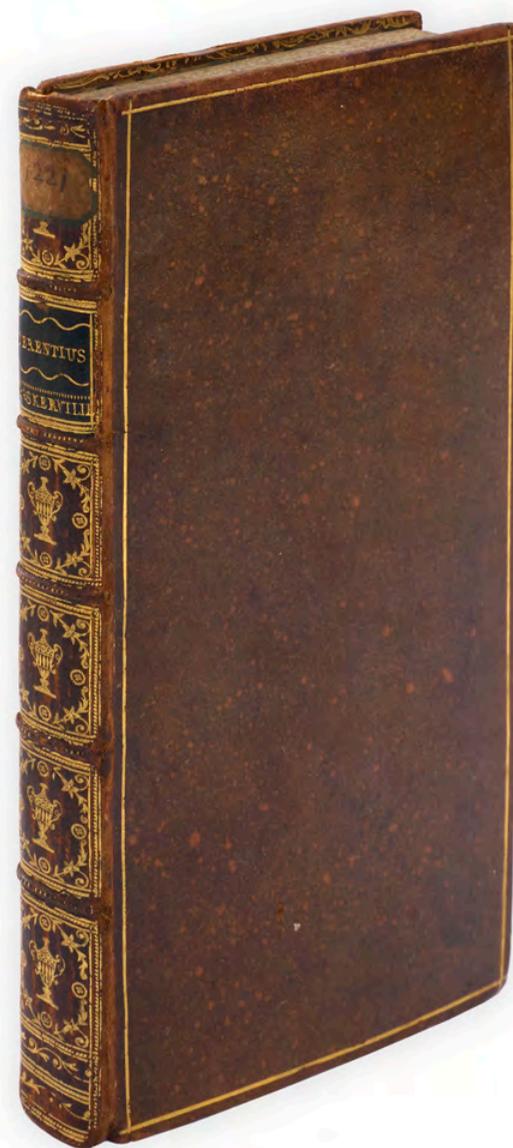
57. **TERENCE Afer, Publius.** Comoediae. *Birmingham, John Baskerville, 1772.*

12mo, pp. [2], 307, [1 (blank)]; an excellent, crisp and clean copy; in contemporary calf, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt black morocco lettering-piece ("Terentius Baskerville"), marbled endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed; near-contemporary armorial bookplate of Robert Ruttledge and later booklabels of William O'Brien and of Milltown Park Jesuit Library to upper pastedown, Milltown ink stamp to title. £75

The handsome Baskerville duodecimo edition of Terence's comedies, published in the same year as a quarto edition.

The volume's early owner, Robert Ruttledge (1766–1833), was a commissioner for inland navigation in Ireland who served as High Sheriff of County Mayo in 1788, whose family had a long tradition in the legal profession. It later passed to another member of the Irish Bar, the judge and renowned bibliophile William O'Brien (1832–1899), who presided at the trials arising from the infamous Phoenix Park Murders of 1882. He bequeathed his library to the Jesuit community of Milltown upon his death.

Gaskell, *Baskerville* 47.



58. **VALERIUS Maximus; Stephanus PIGHIUS and Justus LIPSIUS (editors).** *Dictorum factorumque memorabilium libri IX, infinitis mendis ex veterum exemplarium fide repurgati, atque in meliorem ordinem restituti, per Stephanum Pighium Campensem; accedunt in fine eiusdem annotationes, et breves notae Justii Lipsii. Leiden, Franciscus Raphelengius 'ex officina Plantiniana', 1594.*

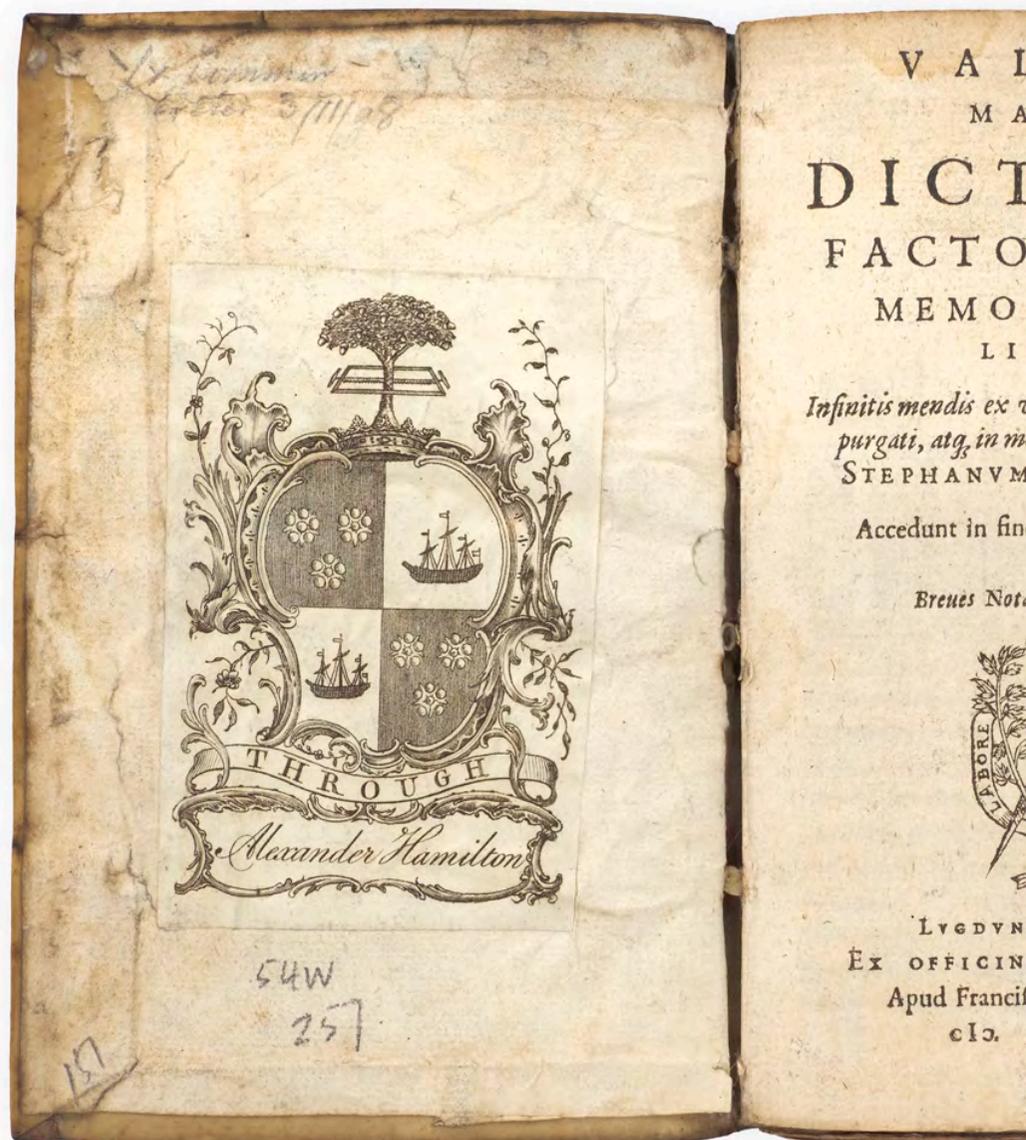
8vo, pp. [16], 400, 96, [13], [3 (blank)]; with woodcut 'Labore et Constantia' device to title, woodcut initials, typographic headpiece; paperflaws to N2 (with loss of a few characters) and to upper outer corner of 2B1-4, dampstain to lower corner of final leaves; a good copy in contemporary vellum, sewn on 4 vellum thongs laced in (one partially lacking); somewhat dusty; eighteenth-century copper-engraved armorial bookplate of Alexander Hamilton to upper pastedown (Hamilton quartering Arran, undifferenced, Hamilton crest, motto 'Through', name in cartouche at foot, not in Franks).

£350

Fourth Plantin edition of Valerius Maximus's compendium of anecdotes, one of the most popular Classical texts and an insightful source on Roman life. Compiled in the early first century, the nine books of *Facta et dicta memorabilia* ('Memorable deeds and sayings') comprise anecdotes and examples for the use of orators, covering religion, omens, social customs, good and evil conduct, good fortune, military stratagems, and much besides. While unoriginal and rhetorical in style, the work proved very popular in the Middle Ages and Renaissance. The present edition is printed with notes by the humanist scholars Stephanus Pighius (1520–1604) and Justus Lipsius (1547–1606).

Provenance: from the library of an as-yet unidentified 'Alexander Hamilton', presumably one of the many in the family of the Dukes of Hamilton to bear the name. The bookplate is not that of the Founding Father, who (following the American custom of appropriating arms) used the arms of the Hamiltons of Grange; this plate has, however, at times garnered attention under that false attribution.

Pettegree & Walsby, *Netherlandish Books* 29996; STCN 840293569; USTC 423353.



I L
PRIMO LIBRO

DELLA ENEIDA
DI VERGILIO,

RIDOTTO DA GIOVANNI ANDREA
DELL'ANGVILLARA
in ottava rima,



AL MAGNANIMO CARDINAL
DI TRENTO.



IN PADOVA,
Appresso di Gratiofo Perchacino
1 5 6 4.

PRESENTED BY THE TRANSLATOR

59. **VIRGIL Maro, Publius, and Giovanni Andrea dell'ANGUILLARA** (*trans.*). Il primo libro della Eneida di Vergilio, ridotto da Giovanni Andrea dell'Anguillara in ottava rima ... *Padua, Gratiofo Perchacino, 1564.*

4to, ff. 47, [1]; printed in italic type, woodcut arms of dedicatee (Cristoforo Madruzzo Cardinal of Trento) to title, large woodcut historiated initial to f. 2; light foxing to early leaves, a few spots elsewhere, but a very good copy; in eighteenth-century Italian vellum-backed boards with patterned paper sides, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; **author's ink inscription to title verso 'Giovanni Andrea dell'Anguillara dono di propria mano'**. £2500

First edition of the first book of Anguillara's verse translation of the *Aeneid*, a copy printed on strong paper and inscribed by the author. The humanist, poet, and successful translator of Ovid Giovanni Andrea dell'Anguillara (1517–1572) undertook to translate into Italian *ottava rima* the first four books of Virgil's *Aeneid*, but only printed two. According to Argelati, Anguillara left his *Aeneid* unfinished on purpose in order not to stand in competition with his friend, the translator Annibal Caro; 'Had he finished it, it would have been more pleasing to read than any of the above named [Caro and Domenichi as well as others] if we can judge by this specimen' (G. Baretti, *The Italian Library* (London, 1757), p. 132).

A number of copies are known to have been printed on strong paper and to bear the same authorial inscription – further evidence of this being intended as a special, non-trade issue is to be found in the last leaf, which bears the somewhat threatening printed valediction 'All those who thank the author for this gift, with words or letters, will be met by Aeneas in the Elysian Fields and praised by Anchises; the others might find themselves in Hell, and not without guilt. Let replies be addressed to Venice, to the Siren Bookshop' (*trans.*).

EDIT 16 33755; F. Argelati, *Biblioteca dei volgarizzatori* IV, p. 149; Haym, *Biblioteca italiana* II, 206; Schweiger II, 1232.

60. [VIRGIL.] RAMUS, Petrus (Pierre de la RAMÉE). *Georgica*, P. Rami ... praelectionibus illustrata, ad Carolum Lotharingum cardinalem. Paris, André Wechel, 1564.

[bound with:]

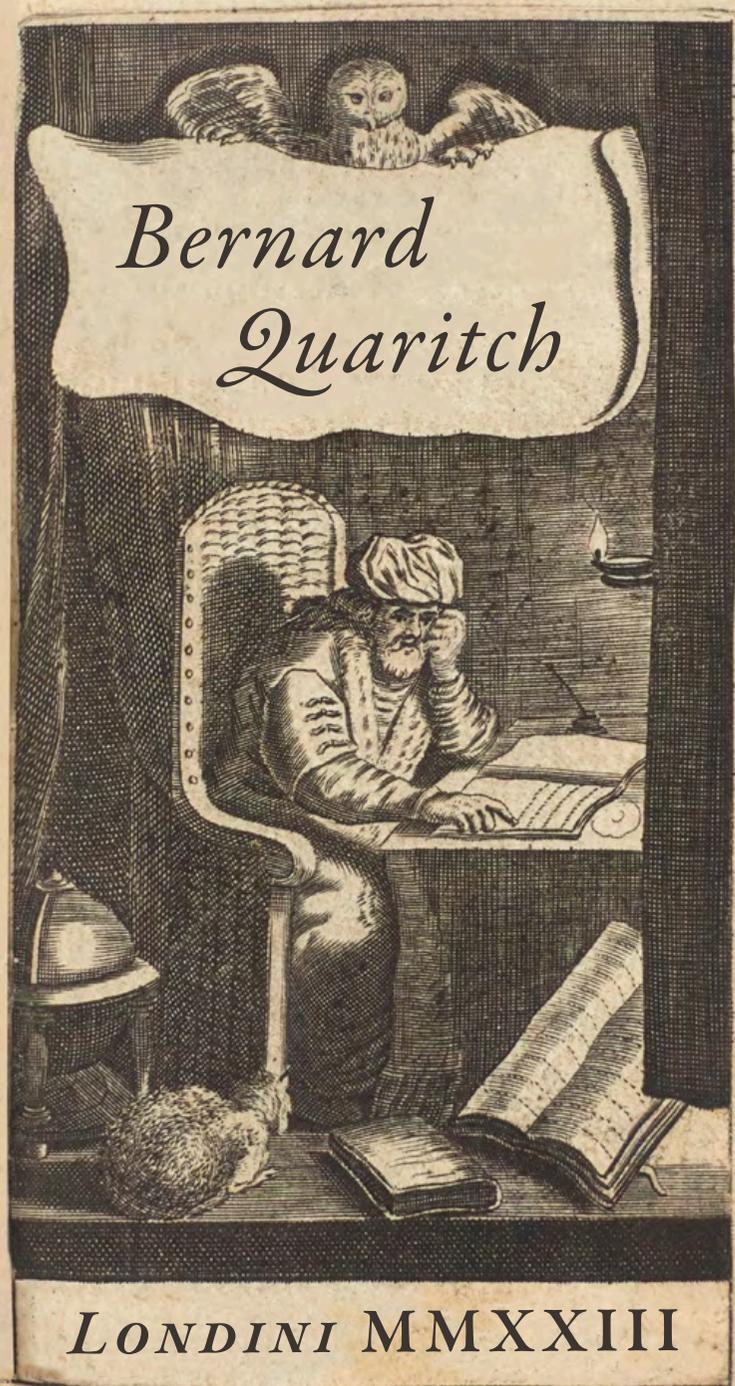
—. *Bucolica*, P. Rami ... praelectionibus exposita, quibus poetae vita praeposita est, ad Carolum Lotharingum cardinalem, editio secunda. Paris, André Wechel, 1558.

Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. *Georgics*: [2], '11-367' [i.e. 3-359], [1 (blank)], *Bucolics*: 184; woodcut printers device to titles, woodcut initials and headpieces, complete despite erratic pagination; lightly toned, small marginal dampstains to a few leaves, but an attractive copy; in contemporary calf, boards panelled in blind with gilt centre- and corner-pieces; corners and endcaps very skilfully repaired, superficial cracks to upper joint; a single philological marginal annotation (*Bucolics* p. 43) and index note to rear free endpaper in the same hand, nineteenth-century ink stamp 'E. Drouin' to front free endpaper. £950

Second editions of Ramus's extensive commentaries on Virgil's two poems on country life, written in reaction to the dry doctrines of several French schools who based their teaching of nature on Aristotle's *Physics*. Ramus wanted to keep in contact with the concrete realities of nature and in this spirit composed his commentaries, in which he often refers to Pliny and the Roman agronomers. The two commentaries were first published by Wechel in 1556 and 1555 respectively; a third edition of the *Bucolics* was issued in 1564.

Adams V-548 & V-537; Ong 480 & 474; USTC 198707 & 152391.





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