

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. Hec 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 Zarlini 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 uerſi a Gulielmo Cantero Ultraiectino. Huc accessit orationum tomus quartus [...] item De ratione emendandi ſcriptores Græcos, 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 preminent 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.

# I HYMNVS IN

I O V E M

*Ex magna tempestate seruatus, hymnum, quem  
Ioui vouerat, 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, quo usq; 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 <sup>negligendū est</sup>, sed quiduis quocunq; etiam modo præ-  
stat reddere, quam prorsus relinquere: conabimur aliqua ex parte re-  
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-  
30 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-  
siodum 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.

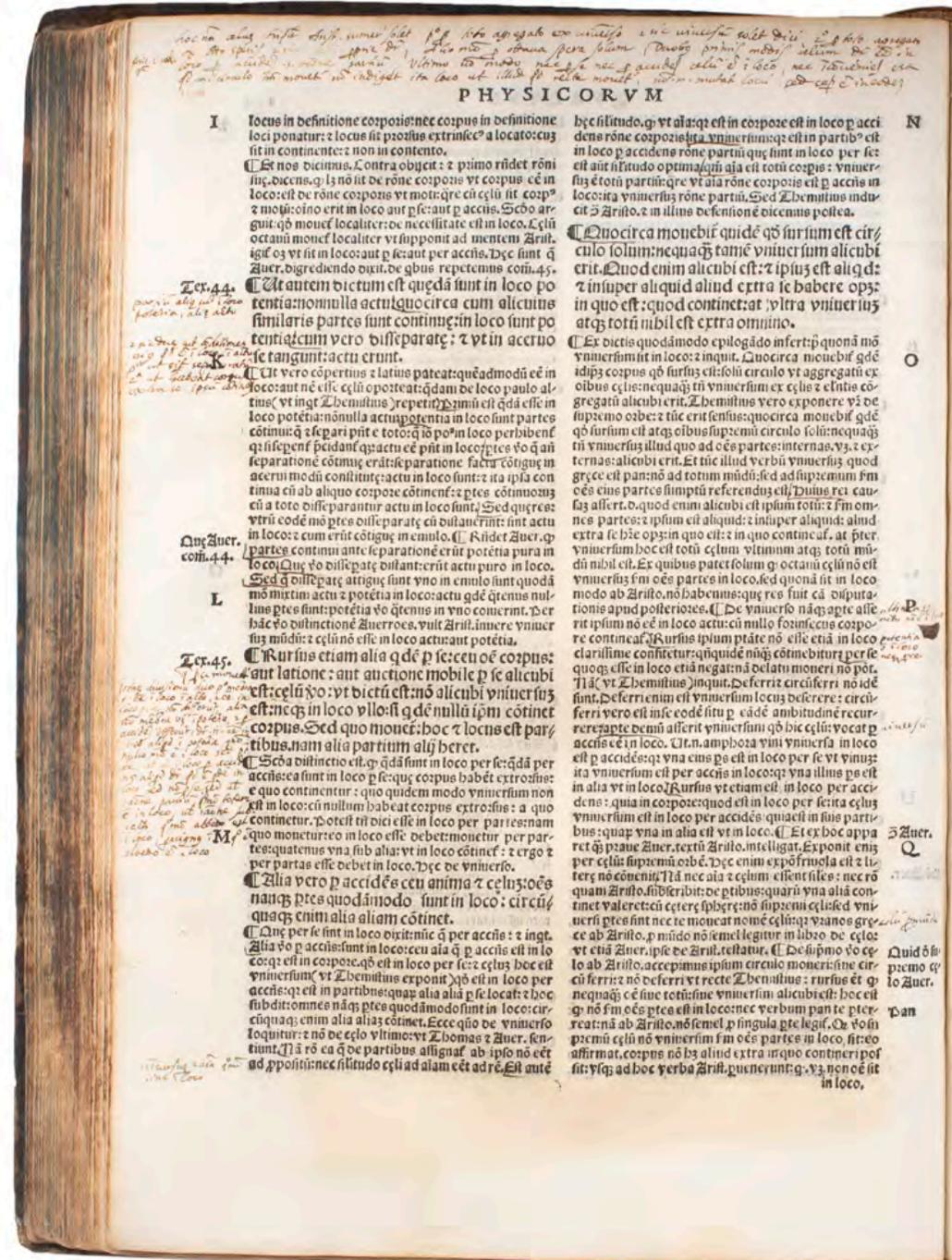
Adams A-1703; Hoffmann I, 249; Sandys II, 216; Schweiger I, 45. Regarding Zarlino's library, see I. Palumbo Fossati, 'La casa veneziana di Gioseffo Zarlino nel testamento e nell'inventario dei beni del grande teorico musicale' in *Nuova Rivista Musicale Italiana* 20 (1986), pp. 633-649, and *The new 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 internali vasculo est vni numero et qualitate: non tamen simpliciter exente aqua e dolo succedit aer cu 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<sup>o</sup> 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 intervallicet ca loco: ideo differt a loco. La enim differt a causato: non intervallicet illud est non ca per se: sed sine qua non illud loci. Dicit de questione.

Tex. 38. C 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: ite quod 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 ambo.

C 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: ite quod nunc quidem durum: rursus vero molle: quo quidem esse aliquid materia dicendum: sic et locus esse videtur. Ad 2<sup>o</sup> dico quod non est simile: quia illa successio est corruptiva in materia: in loco vero solum motus: hoc inquit. pter illud quidem: quod erat aer: corruptus: et id nunc per nouam generationem est aqua: ita successio est corruptiva: locus vero: quod vbi nunc est aer: vbi nunc est aqua: ita successio est translativa: illud verbum hic videtur Aristoteli. Solueret: cuius differetiam dare incipiat. Deinde reddit cam diu diceo. 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 reddidit cam sumit. vt ego translatum. C Hunc in modum Zuer. tertio expofuit: quafi directe a veritate: ceteri expofitores non sunt auscultandi hic in re.

Tex. 39. C Si igitur nulli horum triu locus fit. v. neque forma: neque materia: neque rei que transferuntur: patet in necessitate loci quatuor: illo n. reliquum esse finem. v. co. p. o. p. o. s. i. t. a. t. i. o. n. e. a. t. q. z. i. d. c. o. r. p. u. s. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. r. i. d. i. c. o. q. u. o. d. l. a. t. i. o. n. e. e. s. t. m. o. b. i. l. e.

C Concludit nunc quasi genus loci: hoc per syllogismum: Si autem vas locus est translatus: ita locus vas est immobilis: Quocirca cum id quod introitus est: in re mota mouet: atque transferretur: cum natus in fluminate venter potius eo quod continet vt vas: se vtritur: et vt loco. nam locus supra tendit esse immobilis. Quapropter vniuersus finis: magis est locus: quia immobilis est vniuersus: quare locus est rei continentis et re: immobilitate partium.

C Nascitur alia differentiam loci. v. immobilitatem. et hic per differentiam: quam locus ipse habet ad vas: et inquit. vt autem vas locus est translatus: ita locus vas est immobilis: ita vas et locus differunt sola mobilitate. nam vas est locus vt immobilis: et recipit eo vas vt mobile: quod: re habet signum p. n. a. d. e. t. i. n. g. i. t. q. u. o. c. i. r. c. a. c. i. u. d. q. u. o. d. i. n. t. r. o. i. t. u. s. e. s. t. i. n. r. e. m. o. t. a. m. o. u. e. t. a. t. q. z. t. r. a. n. s. f. e. r. t. u. r. c. u. n. a. u. s. i. n. f. l. u. m. i. n. a. t. e. v. e. t. e. r. t. i. p. o. t. i. u. s. e. o. q. u. o. d. p. r. i. n. e. t. u. r. p. u. t. a. f. l. u. u. i. o. v. t. v. a. s. e. m. o. b. i. l. i. v. t. e. t. q. v. t. l. o. c. o. i. m. o. b. i. l. i. n. a. l. o. c. u. s. p. r. e. t. e. d. i. t. e. s. s. e. i. m. m. o. b. i. l. e. Q. u. o. c. o. n. c. l. u. d. i. t. a. d. r. e. i. i. l. l. u. s. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. n. t. i. o. n. e. m. a. g. i. s. v. n. i. u. e. r. s. u. m. f. i. n. i. s. e. e. c. e. n. s. i. n. d. i. l. e. c. t. i. q. u. o. d. i. m. m. o. b. i. l. i. t. e. s. t. v. n. i. u. e. r. s. u. s. q. u. o. d. p. t. e. f. i. n. i. t. u. m. i. n. q. u. a. e. s. t. e. n. a. u. e. l. a. i. a. c. e. t. Q. u. i. b. u. s. v. e. r. i. f. i. c. a. t. i. o. n. e. l. o. c. i. d. i. c. e. n. s. q. u. a. r. e. l. o. c. u. s. e. s. t. r. e. i. p. r. i. n. e. t. i. u. s. e. t. r. e. m. i. n. i. m. o. b. i. l. e. p. m. a.

C Et vt Zuer. inquit. per extremum vult canonem super-

theticum diuisum hic in modum: vt vult Zuer. aut locus est materia: aut forma: aut internalis: aut finis: co. p. o. r. i. s. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. n. t. i. s. p. e. r. d. e. c. l. a. r. a. t. a. n. e. q. u. o. d. e. s. t. m. a. t. e. r. i. a. n. e. q. u. o. d. f. o. r. m. a. n. e. q. u. o. d. i. n. t. e. r. n. a. l. i. s. i. g. i. f. i. n. i. s. c. o. p. o. r. i. s. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. n. t. i. s. C S. d. i. c. e. s. s. y. l. l. o. g. i. s. h. y. p. o. t. h. e. t. i. c. u. s. d. i. u. i. s. i. u. s. f. i. t. e. s. d. i. s. t. i. n. c. t. a. d. e. s. t. r. u. e. n. d. o. v. n. i. e. i. n. f. e. r. e. n. d. o. a. l. i. o. d. o. i. s. v. e. r. o. d. i. s. t. i. n. c. t. i. n. a. e. s. t. i. n. t. e. r. d. i. c. t. o. r. i. a. n. o. h. y. e. q. u. a. t. u. o. n. o. v. i. d. e. n. t. p. e. r. s. u. a. m. n. a. t. u. r. a. d. i. c. t. o. r. i. a. s. e. d. s. o. l. i. d. i. s. p. e. r. a. t. a. p. t. a. n. t. o. p. r. a. d. i. c. t. o. r. i. a. p. r. o. q. u. a. t. o. r. e. d. u. c. u. n. t. a. d. c. o. n. t. r. a. d. i. c. t. o. n. e. s. i. g. i. f. n. o. e. s. t. b. o. n. u. s. s. y. l. l. o. C R. d. i. c. t. u. m. Z. u. e. r. q. p. p. t. e. r. h. o. c. s. y. l. l. o. g. i. s. h. i. c. e. s. t. p. r. o. b. a. b. i. l. i. s. f. a. c. t. u. s. a. d. c. o. n. t. r. a. d. i. c. t. o. n. e. m. n. o. a. d. d. e. m. o. n. s. t. r. a. d. u. m. n. a. m. m. e. m. b. r. a. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. n. t. i. u. r. d. e. s. t. r. u. c. t. i. u. e. q. u. i. n. o. n. s. u. n. t. i. l. l. a. t. r. i. a. l. o. c. u. s. e. r. i. t. q. u. i. r. i. t. u. m. A. d. d. i. t. v. e. r. o. Z. u. e. r. a. t. q. i. d. c. o. r. p. u. s. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. r. i. d. i. c. o. q. u. o. d. l. a. t. i. o. n. e. e. s. t. m. o. b. i. l. e. p. p. t. e. r. i. p. s. u. m. e. s. t. i. u. m. v. t. a. u. t. Z. u. e. r. m. i. s. t. u. s. E. s. t. i. n. e. n. i. m. i. p. s. u. m. e. x. c. i. p. i. t. u. r. a. d. d. e. f. i. n. i. t. i. o. n. e. l. o. c. i. n. a. d. e. e. s. t. i. p. s. o. e. r. i. t. a. l. i. a. r. o. q. u. o. d. e. s. t. i. n. o. n. l. a. t. i. o. n. e. s. i. c. i. r. c. u. l. a. t. i. o. n. e. m. o. u. e. r. i. t. v. t. Z. u. e. r. m. i. s. t. u. s. i. n. g. i. t. p. p. t. e. r. a. l. o. c. i. s. h. a. b. e. t. a. l. t. e. r. i. u. m. r. a. t. i. o. n. e.

Tex. 40. C Magna vero res atque difficilis esse vt loci percipere. Tum quod partim materię: partim forme sit esse videtur. Et si quod translatio eius quod fertur in ipso continetur: quod quiescit. Et si eius posse videtur intervallicum aliud quocidam a magnitudinibus que mouentur. Facit autem ad hoc aer ipse: quod in corpore eius experitur. Videtur igitur non solum finis vas esse locus: sed intervallicum etiam vt vacuum.

C Prostrat dare talem loci definitionem: vt per ipsas appareat quia sit rei definitio difficultas: docet igitur circ. a definitione datam. v. in loco ipso appareat difficultas: vult quod difficultas ppter tria apparcat. Primo quod locus similis est materię forme. Secundo quia similis intervallo ppter fixationem et pmanens in vtroque termino translationis. Tum tertio ppter aere: quod subintrat et non videtur quo sit vt extimetur locus esse vacuum existens inter vasis latera. Dicit et Zuer. eius exp. optima.

C Et aut vas locus est translatus: ita locus vas est immobilis. Quocirca cum id quod introitus est: in re mota mouet: atque transferretur: cum natus in fluminate venter potius eo quod continet vt vas: se vtritur: et vt loco. nam locus supra tendit esse immobilis. Quapropter vniuersus finis: magis est locus: quia immobilis est vniuersus: quare locus est rei continentis et re: immobilitate partium.

C Nascitur alia differentiam loci. v. immobilitatem. et hic per differentiam: quam locus ipse habet ad vas: et inquit. vt autem vas locus est translatus: ita locus vas est immobilis: ita vas et locus differunt sola mobilitate. nam vas est locus vt immobilis: et recipit eo vas vt mobile: quod: re habet signum p. n. a. d. e. t. i. n. g. i. t. q. u. o. c. i. r. c. a. c. i. u. d. q. u. o. d. i. n. t. r. o. i. t. u. s. e. s. t. i. n. r. e. m. o. t. a. m. o. u. e. t. a. t. q. z. t. r. a. n. s. f. e. r. t. u. r. c. u. n. a. u. s. i. n. f. l. u. m. i. n. a. t. e. v. e. t. e. r. t. i. p. o. t. i. u. s. e. o. q. u. o. d. p. r. i. n. e. t. u. r. p. u. t. a. f. l. u. u. i. o. v. t. v. a. s. e. m. o. b. i. l. i. v. t. e. t. q. v. t. l. o. c. o. i. m. o. b. i. l. i. n. a. l. o. c. u. s. p. r. e. t. e. d. i. t. e. s. s. e. i. m. m. o. b. i. l. e. Q. u. o. c. o. n. c. l. u. d. i. t. a. d. r. e. i. i. l. l. u. s. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. n. t. i. o. n. e. m. a. g. i. s. v. n. i. u. e. r. s. u. m. f. i. n. i. s. e. e. c. e. n. s. i. n. d. i. l. e. c. t. i. q. u. o. d. i. m. m. o. b. i. l. i. t. e. s. t. v. n. i. u. e. r. s. u. s. q. u. o. d. p. t. e. f. i. n. i. t. u. m. i. n. q. u. a. e. s. t. e. n. a. u. e. l. a. i. a. c. e. t. Q. u. i. b. u. s. v. e. r. i. f. i. c. a. t. i. o. n. e. l. o. c. i. d. i. c. e. n. s. q. u. a. r. e. l. o. c. u. s. e. s. t. r. e. i. p. r. i. n. e. t. i. u. s. e. t. r. e. m. i. n. i. m. o. b. i. l. e. p. m. a.

C Et vt Zuer. inquit. per extremum vult canonem super-

Handwritten marginal notes in the left margin, including 'Digressio' and 'De multo'.

E

F

G

H

Aug. Zuer. com. 4. 1.

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-filletted 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 Clavissime

Thomae Gaisfordio

s. p. d.

Theodorus Bergk.

Editionis alterius Poetarum Lyricorum partem primam, quam  
 meo ut spero altura pars excipiet, Tibi mitto, Vir clavis-  
 me, in qua haud pauca emendata, adjecta alia reperies,  
 ut solet dies diu docere. Opera mea in poetarum praefan-  
 tissimorum reliquis redintegrando 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  
 Triburgum Rheniensi 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.*

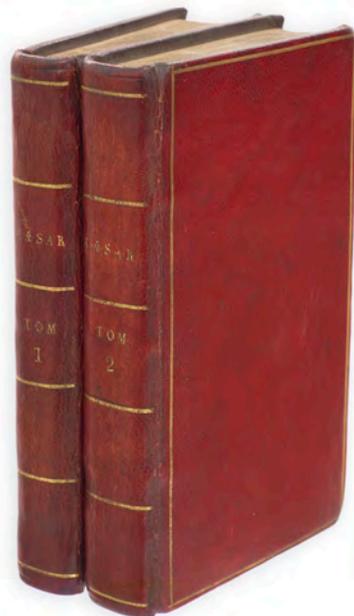
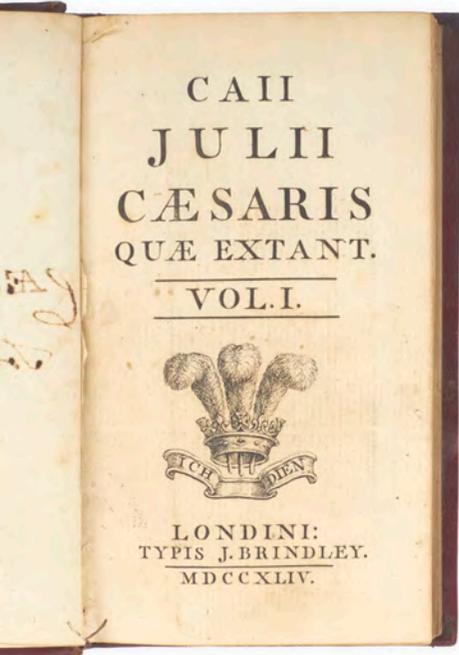
12mo, pp. [24], 561, [70], [1 (blank)], with 3 folding copper-engraved maps; title copper-engraved, woodcut portrait medallion and 5 full-page woodcut illustrations, woodcut ornaments and initials; pp. 149, 335, and 475 mispaginated as ‘153’, ‘345’, and ‘375’; very slight toning, short tear to the fold of one map; a very good copy in contemporary English calf, boards and spine double-filletted 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.

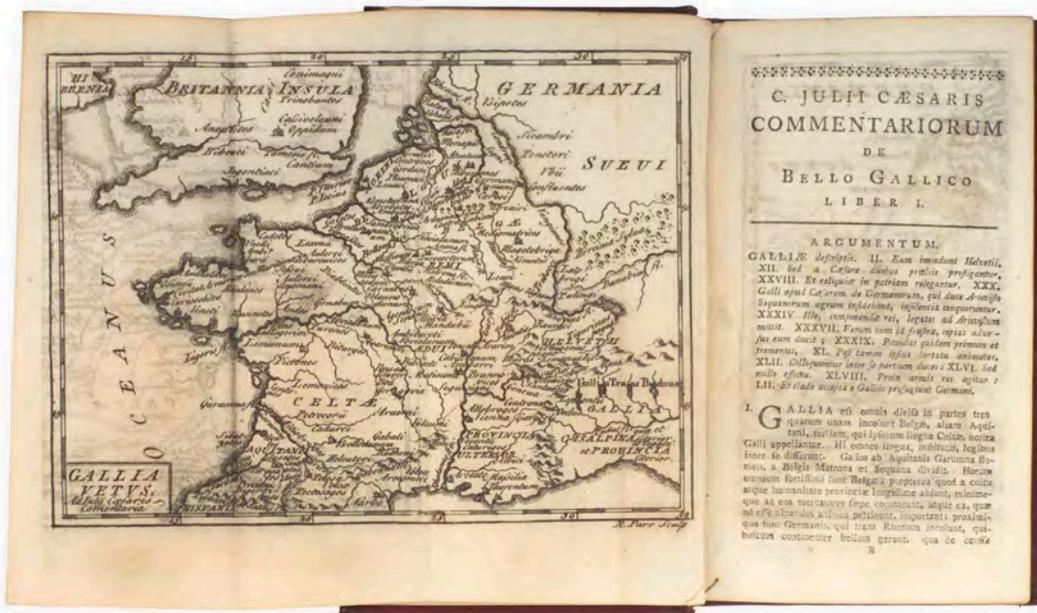


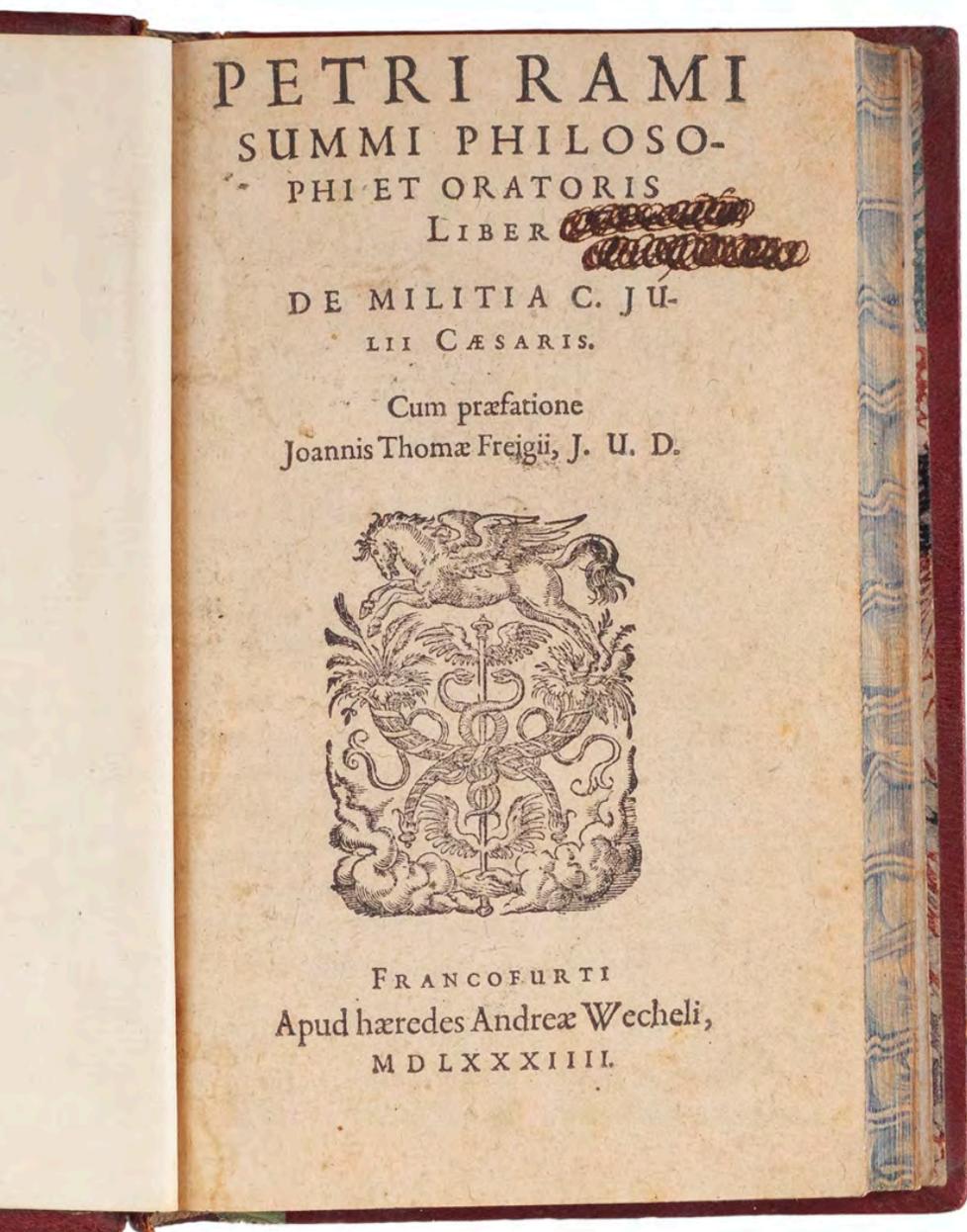


5. CAESAR, Gaius Julius. [Opera] quae extant. *London, J. Brindley, 1744.*

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.*

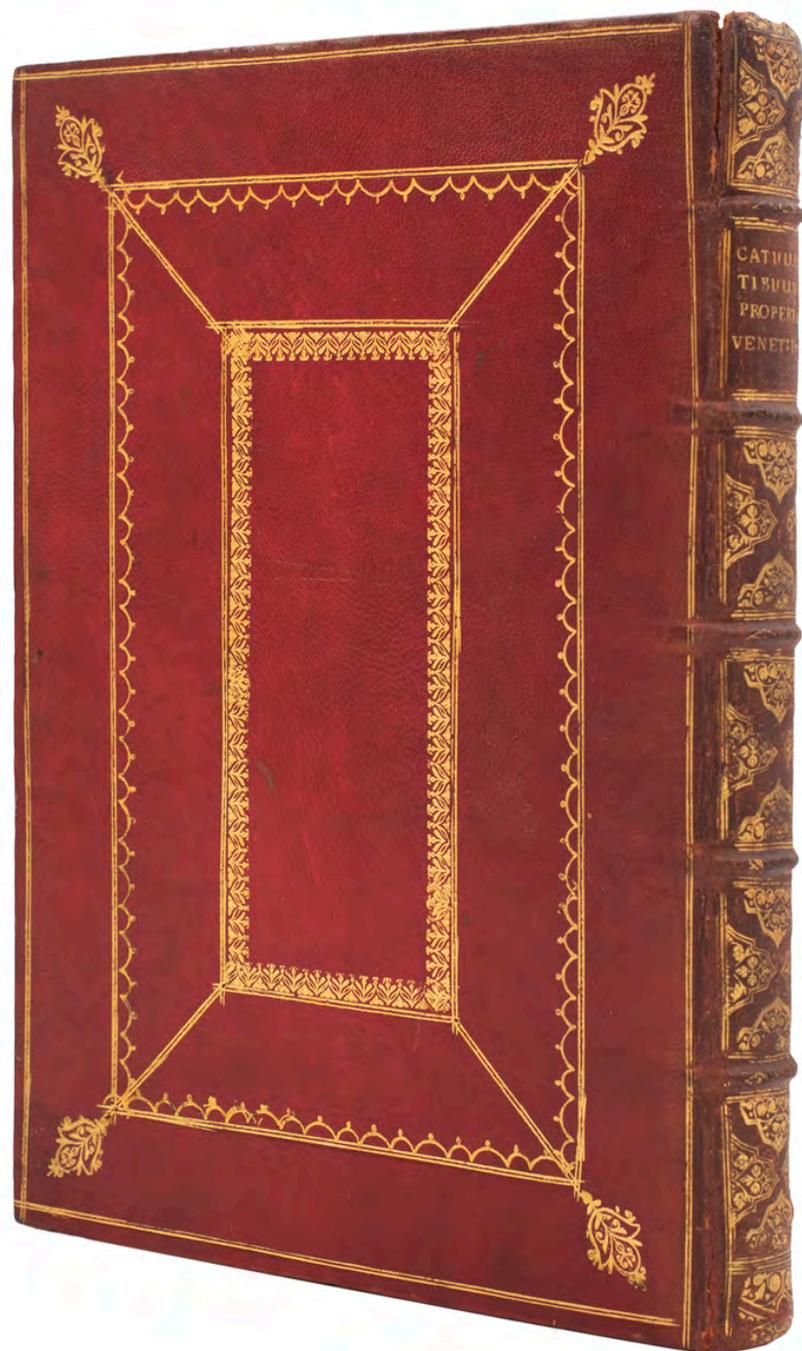
8vo, pp. 222, [2]; woodcut printer's devices to title and final page, woodcut initials and head-piece; trimmed close at head in places, occasionally touching running titles, very subtle repair to inner blank margin of title, the odd spot, but an attractive copy; in eighteenth-century German or Austrian 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 Vindelinius 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.

**D**ivitiis alius fuluo sibi congerat auro:  
Et teneat culti iugera magna soli:  
Quem labor assiduus vicino terreat hoste  
Martia 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 trivio 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 astiuos 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.

**Q**uid 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 .

**I**nuide 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 linguitu 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 potatibus 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. Silent enim diutius mense Varrōis quā solebant: Nec tamē istū cessare: sed celare quae scribat existimo. Minime uero inquit ille. Intempertis. 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 effectiōnes: & 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 mouēibus nec suspicari. Si uero Academiam ueteron persequamur: quā ut scis non probamus, q̄ erit illa acute explicāda nobis: quā arguteq; obscure etiam contra Stoicos discerendū. 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 conspersissis. multa admixta ex intima philosophia: multa dicta dialectice quae quo faci lius minus docti intelligerēt: iocunditate quādā ad legendū iuicati i laudatōibus in his ipsis 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.





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 praſumus exiſtimādū ſit. Flee  
enim omnia ad hanc de diis immortalibus quēſtionē 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 progreſſus habebat in Stoicis  
ut cū excellentibus in eo genere graecis 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 ſer Stoicos. 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  
diſſerent. 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 intons. 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. ſerpete que ceperis.

Vel. Repetam uero. q̄q̄ non mihi ſed tibi uenerit adiutor. ambo enim inquit ardens ab eodē Phy-  
lone nihil ſare didiciſtiſ. Tū ego quid didicerimus Cotta uideretur. autē nolo exiſtmes 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 ſuileſq; ſentētiās. non opificē adificatorēq; 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 p̄hi  
loſophorū. ſed ſomniantū. Quibus enim oculis ſuere potuit noſter Plato fabricā illā tantū operis. ſiqua  
conſtrui a deo atq; adificari mundū facit. Quæ molitio. que ferramētā. que uicēs que machinæ. que  
miniſtri tanti numinis ſuerūt. Quæ admodū enim obedire & parere uolūtati architecti. ariguiſta. que  
terra potuerūt. Vnde uero ortæ illa quinque formæ. ex quibus reliquæ formantur apte cadentes ad ani-  
mū efficiendū pariēdoſq; ſenſus. Longum eſt iter ad omnia que talia ſunt. ut optata magis quā ino-  
ta uideantur. Sed illa palmaris quidē quod non modo naturam mundū introduxit. ſed etiā manu pene  
factū. Is cū dixit fore ſempiternū. huic ceteris primis ut dicitur labiſ. guſtaſſe philoſologiam idēſt naturæ  
rationem. qui quicq̄ quod ortum ſit putet æternum eſſe poſſe. Quæ eſt enim coagmentatio non diſſo-  
lubilis. aut qd eiſui principii 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 utroſq; autē ſciſcitator. cur nū-  
di edificatores repēte exiſtente. innumerabilia autē ſecula dormierint. Non enī ſi mundus nullus erat  
ſecula non erāt. ſecula nunc dico nō eſt que dierum nocturniq; numero annis curſibus effluantur  
nam ſateor ea ſine mundi cōuerſione effici non potuiſſe. ſed quædā ab infinito tempore æternitas.  
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. emāſia parerēt. Quid autē erāt. quod concepi  
ſerēt deus mundū ſignis. & luminibus tanq̄ ædilis ornare. ſi ut deus ipſe melius habitaret antea uide

Plato in ſeipſo

Prouidētia

DEVS ROTVNDVS ET  
MVNDVS

ſempiternus mundus

luminis orbis

ſerēt tempore infinito in tenebris tanq̄ in gurguſſio habitauerit. poſt autē uarietate ne eū delectari pu-  
ramus. quæ celi & terras exornatas uidemus. Quæ 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. Sapientiū ne p̄pter 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 uita. ut ea ſapientes cōmodo  
rū cōpenſatione leniant. ſtulti nec uitare uenientia poſſunt. nec ferre præſentia. Qui uero mūdū ipſum  
animantē. ſapientēq; eē 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. eūde beātū & rotūdū eē uelint. q. ea forma neget ullā pulchriorē eē Plato. At mihi uel chlym-  
driuel quadratiuel coniuſe pyramidis uideſt eē formoſior. 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. p̄fecto quoniā pars mundi ē pars ē dei. Atqui terræ  
maximas regiōes inhabitabiles ſcultaſq; uidemus. q. pars earū appuſſa ſolis exarſerit. pars obrigue-  
riue pruināq; lēgiquoq; ſolis abſceſſū. Quæ ſi mundus ē deus quoniā partes mūdū ſunt. deī mēbra  
partim ardētia. 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 poſſunt uacare corpore. Anaximadri autem opinio ē. nauioſe eē  
deſoligis interuallis orientes occident. ſq; eoſq; innumerales eſſe mundos. Sed nos niſi deū ſemp̄  
teram intelligere qui poſſumus. Poſt Anaximenes a deū ſtatuit. eumq; gigni eſſe q. immiſum &  
inſinitū. & ſemper in motu. quaſi aut aer ſine ulla forma deus eē poſſit. cū præſentem deum non modo  
aliqua ſed pulcherrima ſp̄cie eē deceat. aut non omne quod ortum ſit mortalitas conſequatur. Inde  
Anaxagoras. qui accepit ab Anaximene diſciplinā. primus omnium rerum deſcriptionē. & mundum  
mētis infinite ut ac ratione deſignat. & conſici uoluit. in quo non uidit. neq; motū ſenſū iunctū & cō-  
tinentē in infinito nullū eſſe poſſe. neq; ſenſum omnino quē non ipſa natura pulſans ſentiret. Deinde ſi  
mentē iſtā quaſi animal aliquod uoluit eſſe. ſerit aliquid interieſt. ex quo illud animal nomen uer-  
tetur. aut 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 animoſq; præterea diuinitatē dedit. non ſenſit. ſi ſe mor-  
talibus rebus immortalitatē dare. Nam Pythagoras. qui conſuit animū eſſe per naturā rerū omnē uer-  
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 inſuſauit. iſtulus eē in mūdo. Tū Xenophanes. q. mētē adiecta eē præterea quod  
eſt. 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 celi. que appellat dum. i  
quo neq; figurā diuinitatē. ſenſum quaſi ſuſpicari poteſt. multa euſdē monſtra. quippe qui bellum. q.  
diſcordiā. 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 & exſtingui perſpicui eſt. & ſenſu omni carere.  
Nec uero Protagoras. qui ſeſe negat uult. queſt. quid quæſt. ſer. ſer. nō ſunt quales ne ſint quicq̄  
uideſt de natura deorū ſuſpicari. Quid Democritus. qui cū imagines earūq; circuitus in deorum neme  
reſerēt. tum illā naturā que imagines ſundat. ac mutarum ſcientiā intelligentiamq; noſtram. nōne  
in maximo errore uerſatur. Cum idē omnino quia nihil ſemp̄ ſuo ſtatu maneat. neget eſſe quicq̄ ſeru-  
pitemū. nō deo ita tollit omnino nullā opinionē eius reliquā faciat. Quid æquo Diogenes apol-  
loniatē uerit deo. que ſenſum habere poſſet. aut quā fortū dei. lam de Platonis in conſtantia lon-  
gam eſt. diceſq; in timax patrē huius mundi nominari neget poſſe. In legū autē libris quid ſit 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  
Apolloniatēs  
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<sup>v</sup>, 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<sup>v</sup>.

£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).





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*Inter Delphinus ARION. Virg.*

LONDON:

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 Aveelen (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.

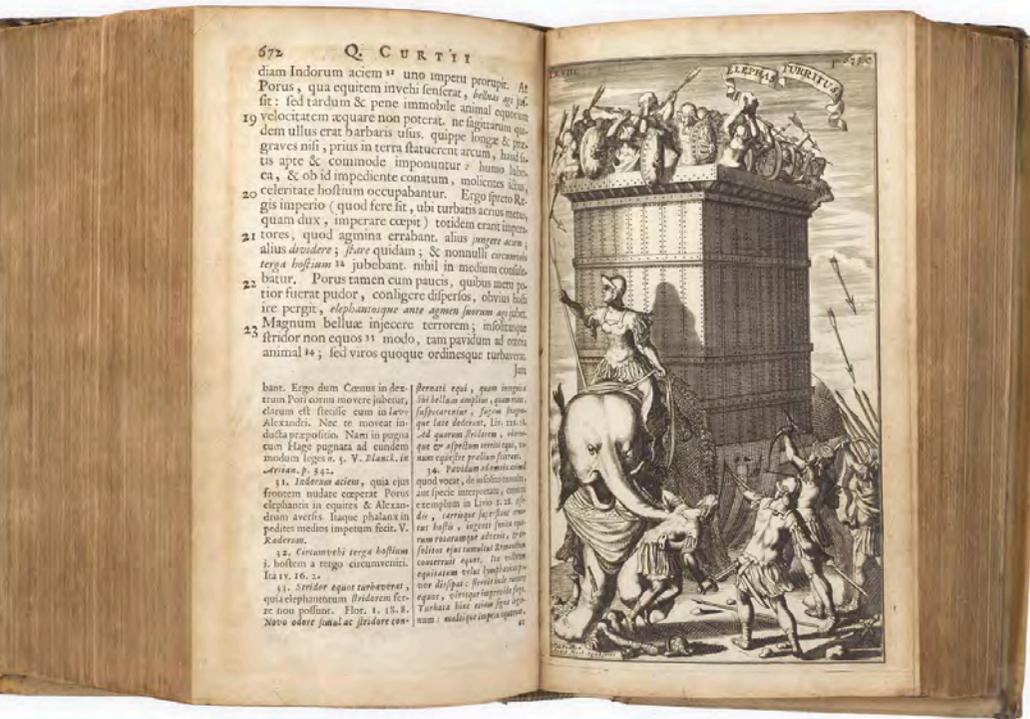
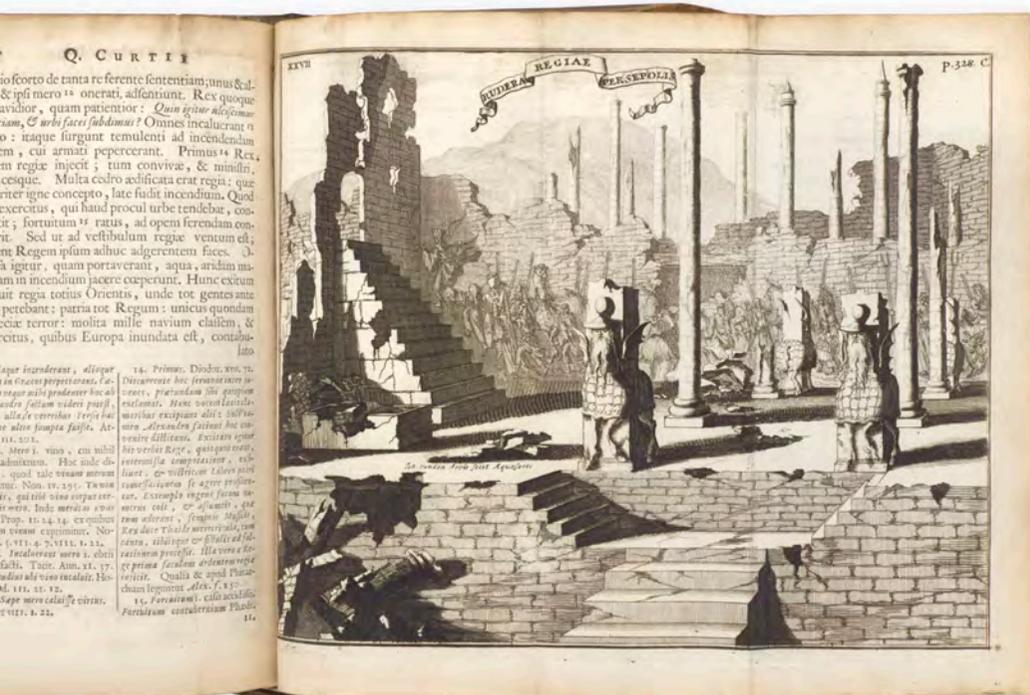
£375

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

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 Aveelen (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 vulgare per M. Nicolo Leoniceno. Con le sue figure a ogni libro, opera nuovamente venuta 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 Leonico 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 contra li Iberi in Asia.  
Come Pompeo aggiunse Ponto

alla Bithinia.  
Come Pompeo soggiogo la Siria 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 mofte, 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 morte, & lascioronla alcuni giorni dimorare nella regione infina tãto che lei sepelisse il corpo di Antonio secondo la consuetudine Egittia, dipoi 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 medesima molto neglettamente, impero' che lei pareaua bellissima in habito lusingubre & mesto, si puose a sedere sopra il letto, hauendosi mess' o appresso molte & uarie imagine del padre di Cesare: & hauea in grembo tutte le lettere lequali gia lui gli hauea mandate. Et dipoi soprauenendo Cesare lei salto' 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 medesimo 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 cosa di me, piglia & leggi le lettere lequali lui mi scrisse di sua man propria. Lei dicendo queste parole leggeua insieme molte parole amatorie di Cesare.

*Cleop. all'im. prouiso e presa, e leua. Morte ogni con lei sepelisse il corpo d'Ant. Mod. et atti di Cleop. nel ragioner con lei, e come lo ricauere. Mod. et atti di Cleop. nel ragioner con lei, e come lo ricauere.*



## 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 fuoco apprefe tutte le nauì, & gli huomini non fi poteuano pure aiutare da fe medefimi, non che poteffino fare male ad altri, allhora gli andauano adoffo 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 infteffe furono diftrutti.

### LIBRO LI. DI DIONE HISTORICO.

¶ Quefti capituli fi contengono nel quinquagefimoprimo libro fequente di Dione Hiftorico.

- |                                                                                                         |                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| ¶ Come Cefare hauendo ottenuto la uittoria circa il promontorio Attio difpofe le cofe allhora prefenti. | ¶ Cõe Cefare foggioo l'Egitto.                   |
| ¶ Di Antonio & Cleopatra & delle cofe lequali feciono dipoi che furono uinti.                           | ¶ Come Cefare fe ne ritorno' a Roma & triumpho'. |
| ¶ Come Antonio effendo ftato                                                                            | ¶ Come il tempo Iulio fu confe- crato.           |
|                                                                                                         | ¶ Come la Mifia fu prefa.                        |



**T**ale 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 & priuilegio

Caes. Maiest.

B A S I L E A E

*Ludovici Septalii Med. Doct.*

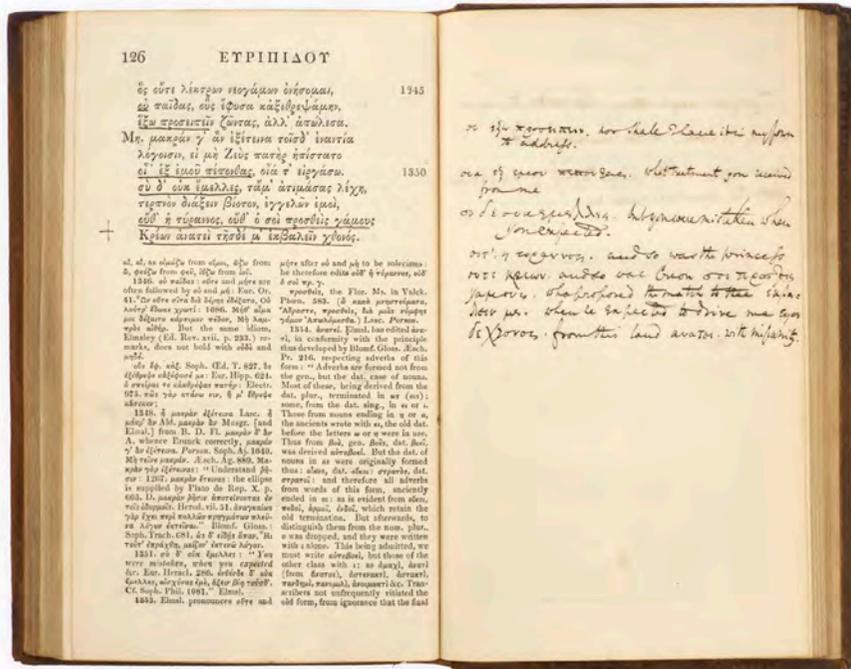
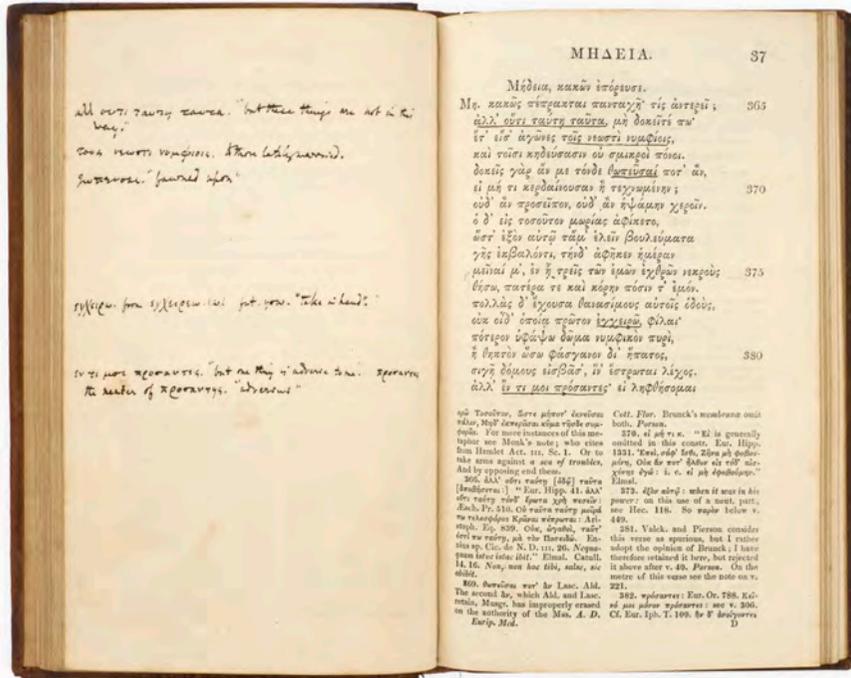
13. **DIODORUS Siculus.** Bibliothecae historicae libri XV. Hoc est, quotquot Graece extant de quadraginta quorum quinque nunc primum Latine eduntur ... Adiecta his sunt ... fragmenta quaedam, Sebastiano Castalioni totius operis correctore, partim interprete. Praeterea interiecta est Dictys Cretensis & 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  
 nguūm: qui obruto capite postremum  
 quippe cum effugisset hostem: Colchos,  
 ra, & Campaniam nostram subito ad  
 luit: mox subruo Pyrei portu, Colchis  
 sphoron: inde per Thraciam, Macedo  
 um transilire. Sic Italiam nec opina  
 um cogitauit. Nam per defectionem ci  
 q; filij scelere praeventus male tenta  
 tum 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  
 eriae: pepercit Albanis: regem Colcho  
 itis etiam sub ipso Caucaſo castris, ius  
 ndere: Arthocen, qui Hiberis impera  
 beros dare. Orodem etiam remunera  
 lbania sua lectulum aureum, et alia  
 nec non et in meridiē uerso agmine,  
 Damasumq; transgressus, per nemo  
 r thuris & balsami sylvas 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.  
 uenuebat eam rem: cahenas 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 Casspium, 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  
 quas: tempestate praecloserant. Audaciam perditis, fir  
 riosisq; 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 aureū  
 ipsi uocauerunt: latrocinantur: 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 euerit: 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-4h<sup>8</sup>, 4i<sup>4</sup>; 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

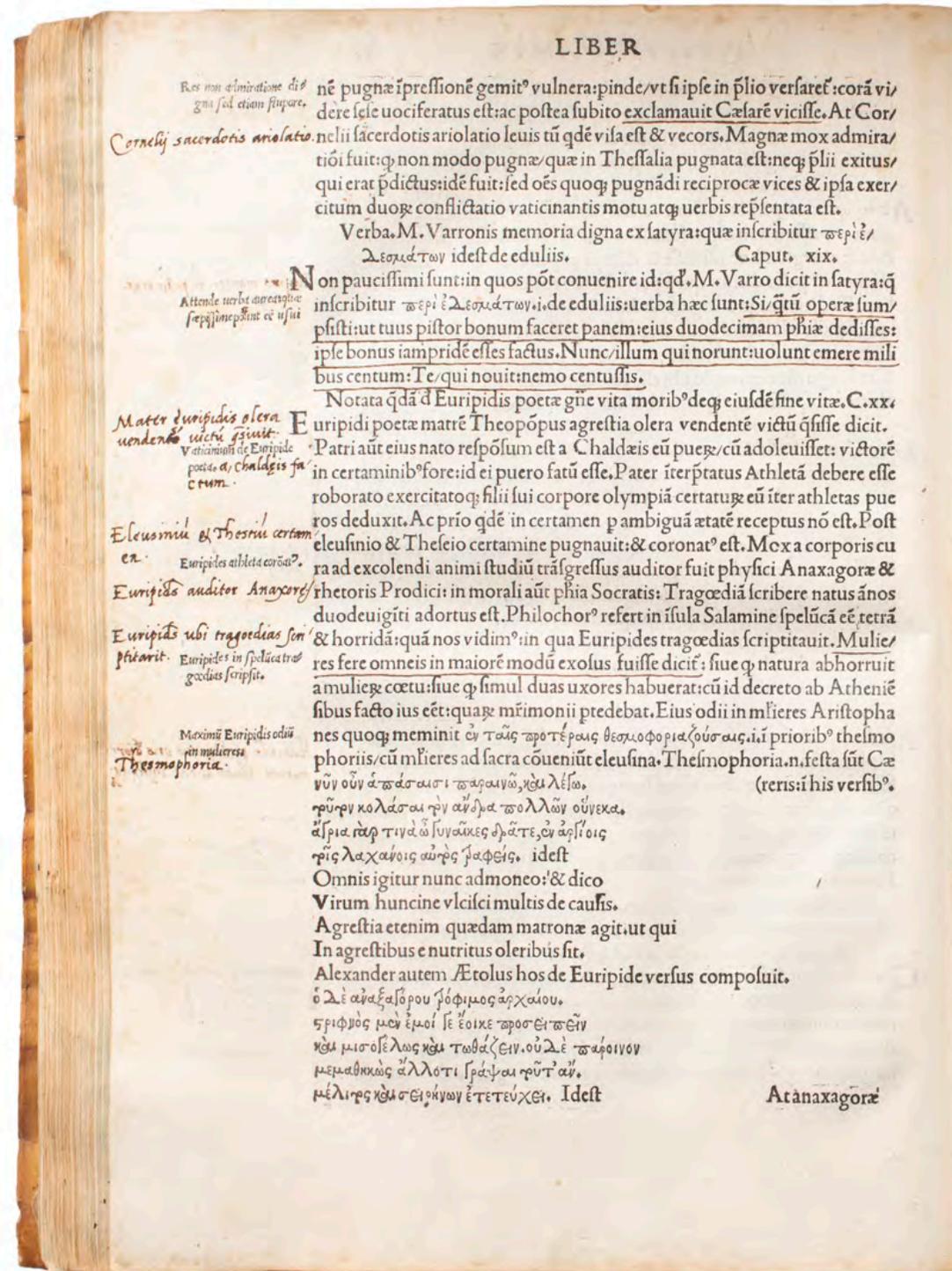
16. **GELLIUS, Aulus.** Noctium Atticarum commentaria per Bonfinem Asculanum summa nuper diligentia et studio recognita. *Venice, Giovanni Tacuino, 1517.*

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<sup>v</sup> ('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<sup>v</sup>: 'Aliter textus istum emendant eruditiores [...] uideri ut omnia exemplaria habent'.

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



Res non admiratione digna sed etiam stupore.  
Cornelij sacerdotis ariolatio  
ne pugnae ipse gemit vulnere: pinde/vt si ipse in plio versaret: cora vi-  
dere sele uociferatus est: ac postea subito exclamauit Caesare vicisse. At Cor-  
nelij sacerdotis ariolatio leuis tu qd' visa est & vecors. Magna mox admira-  
tio fuit: q' non modo pugnae: qua in Thessalia pugnata est: neq' plii exitus/  
qui erat pdictus: id e fuit: sed oes quoq' pugnadi reciproca vices & ipsa exer-  
citurum duog' conflictatio vaticinantis motu atq' uerbis representata est.  
Verba. M. Varronis memoria digna ex fatyra: qua inscribitur περι ε/  
δεουλιου id est de eduliiis. Caput. xix.

Non paucissimi sunt: in quos pot' conuenire id: qd' M. Varro dicit in satyra: q'  
inscribitur περι εδεουλιου. de eduliiis: uerba haec sunt: Si qu' opera sum/  
pisti: ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem: eius duodecimam phia dedisses:  
iple bonus iam pridē es factus. Nunc illum qui norunt: uolunt emere mili-  
bus centum: Te qui nouit: nemo centussis.

Notata qdā d' Euripidis poetae gne vita morib' deq' eiusdē sine vita. C. xx.  
Euripidi poetae matre Theopopu agrestia olera uendentē victū q'isse dicit.  
Patri aut eius nato respōsum est a Chaldais eū puer: cū adoleuisset: victorē  
in certaminib' fore: id ei puero fatū esse. Pater iterptatus Athletā debere esse  
roborato exercitatoq' filii sui corpore olympiā certaturū eū iter athletas pue-  
ros deduxit. Ac priō qdē in certamen pambiguā atate receptus nō est. Post  
eleusiniū & Theseio certamine pugnauit: & coronat' est. Mox a corporis cu-  
ra ad excolendi animi studiū trāsgressus auditor fuit physici Anaxagorā &  
rhetoris Prodicī: in morali aut phia Socratis: Tragœdiā scribere natus ānos  
duodeuiginti adortus est. Philochor' refert in isula Salamine spelūcā eē tetra  
& horridā: qua nos vidim' in qua Euripides tragœdias scriptitauit. Mulie-  
res fere omnes in maiorē modū exolus fuisse dicit: siue q' natura abhorruit  
a mulierē coetu: siue q' simul duas uxores habuerat: cū id decreto ab Atheniē  
sibus factū ius eēt: quare m'imonii predebat. Eius odii in mlieres Aristopha-  
nes quoq' meminit cū τὰς προτέρας θεσμοφορια ούσαι. in priorib' thelmo-  
phoriis: cū mlieres ad sacra cōueniūt eleusina. Thelmophoria. n. festa sūt Cae-  
(reris: i his verbis).

Eleusiniū & Theseio certam  
en. Euripides athleta coronat'.  
Euripidis auditor Anaxagorā  
Euripidis ubi tragœdias scri-  
psit. Euripides in spelūcā tra-  
gœdias scripsit.

Maximū Euripidis odiū  
in mulierē  
Thesmophoria.

οὐδ' ἀναξάγορου βόφimos ἀρχαίου.  
επιφθός μὲν ἐμοί τε ἔοικε προσεὶθεῖν  
καὶ μισοφίλος καὶ τωβάζειν. οὐδ' ἀναξάγορου  
μεταθνήσκ' ἄλλοτι γράψαι τούτ' αὖ.  
μέλιτος καὶ σείσηνων ἐτετεύχει. Id est  
Atanaxagorē

**Solon** Solonis abas: qui tempore scripsit leges ab Atheniensibus.

**Pisistratus** Pisistratus ab Atheniensibus tyrannus.

**Pythagoras** Pythagoras: quo tempore uenit in Italiam.

**Hipparchus** Hipparchus: quo tempore interfectus.

**Archilochus** Archilochus: quo tempore floruit.

**Miltiades** Miltiades ab Atheniensibus: Miltiades in uinculis mortuus.

**Aeschylus** Aeschylus: tragicus: quo tempore Athenis floruit.

**Cn. Mart. Coriolanus** Coriolanus: quo tempore bel-

**Xerxes** Xerxes rex Persarum: quo tempore Xerxes in Asia praefuit.

**Luc. Agrippa** Lucius Agrippa: Claudii Caesaris adcre-

**Empedocles** Empedocles: quo tempore floruit.

**XCVIII** XCVIII: Romae legibus scriptis creatis.

**A. Post. Torquatus** A. Post. Torquatus: dictator filii suari perocissus.

**Sophocles** Sophocles.

**Euripides** Euripides.

**Hippocrates** Hippocrates.

**Democritus** Democritus.

**Socrates** Socrates ab Atheniensibus.

**Triptolemus** Triptolemus: tyranni Atheniensis.

**Dionysus** Dionysus: Syracusanus.

**Socrus** Socrus: Atheniensis mortuus.

**Camillus** Camillus: dictator uicinus.

**Eudoxus** Eudoxus: astronomus.

**M. Manlius** M. Manlius: e tarpeio saxo praecipitatus.

Romam conditam (ut Cornelius nepos in primo chronico de Homero dixit) an n. c. & lxx. Solone ergo accepimus unum ex illo nobili numero sapientum leges scripsisse Atheniensium Tarquinio prius Romae regnante anno regni eius tricenisimo tertio. Seruio autem Tullio regnante Pisistrato Athenis tyrannus fuit Solone autem in exilium uoluntarium profectus: quoniam id ei predicatum non creditum est. Postea Pythagoras fama in Italiam uenit Tarquinii filio regnum obtinente: cui cognomen uoluptuosum fuit. Eisdemque temporibus occisus est Athenis ab Harmodio & Aristogitonibus Hipparchus Pisistrati filius Hipparchi tyranni frater. Archilochus autem nepos Cornelii tradit Tullio hostilio Romae regnante iam tunc fuisse poematis clare & nobiliter. Ducete simo deinde & xl. anno post Romam conditam aut non longe amplius uictos esse ab Atheniensibus Persas memoria tradit pugna illa iclita Marthonia Miltiade duce: quae post eam uictoriam datus a populo Atheniensium in uiculis publicis morte obiit. Tunc Aeschylus Athenis tragicae poeta celebris fuit. Romae autem ferme istis temporibus tribunos & aediles tum primum per seditionem sibi plebes creauit. Ac non diu post. Cn. Marti Coriolano exagitate uexatusque a triplite ad uolscos: quod tum hostes erant: repulsi bellumque populo Romano fecit. Post deinde paucis annis Xerxes rex ab Atheniensibus & plerumque graecia Themistocle duce nauali perlio: quod ad salamina factum est: uictus fugatusque est. Atque eodem anno fere quarto Menenio Agrippa Marco Horatio Puluilio consulibus bello Veiente apud fluuium Cremera ab eis sex & trecenti patricii Fabii cum familiis suis uniuersi ab hostibus circumuenti perire. Iuxta ea tempora Empedocles Agrigentinus in phia naturalis studio floruit. Romae autem per eas tempestates decem uiros legibus scribendis creatos constituit: tabulasque ab eis priore decem conscriptas mox alias duas additas. Bellum deinde in terra graecia maximum peloponnesiacum quod Thucydides memoriae mandauit ceptum est circa annum fere post conditam Romam, cccxxiii. Quae tempestate. A. Post. Torquatus dictator Romae fuit: quod filium suumque contra suum dictum hostem pugnauerat: securi necauit: hostes tum populo Romano fuerant fidenates. Itaque inter haec tempora nobiles celebresque erant: Sophocles ac deinde Euripides tragici poetae & Hippocrates medicus & Democritus philosophus: quibus Socrates Atheniensis nauaeque posterior fuit: sed quibusdam temporibus eisdem uixerunt. Iam deinde tribunus militarium consulari impio republicam Romam regentibus ad annum fere conditam urbis, cccxlvii. Triginta illi tyranni praepositi sunt a Lacedaemoniis Atheniensibus: Et in Sicilia Dionysius superior tyrannidem tenuit. Paucisque annis post Socrates Athenis capitis datus est & in carcere ueneno necatus. Ea fere tempestate Romae. M. Furius Camillus dictator fuit: & uictor cepit. Ac post non longo tempore bellum Senonicum fuit: tum galli Romam propter capitolium ceperunt. Neque multo postea Eudoxus astronomus in terra graecia nobilitatus est. Lacedaemoniisque ab Atheniensibus apud Corinthum lupati duce Phormione. Et M. Manlius Romae: quod gallos in obsidione capitolii obrepentes per ardua depulserat: cuius est consilium de regno occupando inisse: datusque capitis saxo tarpeio (ut M. Varro ait) praecipitatus: ut Cor. aut nepos scriptum reliquit: uerberando necatus est: Eoque ipso anno: quae erat post recuperatam urbem septimus: Aristotelem

Aristotelem philosophum natum esse memoriae mandatum est. Aliquot deinde annis post bellum Senonicum Thebani lacedaemonios duce Epaminonda apud Leutra superauerunt. Ac breui post tempore in urbe Roma lege Licinii Stolonis consules creati. Circa annum deinde urbis conditae quadringentesimum Philippus amynon filius Alexandri per regnum Macedoniae adeptus est: in quo tempore Alexander natus. Paucisque deinde annis post Plato philosophus ad Dionysium siciliae tyrannum posteriorum profectus est. Post deinde aliquanto tempore Philippus apud cheronae perlio magno Athenienses uicit. Tum Demosthenes orator ex eo perlio salute fuga quae sita: cuiusque id ei tempore fugerat: pro se obiceret: uersu illo notissimo illudit: ubi ipse dicitur fugisse & de nouo pugnabit. Postea Philippus ex insidiis occidit: & Alexander regnum adeptus ad subigendos Persas in Asia atque in oriente transgressus est. Alter autem Alexander: cui cognomen molosseus fuit: in Italia uenit bellum populo Romano facturus. Iam n. fama uirtutis felicitatis Romanae apud exteras gentes enitescere inceperat. Sed priusquam bellum faceret: uita decessit. Eum Molosseum cum in Italia transiret: dixisse accepimus legem ad Romanos ire: quae in Asia ubi coeuit uiri Macedonem ille ad plas quae in Syria ubi coeuit foeminae. Postea Macedo Alexander plerumque parte orientali subacta: cum annos regnauisset. xi. obiit mortis die. Neque ita longe post Aristoteles philosophus & post aliquanto Demosthenes uita fuerunt. Eisdemque ferme temporibus populo Romano graui & diutino Samnitium bello conflictus est: Consulque T. Veturius & Spurius Posthumius in locis iniquis apud Caudium a Samnitibus circumuallati ac sub iugum missi turpi foedere facto discesserunt. Ob eam causam populi iussu Samnitibus per foedera dediti recepti non sunt. Post annum deinde urbis conditae. cccc. fere & lxx. bellum cum rege Pyrrho sumptum est. Ea tempestate Epicurus Atheniensis & Zeno Citiensis philosophi celebres erant. Eodemque tempore. C. Fabrius Lucinus & Q. Aemilius papus censores Romae fuerunt & P. Cornelius Rufinus: qui bis consul & dictator fuerat: lenatu mouerunt: causamque isti notae subseripterunt: quae eum comperissent argenti facti cenae gratia decem pondo habere. Anno deinde post Romam conditam. cccc. ferme & xc. consulibus Appio Claudio: cui cognomen Caudex fuit: Appii illius caeci fratre & Marco Fulvio Flaccus bellum aduersus poenos primum ceptum est. Neque diu post Callimachus poeta cyrenensis Alexandriae apud Ptolemaem regem celebratus est. Annis deinde post paulo pluribus quae. xx. cum paenis pace facta consulibus Claudio Centione Appii caeci filio & M. Semonio Tuditano primo oium. L. L. L. poeta fabulas docere Romae cepit. Post Sophocles & Euripidis mortem annis plerumque fere. c. & lxx. post Menandri annis circiter quinquaginta duobus Claudio & Tuti danu consulibus sequuntur. Q. Valerius & C. Manilius: quibus natum esse. Q. Ennium poetam. M. Varro in primo de poetis libro scripsit: eumque cum septimum & sexagesimum annum ageret: duodecimum annum scripsisse: idque ipsum Ennium in eodem libro dicere. Anno deinde post Romam conditam quingentesimo uideuice simo Spurius Caruilus Ruga primus Romae de amicorum Italia diuortium cum

Quo tempore natus Aristoteles. Anaximedes

Consules primum ex plebe Licinius Stoloneus.

Philippus rex Macedoniae. Philippus Alexander natus.

Plato ad Dionysium profectus.

Demosthenes fuga ex plebe.

Philippi mors.

Alexander in Asia.

Alexander molosseus.

Alexander molosseus in Italia.

Molossi mors.

Molossi de Italia.

Alexander Macedo quatuor tempore regnauit.

Alexander mors.

Demosthenis mors.

Consules Romani cum exercitu ad caudium subuigum missi.

Bellum cum Pyrrho rege.

Epicurus ab Atheniensibus.

Zeno Citiensis.

Cor. Rufinus censor.

Primum bellum poenorum.

App. Claudius Caudex.

M. Ful. Flac. censor.

Callimachus poeta.

Pax facta cum poenis.

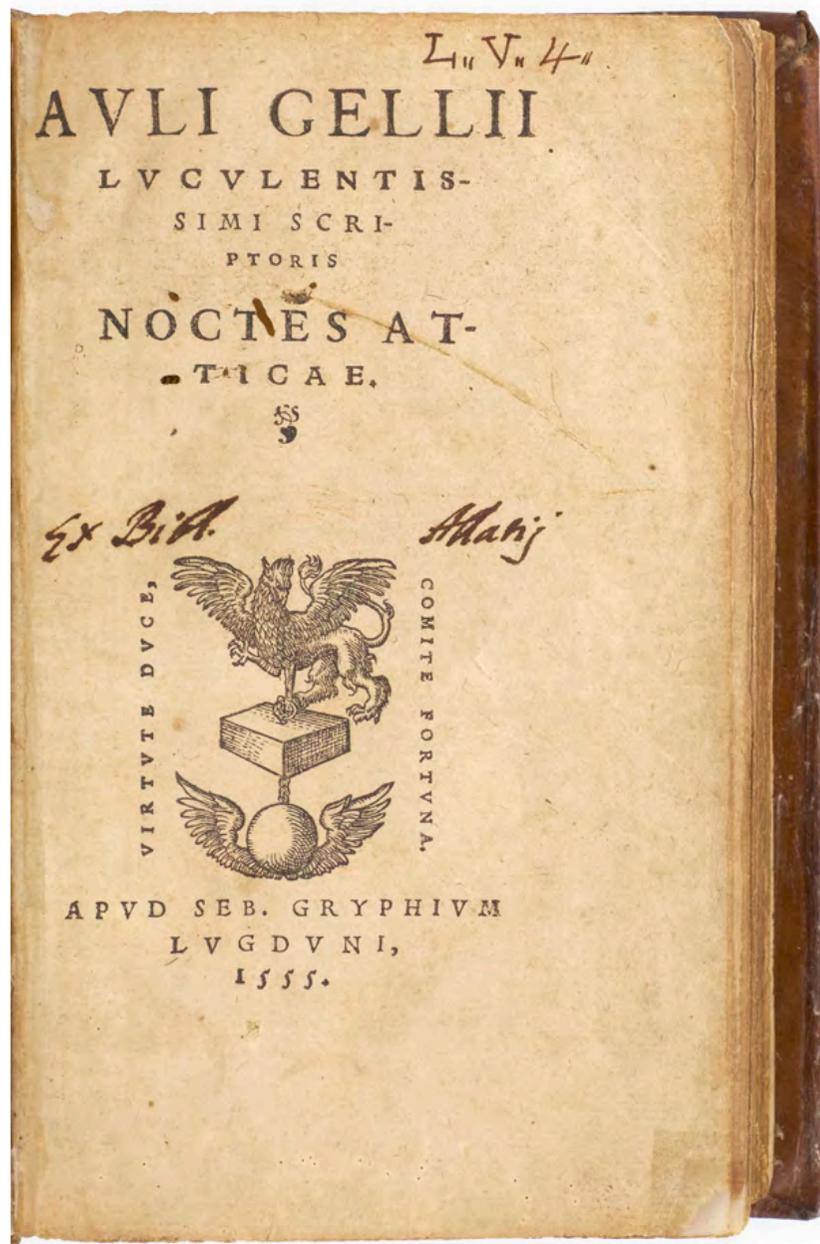
L. L. L. poeta primus Romae fabulas docere cepit.

Quibus consulibus natus Ennius.

Quintus Ennius.

Spurius Caruilus Ruga primus Romae de amicorum Italia diuortium fecit.

Sy. Car. ruga.



ALLACCI'S COPY

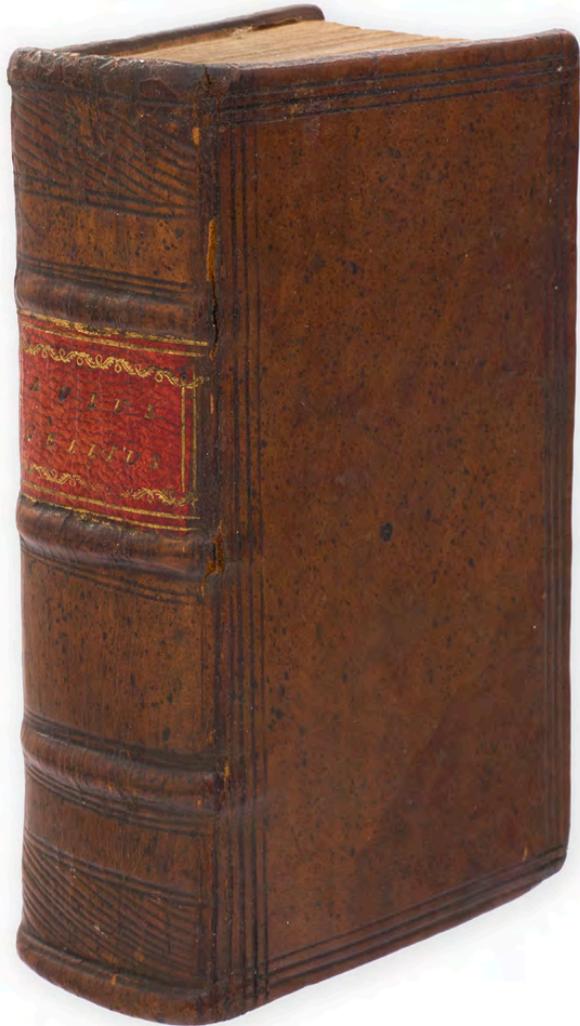
17. **GELLIUS, Aulus.** *Noctes Atticae.* Lyons, *Sebastien Gryphius, 1555.*

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 castigior [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.

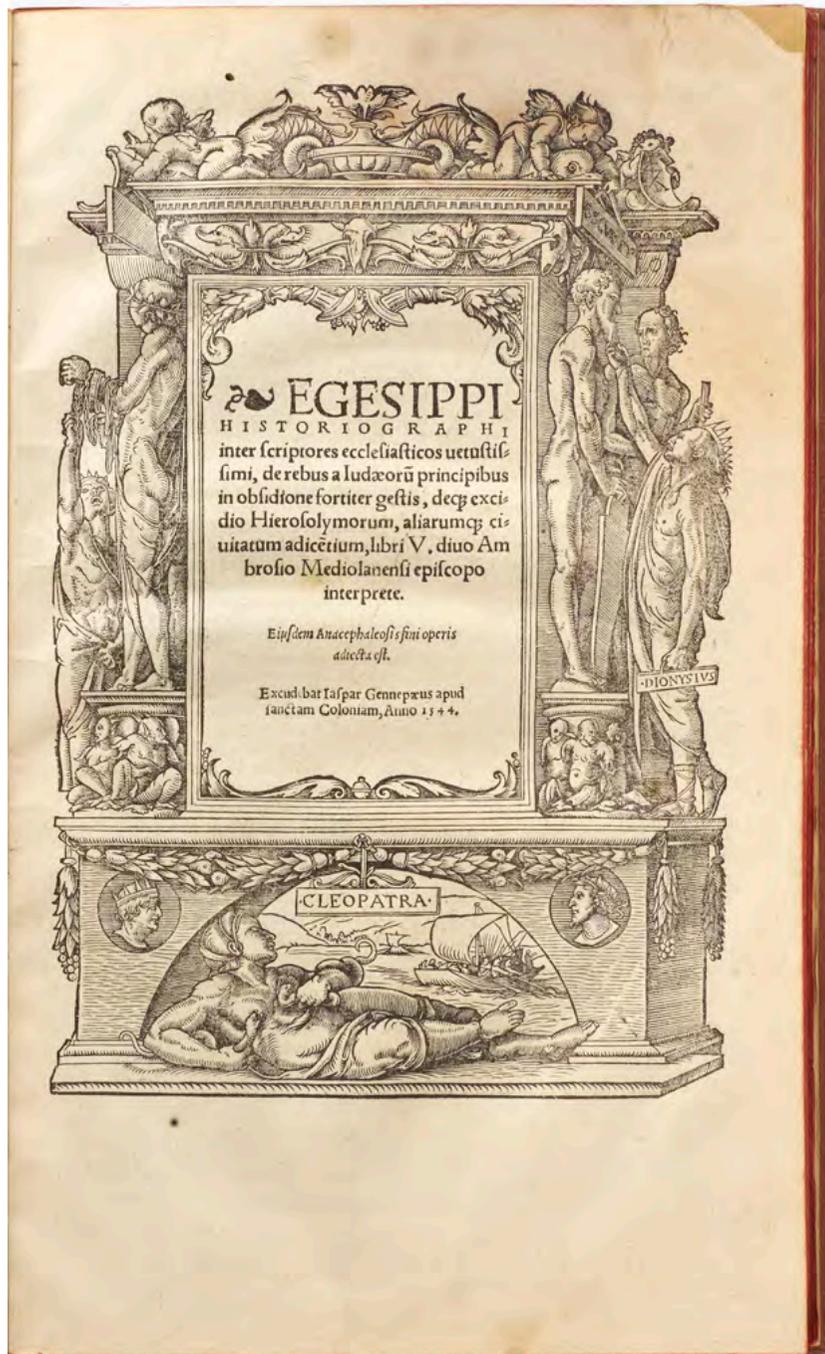
19. **HEGESIPPUS, [Pseudo-]**. De rebus a Iudaeorum principibus in obsidione fortiter gestis, deque excidio Hierosolymorum, aliarumque ciuitatum adicentium, libri V. diuo Ambrosio Mediolanensi episcopo interprete. Eiusdem Anacephaleosis fini operis adiecta est. *Cologne, Jaspas Gennepaues, 1544.*

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

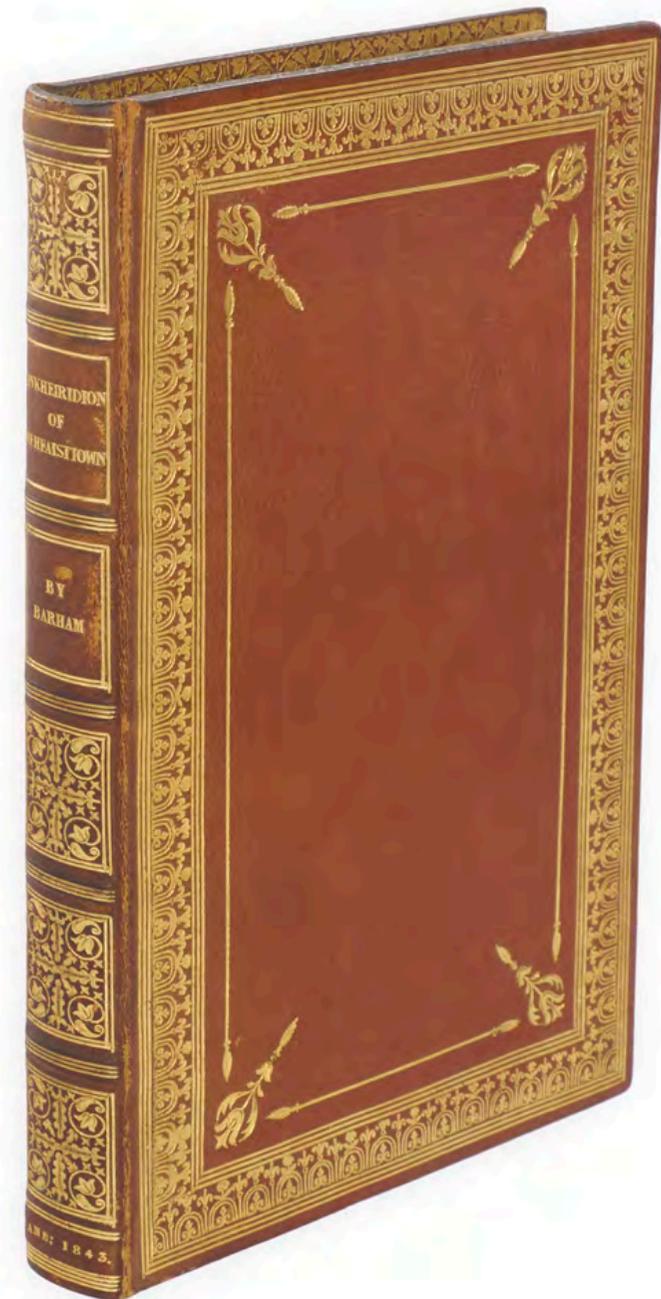
20. **HEPHAESTION; Thomas Foster BARHAM (editor).** Ἡφαίστιωνος εγχειριδιον περι μετρων και ποιηματων. The Enkheiridion of Hehfaistiown [*sic*] concerning Metres and Poems. Translated into English, and illustrated by notes and a rythmical [*sic*] notation; with prolegomena on rythm [*sic*] and accent. 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.



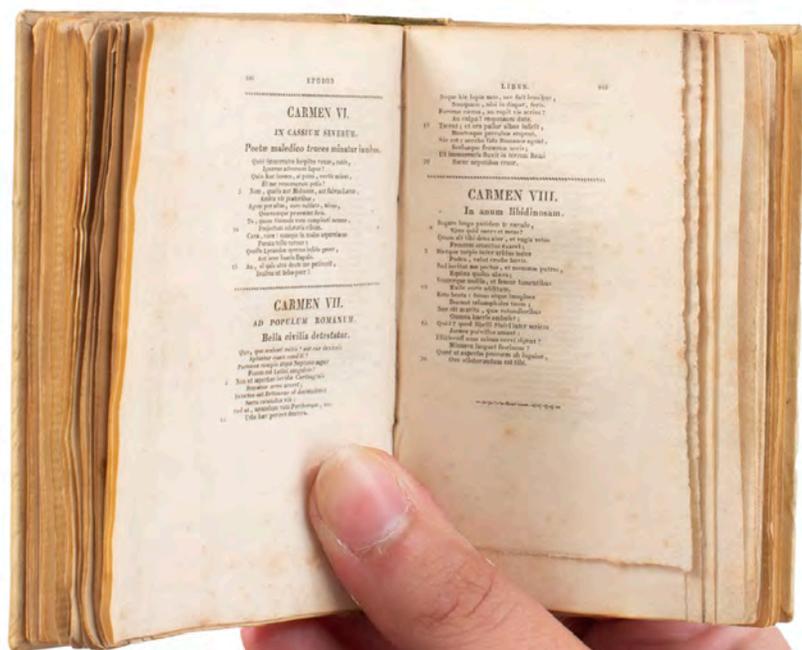
## MINIATURE HORACE

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).

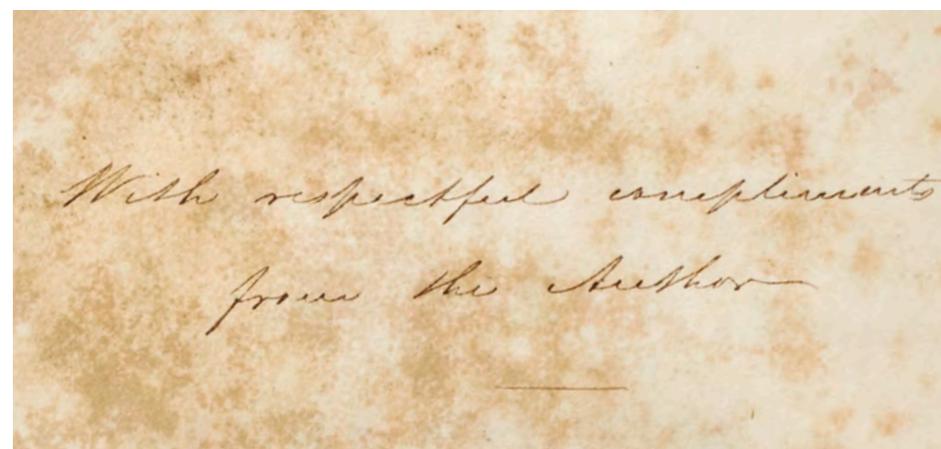


## PRESENTATION COPY

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.







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

**M**agno & 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 p̄mium 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]<sup>2-12</sup>, [b]<sup>12</sup>, [c]<sup>10</sup>, [d-y]<sup>8</sup>, [z]<sup>11</sup>, without the first and final blanks [a]<sup>1</sup> and [z]<sup>12</sup>, and without the appendix [A]<sup>8</sup> ([A]8 blank); 41 lines to a page, roman letter (with some Greek type, incipit [b]<sup>2r</sup>) 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]<sup>10</sup>, 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]<sup>1v</sup>, 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 confedisit 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 gen<sup>9</sup> 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 permitteret.

**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  
rei: sed assignata paucis iustitia est: quę nihil aliud ē: q̄ dei unici sola  
pia & religiōsa 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;  
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 sciam<sup>9</sup>.  
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. curruet 7*

enim patientia uim suam nomenq; retineret: si nihil esset quod pati  
cogere<sup>ntur</sup>? 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 omib<sup>9</sup>  
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 stabilitatē capit:  
& 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 uideat<sup>ur</sup> ab hominib<sup>9</sup>  
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 catinib<sup>9</sup> 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 cordib<sup>9</sup> 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 Romanos victores omnium circa populorum, opifices ac lapicidas pro bellatoribus factos: indigna Seruii Tullii Regis memorata cades, & inueta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia: inuocatisq; vltoris 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: liberatorē vrbis laza castra accipere, exactiq; inde liberi Regis, duo patrē secuti sunt, qui exulatu; Cere in He ruficos ierunt. Sex Tarquinus Gabios, tanq; in suum regnū profectus, ab vltoribus vto rerum simultarum, quas sibi ipse cedibus rapinisq; conciaerat, est interfectus. L. Tarqui nius Superbus regnauit annos V. & XX. Regnarum Romę ab condita vrbe ad libera tam annos CCXLIII. Duo COSS. inde comitiis centuriatis a Praefecto vrbis ex Co munitatis Seruii Tullii creati sunt, L. Iunius Brutus, & L. Tarquinus Collatinus.

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



**L**iberi iam hinc Pop. Ro. res pace belloq; gestas, annos magis stratus, imperiaq; legum potentiora q; hominū 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 addiderūt, numeretur. Neq; ambigitur quin Bru tus idem qui tantū glorie Superbo exacto Rege metuq; pessimo publico id facturus fuerit, si libertatis immatura; cupidine priorū Regū alicui regnū extorsisset. Qui id enim futurū fuit, si illa pastorū conuenturū 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 cō Parribus ferere certamina prius q; pignora coniugum ac liberorū, charitasq; ipsius soli cui longo tempore assuecitur, animos eorum consolacille: Dissipate res nondum adule 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 annuū imperiū Cōsulare factū est, q; q; diminutum quicq; sit ex regia po restate, numeres. Omnia iura, omnia insignia primi Coss. tenere. Id modo catruū est, ne si ambo fasces haberent, duplicatus terror videretur. Brutus prior concedente Collega fa sces habuit, qui non acrior vindex libertatis fuerat, q; deinde custos fuit. Omnium primū autidum noue libertatis populum, ne postmodum flecti precibus aut donis regis possent, iureiurando adēgit neminem Romę passuros regnare: deinde quo plus virium in Senatu frequentia etiā ordinis faceret, cedibus Regis diminutum Parrū numerū primoribus equetris gradus electis ad trectorū summā expleuit: et aditūq; inde fertur, vt in Senatu vocarentur, qui Patres quiq; coferipti essent. Conscriptos videlicet in nouū Senatū ap pellabant lectos. Id mirū quantum profuit ad concordia; ciuitatis, iungendosq; Parribus plebis animos. Rerū deinde diuinarum habita cura, & quia quedā publica sacra per ipsos Reges factitata erant, necubi Regum desideriuū esset, Regē sacrificulū 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 munēdo, modū ex cesserint. Consul enim alterius, cum nihil aliud offenderit, nomē inuisum ciuitati fuit.

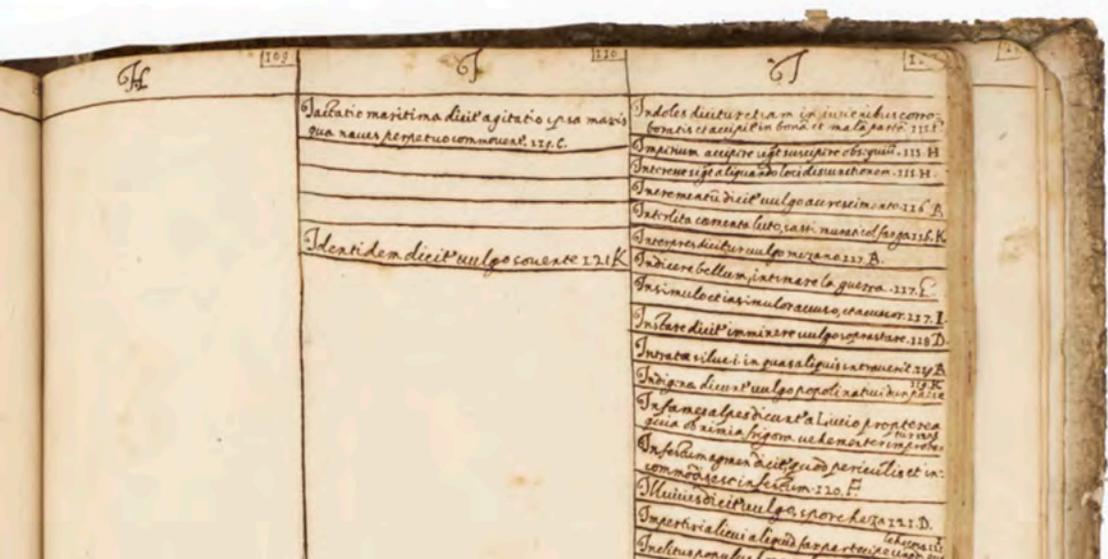
*Quid ad p...*  
*Voluit m...*  
*Quia...*  
*...*

minimū Tarquinius regno assuecere, inuitū a Prisco factū: regnasse deinde Seruiū Tul lium, ne inreuallo quidē facto oblitū, tanq; alieni regni Superbū Tarquinium velut hās reditorem q; eis, scelere ac vi repetisse: pullo Superbo, penes Collatinū imperiū esse. Ne scire Tarquinius priuatos viuere: non placere nomē periculolūm libertati esse. Hinc pri mo sensim tentantiū animos meto per totā ciuitatem est datus: sollicitamq; suspitione plebē Brutus ad concionē vocat. Ibi omniū primū iusiurandū populū recitat, Neminem Romę regnare passuros, nec esse Romę vnde periculū libertati foret. id summa ope ruen dum esse, neq; vllā rem, que eo pertineat, contēnendam: inuitū se dicere hominis cau sa, nec dicturū 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, factūm, eiecisti Reges: absolue beneficium tuū, aufer hinc regū nomen: res tuas tibi non solū reddēt ciues tui auctore me, sed siquid deest, munifice augebūt. ami cus abi, exōnera ciuitatem vānō fortitan metu. ita persuasum est animis, cum gente Tar quinia regnū 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 atate ac dignitas re, focer preterea ipfius agere varte rogando, alternis suadendiq; cōcipit, 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 Lautiū tranllatis, 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 ii tenui loco orti, quorum in regib; libido solutior fuerat, aequales sodalesq; adolescentiū Tarquiniorum, assueci more regio viuere. Eam tum aequato iure omniū li centiā quentes, 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 amicos atq; inimicū discrimē posse: leges rē sur dam, inexorable esse, salubriorem melioremq; inopi q; potent: nihil laxamenti nec ve nia; habere, si modū excesseris. periculolum 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 comista 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 adolescentes conciliū assumpti, quorū verustate memoria abiit. Interim cum in Senatu vicisset sententia, que censebat reddenda bona, eaq; ipsam causam morē in vrbe haberent Legati, quod spatium ad vehicula comparanda a Consi libus sumpsisser, 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 pridie q; Legati ad Tarquinos proficiscerēt, & cœnarum forte apud Vitelliis esset, cōiuratiq; ibi remotis arbitris, multa inter se de no uo (vt sit cōsilio egissent, sermone eorū ex seruissimus 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, literarū in primis habita cau ra, ne interciderēt, proditoribus exemplo in vincula coniectis, de Legatis paululū addu

*...*  
*...*  
*...*  
*...*  
*...*

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



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, Amilicari duce Pœnos 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 modicæ 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 vniuersiq; 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 extemplo 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-  
 cerserat: atq; res in senatu etiam fuerat: Barchinis nitentibus vt afflueret militie Annibal,  
 atque in paternas succederet opes. H anno alterius factionis princeps, Etæquam 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  
 quam gai uictoria.*

*Annibal uero iurando adactus  
 hostem se fore populo Romano*

*Afrubal interfectus a barbaro*

*Barbarus tormentis maribus  
 nocens, spiritum præbet*

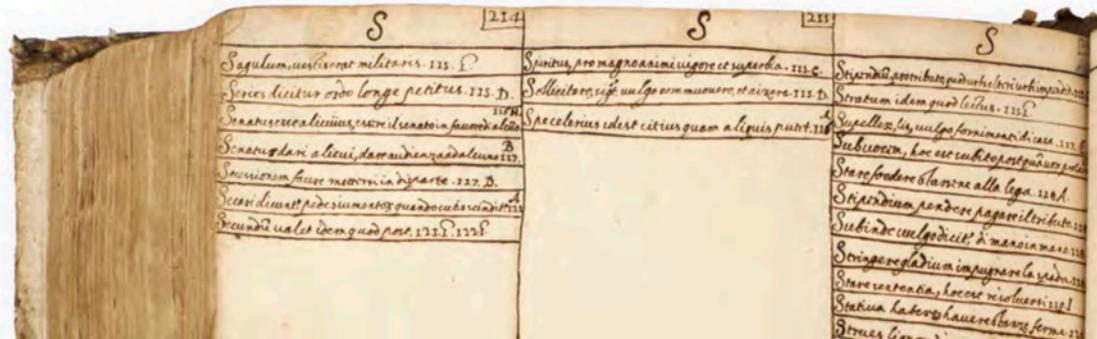
*Oratio Hannonis contra Barchi-  
 nam factorem*

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:]

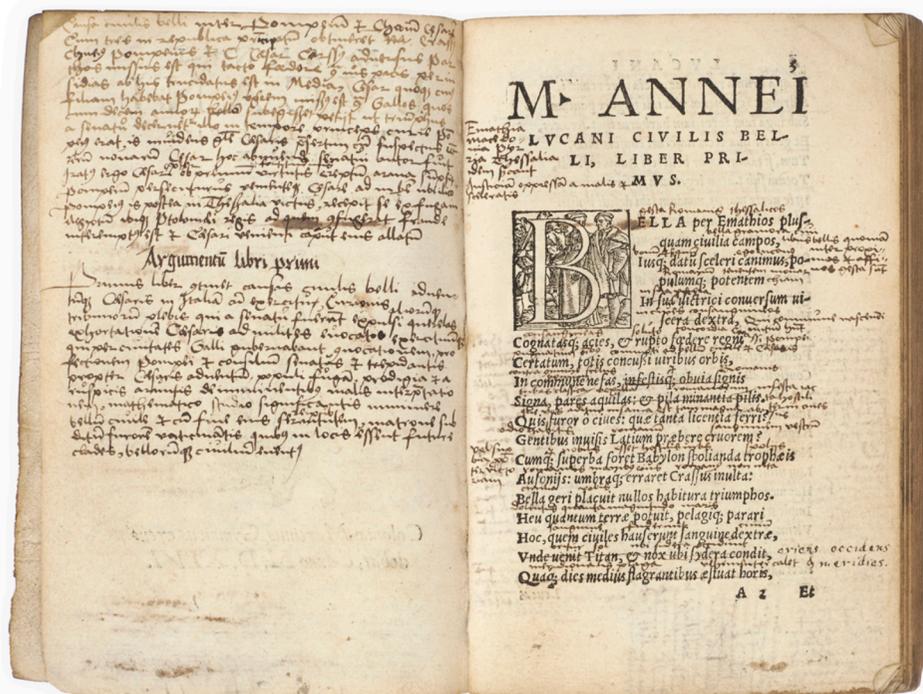
**LIVY, Titus.** Decadis primae, liber primus ... ab urbe condita ... *Dortmund, Melchior Soter, 1546.*

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 'ልስን፡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.

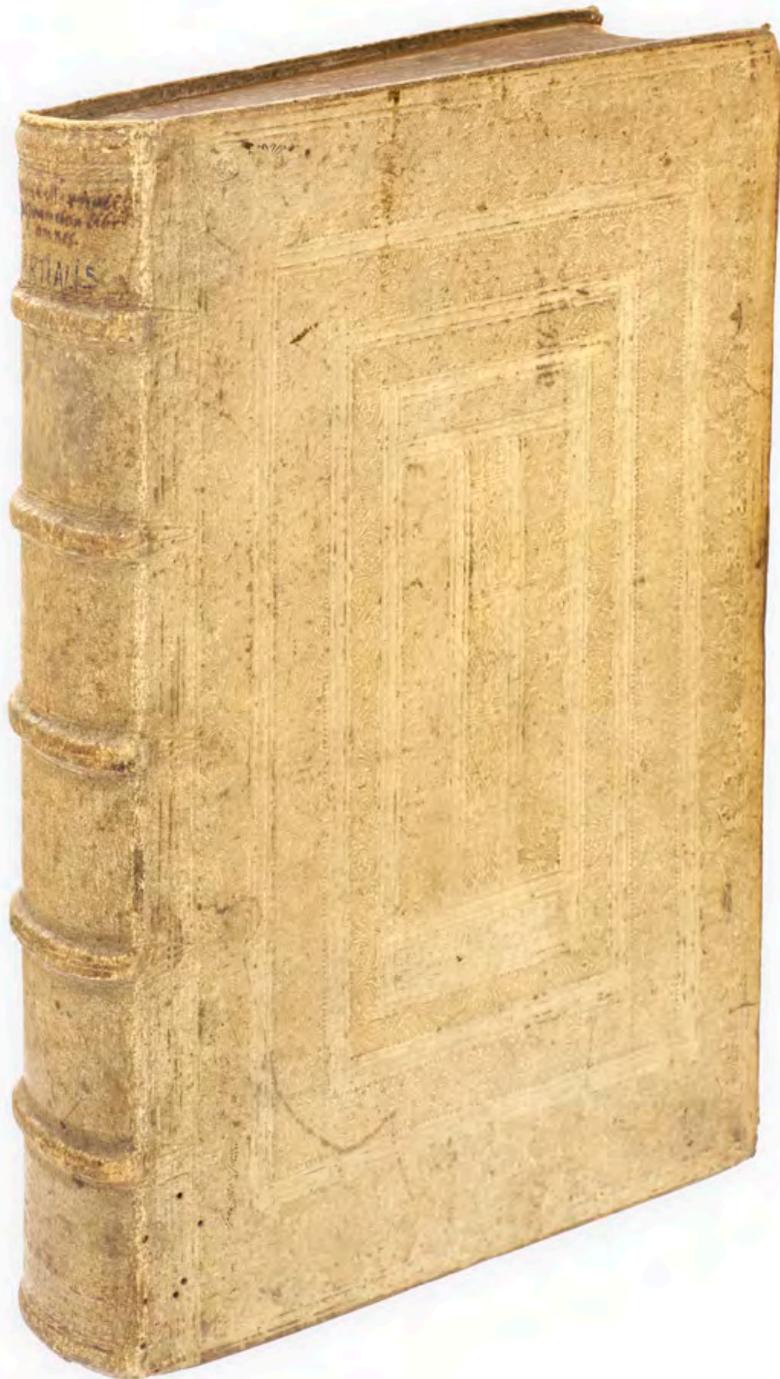
8vo, pp. [xvi], 552; a little light foxing and dusting; a very good uncut copy in contemporary buckram-backed drab boards, printed paper spine label (chipped); spine detached at lower joint but holding, wear to corners and edges, and marks to boards; from the library of Thomas Gaisford (although without 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.

Open manuscript showing two pages of Latin text with extensive marginalia and annotations in various colors and ink. The text is from Lucretius' 'De rerum natura'.

Open manuscript showing two pages of Latin text with extensive marginalia and annotations. The text is from Lucretius' 'De rerum natura'.

Open manuscript showing two pages of Latin text with extensive marginalia and annotations. The text is from Lucretius' 'De rerum natura'.



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.

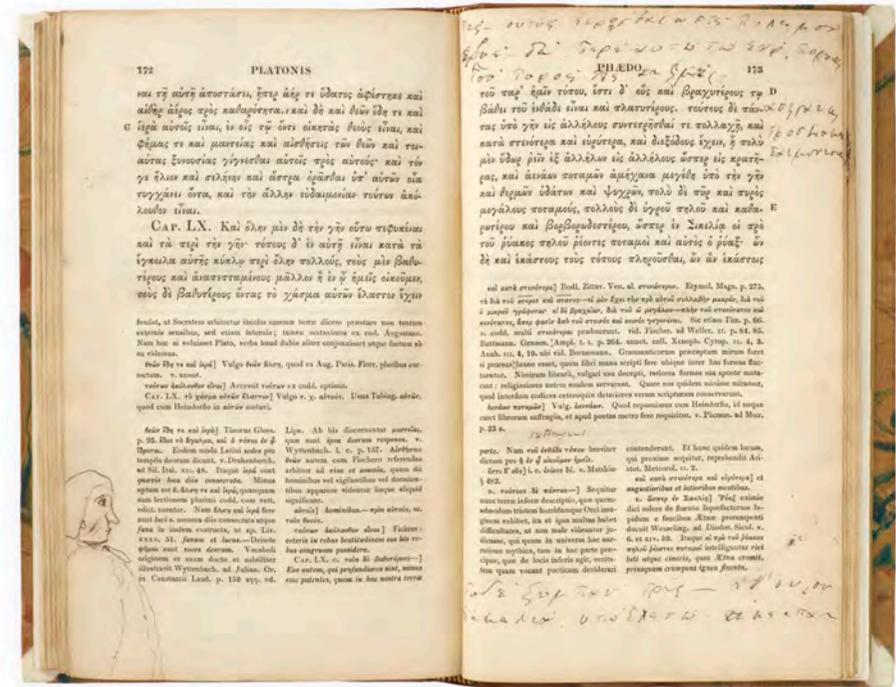
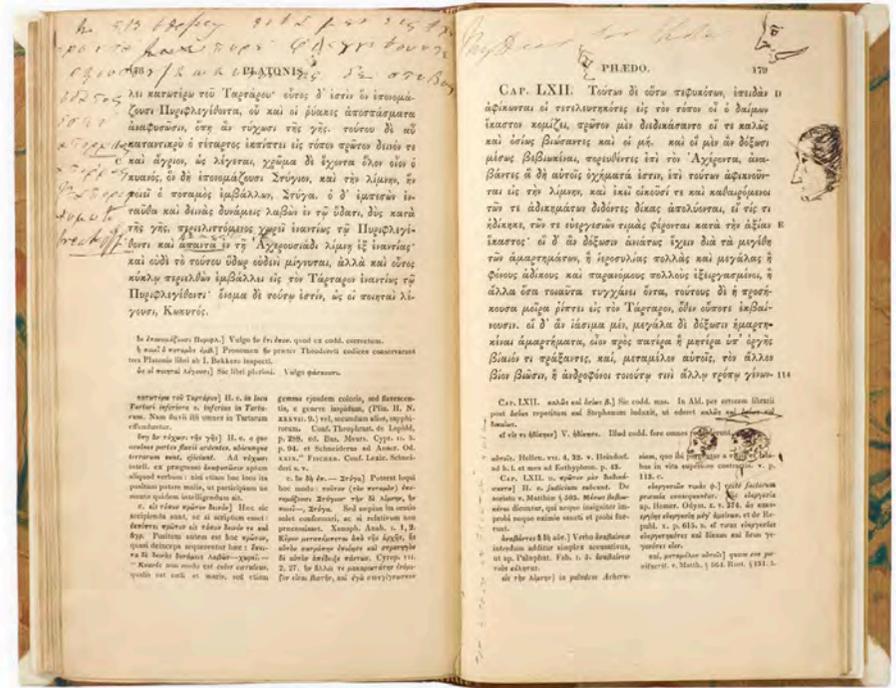
35. **PLATO, and John Gottfried STALLBAUM.** Φαιδων ... Phaedo; ad optimorum codicum fidem recensuit, varietate lectionis, prolegomenis, et commentario perpetuo in usum scholarum illustravit Godofredus Stallbaum. London, A.J. Valpy for J.R. Priestley, 1833.

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.



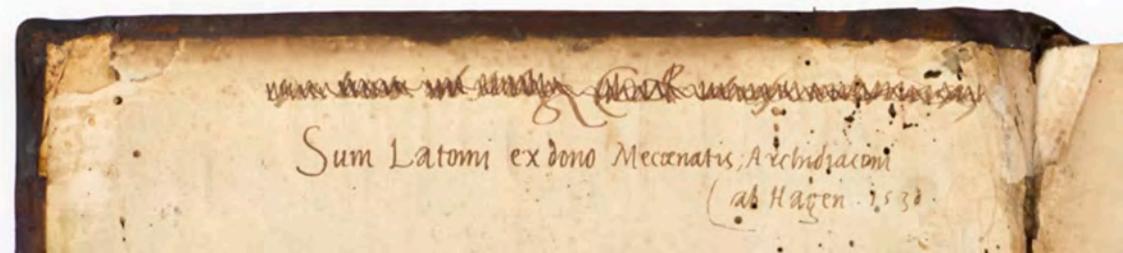


FROM THE LIBRARY OF BARTHOLOMAEUS LATOMUS  
A GIFT FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF TRIER

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. / 12<sup>th</sup> 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

Αγαθῶν ἔργων.

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* 3<sup>rd</sup> ser. 14 (1887), pp.132-176.

se filo in caput serpentis porrecta sub umbra arboris sua: tantaq; ui morsu cerebrum apprehendit, ut stridens subinde ac uertigine rotata, ne filū quidem desuper pendens tunc pere, adeo nec fugere queat: nec finis ante mortem est. Rursus amici pauones & columbae. Turtores & pstitaci, merulae & turdi, cornix & ardeola, contra uulpium genus communibus inimicij. 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

Omnia quæstio non obscuram coniectationem habet. In terrestribus, omnia quæ cor habent, dormire manifestum est. Aquatilia quoq; exiguum quidem etiam qui de ceteris dubitant, dormire tamen existimant: non oculorum argumento, quia non habent genas, uerum ipsa quiete cernuntur placida ceu soporata, neq; alia quam caudas mouentia, & ad tumultum aliquem expauescunt. De thynnus confidentius affirmatur. Iuxta ripas enim aut petras dormiunt. Plani autem piscium in uado, ut manu saepe tollantur. Nam delphini, balenæq; stertentes etiam audiuntur. Insecta quoq; 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 pleraq;. Et si exemplis agatur, profecto paria fiant. A uiuo & à cibus proxima, atq; in redormitione uana esse uisa, propè 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 ijs quæ oua gignunt, incertum est, sed dormire ea certum. Verum & ad insecta transcamus. Hænanque restant immensæ subtilitatis animalia.

C. PLINII SECVNDI NATURALIS HISTORIAE LIBER VNDECIMVS. PROOEMIUM.

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



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

De insectorum genere. Cap. I

Multa hæc & multigena, terrestrium uolucrumq; uita. Alia pennata, ut apes: alia utroq; modo, ut formicæ: aliqua & pennis & pedibus carentia. Et iure omnia insecta appellata ab incisuris, quæ nunc ceruicium loco, nunc pectorum atq; alui præcincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula coherentia. Aliquibus uero non tota incisura eas ambiente rugas, sed in aluo, aut superne tantū, imbricatis flexilib; uertebis, nusq; alibi spectatiore naturæ rerū 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, atq; tam nullis, quæ ratio, quanta uis, quam inextricabilis perfectio: Vbi tot sensus collocauit in calice: Et sunt alia dictu minima. Sed ubi uisū in eo præter tendit: ubi gustatū applicauit: ubi odoratū inferuit: ubi uero truculentam illam & portione maximam uocē ingenerauit: qua subtilitate pennas adnexuit: prælongauit pedū crura:

*Insecta in uide dicta*

ra? disposuit ieiunam caueam uti aluū, auidam sanguinis, & potissimū humani steim accendit. Teli uero perfodiendo tergori, quo spiculaui ingenio? Atq; ut in capaci cum cerui nō possit exilitas, ita reciproca generauit arte, ut fodiendo acuminatū pariter forbendō que fistulosum esset. Quos tereidini ad perforanda robora cū sono teste dentes affixit, potissimumq; è ligno cibatu fecit: Sed turrigeros elephantorū miramur humeros, taurorum que colla, & truces in sublimi iactus, tigriū 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 superuacū. Vtrū spirent, an habeant sanguinē. Cap. III

Insecta multi negarunt spirare, id ratione persuadentes, quoniam uiscerū interiori nexu spirabilis non inesset. Itaq; uiuere ut fruges, arboresque: sed plurimum interesse, spiret aliquid an uiuat. Eadem de causa nec sanguinem ijs 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 atq; 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 quiddā. Vt sepiæ 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, nō uidentur neruos habere, nec ossa, nec spinas, nec cartilaginē, nec pinguiam, 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 admodū paucis intestinū implicatū. Itaq; diuulsis præcipua uiuacitas, & partiu singularū palpitatio. Quia quæcumq; est ratio uitalis, illa nō certis inest membris, sed toto in corpore, minime tamen capite solumq; nō 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: præterq; sensus tactū & gustatū, aliqua & odoratum, pauca & auditum. De apibus. Cap. V

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

Qui ordo naturæ in eis. Cap. VI

Huiusmodi: Sanè & insecta omnia, sed minus diu, quæ parietib; nostris occultata mature, tepescunt. Circa apes aut temporū locorumq; ratio mutata est, aut errauerunt priores. Cōduntur

PLINIVS

Quem viuentem vt deum coli iusserunt.

CONSECRATVS est viuis sentiensque oraculi eiusdem iussu, & Iouis eorum summi astipulatu, Euthymus pytha semper Olympiae victor, & senel victus. Patria ei Locri in Italia: ibi imaginem eius & Olympiae alteram eadem die tactam fulmine, Callimachus vt nihil aliud miratum video, deumque iussisse sacrificari: quod & viuo facitatu & mortuo: nihilque adeo mirum aliud, quam hoc placuisse diis.

De spatiis vitae longissimis.

DE SPATIO atque longinquitate vitae hominum, non locorum modo situs, verum exempla, ac sua cuique fors nascendi incertum fecere. Helioidus, qui primus aliqua de hoc prodidit, fabulose (ut reor) multa de hominum aeuo referens, cornici nouem nostras attribuit, quadraplum eius ceruis, id triplicatum coruis. Et reliqua fabulosius in phoenixe ac nymphis. Anacreon poeta Arganthonio Tartesiorum regi CL. tribuit annos, Cynira: Cypriorum X. annis amplius, Aegimio CC. Theopompus Epimenidi Gnosto CLVII. Hellanicus quosdam in Aetolia Epiorum gentis CC. explere. Cui astipulatur Damiates, memorans Pictoreum ex iis praecipuum corpore viribusque, etiam CCC. vixisse. Ephorus

35 Arcadam reges CCC. annis. Alexander Cornelius, Dandonem quandam in Illyrio D. vixisse. Xenophon in periplo, maritimorum regem DC. atque vt parce mentis, filium eius DCCC. quae omnia infictia temporum acciderunt. Annum enim alij aestate vnum determinabant, & alterum hyeme: alij quadripartitis temporibus, sicut Arcades, quorum anni

40 trimestres fuere: quidam lunae senio, vt Aegyptij: itaque apud eos aliqui & singula milia annorum vixisse produntur. Sed vt ad consella transeamus, Arganthonium Gaditanum LXXX. annis regnasse propere certum est: putant XL. cepisse. Masinissam LX. annis regnasse indubitatum est. Gorgiam Siculum CVIII. vixisse. Q. Fabius Maximus LXIII. annis a-

45 gur fuit. M. Perenna, & nuper L. Volusius Saturninus, omnium quos in consulatu sententiam rogauerant, superstites fuere. Perenna VII. reliquit ex iis quos censor legerat, vixit annos XCVIII. Qua in re & illud adnotare succurrit, vnum omnino quinquennium fuisse, quo senator nullus moretur: cum Flaccus & Albinus censes lustrum condi dere vsque ad proximos censes, ab anno vrbis quingentesimo septuagesimo nono. M. Valerius

50 Coruinius C. annos impleuit: cuius inter primum & sextum consulatum XLVI. anni fuere, Idem sella curuli semel ac vicies sedit, quoties nemo alius. Aequauit eius vitae spatium Metellus pontifex. Et ex feminis Liuita Rutilij XCVII. annos excessit. Statilia Claudio principe ex nobili domo nonagintanouem. Terentia Ciceronis CIII. Clodia Osilij CXV. haec

55 pro salute diui Augusti votiuis, annum centesimum quartum agensque producta fuerat tyrocinio a M. Pomponio aedili plebis, G. Mario, Cn. Carbone consulibus, ante annos nonagintaunum: & a Magno Pompeio magni theatri dedicatione, anus pro miraculo reducta. Samollam quoque C. decem annis vixisse, auctor est Alconius Pedianus. Minus

60 mitor Stephanionem (qui primus togatus saltare instituit) vtriusque secularibus ludis saltasse, & diu Augusti, & quos Claudius Caesar consulatu suo quarto fecit, quando LXIII. non amplius anni interfuere, quamquam & postea diu vixit. In Tmoli montis cacumine, quod

65 vocant Templin CL. annis viuere, Mutianus auctor est. Totidem annos centium Claudij Caesaris censura T. Fullonium Bononiensem: idque collatis censibus quos ante detulerat, vitaeque argumentis (etenim id curae principi erat) verum apparuit.

De varietate nascendi.

45 POSCERE videtur locus ipse liberalis scientiae sententiam. Epigenes CXVII. annos impleri negauit posse: Berofus excedi CXVII. Durat & ea ratio, quam Petosiris ac Neepulos tradiderunt, & tetartemorion appellant, a trium signorum portione, qua posse in Italia tractu CXXVI. annos vitae contingere apparet. Negauere illi quenquam XC. partium

Cap. XLVII. *Quem viuentem vt deum coli iusserunt.*

Cap. XLVIII. *De spatiis vitae longissimis.*

Cap. XLIX. *De varietate nascendi.*

Cap. L. *De varietate nascendi.*

Cap. LI. *De varietate nascendi.*

Cap. LII. *De varietate nascendi.*

Cap. LIII. *De varietate nascendi.*

Cap. LIV. *De varietate nascendi.*

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 (Annotations)], [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.

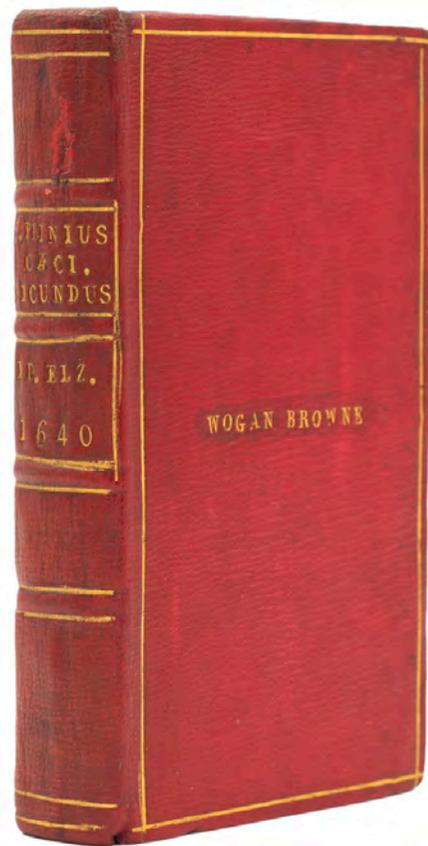
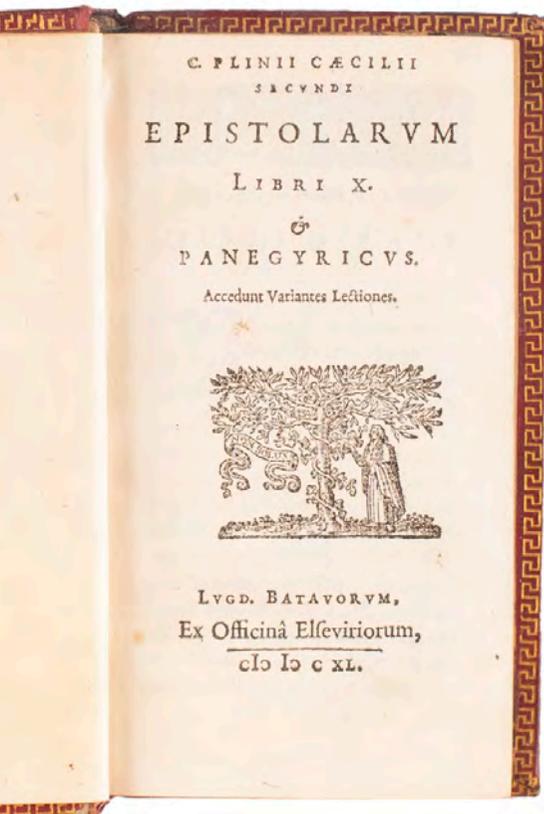
ITALIA dehinc, primiq; eius Ligures, mox Hetruria, Umbria, Latium, vbi Tiberina ostia, & Romæ terrarum caput XLIIII. passuum interuallo à mari. Volscorum postea litus & Campania, Plectinum inde, ac Lucanum Brutiunq; quo longissimè in meridiem, ab Alipium penè lunatis iugis, in maria excurrit Italia. 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. Ecce quid 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 syluarum 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, quam latitudine, in læua se flectens cacumine, & Amazonicæ figura desinens pârma, vbi à mellio excursum Cocinthos vocatur, per sinus lunatos duo cornua emittens, Leucopetrâ dextera, Lacinium sinistra. Patet longitudine ab alpino fine prætoriarum Augustæ per vrbes 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 vrbes Romæ ab ostio Aterni amnis in Adriaticum mare influentis, ad Tiberina ostia CXXXVI. & paulo minus à Castro nouo Adriatici maris Alrium 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

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

M. Martij Familij

Martij Caius Nepos. Publii Martij. Quintus Martius. Censorius Martius. Lex ne quis eodem bis ambiat magistratum. Caius Martius. Orphania.

Musartij cō fortis quis fructus.

Martius.

Martius quæreea corona. obferuatū ciue donatus est Corona quæreea. q. h. 15. q. C. Glandipha quasient. gi Arcades Arcades. dicti. Castori ac Polluci facta dies.

F ii

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED PLUTARCH

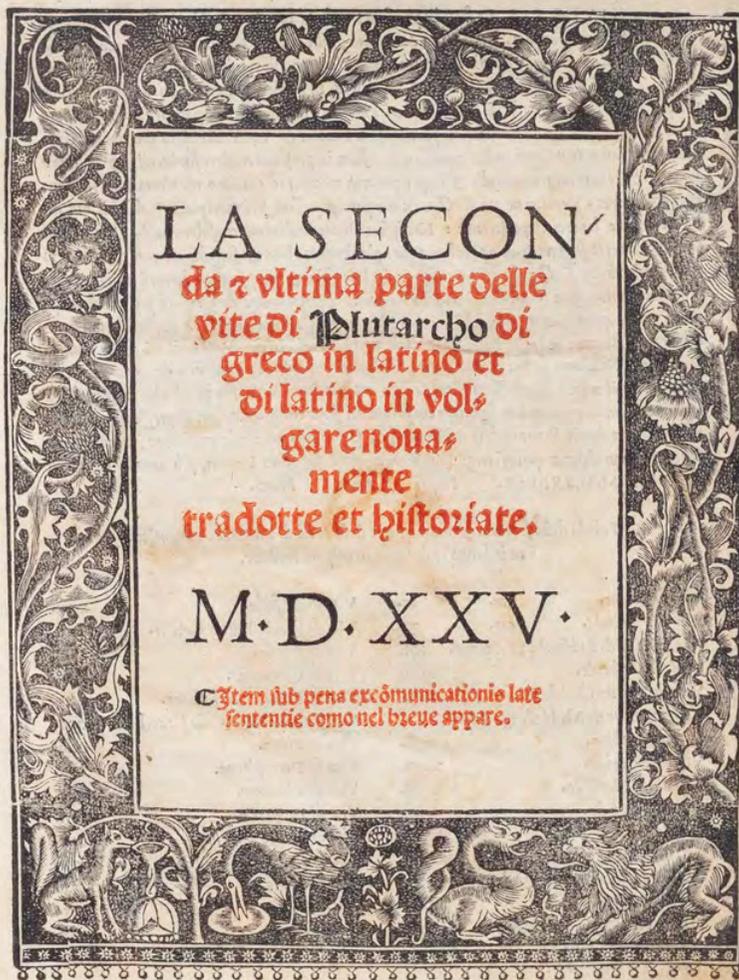
39. PLUTARCH [and Jodocus BADIUS Ascensius, editor]. Vitae ... novissime ... longe diligentius repositae, majoreque diligentia castigatae, cum copiosiore verioreque indice, necnon cum Aemilii Probi vitis, una cum figuris suis locis apte dispositis. Venice, Melchiorre Sessa [the elder] & Pietro Ravani,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

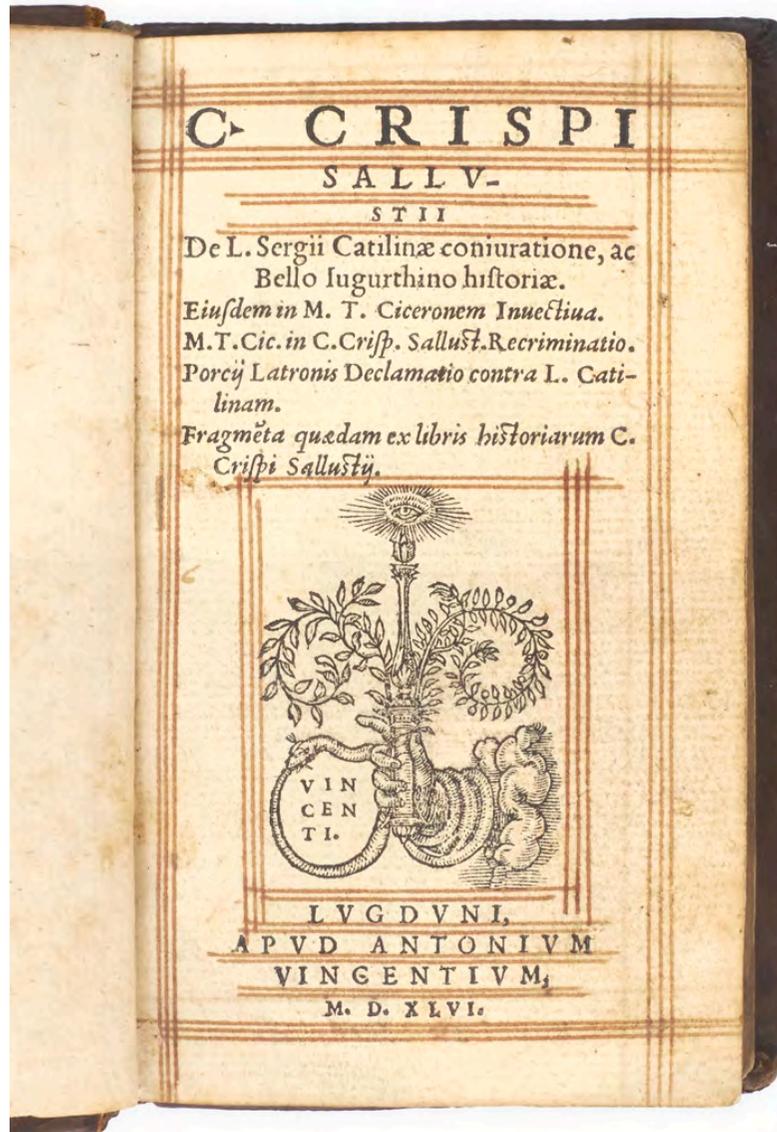
**Rare and attractive edition of Sallust's two great histories, with additional texts on the Catiline conspiracy by Cicero and Porcius Latro.**

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 sede ab infausta abstrahit: Audivo fugaces ore captantem cibos? Quis male deorum Tantalus viuas domos Ostendit iterum? peius inuentum est tibi

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 Pelopem filium dicitur... apponendum illi curant quibus velci non possit. Quis deorum ostendit Tantalos plus efficacie habet...

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

ASCEN

Tatali poena

BERN.

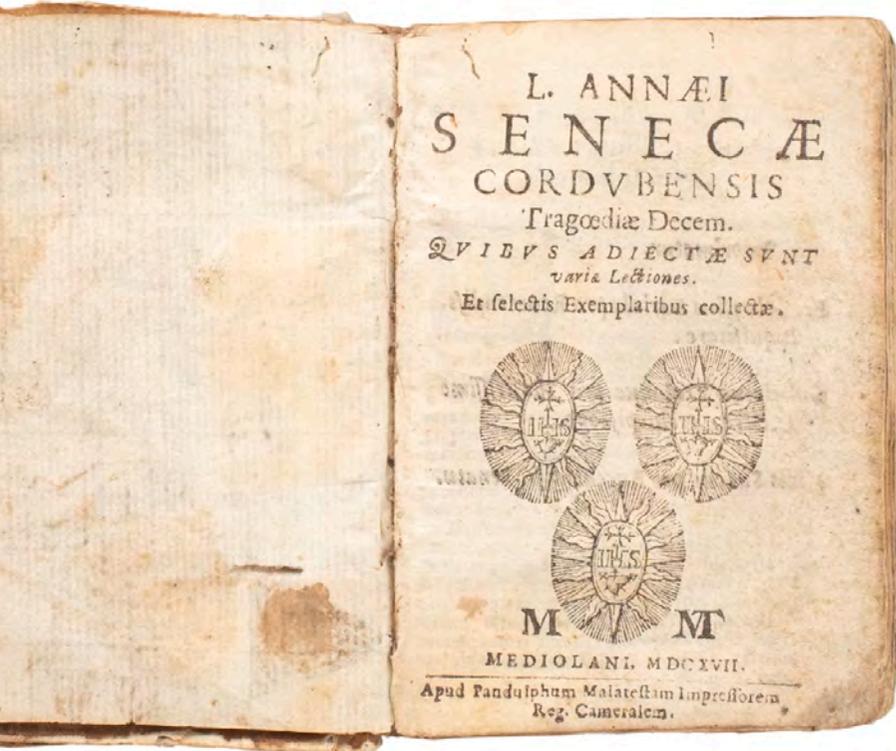
43. SENECA, Lucius Anneus. Tragoediae pristinae integritati restituta, per exactissimi iudicii viros post Avantium & Philologum ... Paris, Badius Ascensius, 1514.

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.

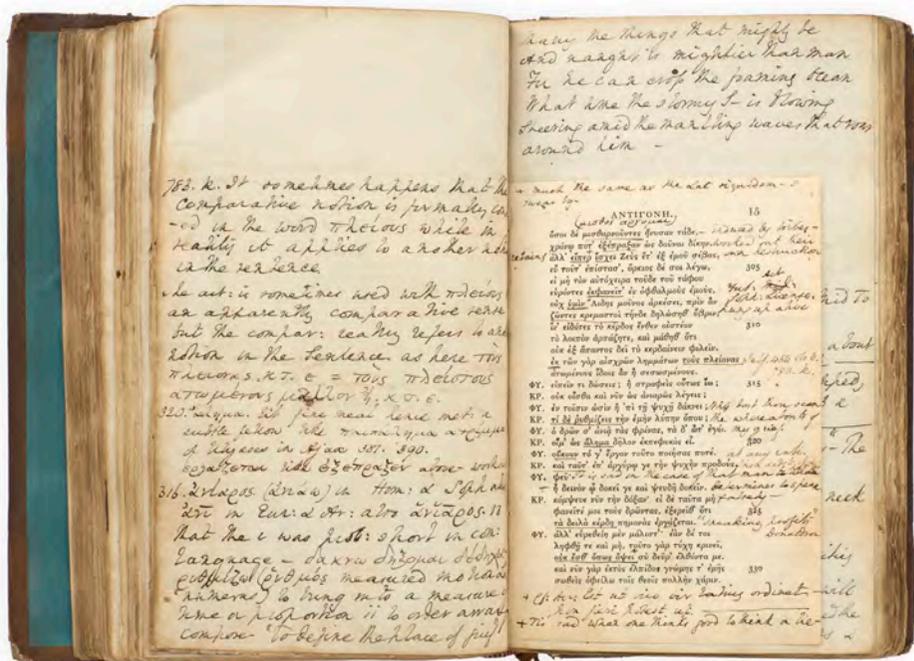
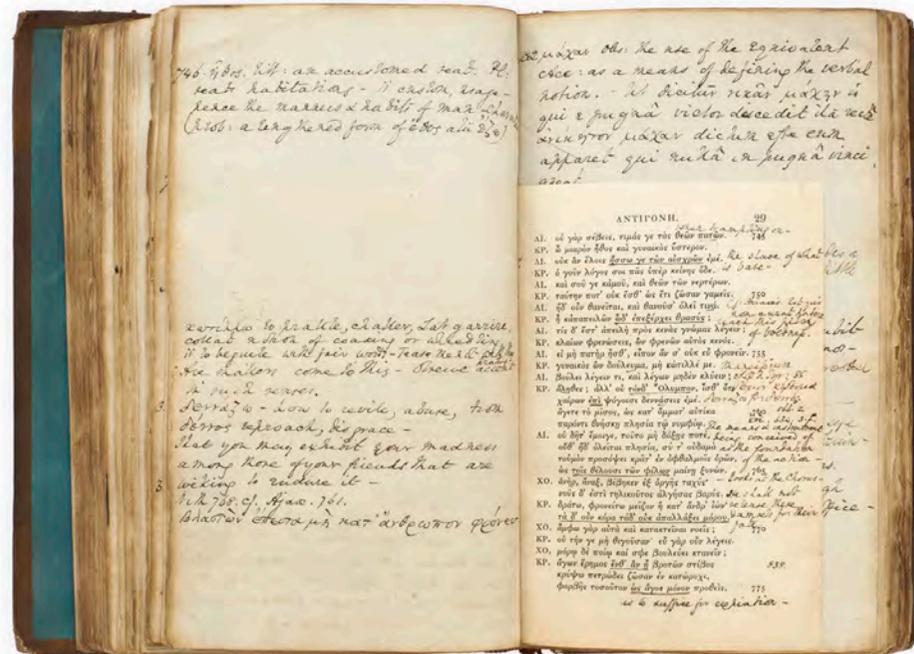


INTERLEAVED

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.

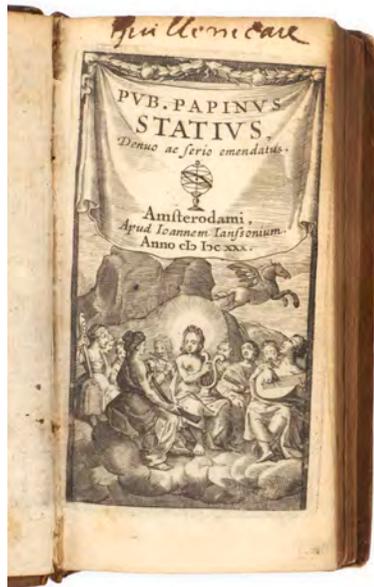


47. **STATIUS, Publius Papinius.** Pub. Papinus [*sic*] Statius, denuo ac serio emendatus. *Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1630.*

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.



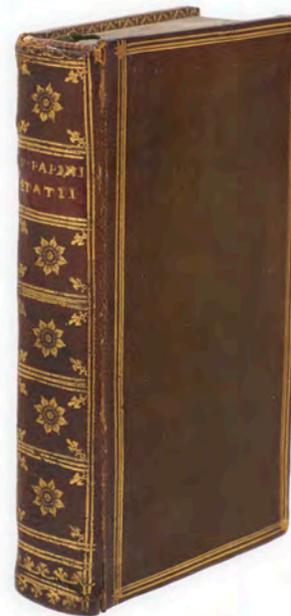
48. **STATIUS, Publius Papinius.** Opera, ex recensione et cum notis ... J. Frederici Gronovii. *Amsterdam, Louis Elzevir, 1653.*

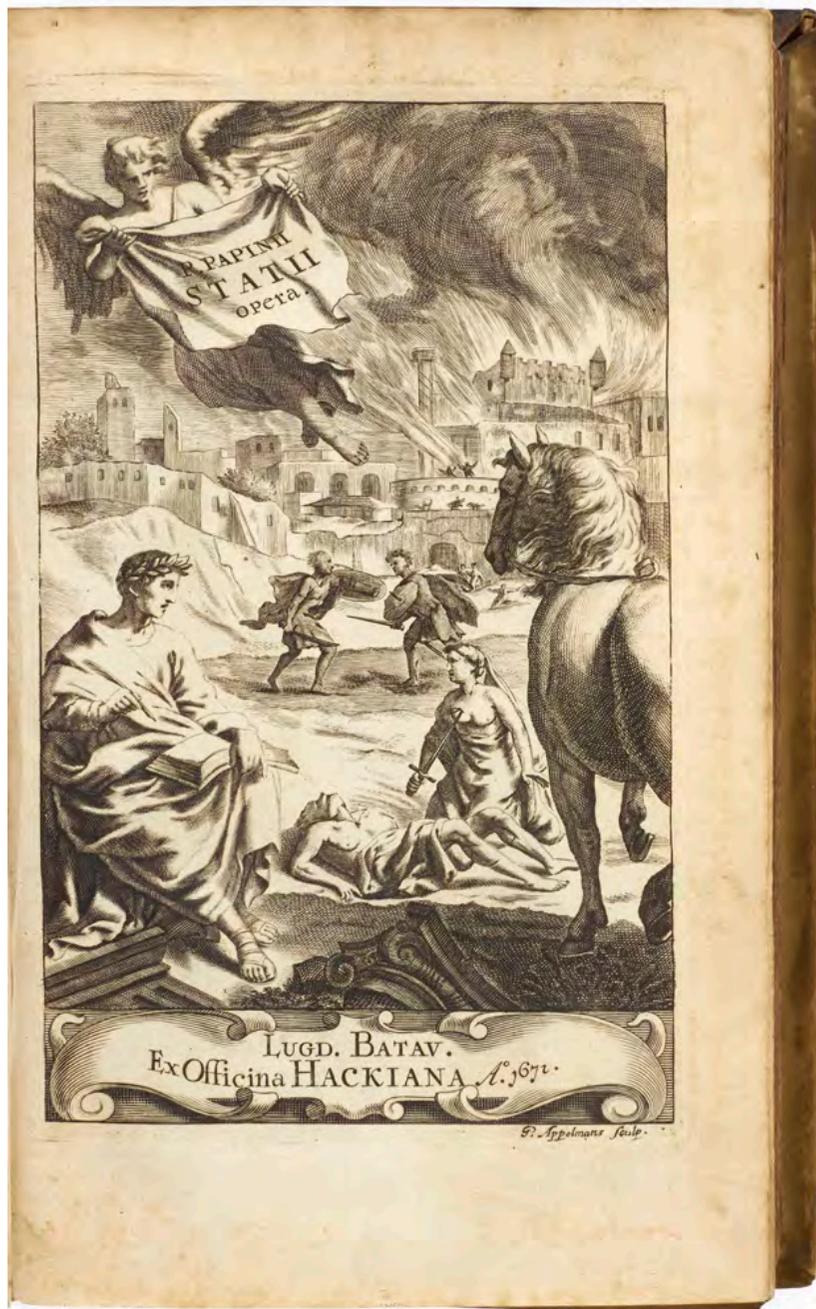
32mo in 8s, pp. [8], 424; title copper-engraved, woodcut ornaments and initials; p. 187 minimally trimmed at top-edge (touching running title and pagination), very short marginal paperflaw to X7, occasional marks; a very good copy in mid-eighteenth-century olive morocco, borders triple-filleted in gilt, 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.





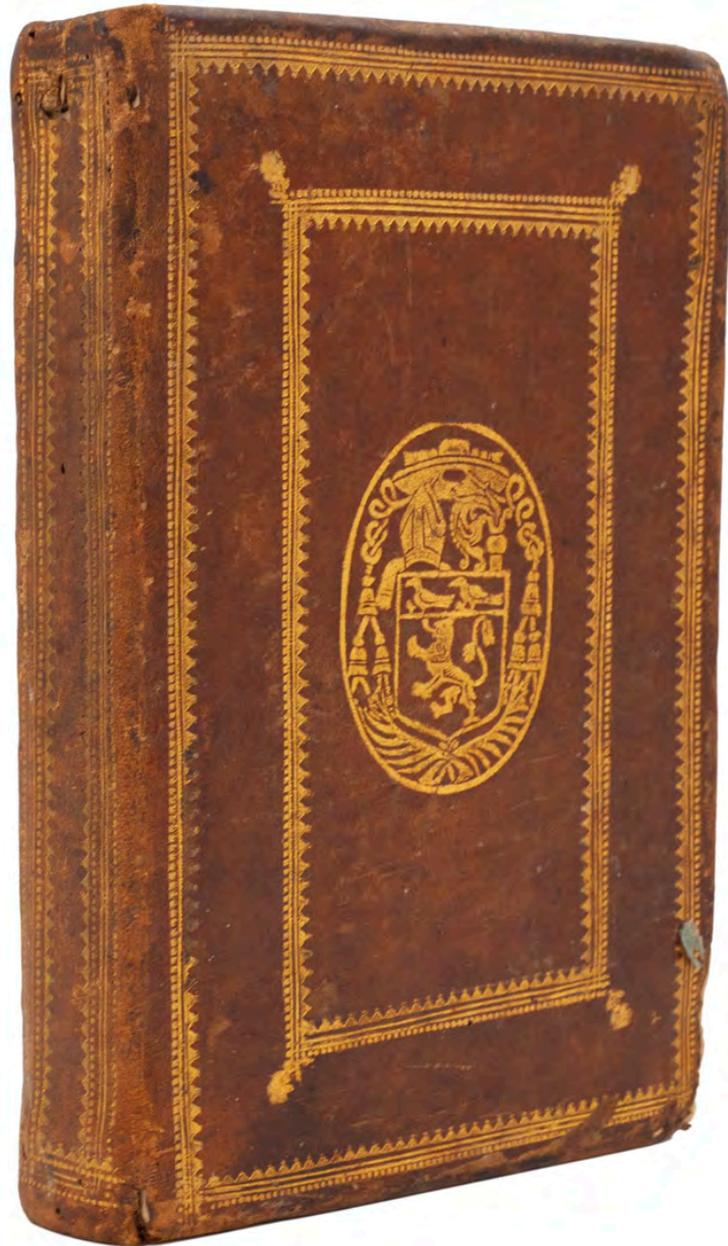
49. **STATIUS, Publius Papinius.** Sylvarum lib. V, Thebaidos lib. XII, Achilleidos lib. II, notis selectissimis ... accuratissime illustrati a Johanne Veenhusen. *Leiden, 'ex officina Hackiana,' 1671.*

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.

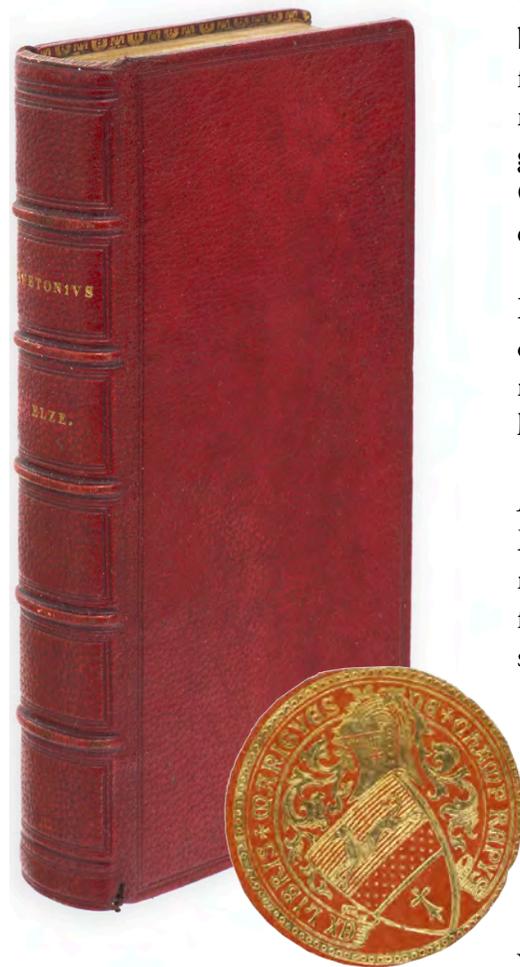
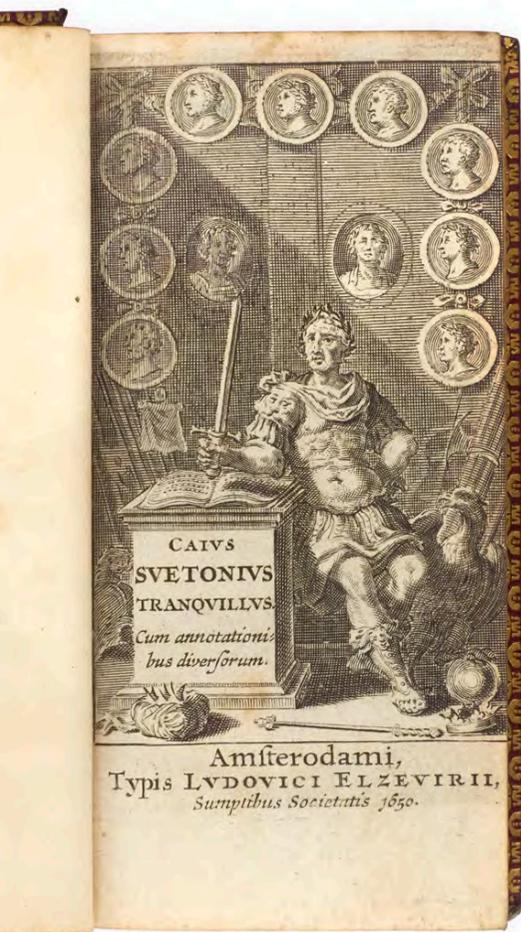


50. **SUETONIUS, and Isaac CASAUBON (editor).** C. Suetoni Tranquilli De XII. Caesaribus libri VIII. *Geneva, Etienne Gamonet, 1605.*

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.*

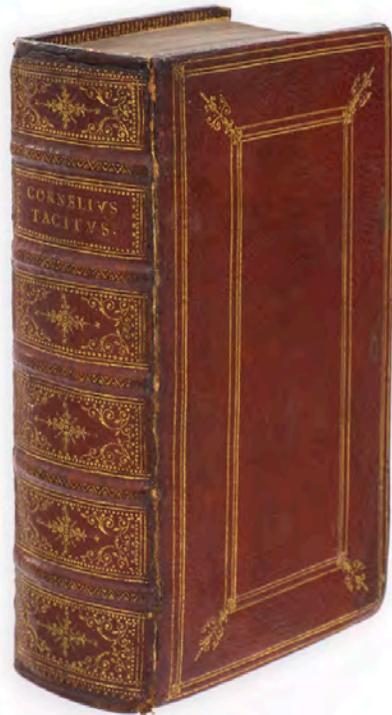
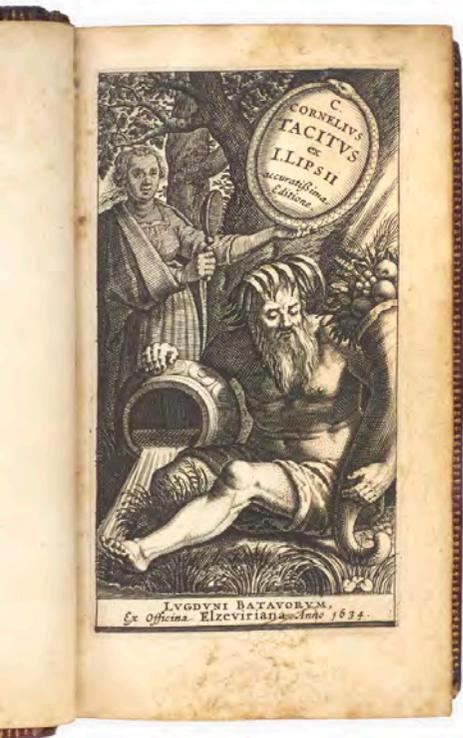
32mo in 8s, pp. 369, [13]; title copper-engraved, woodcut ornaments and initials, bound without the final blank; very slight spotting and dust-staining to first and final leaves, title minimally trimmed at fore-edge, otherwise an excellent copy; in nineteenth-century red jansenist morocco by Niedrée (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.



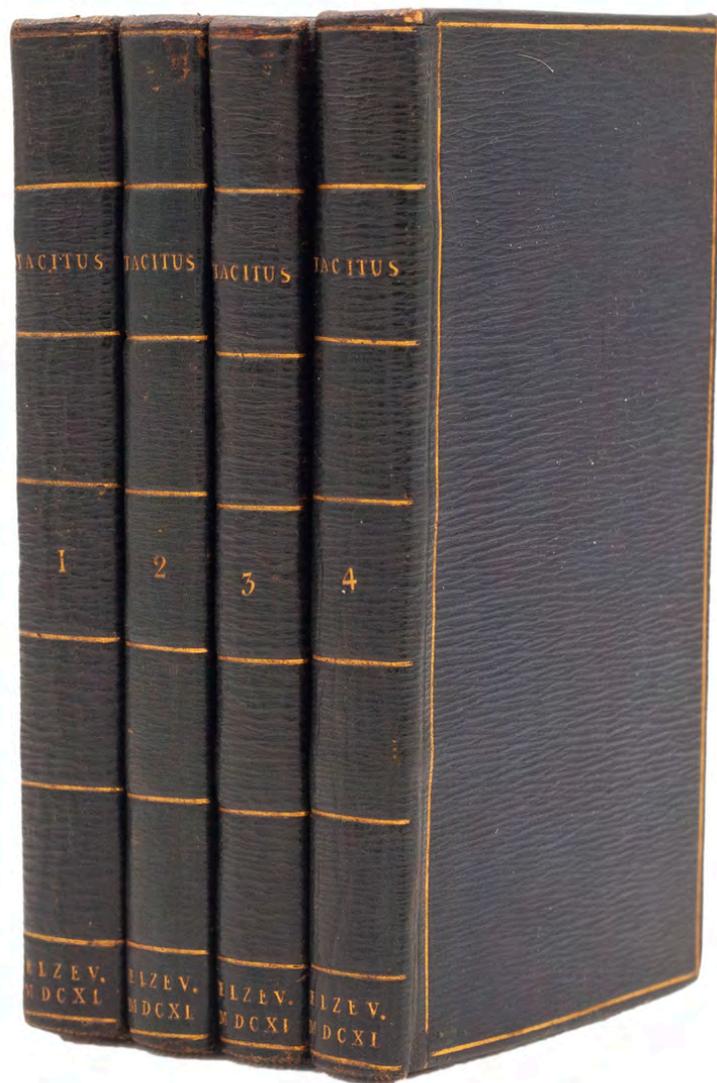
52. **TACITUS, and Justus LIPSIUS (editor).** C. Cornelius Tacitus ex I. Lipsii accuratissima editione. *Leiden, Elzevir, 1634.*

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').





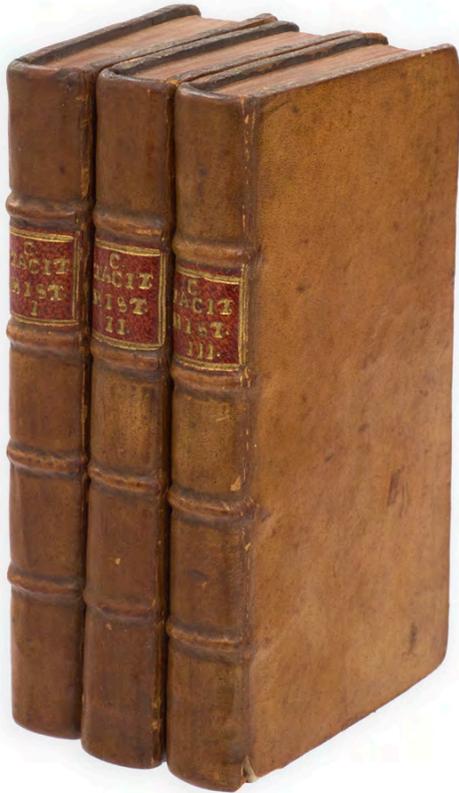
#### ELEGANTLY BOUND

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.

Ius in Buco . Nec te perniteat  
calamo trivisse labellum. Cice  
ro ad filium, Quoad te quantu  
pfficis non pœmetit. Quod  
in opere faciendo. Opera est  
actio . et hinc ipsa que opus  
peragat. Opus, sicut est et fru  
ctus operæ. Nonnunquam opus  
pro opera videtur accipi. Vir  
gilius, Mollibus e stratis ope  
ra ad fabricia surgit. In illis  
exercendis. Qui alij præcipi,  
aut paterfamilias, aut impera  
tor, plus efficax sua adhortatio  
ne quam opera. T autem esse  
ab re tua otij tibi. Difficilis,  
ut inquit Cicerio, est cura veru  
alienarum. Nam ea magis per  
cipimus atq; sentimus, que no  
bis ipsis, aut prospera aut ad  
versa veniunt, quam illa que ce  
teris, que quasi longo interval  
lo interiecto videmus aliter de  
illis, ac de bonis iudicamus. Ab  
re tua. Id est a negotijs tuis  
familiaribus. dicitur etiam ab  
re tua, contra utilitatem tuam:  
sicut e re tua, et e republica:  
id est pro re tua, et pro repu  
blica. Homo sibi, humani ad  
nihil alienu puto. Hoc ex Pla  
tonis sententia qui inquit, Ora  
tus nostri partem patriam ven  
dicare, partem amicos: et ut Stoi  
cis placeat, que a terris pignu  
tur, ad usum hominum omnia  
creantur. Homines autem, homi  
nem causa generantur, ut ipsi  
inter se alij alijs prodesse poss  
int. Percontari. Id est inter  
rogare. Percontari sumpsit na  
tura ad finem spectat coargue  
di. Interrogamus, noscendi gra  
tia: Percontamus vero, arguen  
di, quibus tamen utroq; indiffe  
renter utamur. Vfus. Id modo  
opus significat, alias utileus,  
Opus est factio, pro facere. Sic  
Salustius, Nam et priusquam  
incipias, confulto: et ubi confu  
lueris, mature factio opus est.  
Mibi. Non repugnat senten  
tæ Chremetis, sed se solum me  
misse dicit ut crucietur. De  
te mentis. Dicitur autem me  
reo et mereor. Mereor de te,  
est aliquid in te confero vel bo

ciere rationem filio illata. Hic etiam bene ca. ater Comica senex. Opulator in  
dicatur, qui ex alio in trinitate, ut utrum amicum dicit, mirum in modum  
componitur.

ARG. CHRISTOPH. HEGI

In hac scena prima, Chremes amicus censo latum, eigne, ut ovæ Menedem  
admodum sollicitum pro operi filij in in miteris absumit. Et bene ca. a  
tiam ut utatur patrem ab amicitia, peritiam a miteris absumit.

Trimetri.

CHREMES, MENEDEMYS senes.

**V**ANQVAM hæc inter nos nu  
per notitia admodum est,  
Inde adeo, quod agrum in proximo hic  
mercatus es;

**N**ec rei ferè sane amplius quicquam fuit:  
Tamen vel virtus tua me, vel incinitas, *probitas*  
Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitie puto;  
Facit, ut te audacter moncam ex familiariter;  
Quod mihi videre præter ætatem tuam  
Facere, et præter quam res te adhortatur tua.  
Nam prob deū atque hominū fidem, quid vis tibi aut  
Quid queris? annos sexaginta natus es,  
Aut plus eo, ut conyicio, agrum in his regionibus  
Meliozem, neque pretij maioris nemo habet;  
Seruos complur eis: proinde quasi nemo fiet,  
Ita tute attente illorum officia fungere.  
Nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam usperri  
Domum reuertor, quin te in fundo conspicer  
Fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid ferr: e denique  
Nullam remittis tempus: neque te respicias.  
Hæc non voluptati esse satis certo scio, (sec.)  
At enim dices, Me quantum hic operis fiat, pœnitet.  
Quod in opere faciendo operæ consumis tuæ,  
Si sumas in illis exercendis, plus agas.  
M. Chreme tantamne est ab re tua otij tibi,  
Aliena ut cures, caq; nihil qua ad te attinent?  
C. Homo sum: humani a me nihil alienum puto.  
Vel me monere hoc, vel percontari puta.  
Rectum est, ego ut faciam, non ut deterream. *non est  
te ut*  
M. Mibi sic est usus; tibi ut opus est factio, face.  
C. An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? M.  
mibi \* est.  
C. Siquid laboris est, nollcm: se. Id istud quid mali est?  
Quæso quid de te tantum merustit? M. heu heu.  
C. Ne lacruma, atq; istud æquid est, fac me ut scia:  
Ne reticenes, vereres: crede inquam mihi,  
Aut consolando, aut consilio, aut re iuvero.  
M. Scire hoc vis? C. hac quidem causa qua dixi tibi,  
M. Dicitur. C. istos rastroz intereat tamen

nun vel malum. Ne retice. }  
Bene vetice. Nam reticenus do  
lores, Obiectum pudorū, Tam  
cenus secretant, Nec tacui de  
mens. In Eunucho, Virgo con  
fissa veste lacrymans obti  
cet. Aut, consolando, aut  
consilio, aut re iuvero. }  
His tribus adhibitis quid am  
plus in vera amicitia exoptan  
dam. Depone. In tempore.  
Non suam inquam. Hæc ma  
gis geitu exprimitur. Hui  
tam grauis. Apolopesti: et  
admiratio pœneris rastrozom,  
quibus senex utitur. Perdite. }  
Bene perdite. Nam perditus e  
qui in omne scelus est traditus.  
Animum egrotum. Pro e  
gro dixi. nam animum, eger:  
corpus vero, egrotum dicitur.  
Et hic perauigata patrum. }  
Patres bonis institutis, aliorum  
exemplis, nonnullis minis, filios  
ad virtutem adhortantur. Tan  
tisper uolo. T antisper postu  
lat post se. Dum pro idone sine  
quidam. Cic. In carcerem du  
ctus, ut ibi esset tantisper, dum  
culcus in quem detectus deserte  
tur, compararetur. Sunt qui ac  
cipiant tantisper, pro tantum  
modo: sunt qui pro interea. Lis  
tius libro 1. ab urb. cond. Tam e  
id imperium ei ad puberem æta  
tem incolumem mansit, tantisper  
tutela muliebri. Et tantisper si  
ne dum usus est. Non amori  
operam dabam. Bene senex  
iuxta Horatii præceptum, Lau  
dator tēporis acti, inducitur.  
Rem et gloriam. Hæc duo  
potissimum a militibus strenuis  
comparantur. Res tria notat,  
imperium sine diuitiis, litem, et  
uenerem. Putant ut. Clea  
mentissimus pater filium lau  
dat, quod non perit in malis  
ut multi fuerit. Vbi comperi. }  
Hæc oratio, tota patheticæ est.  
Et bene comperi. comperit  
est mihi, et exploratum, idem  
est quod scio per inuestigatio  
nem. Accurrit serui. Tals  
libel in Andria, Accurrit, medi  
mulierem amplectitur. Lectos  
Bernere. Ex consuetudine anti



RIVII  
capituli

GLAREA  
N V S

ne hui vigore  
do a te istos

et, si quille  
horis est. C.

ne hui vigore  
do a te istos

et, si quille  
horis est. C.

ne hui vigore  
do a te istos

et, si quille  
horis est. C.

55. **TERENCE Afer, Publius.** Comoediac: Andria, Eunuchus, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi, Hecyra, Phormio, ex emendatissimis ac fide dignissimis codicibus summa diligentia castigata ... Venice, Girolamo Scoto, 1545.

Folio, ff. [13], 154, 117, [4], [1 (blank)]; woodcut Scoto device to title, numerous woodcut illustrations in text, historiated woodcut initials; occasional and mostly marginal light staining, a very good copy in eighteenth-century half vellum with patterned paper sides, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; old inscription to title cancelled in ink, ink-stroke censure of the names of Melanchthon and Erasmus as they appear in the preliminary leaves, copious near-contemporary marginal (and occasionally interlinear) annotations (to approx. 208 pp.). £1850

**A profusely annotated copy of an excellent illustrated edition of Terence's comedies.** The early owner and annotator clearly took issue with this edition's association with protestant thinkers: Melanchthon's and Erasmus's names are struck through in ink in the preliminaries, which contain, respectively, their 'argumenta' and study of metre. Moving to Terence's text, however, the annotator assumes a much more creative profile: while the marginalia in Latin are textual or philological in nature, or citations from other classics, the much more abundant marginalia in Italian are accomplished snippets of translation, and represent a considerable body of work which may add to our understanding of early vernacular renditions.

This edition is complemented by numerous charming theatrical woodcuts, each showing a moment on stage. This new series of blocks is derived from Jean Trechsel's blocks for the first illustrated Terence (Lyons, 1493), which had circulated in Venice in the form of reduced copies since 1497 and are here further reduced and simplified to give clear and striking scenes. Scoto's illustrations were soon after copied, in Jean de Roigny's edition of 1552 (see Mortimer, *French Sixteenth-Century Books* 512).



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.**

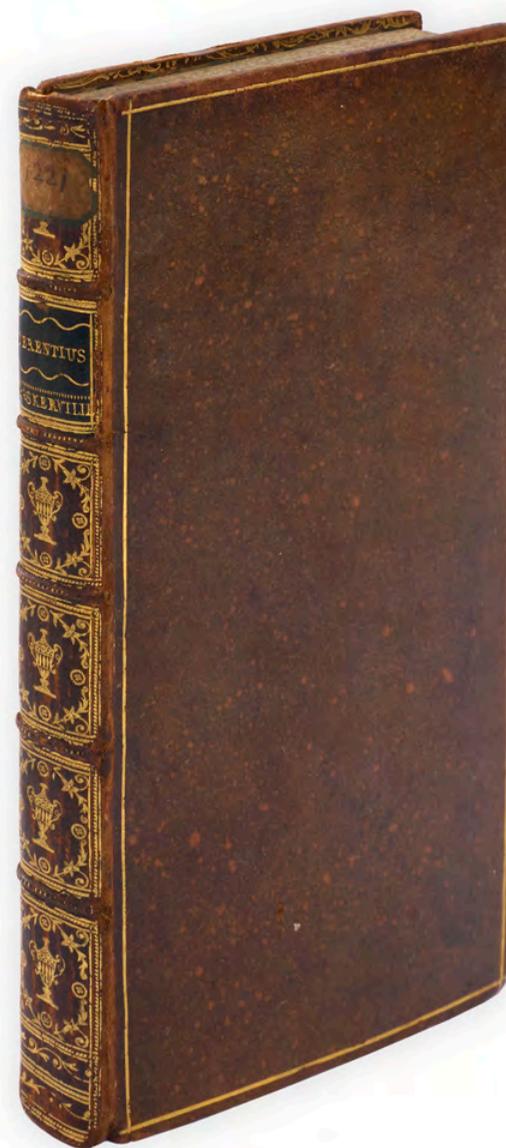
57. **TERENCE Afer, Publius.** Comoediae. *Birmingham, John Baskerville, 1772.*

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 Justi Lipsii. Leiden, Franciscus Raphelengius 'ex officina Plantiniana', 1594.*

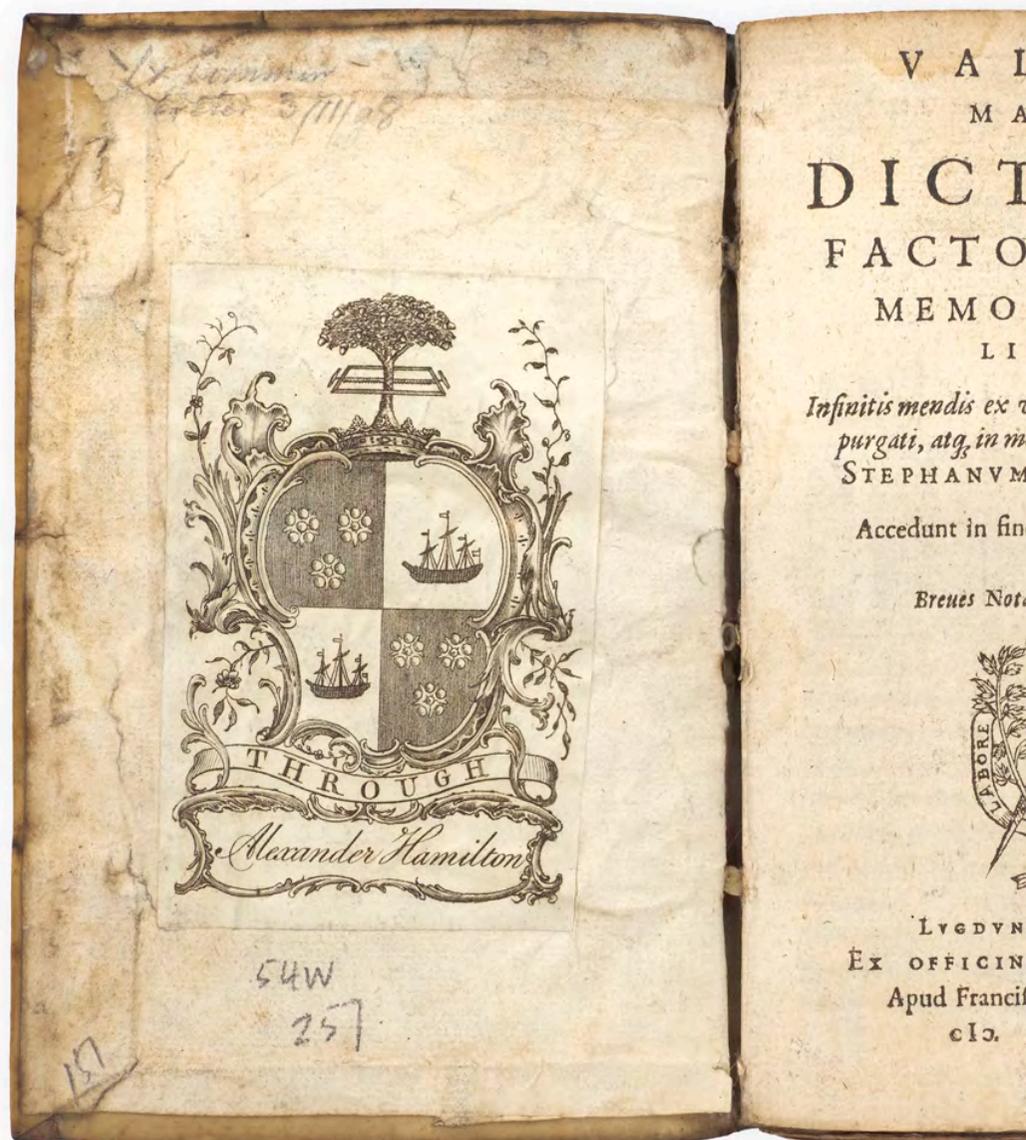
8vo, pp. [16], 400, 96, [13], [3 (blank)]; with woodcut 'Labore et Constantia' device to title, woodcut initials, typographic headpiece; paperflaws to N2 (with loss of a few characters) and to upper outer corner of 2B1-4, dampstain to lower corner of final leaves; a good copy in contemporary vellum, 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.



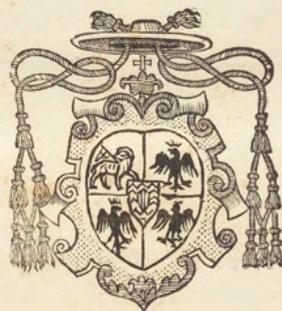
I L  
PRIMO LIBRO

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:]

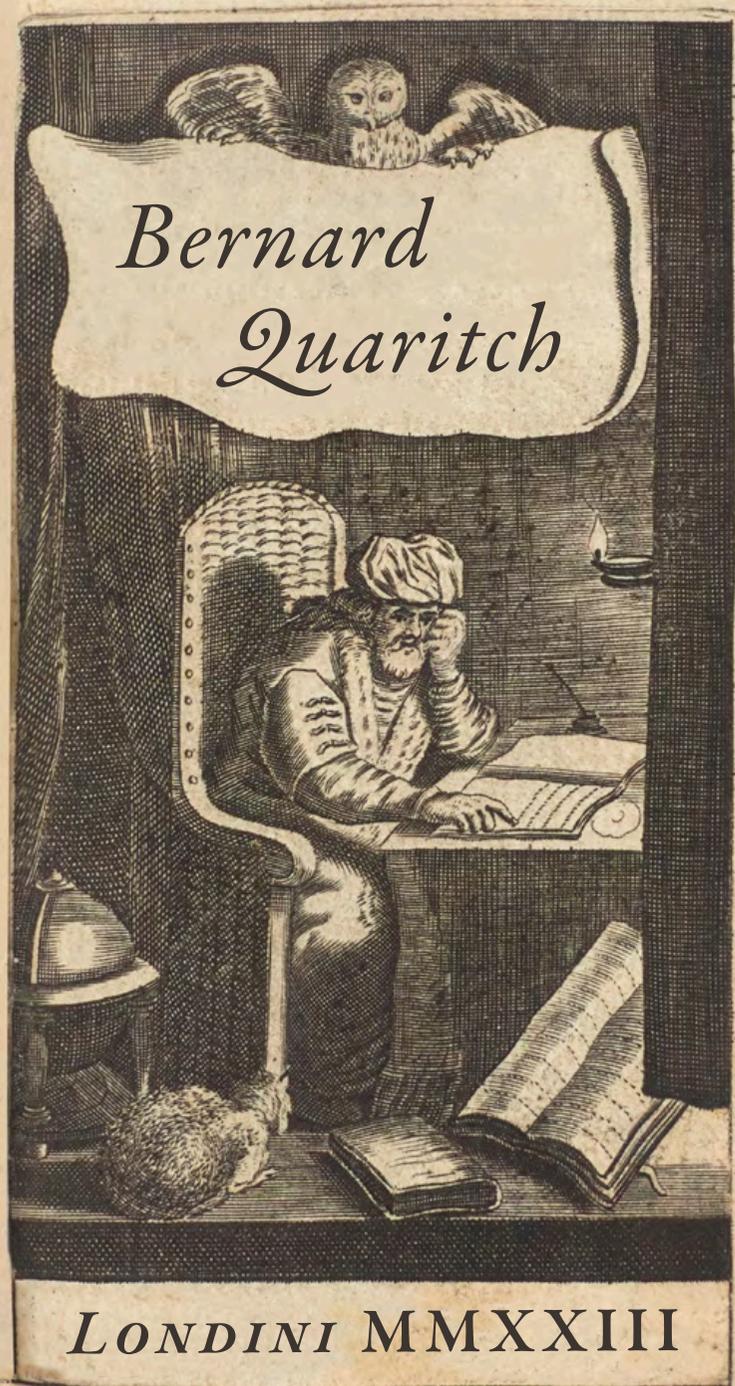
—. *Bucolica*, P. Rami ... praelectionibus exposita, quibus poetae vita praeposita est, ad Carolum Lotharingum cardinalem, editio secunda. Paris, André Wechel, 1558.

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.





*Front cover adapted from 55. TERENCE  
Rear cover from 18. GELLIUS*

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