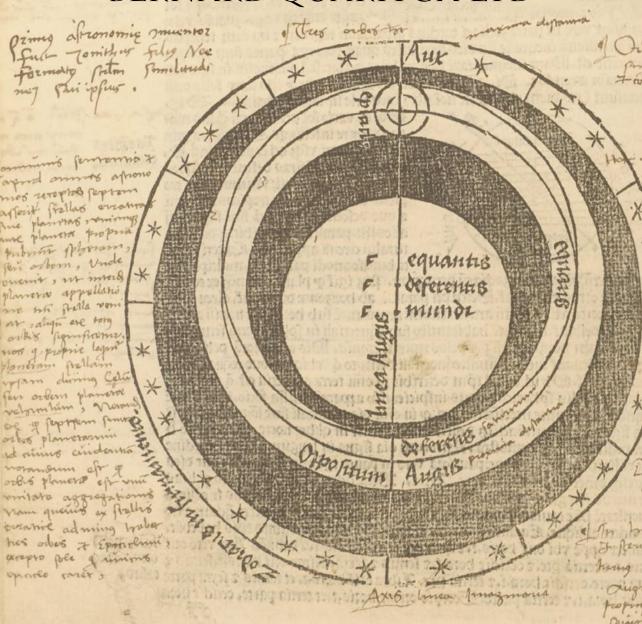
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ANNOTATED BOOKS

Rernard Quaritch Ltd



no. 19 Rulus Bellius

Foreword

The interplay between text and reader in the Renaissance and Early Modern era has been the leitmotif of our series of yearly *Annotated Books* catalogues. This is our fourth gathering of volumes where manuscript marks serve as eloquent records of intellectual engagement, personal reflection, and practical application in relation to the printed text.

In recent years scholarship on annotated texts has reached new levels of maturity: long-standing and wide-range projects of review and analysis have produced evaluative frameworks that invite deeper enquiry: questions surrounding authorship, the potential for historical understanding, or the evolution of readership in educational, professional, or private contexts have become increasingly articulated and may lead to the re-interrogation of many artifacts.

Booksellers' desks and catalogues are places where physical evidence is seen, recorded for preservation and framed in context. Here we showcase students at work on their curricular set texts - at times eager and diligent, drawing us into their teachers' pedagogies, at times, as doodles attest, bored and intent on escape. We are drawn into a lawyer's dense transformation of a static text into a working legal tool, and a physician's turning of generic theory into an instrument for clinical records and empirical advancements. We are virtually led through the exceptionally well-stacked library shelves of an extremely accomplished scholar, expert in Latin poetry, and keen 'wandering antiquary'. We peep behind the scenes as an Atlas is covered in encyclopaedic notes likely in preparation for a new edition; we witness pithy, lively religious debate from Portugal to Bohemia.

We observe the *modus operandi* of named and known scholars, such as Henri Estienne and Estienne Baluze, but also see how unnamed actors in a Copernican and Cartesian world sought out new meanings in the Classics: far from the classroom and academia, in context of private reading and in a more personal, selective, philosophical mode.

It is a pleasure once again to share the experience of listening in on conversations across time.

Barbara & all at Quaritch

are purola fumad ibris edita est, exposita Vale amplisime Cardinalis. Lutetiæ Parisiorumi isdem qui sunt denatu-XVIII. Calend. Maij. M. D. LI. is faciendum censui, pra-ARIST is me postea non semel in precedentity operibus sie inhor quod and his interpresendam est pressondum esse purama un deesse in vita statui, nem imitigle explicate remainding exquatione liter collingere. Aristoseles cere posse sentio. Quo occupatus essem, constitissimum excelleret,non ilis deliberatio. Statim orum libri quatuor prin t, fiue vtilitatem speem, fiue etiam rerumvanis pro ea doctrina qua que ingenio quo espra-Dedi auté operamquim guod & te & doctos alios

+ Interestingly, of

METICULOUSLY ANNOTATED BY A CONTEMPORARY BARCELONA SCHOLAR

the three copies recorded in USIC one is in the

library of the University of li

1. ARISTOTLE; Joachim PÉRION and Nicolas de GROUCHY, editors. Aristotelis libri Physicorum ... [De natura, De caelo, De mundo, De ortu et interitu, Meteorologicorum, De animo, Parva naturalia]. Lyons, [(colophon:) Jean d' Ogerolles for] Antoine Vincent, 1556.

8vo, pp. '772' (recte 776), [1, colophon], [3, blank]; printed in italics, woodcut Vincent device to title, quire g printed on one side only of two separate sheets (resulting in alternating printed and blank page-spreads, the blanks mostly pasted together but in one case bearing annotations, suggesting that the annotating precedes the pasting); title and final blank frayed at edges (repaired), some dampstaining, mostly marginal but extending to text in a few quires; modern binding reusing old vellum, manuscript lettering in ink to spine; profusely and densely annotated, with occasional diagrams to c. 360 pp., in a minute hand in brown ink, further notes on rear flyleaf; ownership inscriptions 'Antichius Rochanus Gerundensis' dated 1561 or 1562 in several places (pp. 51, 73, 113, 319, and elsewhere). £8500

pp. 51, 73, 113, 319, and elsewhere, see below

Rare Lyons edition of Aristotle's works on the physical world, edited by Nicolas de Grouchy, extensively annotated by Antich Roca (or Rocha), a sixteenth-century Iberian mathematician, physician and philosopher, professor at the University of Barcelona.

ANNOTATED BOOKS





Meticulously noting the dates of his reading, Roca begins by addressing the text proper (p. 7) on 6 May 1561 and explores, digests, expands Aristotle's work on the physical world, topic by topic, ending each chapter or book with a reiteration of his name, and the date: he has studied the first 50 pages by 23 June, a further 22 pages by 9 July, another forty by 16 September, and so on, the final date being 23 January 1562 (p. 319). Although the later sections of the Meteorologicorum, De animo and Parva naturalia do not attract annotations, there is a long (twenty-six-line) note on p. 433, and two blank pages at the end are also covered in notes. Roca makes this book the canvas for a wealth of philosophical and scientific considerations of his own, optimising the margins and the interlinear spaces by writing in an exceptionally small but clear hand. The nature of the universe, matter and void, motion, causation, and the elements are subjected to extensive study, framed within a terminology steeped in Aristotelian logic and metaphysics.

Roca went on to publish several learned commentaries on Aristotle, notably In Aristotelis archiphysicou organum exactissimae et elegantissimae praelectiones (Barcelona, Claudio Bornat, 1570), In Aristotelis categorias, librum priorem analysin exactissimae ac elegantissimae praelectiones (also published by Bornat in 1570), and In Aristotelis philosophorum principis octo libros (Bornat, 1573), on the Organon.

ANNOTATED BOOKS

A PERSONAL TAKE

ARISTOTLE. De natura, aut de rerum principiis libri VIII. ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571. I: USIC 138409 (three copies); FB 54599.

[bound with:]

— De Coelo libri IIII. ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1573.

II: Not in USTC.

[and with:]

—. Liber de mundo, ad Alexandrum Macedoniae regem ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571.

III: USTC 138374; FB 54605. [and:]

—. De ortu & interitu libri duo ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571.

IV: USTC 138411; FB 54602. [and:]

—. De Animo, libri III. ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571. V: Not in USTC. [and:]

—. Meteorologicorum libri quatuor ... *Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571*.

VI: USTC 138426; FB 54608. [and:]

—. Aristotelis libelli, qui parva Naturalia vulgo appellantur ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571. VII: USIC 170053; FB 54604.

Seven works bound in one vol., 4to, ff. 120; '64' [recte 62]; 16; 36; 48; 66 (of 70, without H₁₋₂ and H₇₋₈, never bound in); 68 (of 72, without H₁₋₂ and H₇₋₈, never bound in); text printed in italics, large woodcut printer's device to each title, woodcut initials and headpieces, several woodcut diagrams in the Meteorologicorum; occasional minor spotting or browning, but very good, wide-margined copies; bound together in contemporary French calf, large arabesque lozenge blocked in gilt to boards, spine re-covered in sheep in the eighteenth century and gilt in compartments, lettered directly in gilt, sewn on 5 split tawed thongs laced in, endguards of manuscript waste from a document on vellum; worn and stained, front joint partially split, worming and ?gnawing to board-edges; annotated + throughout by a contemporary hand on c. 120 pp., with further notes on front and rear All these flyleaves; ownership inscription 'Salignacus' to the front free endpaper and calligraphic editions are inscription 'Desalignac' to the first title.

£4500 rare, with USTC and

Sammelband of seven Parisian editions, published by Gabriel Buon, of Aristotle's OCLC locating, works on the natural world and on the mind, with a commentary of Mathieu at most, four or Fragellan and edited by Nicolas de Grouchy, gathered together and annotated by a five copies each. contemporary reader, 'de Salignac'. Volumes at the Tolger Shakespeare Library and at the Mediatheque Boris Vian near Paris gather the same contents as our Sammelband.

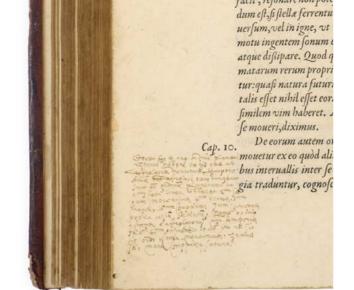


rest. Quod si futurum est, vt liud non ex animali erit: eodest fiat, non ex eo quod est ibilo à nobis dictum est quid nil est. Praterea illud, omnia tque hic quidem vnus est moesse posse, & re ipsa esse dialiis locis accuratius explicalicebamus, quastiones explica ım quæ dicta funt, tollunt fun riores d via que ad rerum oémque mutationem ferebat, a, si perspecta fuisset, omnem

ly, sed non satis accurate at- Cap.9: ino ac plane ex nihilo aliquid strate of a guide experimente ermenidem rectè dicere fateni vnum sit principium numen modò esse posse. Hoc autem ue materiam per aliud aliená-· se nihil esse, & materia proresse: prinationem, nullo mo-

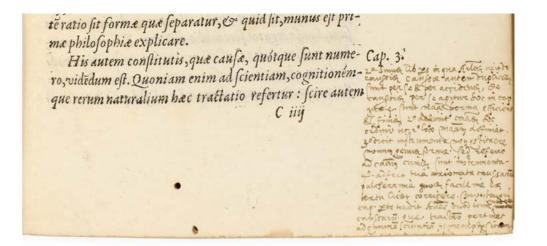
aliud materiam, aliud prina-alignios tradunt id quod magnum est S t vtrunque simul, aut vtruque fo hic trium principiorum, alius par genera progress sint, ve dicant natue come out to the progress sint, ve dicant natue come , or formaging nation of give or instruction of progress of the come of the com porto poriany tractors.







ANNOTATED BOOKS



The annotations in the text reveal the reader's approach to the study of Aristotle. Seemingly needing neither paraphrase nor hermeneutics, and therefore expert enough to be conversant with the necessary technical lexicon and categories, he appears to read each chapter through to the end and then writes a detailed summary in the margin. The attitude to the text is selective, picking out issues of matter, motion, time and space, particularly thoroughly in *De natura* and *De coelo*, with also some interest in matters concerning the mind in *De animo*.

'De Salignac' may refer to one of the scions of the de La Mothe Fénélon family. In the sixteenth century one of the notable members of this family, Bertrand, was a diplomat who served as ambassador to Elizabeth I in England and to James VI in Scotland, and died in 1583; another, Bernard, published on algebra and arithmetic and was influenced by Peter Ramus.



ANNOTATED ATLAS – IN PREPARATION FOR A PUBLISHED WORK?

3. [ATLAS.] A collection of engraved maps. Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, [c. 1650s?].

Large folio (525 x 330 mm) containing 35 double-page engraved maps (some with folded edges); occasional marks and neat repairs, some toning; overall very good in twentieth-century brown morocco, boards panelled in blind, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label; short splits to upper joint (holding firm), some staining to foot of front board and spine, some wear to extremities; **profuse ink annotations throughout written c. 1765**, private collector's blind stamp 'DV' to old front flyleaf and to margin of first map, old typescript description pasted to front flyleaf describing the volume as bound in seventeenth-century calf with the bookplate of Count Marescalchi, the bookplate likely lost when the volume was rebound.

A truly remarkable atlas of seventeenth-century engraved maps of ancient Europe, Africa, and Asia, profusely annotated around 1765 by an anonymous Frenchman with notes in Latin, French, and Greek displaying an extraordinary depth of classical and geographical learning.

The maps, several of which bear the Amsterdam imprint of the great Dutch cartographer and publisher Jan Jansson (1588–1664), include the work of Nikolaos Sophianos (1500–1551), Abraham Ortelius (1527–1598), Pieter van den Keere (1571–*c*. 1646), Theodorus Velius (1572–1630), Philipp Clüver (1580–1622), Johann Lauremberg (1590–1658), Pierre Duval (1618–1683), and Nikolaas Blankaart (1624–1703). Following charts of the entire ancient world and of ancient Europe, come maps of the British Isles, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Pannonia, Corsica and Sardinia, Macedonia, Greece, Albania, the Aegean Islands, Dacia, Thrace, Africa, Asia, Egypt, the Black Sea, and Cyprus, in addition to plans tracking the conquests of Alexander the Great and the voyage of the Argonauts.

All thirty-five maps bear neat annotations in ink by an eighteenth-century scholar, to blank spaces, to mapped areas, and to the margins. These add a wealth of detail encompassing not only geography but also history, archaeology, etymology, ethnology, epigraphy, numismatics, mythology, climatology, and natural history. Our annotator's notes are largely drawn from an impressive range of classical writers, including Aristotle, Caesar, Cicero, Diodorus Siculus, Eutropius, Herodotus, Homer, Livy, Orosius, Pausanias, Pliny, Polybius, Pomponius Mela, Procopius, Ptolemy, Solinus, Strabo, Tacitus, and Thucydides, as well as from the famous *Tabula Peutingeriana*. They refer to more modern writers too: to Bede, William Camden, Ortelius, Clüver, and Jacob Spon, as well as to maps of the 1730s and 1740s by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. The latest dated reference is to 'Les plans, coupes et elevations de 3 temples de Paestum ou Posidonia, gravés à Paris 1765'.



The content of the notes is extremely interesting, covering everything from the leaning tower of Pisa, Nile crocodiles, the wanderings of Odysseus, to corrected longitudes and latitudes, and inscriptions transcribed from ancient coins. They are not without critical comment either: our annotator writes 'pessimus' on the map of ancient France, while praising Clüver's map of Italy as more accurate than that of Ortelius.

Of equal if not greater interest are the additional sketches occasionally made both to the maps themselves and to the margins. The Antonine Wall is added to the map of the British Isles; Attila the Hun's incursion into Gaul is traced in a series of dots ('iter Attilae'); both sides of an ancient coin from Rhodes are sketched; and mountain chains and rivers are added to the Arabian Peninsula. The map of Latium has been extended into the left-hand margin to show the Aqua Traiana aqueduct and part of the Via Aurelia; the map of southern Italy is continued into the lower margin to show Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, and Naples; and the plan of Africa has a detailed sketch of Carthage and the surrounding area to the lower margin, and a continuation of the coastline into the left-hand margin as far as Algiers, based on d'Anville.







A clue to the identity of the annotator is provided by a detailed sketch at the foot of the map of France depicting part of the coastline of Cap Gris-Nez to the south of Calais. They must surely have been from this region of northern France to have depicted its beaches and coastal towns in such detail. As to their purpose, their meticulous labours perhaps indicate that they hoped to produce their own work on ancient geography. A possible candidate is the librarian and geographer Pascal-François-Joseph Gossellin (1751–1830), a native of Lille and author of several works on geography in the ancient world as well as a catalogue of antique medals. Ouérard calls him 'l'un des plus savants géographes de l'Europe'.

Provenance: Count Ferdinando Marescalchi (1754–1816), diplomat, statesman, and collector, ambassador to Paris on behalf of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy.

A full list of contents is available on request.

WITH EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

4. BELLARMINO, Roberto. De scriptoribus ecclesiasticis liber unus. Adiunctis indicibus undecim, & brevi chronologia ab orbe condito usque ad annum MDCXII. Ultima editio a mendis praecedentium sedulo ac diligenter expurgata. Cum appendice philologica & chronologica R.P. Philippi Labbe ... Paris, Sébastien Cramoisy, 1658.

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 573, [3, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces; a little toned throughout with occasional light spots, but a very good copy; uncut in contemporary vellum, sewn on 3 tawed thongs laced in, later manuscript title in ink to spine; recased, endpapers and endbands renewed; eighteenth-century annotations to c. 230 pp.; some show-through and bleeding of ink from annotations.

An uncut copy of Bellarmino's bibliography of ecclesiastical writers, with extensive eighteenth-century annotations and additions.

Cardinal Roberto Bellarmino (1542–1621) was a prominent figure in the Catholic Reformation. A Jesuit, he studied in Rome, Padua and Louvain, and held high office in the Church, as papal legate and, more notably, as an investigator into Galileo's heliocentrism in 1616 (he affirmed afterwards to Galileo that his opinions had not been condemned). From 1587 he worked for the Congregation of the Index for Prohibited Books, becoming prefect in 1605, a post he held until his death.



see below





His bibliography of ecclesiastical writers, originally devised as a guide to patristic literature, first appeared in 1616, and is arranged chronologically, beginning with Moses and the writers of the Old Testament, ending in 1500 with Martinus Azpilcueta. The volume opens with an alphabetical list of authors, and the entries are followed by various indexes of writers by subject: biblical commentaries (divided into old and new writers), works against heresy, scholastic theology, history, and other smaller categories. The volume concludes with Bellarmino's chronology of the world, up to the year 1612, listing kings, patriarchs, popes, writers, and heresiarchs. He also includes comments in the entries about what he has read and his personal opinions.

The annotator is not just marking passages but providing additional information including dates of authors and other biographical details (alternative forms of name or towns of origin), mentioning other bibliographies by Antonio Possevino, Philippe Labbe, and Photius, in particular noting later editions of the texts mentioned in Bellarmino's entries in order to expand and update them. The annotator also marks omissions by Bellarmino, adding the titles of books by various authors, and comments on the editions noted: in the list of poetical works by Gregory of Nazianzus, taken by Bellarmino from the 1570 Cologne edition, the annotator states 'multa et plurima desiderantur in hac editione' (p. 123).

ANNOTATED BOOKS

Oni facit. 112 Oni facit. 104 Oni facit. 107 Oni in facit. 104 Oni in facit. 104 Oni per. 74 Oni poteff fac. 115 Oni facit. 107 Oni facit. 104 Oni facit. 107 Oni facit. 107 Oni facit. 104 Oni facit. 107 Oni facit. 104 Oni facit. 107 Oni facit. 104 Oni facit. 107	Comun erreur Promese sas camposse a campe nortige droict : Campe nort sailit ne vanst . Le mort sailit se vif: Le modifie se vif: Le mort se vife se
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POSTILS OF A PRACTISING LAWYER

5. BÉTHOLAUD, Roland. Les reigles de droict civil, et canon, mises par ordre en nostre langue, avec un petit commentaire. A monseigneur Roland Barton abbe de Soloignac. *Paris, widow of Nicolas Buffet [Valérienne Malet]*, 1558.

[bound with:]

[JUSTINIAN.] De diversis regulis iuris antiqui, Pandectarum libri quinquagesimi titulus septimus decimus, cum Tusco, aut ex eo ducto, accurate collatus et emendatus: capitibus omnibus, cum suis inscriptionibus, suo etiam ordini restitutus. In eundem titulum vetus, sed incerto autore, brevis et elegans commentarius ... *Paris, Charles Estienne*, 1557.

Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. Bétholaud: [10], 123, [6, index], [3, blank], Justinian: 128, [8, index]; Bétholaud title printed within composite border of woodcut ornaments, margins ruled in red throughout; some dampstaining, Bétholaud A2 torn with old repair to verso (obscuring a few characters), first quire reinforced along inner margin, tears to a few leaves of quire B neatly repaired; bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript title in ink to spine; some staining; ownership inscription to first title 'Carolus Blauet ... Emi Parisiis xvi s viii d xxiiii Julii 1563'; contemporary annotations to c. 100 pp. (mostly in second work, slightly trimmed) and a 16 pp. manuscript supplement at the end headed 'Regulae sexti decretalium Bonifacii'.

+Two rare works on Civil, Canon, and Roman Law, with numerous contemporary annotations and a manuscript supplement most likely by a practising lawyer.

The first work is a French summary of civil and canon law by Roland Bétholaud (d. 1606), first published at Poitiers in 1557. Bétholaud studied and practised law there, as well as in Toulouse and Bourges. The second work is a commentary on *Pandects* 50.17, the very last chapter of the famous digest of Roman law compiled under the emperor Justinian I, dealing with 'different rules of ancient law'.

+ I: No copies traced in the UK or US. II: Only one copy traced in the British Isles (Dublin City University) and three in the US (University of (hicago, Harvard Law, Newberry Library).

IVRIS ANT. ur, quod ad speciem directum est. Idem libro tertio Responsorum. Oux dubitationis tollenda caufa ontractibus inseruntur, ius commune non lædunt. De iure communi est , ve creditor mandatorem vel debitorem,quë velit,eligat & conueniat.Itaque fi con-uenerit , vt hanc licentiam habeat, quam etiam præter pallum habiturus fuerit,ius comune non leditur : nam adhuc, quem prius nolet, conneniet. LXXXII Idem libro nono Responsorum. Donari videtur, quod nullo iure cogente conceditur. f & Sanat & Sangu Illud quis donat , quod sine necessitate iuris ciuilis dat.Nam ex necessuate iuris naturalis, co dare co do nare potest.Qui enim autidora dat,co à naturali oblizatione se liberat, qua tenebatur ad remunerandum Ay folishe maked Ishin + dilling

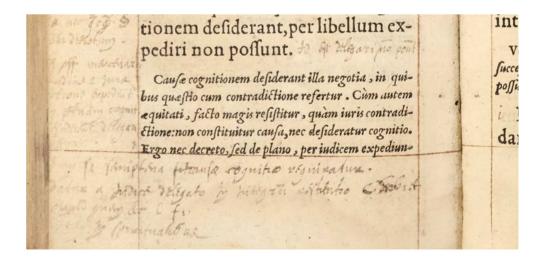
Ser Carilins Juriscosult ? apud An Celling lib xx The Xbin, might Macroli Sat ROLANDVS BETH Contre eft legin offortunitates, LAVDVS GVLIELMO BARmedelas po tempora mornige tono Epif. Lectoreafi. Nigranti furgit medio squallentis ab antti, Quambaculus fulcit spineus, inuidia: Et quæ laudandis hominum conatibus obstat, reru fublicarin generibus, a pro Vilitatu profetiu nationi Eft etiam morfu nos petitura fuo. tig Vitiorin quiby, medendan Aft oberit Fortuna magis, quæ euellere totam Eft volucris roftram flirpitus aufa domum. Post decimom quartus vix dum mihi venerat anni Cum breuis est charo vita resecta patri. fernoribus mutariatgs flecti negs vno Statu consistere qui Vixque licer minimum Iuris posoille rudimen Pictauli, & celebres visere Tectosages. Heu me cum miserum patruelis vterque relinquite ve facies cali er maris, in Heu mecum miferum patruelis verque relinquite
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Cum tibi, dictaret, lampada tradulores
Cum vel fonnet faits currentis a diungere calcar,
Verfuique haud nollet feabra polite mei.
Is tua, ai Sygiæ fecuiffent fila forores,
Diuitibus poteria facta facrare locis.
Quin operis luperant miranda exordia tanti.
Ones é émile freum remain in dos cantiles. renum atqs fortune tepeltath Almine mutada füt q interpration I-arientur. me certa baluerut fite Leg. Queis Humilis fertur montis in aftra caput. In rets nous Thrian " endens Sed vercor ne fancta canes lacerata prophanent, Vi studiis tulerit sors inimica bonis. Non tamen ipfe tuum patiar periife poetam, Si mea me placido luminemufa videt. Nostra per arua flués, modò Gallica, murmure, pra Te, venerande, suo Sicelis vnda canet. ese Vilitas debetalt recedat al co inre ad din equin Viluel A de Collit pricip & Noc Ergo frigentis madicum fuffunde liquoris, Hoc ego dum cursu pergere tento celer: Tabidus Inuidiæ mihi morsus obesse nequibit: a soling set went and profest Immò cœca prius dina datura decus. Ен избар илеюь. at other implander.

oulchris characteribus, ve pridie eius dies atum videretur, qua ad me delatu effet.In REGVLAR nulla Accursit interpretatio, nullius pararastis glossemata cernebantur: sola crant in gulas turis, cuius da antiqui expositoris scho SEXTIDE CRETALLY n minorem codici gratiam comparabat, auum aderat inscripta nomenclatura, & c. off prorfus andientia pleat mi continetia canfe dundet mi Constatin C de indieccssozium naturam fram congruit principalia A ofun Togetim non confund dien gina 46. versus 16. lege ochagesimo septimo g. 49. verf. 18. leg. agnatis 1g. 64. verf. 13. leg. de fententia Bona ficar non fahlux of formit n Fractibus rei Veritas poti s seruptura Pipici debet meat Valetin ir Gallis Plus Vealer qd og P. Coarlum Herit signtum of S. K. 57 Catum of quet to committed In State qui legit boils completions contra Ligne mitten Soluntaton which bolistates Itral ragis of Atorn tocept infricere fulting Juy fic. Queres pig.





The marginalia are probably the work of the Charles Blavet whose name appears on the first title-page with a note that he purchased this volume in Paris on 24 July 1563 for 168 8d. He was clearly a practising lawyer, his annotations intended to clarify and elaborate upon the printed text. While the first work contains only a few notes (essentially providing running headings to guide Blavet's reading, e.g. 'la preuve', 'condamner'), **the second work is annotated almost throughout.** The notes here show an interest in, for example, offences committed in the heat of anger; refusal to defend oneself; the authority to sentence offenders; fraud; gifts; equality before the law; mistakes by court scribes; the punishment of minors; rights of action (with a note dated 1563); contracts of sale; property; and marriages. Practical examples are given, e.g. a passage on fraud is accompanied by a note regarding a tutor and a pupil and sums of money. There are quotes too, from the likes of Julius Paulus and Ulpian. The manuscript supplement at the end comprises legal axioms drawn from the De regulis juris of Pope Boniface VIII and other sources.





redunita elementis tupet bine; stupet bi ridonia munere prol i granes iam proterii facis dum dente rel criptis: te landibusl imeritos e dicere be cuumeros ni robore precibus tutare laba



USTC 616602; VD16 ZV 25679; cf. Darlow & Moule 6101 (1521 Sacon edition);
A PROTESTANT SCHOLAR IN BOHEMIA cf. Mortimer, Harvard
Trench 63 (December

6. BIBLE. Biblia cum concordantiis veteris et novi testamenti et sacrorum canonum: necnon & additionibus in marginibus varietatis diversorum textuum ... [(Colophon:) Lyons, Jean Marion, for Anton II Koberger in Nuremberg, 19 August 1520.]

Folio, ff. [xiv], [25], [1, blank], CCCXVII; with blank CC10 but without blank R6, the indexes (quires AA-CC) bound after the preliminaries; title, at and H5-8 printed in red and black, large woodcut of St Jerome by Hans Springinklee to title-page, woodcut initials, full-page woodcut of the Six Days of Creation to bb6^v, smaller woodcut illustrations to the start of each book (some attributed to Springinklee or Erhard Schön), larger woodcut of King Solomon to start of Proverbs, large woodcut of the Nativity to H₄^v, both by Springinklee, many of the smaller woodcuts with early colouring and manuscript captions, occasional red initial strokes; old marginal repair to upper outer corner of title-page, occasional light staining, s1 torn across and repaired in margins at an early date (one repair with early annotations on it), a few other mostly marginal tears or paper-flaws (without loss), tiny wormhole in quire n and surrounding leaves (affecting a few characters), final leaf reinforced along inner margin (covering a few characters), but a good, widemargined copy; bound in contemporary Silesian or Bohemian blind-stamped half pigskin over wooden boards, a border of foliate rolls with a central column of a budding shrub tool with a curved foliate surround and a band of quatrefoils across head and foot, spine in compartments with the same quatrefoil stamp, two brass clasps to fore-edge, sewn on 4 split tawed thongs, vellum index tabs cut from a manuscript (a red letter 'a' visible on the tab on h4) to mark the start of each book; pigskin slightly rubbed and darkened, boards a little scratched, front joint neatly repaired, endpapers sympathetically renewed, a few tabs detached (e.g. on m2) or lacking; heavily and attractively annotated throughout the Old Testament in red and black in several contemporary and later sixteenth-century hands, a few manicules, later sixteenth-century signature of Casparus Seifart Gryphenb [urgensis] to title-page, ink stamp of the library of S. Maria Magdalena (Breslau) 'Ex. Bibl. ad aed. Mar. Magdal.' and duplicate stamp of the Breslau Stadtbibliothek to verso of title-page, blind stamp of the General Theological Seminary, New York, to title-page, g3, and final leaf, their booklabel to front pastedown, and stamped inventory number 29175 to title verso. £5500

A handsomely printed Bible in a contemporary Silesian or Bohemian binding, richly annotated by a Protestant scholar and with numerous woodcuts in contemporary colouring.

In the sixteenth century, this area of what is now western Poland became Protestant and remained so until the restoration of Habsburg rule at the end of the Thirty Years' War, at which time the Protestant churches were closed. The city of Breslau (Wrocław), where this book was located in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (if not earlier), was on the border between Catholic and Protestant lands; the first named owner of the book came from a town eighty miles west of Breslau, which was part of Bohemia at the time.

The extensive annotations seem to be in the same hand, though perhaps written over a period of time, in both red (sometimes faded) and dark brown ink, using a distinctive form of capital R in which the aslant upright makes the letter resemble an X. The annotations start in the alphabetical index, where additional entries have been supplied by more than one reader. Some of the annotations merely repeat or highlight words from the text (there is a pleasing conjunction of 'Asteriscus' and 'Obelus') to make it easier to find particular passages, and there are underlinings in both red and dark brown ink. The woodcut illustrations are occasionally coloured and supplied with manuscript captions.

On f. LXXXVII^v, the annotator refers to the German Protestant theologian Sebastian Franck (1499–c. 1543) for more information on King Hezekiah (in Franck's *Chronica*, f. lx), and on f. XCIV^v notes that a prophecy in Chronicles is about Christ. The Protestant nature of the annotations is reinforced by the note '**Antichristus Papa**' on f. CCXVII^r.

the Rutichrist Pope

in the

margin

of 663"





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3746

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f. CXLI, in Psalms, the hand with the distinctive diagonal R writes: 'Reperta est hec prophecia de Ferdinando et [?]Verbo De[-] q[uo]d florebit [-] eo in Biblioteca civitatis Budissensis alias Bautzen', about a prophecy found in a manuscript in a library in the town of Bautzen, now in Germany, just over the border from Silesia. This could date our annotator to the mid-sixteenth

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

There are also a few references

to contemporary events in the

annotations. At the head of

century, when Ferdinand (1503-

1564, the brother of Charles V)

was king of Hungary and

Bohemia; in 1547 he put down a

Protestant revolt in Prague.

Although the annotations occur throughout the volume, there are no annotations to the (short) books of Ruth and Lamentations, only one to all four books of Esdras, and just one to Esther. There are very few notes in the New Testament, though there is another mention of the Antichrist in II Thessalonians (P1^r), and the final two leaves of Revelation contain more overtly anti-papal comments, 'Meretrix magna Roma, cum abominationibus suis', along with 'Anabaptist. The articulus', plausibly referring to great the notorious Anabaptists of whore of Münster, who held sway in that Zome town in 1534-1535. with her

abominations

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This is the first of two editions printed by Jean Marion for Koberger in 1520; the second is dated 12 December. The woodcuts were originally used in the 1512 Bible printed by Jacques Sacon in Lyons, also for Koberger. The New Testament is preceded by the Eusebian canon tables, which are then referred to in the text by a system of printed marginalia.

Provenance:

- 1. Caspar Seifart Greiffenberg (Gryfów Śląski, Silesia), with his sixteenthcentury ownership inscription.
- 2. The library of the Protestant church of S. Maria Magdalena, Breslau (Wrocław), founded in 1644 and in 1861 merged with other libraries in Breslau to form the town library.
- 3. Breslau (Wrocław) town library, which seems to have sold off duplicates at the end of the nineteenth century.
- 4. The library of the General Theological Seminary, New York.







FO.LXXXI.

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'A scholar of vast erudition', Budé 'was the most eminent French humanist of his generation and was EMimates, Depreser, Imporferingo obtoftos. responsible in 1530 for persuading the king to appoint the royal readers in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin who

ASPIRING TO EMULATE BUDÉ

G. Budaei ... RP16 BUDÉ, Guillaume. Epistolarum latinarum lib. V. Annotationibusq[ue] adiectis in singulas fere epistolas. Graecarum item lib. I. Basilii item Magni epistola de vita in solitudine agenda, per Budaeum latina facta. [Paris,] Jodocus

Adams

Badius, February 1531.

B 3132; Renouard, Josse Badius Ascensius, Folio, ff. [viii], 'LII' [recte CXLII], '20' [recte II, p. 237. 25], [1, blank]; title within woodcut border with large woodcut printer's device, criblé initials; title laid down on gauze with marginal losses (barely

touching border in one place), dampstaining throughout, edges slightly browned and brittle with occasional chips and tears, a few old marginal tape repairs; bound in twentieth-century brown morocco-backed boards with brown cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt, preserving an older front flyleaf; joints and spine bands rubbed; eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'J. Jortin' on title, and to front flyleaf 'Ex libris G.K.W.' with note dated 30 April 1825, ink stamp of the 'Stinnecke Maryland Episcopal Library 1879' to front flyleaf and title, bookplate and labels of 'St Mark's Library the General Theological Seminary Chelsea Square

Handsome Badius edition of the Latin and Greek letters of the great French humanist Guillaume Budé (1467–1540), edited with commentary by his pupil Jacques Toussain, here with profuse annotations by a contemporary French student to almost every page.

formed the nucleus of the future Collège de France.

New York' to front flyleaf; annotations in an

elegant sixteenth-century hand in brown and

£5500

pale red ink to c. 300 pp.

on the Pandects (1508) and a treatise on ancient coinage (*De asse*, 1514), both of which reveal the breadth of his learning, his pioneering skills as archaeologist and philologist, and his insistence on returning to the original texts and documents. His Commentarii linguae graecae (1529) and his translations of Plutarch firmly placed Hellenism on the agenda of Renaissance scholarship' (New Oxford Companion to Literature in French). The letters collected here draw upon earlier editions of the 1520s, but new material is also included. The addressees represent a remarkable assemblage of eminent humanists, including Erasmus, Thomas Linacre, Pietro Bembo, Jean Salmon Macrin, Thomas More, Andrea Alciato, François Rabelais, Cuthbert Tunstall, and Janus

The annotations in this copy - in Latin, Greek, and occasional French - display an extraordinary engagement with Budé's **learned correspondence**: they must surely be the work of a student growing their knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages and seeking to emulate Budé's epistolary style.

Lascaris.

The marginalia to the Latin letters essentially provide definitions of words and phrases employed in Budé's text: e.g. praetorium is defined as 'locus in quo praetor jus dicit, bailliage, item domus regia'; θεμις as 'ius, fas'; Momus as 'deus matre quidem nocte ac patre somno natus'; proletarius as 'a prole dictus est, proletarii dicti sunt qui in plebe Romana pauperrimi erant'; tessera as 'signum bellicum, le mot du guet, une taille'; φιλοκαλια as 'elegantiae studium, honesti amor'; ευαγγελιον as 'bonum faustumque nuntium'; $\delta \eta \mu \alpha \gamma \omega \gamma \iota \alpha$ as 'populi ductus et regimen'; Aegeria as 'nympha que colebatur in Aricino lacu uxor Numae'; and so on.

Among his principal works are a commentary

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The Greek letters at the end have interlinear Latin renderings of words and phrases as well as marginal definitions of Greek vocabulary, while Budé's Latin translation of Basil the Great's letter to Gregory of Nazianzus has interlinear Greek equivalents, displaying both a close linguistic analysis and a keen interest in the act of translation between the classical languages. Our annotator has created a keyword index at the end, arranged in folio order, directing him to his own notes on, for example, *Emblema*, *Magus*, *Torpor animi*, etc.

Provenance:

- 1. John Jortin (1698–1770), fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, ecclesiastical historian and literary critic. While at Cambridge he was a noted Greek and Latin scholar.
- 2. William Rollinson Whittingham (1805–1879), Bishop of Maryland. His note here was written in 1825, the year of his graduation from the General Theological Seminary in New York, where he later served as both librarian and professor. His important theological library became the core of the Maryland Episcopal Library, later transferred to the General Theological Seminary.



one copy in the UK (cambridge
University Library) and only
WITH CONTEMPORARY DRAWINGS
five in the
US.
CAESAR, Gaius Julius. Commentaria Caesaris. [(Colophon:) Florence, Giunta,

1508.

8vo, ff. [ii], CCXLVIII; printed in italics, printed guide letters for initials; margins of first few leaves a little chipped and soiled, light spots to a few leaves, some scattered marginal stains, but a good copy; recased in its contemporary Venetian blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, panelled sides with multiple orders of geometric motifs and stylized leaves, panelled spine, brass catches to fore-edge (clasps perished), pastedowns of manuscript waste on vellum (Decretales with surrounding commentary, fourteenth-century), sewn on 3 double cords; a few neat repairs to spine, some light surface wear; contemporary manuscript annotations to two thirds of De bello gallico and two thirds of De bello civili, contemporary citations from Cicero Ad familiares to title page and verso of printed dedication, and an additional quire of 6 blanks bound in at the front with contemporary pen-and-ink drawings of four Roman siege machines and a list of place names mentioned in Caesar's text with corresponding sixteenth-century names in Italian or Latin, all manuscript additions seemingly in the same hand.

+ An important edition, the first to be edited by the humanist and biographer Luca della Robbia (1484–1519), of Caesar's Commentaries; an annotated copy embellished with contemporary pen-and-ink drawings.

The edition consists of *De bello Gallico*, *De bello civili*, Aulus Hirtius' eighth book of *De bello Gallico*, and *De bello Alexandrino*, *Africano* and *Hispaniense*, spuriously attributed to Hirtius. Della Robbia addresses his preface to his patron, the patrician Niccolò Valori, scion of a family who, since participating in the expulsion of Piero de' Medici from Florence, had become a prominent promoter of both republicanism and the legacy of Savonarola. A close reading of della Robbia's dedication of Caesar's works confirms his own support of the Savonarolan and republican cause, already traced in his biographies of members of the Valori family.

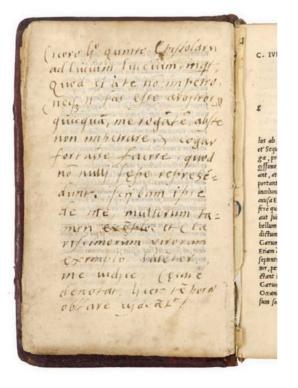
Our copy contains marginal annotations to books I to VI of *De bello Gallico* and mostly to books I and III of *De bello civili* (with less abundant notes in books II and IV), indicating an attentive reading of the events that marked Rome's transition from Republic to civil strife. The annotations consist of textual quotes, references to other works, manicules and reading marks of various shapes, with a second, near-contemporary, hand adding a further set of marginalia. On the title and the blank page facing the opening of the text, in large calligraphic lettering, the main annotator copies citations from Cicero's letter to Lucceius (in *Ad familiares*, V) in which Cicero himself proposes to write about his own consulship in the genre of commentary.



(24; EDII 16 CNCE 8145; USIC 817483; Adams C 24; Brunet I, col. 1453; Decia, I Giuntí 21; Renouard, Alde p. XXXV, 21.



The most striking manuscript addition, however, is to be found in six additional leaves bound in at the beginning of the volume. This includes four half-page ink drawings of three Roman siege machines: a testudo and a vinea (protective mobile shelters which shielded the besiegers from missiles or fire), an aries (or ram, for the attack); and of the structure of Caesar's bridges across the Rhine (here labelled 'pons Caesaris' and still considered masterpieces of military engineering). The competent visual rendering of differences in the testudo and the vinea suggests a reader familiar with Vegetius's celebrated work on Roman warfare. The following additional leaves comprise an alphabetical list of place names mentioned in Caesar's text, each with its sixteenth-century corresponding name in Italian or Latin.



HUMANISM AND ANTIQUARIANISM IN RENAISSANCE ROME

9. CATULLUS; TIBULLUS; PROPERTIUS. Catullus. Tibullus. Propetius [sic; title to P8" 'Propertius']. [(Colophon:) Venice, Aldus Manutius, January 1502.]

EDIT 16

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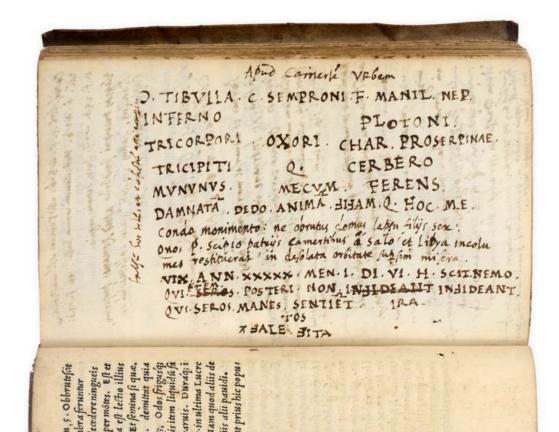
I, p. 374;

Renouard, of

(p. 39).

8vo, ff. [152]; A–E⁸ F⁴⁻²A–D⁸⁻²E⁴ a–i⁸; text printed in italics, initial spaces with guide letters, title repeated (corrected) to verso of last leaf, two additional blanks bound in at the beginning of Catullus, the whole of Tibullus and Propertius Book I interleaved; a very good, crisp copy; bound in near-contemporary vellum, vestigial ties to fore-edge, later manuscript lettering in ink to spine, sewn on 3 tawed thongs laced in, spine lined with manuscript waste; slightly soiled, spine neatly repaired; **extensively annotated in several sixteenth-century hands, with marginalia on almost every page, on endpapers, and on numerous interleaved blanks**.

An exceptionally interesting copy of the first Aldine edition, first state (with the mis-spelling 'Propetius' on title), of the works of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, extensively annotated by several sixteenth-century scholars. One of the most successful of all Aldine editions, this collection of intimate lyric verses by the three foremost elegiac poets of the first century BC became perhaps the most widely reproduced, read, and influential in the genre, alongside Ovid.



Ina plany ex allowhing) praces in a gamen. rovisen ration he me If in an exam 106. a. Al. Je nomato. Is n. ch rapper and infloreding ow dud pos down to proposition & sile consister good parrona wigo. W. ca. paramy coals in in grains against a addr. net arguing. mon exper, nukelo of 2 Groger de יושוא לעד עמאפר בדר בדר morseppe, develot deval use ISSBIAE OSSA . HIC SITA . SVNT. 4 alis & fales . m avarran : Baggin SEI . MOMEN CVARAIS SVM . LESBIA . Pierry CATVLLYS. koras sem hi desponosos mo im TIBVLLVS. The Box padas pigs descour city PROPETIVS. cinna of cains) is comis he this april files . S renger morecus Bus Hac his Arakis multi iningilates bucering Carmino, queis gris nonimus acrus. Leuis in aridalo matur defrespa libello. Prufica uezi muneya nanicula. whom to larga) Revoald in face o impossife operated julgat julgat from the comment of the immens of the immension of Serving in Alling verigil. in . 11. 420 24. Serving in long origin theme were paid the state of the s Dury wyour Arips: 6 6 MARTIO. multi yes et apropon friestration en can anda TO OS TOU POPEVOU.

ग्लाका करियां रे. 115. a. महिल्म म्हर्म्मिश्वर कर. रेप्टिंग २०६ रवाईरामा वा मुहर्ग कर नाम क्या के CATVI. ביושרוק מנדין מסדינות ון ביושר או אשמיו צניותו שני De passeremormo Lesbia. Lugete o ueneres, aspidinesqu, Timedos ingojo in Bronvais. poets dolling in su pessess. A only if one E t quantum est hominum uenustrorum, P affer mortuus eft mea puella, F. baser movimus ca.) In this agre-Paffer delina mea puella, put flus illa celles Terent Acelos. De paser ennes oderne ne a magis et à ocules nels ano mess. de Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat. To N am mellitus crat fuamq; norat I pfam um bene, quam puella matrem,

N ec fefe a gremo illius monebat,

5 ed arcunfiliens mode huc, mode illue, tambene of prello motrem av. ex. ast. A d solam dominam usque pipilabat. n out pl. 12.2 Qui nune it per iter tenebricosum l'tenebriosum population . provident
population 1991
1/100 voice per 1/1/10 I lluc unde negant redire quenquam. A e nobismale sit mala tené bræ At men male for one and AN. In male st, Is got to enitar Dellas ille patters 1. boney ille H ord que omnia bella denoratis, o falla male) Ad AH . xv. 237. o falla male / de medico T am bellum mihi paffirem abstulifts. her ain O filhem male bedies ille paffer, Ly, 1 for soft Alexiona loquens. bellus ille paser. a milelle passer m ye that Tib. in . It im lan flore homena falsa summer 716-12 0 nogh ruedue a ruedue a ruedue a ruedue an patriam propin alan impeliate welfor the object Terent in Heavy. Alto J. Alfar. Service and the mean oppose are put only cucon the put of the cucon that the cuco . P hafellus ille, quem sudens hoffites, sabarne ille quem sudens hoffites, motors hoffite) A it fuiffenanium celerrinum, techer patantes voluntes - Neg. iller natures carll on eg. N equeullius natuntis im penan trabis 1. Neg; Miling wolanki mochi alini palmentes) Armor Lyxxpix. a. e expetes palmetic les E thor negat mineris adriatic Minaber L' radrice N egare linus, infular necycladas, Sobrate & Robby smedbac & borridge post liber for many open out the eleg for 75. R hoduni ne nobilem, horridam'ue Thraciam, xx militoril but Phoing coloffingers. Sahn. dies Kurn I Hom. lo v. Th. durke sent alter et aller amor.

incolumem, audiama, hiberum Sich. 44. 16. Hicilla ut denit anadiorem, Quafo inquit mihi mi Carulle paulum tem loca facta nationes, est usus, applicans que collum I for commodite, wolo ad scrapin commode, nem cs 1. I for commoning nouse to langue to langue . 1. piere.

Deferrimmine inquio puelle mane to langue . 1. piere.

A flud, quod modo dixeramme habere. mane puere; manelo um os oculosq: suaniabor . cic ad Tiv. 2009 um est hominum beattorum. e Letius est beatins'net im mihi cum repente ui fum e ft eillepidum necinuenustum Ad Furium, or Aurelium. 1.1E uri, & Aureli comites Catulli, es narii, în quibus quid effet ine in extremos penetrarit Indos; Longe ubi littus resonante coa li id quod erat, nihil, neque ipfi A SIL Tunditur unda, Wel ale S tue in birainos, arabas qui molles S eu fants, fantifiros qui parthos, 2 S iu e qua fe pienoeminis colorat Acquora Nilus, ctoribus effe, nec cohorti. Iquam cuput unctius referret, por mail i and m'quibus effet irrumator S ine trans altus gradietur alpess, en inquiunt, quod illic C æ favis ur fens monumenta magni G allicum rhenum horribiles que ulti ne facerem beattorum inh mos que britannos. O mnia hec que cunque feret uoluntus nam mihi tum fuit mali gne. Calitum tentare fimul parati Les P auct nuntiate mea vuella "Non bona dicha in loubede way deciders, stripially elle regligerig cie in sech sande igt grace whisher have a manipurous afficients proy he exist populations. ioria, wasis imprably a su no feccus



The principal annotator was an uncommonly accomplished sixteenth-century humanist. Endpapers, flyleaves, and both pastedowns are covered in manuscript notes; almost all the printed pages bear minute marginalia and underlinings; the absence of grammatical notes or a paraphrasis indicates a reader of considerable proficiency: this was no schoolbook in the hands of a student; it was the repository of a highly educated scholar's expansive and multi-disciplinary examination of the text.

In the Catullus portion the marginalia are very concentrated, making the most of every blank space on the page with horizontal and vertical running of the script. The annotator employs a system of different reading marks (crosses, groups of three dots, dots within a circle, and so on). The Tibullus section and part of Propertius are interleaved to accommodate further notes, but it is Catullus that prompted the most comprehensive and farreaching study. The title, the first added leaf in the Tibullus, and the rear endpaper and pastedown bear what appear to be direct copies of ancient lapidary epigraphs, in capital letters and rendered with characteristic uneven spacing, one of them even surrounded by a simple border recording the edges of the stele.

The marginalia provide a glimpse into the principal annotator's store of knowledge and, as it were, his own **library.** The list of works to which he refers and from which he cites is impressive, including authors who are more common in the context of elegiac verse, such as Virgil, Livy, Cicero, Pliny, Lucretius, Martial and Ovid, as well as Macrobius, Apuleius, Servius and Donatus, Isidore, Gellius, Valerius Maximus, Mellitus, Ausonius, Nonius Marcellus, Priscian, the grammarian Atilius Fortunatus (whose work had been discovered only at the turn of the century and published in a single edition in 1504) and Guillaume Budé's De asse; Pindar, Plutarch, Pausanias, and Euripides, and the very unusual Arsenius Archiepiscopus are quoted in the original Greek in a confident hand. This edition's lectio is also carefully scrutinised, a minute noting of variants in the text indicating collation with other printed and/or manuscript versions. We have direct reference to at least one of the sources for collation: the note 'E libro S. Laurentii Florentini' must refer to the Catullus manuscript held at San Lorenzo in Florence.



The identity of the annotator is not explicit. A name is noted on the rear pastedown, 'Nicolaus Hegius', perhaps a reference to a German humanist from Heek, in Westphalia (a relation of the humanist Alexander Hegius / von Heek, who died in 1498?), but nothing supports the hypothesis of this being an ownership inscription. Some pointers are to be found in the annotations as we attempt to locate and date the owner: a reference to the opinion of the humanist Giovanni Battista Amalteo (1525–1573) regarding Tibullus suggests that perhaps, since Amalteo's known works do not appear to include any treatise on Tibullus, our annotator was able to hear Amalteo at the Academy of the Vatican established in the 1560s by Carlo Borromeo. Another detail that supports a Roman milieu for our annotator is their transcription of ancient lapidary epigraphs, one of which is described as copied from Santa Maria in Portico (now Campitelli), another as copied from San Matteo, likely the former church of San Matteo in Merulana, destroyed in 1799. Furthermore, the copy of the epigraph at the beginning of the Tibullus section is described as made 'near Camerino'. The imitative rendition of the lapidary inscriptions paints our annotator as an enterprising antiquarian as well as an accomplished scholar.

confundannon timueortalis intra ritæ finis vribus seu ab abalio qui iliter à Preroprij Epif1xx1. Qui poenitentiam publice gerunt, debent vnum annum esse cum cilicio inter audientes, vel víque ad magnum diem, & populo quando intratin Ecclesiam perfusi lachrymis veniam postulare, precarique qualiter septem annorum die 7. ponitentia agarur cum humilitate, vt pro eis di- humilites gnentur orare. Tribus verò annis subiaceant inter pænitentes manibus facerdotum in loco retro offium Ecclefix prenitentibus constituto. &

PROFUSELY ANNOTATED BY ETIENNE BALUZE AND PIERRE DE MARCA

USTC 6039527.

[CHARLEMAGNE and LOUIS the Pious; ANSEGISIUS and Benedictus **LEVITA**, *editors*. Karoli Magni et Ludovici Pii Christianiss. Regum et Impp. Francorum capitula sive leges ecclesiasticae et civiles. Paris, Guillaume Pelé, 1640.

8vo, pp. [xxiii], [1, blank], 87, [1, blank], [670 (ff. 1–335)], [2, blank]; woodcut ornament to title, woodcut initials and tailpieces, typographic headpieces; occasional minor browning or spotting, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, later manuscript lettering in ink to spine, sewn two-on on 2 cords; lightly soiled, extremities slightly worn; manuscript outside Europe ink notes of Archbishop Pierre de Marca and of Étienne Baluze to title (dated Ripoll, and the UK: September 1660), with Baluze's ownership inscription at foot, annotations by Baluze the Robbins on most leaves in the first half of the book, sometimes very substantial, and on six Library at additional blank leaves (tipped in to D7, F6, G1, I7, M3, and M8), his manuscript list of Berkeley. codices potentially useful for collation to front free endpaper, and his short manuscript Harvard Law, references to two passages to rear pastedown, shelfmark 'E. 983.' to front pastedown and and Stanford. further shelfmark 'F4275' to front free endpaper verso, ink lot number '7243*' to front free endpaper, circular red ink stamp of the Bibliothèque royale to title, ink purchase note 'acheté chez Gothier à Liège le 9 septembre 1886' to front pastedown. £3500

OCLC finds

see below

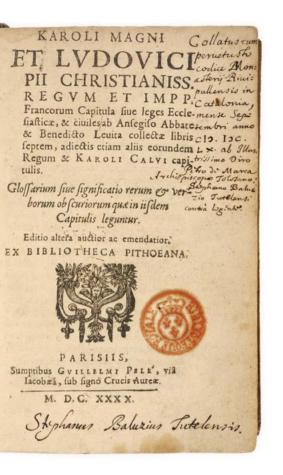
 $m{+}$ Paris edition of a collection of Carolingian statutes and laws, with many substantial annotations and insertions by Étienne Baluze, the pioneering historian and professor of Canon Law at the Collège de France who became librarian to Colbert.

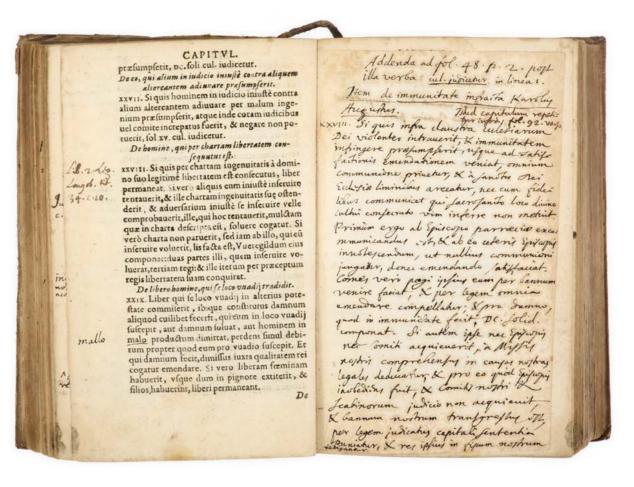
ui iii otatroitur sparium ndis. i funt, quia cticanones o Christum abiurarint, posteacum

munionis catholicæ gratiam recepturi. In his verò septem annis multipliciter iciuniis & orationibus, fletibus & eleemosynarum, pro vt melius potuerint, exhibitionibus & lachrymis perfistant. Et ne vlterius eis talia contingant, admodum caucant dicente Domino: Vade & amplius molipeccare.

De pœnitentibus transgressoribus.

Domini vocem audire dicentem





with substantial manuscript integrations concerning such topics as immunities, murder, exile (and consequent disposal of property), and peace. This early archival research was to prepare the ground for the publication of Baluze's monograph on the capitularies of the Frankish kings.

Baluze's work earned him Marca's appreciation, and the bequest of all the archbishop's papers at his death. Invited by Jean-Baptiste Colbert to serve as librarian, he cared for one of France's most remarkable contemporary libraries for over three decades, whilst also enjoying several benefices, including the post of King's almoner, and the chair of Canon Law at the Collège de France – eventually becoming the Collège's director. When his vast library was sold at auction, the Bibliothèque Royale made substantial acquisitions from it.

Provenance:

Bibliotheca baluziana (Paris, from 8 May 1719), lot 7243* ('Collata cum codice ms. Rivipullensi').

A manuscript note on the title reveals that a collation of this volume with a manuscript copy held in the Catalonian monastery of Ripoll was jointly carried out in 1660 by Pierre de Marca (1594–1662), Archbishop of Toulouse, and Étienne Baluze (1630–1718), who was his secretary at the time. Marca was a historian whose extended sojourn in Catalonia enabled him to study the land and history of the area, which had strong cultural and political ties with France. He recruited Baluze as an aide in this endeavour, which involved assiduous visits to archives in monasteries and abbeys across the region, Baluze completing and seeing through the press the resulting work, *Marca hispanica* (1688).

Our volume is a witness to this collaboration, and to the methodical, philological approach of these two historians. Both, in the course of two campaigns, add marginal integrations and corrections *vis-à-vis* the Ripoll manuscript, marking them with a cross; they add formulae of incipit and explicit, numerous references to multiple sources including Canon Law and histories or chronicles, and even correct the form of some of the names to reflect the manuscript (Hlotarius, Hludovicus). Baluze, in addition, fills six extra leaves



'YOU WILL REJOICE IN THE CREATION OF THIS INDEX'

11. CHRYSOSTOM, John. Opera ... [(Colophon:) Venice, Bernardino Stagnino and Gregorio de' Gregori, 9 February 1503.]

for vol. ii see item xii

+ Vol. I only (of II), folio, ff. [x], 62, [8, manuscript index, blank], 94, '97–104' (i.e. 95–102), 140, [5, manuscript index]; quires LL and MM misbound; roman type with title-page and headlines in gothic, woodcut initials, the first two coloured in red and green, the first containing a portrait of a bishop, colophon to §9°; title-leaf tipped in and conjugate leaf loose, very occasional light marginal staining, otherwise a very good copy; bound in midsixteenth century blind-stamped tawed sheep over wooden boards (most likely Saxon or Bohemian), a central panel of undulating leafy stems filled with a small foliate stamp with a heart-shaped base, outer border composed of two narrow roll tools, one floral, one foliate, with a rose stamp at corners, retaining three (of eight) brass cornerpieces, brass centrepiece to each board, two vestigial clasps to fore-edge, contemporary paper label with manuscript title to front board (faded), sewn on 3 split tawed thongs laced and pegged, with tawed Kapitalbünde; binding somewhat rubbed, spine covered in sheep at an early date, now worn and defective, slight traces of orange paint to front board, endpapers renewed; early sixteenth-century annotations in red and brown ink to almost every page of the first two-thirds of the volume, a few manicules, two substantial manuscript indexes in dark brown ink with red Lombard initials and initial-strokes; mid-sixteenth-century ownership inscription 'Vuenceslaus Rubinus à ssprynsbergk' to title-page, inscription of the Jesuits of Litoměřice dated 1642 to title-page, early nineteenth-century oval ink stamp to title and small blue printed book-label 'Biblioth. Mag. Coll. Linc. S. J.' of the Jesuit College of Linz, nineteenth-century inscription 'Masny' to upper corner of title-page. £3750

see EDIT16

CNCE

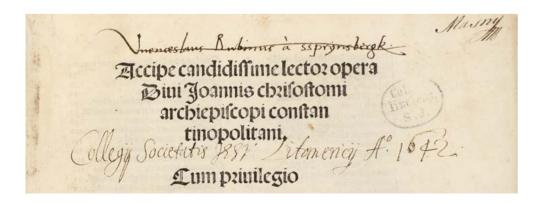
33769;

USTC

762277.

The first collected edition of John Chrysostom's sermons, a wide-margined copy with sixteenth-century Bohemian provenance in a contemporary pigskin binding with bosses, neatly annotated and with two extensive additional manuscript indexes dated 1506.

see below







This copy of the first volume, containing Chrysostom's homilies on various subjects, is the variant imprint with the day of the month given in the colophon. Despite the privilege boldly stated on the title-page, a pirated edition appeared in Basel the following year. The dedication is signed by Thomas Januensis de Valerano, who freely rearranged the order of the homilies, and made use (for the most part) of translations that had already appeared in print. The publication was produced at the behest of the bishop of Padua, Pietro Barozzi, to whom the printer de' Gregori addressed his preface; Barozzi possessed a fine library which included Greek books and manuscripts, including several by Chrysostom. There are further connections with Padua: Luca Bernardo and Severino de Pedipenne, monks of the Benedictine house of Santa Giustina, assisted with translations and the monastery library provided manuscript sources for some of the Greek text.

The annotations begin on the title-page, where the list of contents is provided with sequential numbering in both red and dark brown ink; the annotator has also added red letters down the inner margins of the text to provide an easy reference to other sections of the work. The annotations are in an elegant contemporary hand; rather than just repeating words from the text, they provide context or explanation. Their early date means that the annotator is unlikely to be the first named owner, Václav Rubinus of Šprinsberk, who was active in the middle of the sixteenth century.

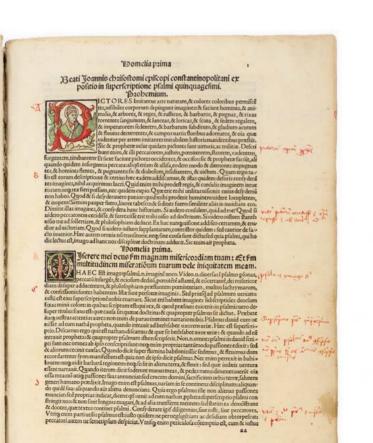
This copy has been supplied with two contemporary manuscript indexes. Between the first and second sections of text, an eight-leaf quire has been bound in, containing a fourteen-page manuscript index of subjects mentioned in the homilies, referenced by homily number and the red letters written next to the text ('om. 26a', for example). The paper has a watermark of a crown surmounted by a cross, similar to Briquet 4890, 4891, 4892 and 4895, all dated to the late fifteenth century, Bavaria and Saxony. At the end of the volume another manuscript index has been provided, dated the octave of the Epiphany (which ends on 13 January) 1506, on paper watermarked with a bull's head (Briquet 15873, located Leipzig, 1483); the introduction to the index notes that it contains items specifically of interest to the compiler and gives an explanation of the references; 'without too much difficulty, you will rejoice in the creation of this index'.

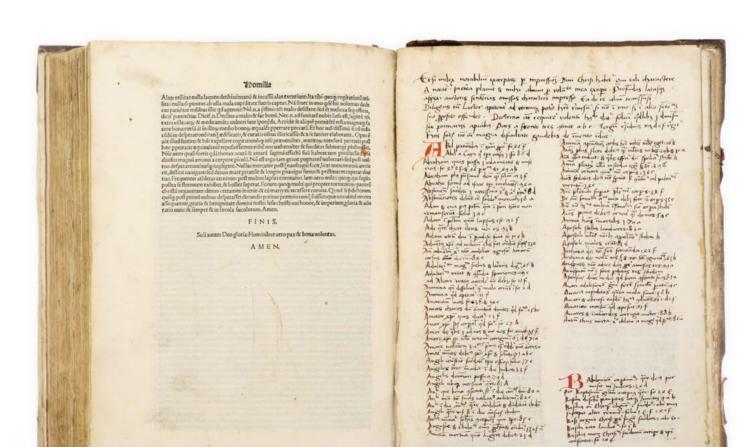
Silve 20 1 may girt how to the set of process of the set of the se

ANNOTATED BOOKS

Provenance:

- 1. Václav Rubinus of Šprinsberk. He also owned a copy of Budé's *De asse* (1542, now in the Strahov library, Prague) which was bound in pigskin stamped with his arms and the letters VRAS; this mid-sixteenth century Prague binding also had a roll-tooled border with the heads of Reformers (Melanchthon, Erasmus, and Hus) indicating that Rubinus was most likely a Protestant.
- 2. The Jesuit college in Litoměřice (Leitmeritz, in today's Czech Republic), established in 1643 (the order was suppressed in 1773). The remains of the spine labels, with the classification AI, plausibly belong to this period of ownership.
- 3. The Jesuit College of Linz, teacher's library, established in 1629 in order to replace the Protestant school founded in the midsixteenth century.
- 4. 'Masny'; although unidentified, this surname is usually Czech or Polish.





We have located copies of just this volume in Leeds, Senate House, and the National Library of Wales, and of both volumes in Yale, Boston College, and Corpus (hristi Oxford.

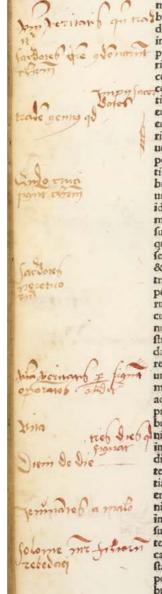
'HERETICS ARE SNAKES'

volumine continentur super Mattheum homiliae ... super Joannem homiliae ... de laudibus Pauli homiliae ... in ep[isto]lam ad Titum homiliae ... ad haebreos [sic] homiliae ... ad thimotheum homiliae ... adversus vituperatores vitae monasticae libri ... [Venice, Bernardino Stagnino and Gregorio de' Gregori, February 1503.]

for a copy of vol. i see item xi

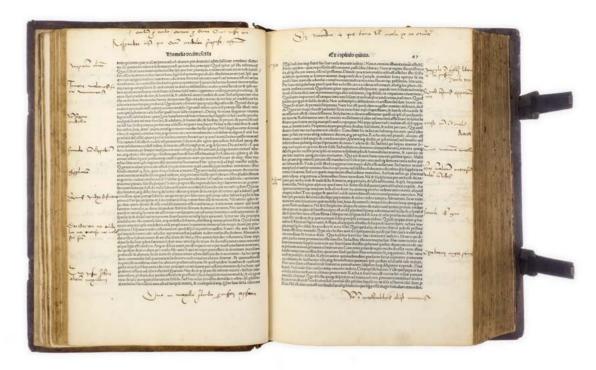
Vol. II only (of II), folio, ff. [xvi], 184, 117, [1, blank], '168' [recte 169]; bound without final blank leaf x10; roman type but with title-page, headlines and some incipits in gothic, a few (roman) incipits printed in red, woodcut initials, woodcut de' Gregori device at end of index (with initials ZG, for Giovanni/Zuane de' Gregori, Gregorio's brother); inscriptions washed from title, occasional light marginal soiling or foxing, title tipped in, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary German blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, concentric frames made from two different foliate and floral roll tools, a central panel of undulating leafy stems filled with a small foliate stamp (repeated at corners and alongside spine bands), rear free endpaper with watermark of a cardinal's hat (Briquet 3404, early sixteenth-century, NE Italy and Transylvania; also used in Innsbruck in 1511), two brass clasps to fore-edge, edges stained blue (faded), remains of index tabs, some deckle edges, sewn on 4 double cords laced and pegged, spine lined with manuscript waste; binding somewhat rubbed and soiled with some losses to rear cover, short crack to front joint, front pastedown renewed and front free endpaper absent; numerous Latin annotations on c. 336 pp. throughout, in one confident sixteenth-century Germanic hand; ownership inscription of Dr Franz Hablitzel at foot of front pastedown, extract from a German sale catalogue to front pastedown. £2500

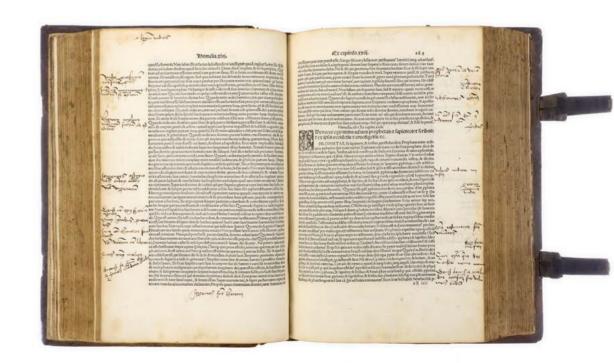
The second volume of the first collected edition of John Chrysostom's sermons on the New Testament and the monastic life, a wide-margined copy with extensive annotations.



neritatis facer ctorum & per a mendacio o manifestanda bum est uerita dacibus.Qua in manus falfo principibusir ritiam conder cerdoteseffer cerdotes & fc tistenuerint i eum gentibus eum cum iudi ritatis uerbun uerbum uerit: polito inuenie tis, non colunt bum ueritatis menientes in c idoneam habe monia prophe fus chriftum. quasi homine se christum, de & (cribæ hære tradunt eum. per ignorantia rum non eos e cut necillos en non erat hom flus: sic modo dauit:cæcos il re:ubi sit uerb unitum.atqid monium conu adintelligend præcepta.Qu bum. Vbiaute nihil horum fi in animabus c dies filius: fecu tem dies alius tia dies est: que entiæ fuerint c nisi qui iciuna in anima fua:f furrectionis i tensaliquidal ca, fecundum sta:qui manife postumus, que bus non quasi

tis quid petati.





volume in
Wisconsin
and Durham,
and of both
volumes in
Yale, Boston
College, and
Corpus (hristi
Oxford.

We have

of just this

located copies





The preface to the homilies on the Gospel of John by Francesco Griffolino is addressed to Cosimo de' Medici, reinforcing the interest in Chrysostom shown by fifteenth-century Florentine humanism. The volume concludes with the treatise against critics of the monastic life, with a preface by Ambrogio Traversari (1386–1439), a Camaldolese monk from Florence who translated several of Chrysostom's works into Latin. He completed his translation on 28 March 1417, seeing in Chrysostom's writings the use of humanist culture to reinvigorate monastic life. Traversari also translated the group of Chrysostom's homilies he called 'Contra Judeos'.

The annotations are for the most part in a fluent Germanic hand, in dark brown or occasionally red ink, repeating words and phrases from the text but also clarifying references and allusions by Chrysostom which might not be immediately evident. The notes predominantly appear down the margins, occasionally extending to the head or foot of a page when a longer note is required, and are focused on particular sermons rather than being spread throughout the volume.

Chrysostom harboured an antipathy to the Jews, which is evident in these sermons and also reflected in the annotations. On f. 17^r, in the sixth homily on the Gospel of Matthew, in which Chrysostom berates the Jews for disregarding the birth of Jesus as the Messiah, the annotator notes 'Torpor & languor Iudeorum' (the laziness and sluggishness of the Jews); the following homily continues the theme, adding condemnation of King Herod ('malicia & furor Herodis'), who is also called 'Herodes Diabolus' (Herod the devil) on f. 83°. The conversion of Christians to Judaism was not uncommon at this time, and Chrysostom's preaching sought to prevent such conversion, and indeed general church policy at this time sought to limit the mixing of communities. The opposition to secular vices is noted in the headline to f. 21^r, 'Contra spectatores in theatro' (Against the spectators in the theatre) and mention is made of 'Judas & Theodas conspiratores' on f. 27'; this is Judas of Galilee and Theudas, both leaders of uprisings against the Romans in the early first century AD, and both recorded (negatively) by Josephus in his Jewish War. Other notes in homily 40, which opens with a statement about how easily women are influenced, state 'Serpentes sunt heretici' ('heretics are snakes', f. 163^v) and repeat Chrysostom's condemnation of Jewish priests as heretics.

Grandel Island

di sunt fructus eoge. Si bona conversatio corumi & confessio urra. Si autem aut contessio confessio in in non convenit, aut conversatio confessioni falsus est. Tunc. V squina cutem sustine bo, qui a grandem iram grandis dilatio pracedere debet, & grap dis dilatio, institus facit esse indicium dei, & digniorem interitum peccatorum. Sciendum quia peccatores nescit deus, quia nec digni sunt ut cognoscantura deo. Sic enim & apostolus ait. Cor gnouit dis qui sunt ipsus. Non qa non cognoscit ipsossed suos illos esse non cognoscit. Ideo que pereut no suerui illius. Aut quo te deus cognoscat: cut udeu cognoscere nolis? Sicut n. ocis hois naturaliter cognoscit deu, no aut uident uere cognoscere; qa no digne columt, sicut serui dim, su

Ser hores half ognofin sen find alm

PRO. SEX. ROSCIO. AMERINO. hune fibt exacte tis , tamq; atrocibus neque fatis me commode dicere , ne elat . ac pun ding que satis graniter conqueri , neque satis libere uociferari. prædam tam poffe intelligo . nam commoditati ingenium , gravitati a It is aqua, o eas, libertan tempoya funt impedimento . buc acce dit fum! era breuem po mus timor: quem mihi natura, pudorq; meus attribuit uadeo, aliquan @ westra dignites , & uis aduersarium , @ sex. Roscy pericula. Quapropter nos oro, atque obsecro, indiut pecunia, for ces , ut attente , bonaq; cum uenia uerba mea audiatis . uita ne petat : fide sapientiaq; uestra fretus, plus oneris sustuli, quam reliftatis, in av ferre me posse intelligo . hac ours fi uos alique ex parte, La Sex. Rofeij allenabitis, feram, ut potero, fludio, co indufria, iu pulsetis . quod dices . fin a nobis , id quod non fero , deferar ; tamen aniet qualibet denia n uideantur illi mo non deficiam, or id , quod fuscepi , quoad potero , per feram . quod fi perferre non potero , opprimi me onere of uti; postremo si ficij malo, quam id , quod mihi cum fide femel impoli fatom, m alind cauffe tum eft , aut propter perfidiam abigære , aut propter in um libidini Sex. firmitatem animi deponere . Te quoque magnopere, Me oil nisi ut ijs ne Fanni, queso, ut, qualem te iam antea populo R. prabui am hoc tempofli, cum huic idem quastioni iudex præesses, talem te & nog eclaram'q; præbis, & populo R. hoc cempore impertias . quanta multirus do hominum conuenerit ad hoc iudicium, uides : que fit de s . accedat : non lignissimum eft, iusq; iurandum omnium mortalium expectatio, que cupiditas, ut acria. No ac feuera indicia fiant , intelligis . longo internallo indicium inter sicarios hoc primum commutitur, cum interea natum propter delecti estis pro cades indignissima, maximaq; facta sint. omnes hanc qua interior of stionen, te pratore, de manifestis malesicijs, quotidia antiriore homines fi canoq: fanguine hand remissius sperant futuram. qua nocife fupplicia uirationem in ceteris indicis accufatores uti confucuerunt. metuere atque ea nos hoc tempore utimur, qui cuassam dicimus petimus do te, M. Fanni, a nobig indices, ut quamacerrime malesi olijs Sex. Rojcij institutes of attendences attendences of two rate expects excell neighbors mights reflecting for much to the expect must be interested in institute intermedential to define a failure of exigences in institute of the expectation.



ALDINE CICERO IN GERMAN WHITE CALF

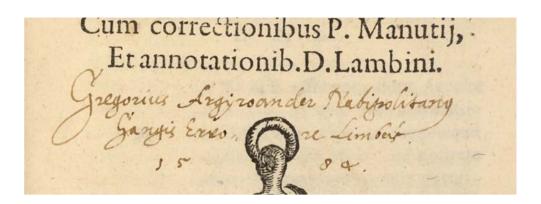
13. CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Orationum pars I. Cum correctionibus P. Manutii, et annotationib[us] D. Lambini. *Venice, 'ex bibliotheca Aldina', 1570*.

Vol. II only (of III), 8vo, ff. 236, [2, device and blank]; italic type, the dedicatory letter in EDIT16 roman type, woodcut Aldine device to title-page and penultimate leaf; a few quires lightly CNCE 12420; browned, small chip to foredge of C8, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary German Almanson-blind-stamped white calf, panel-stamped centrepieces of Lucretia (EBDB poo3378, with the Alwphy initials 'H B') and Justice (EBDB poo3379, with the date 1573), a border of a foliate roll-tool, 1071; Cataldi front board lettered 'SHST' and '1573' in blind, spine with blind-stamped arabesque tools, Palau 225 sewn on 4 double cords; soiled and rubbed, some worming, corners worn, headcap neatly for all three repaired; late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century manuscript annotations to c. 50 volumes); pp. (the first 42 pp. in the same hand, a line of text, missing in the printer's exemplar, has Renoward

pp. (the first 42 pp. in the same hand, a line of text, missing in the printer's exemplar, has Renovable been added in manuscript to the head of F4v (below the printed note 'Desunt non pauca'); 209/5. inscription of Gregorius Argyroander of Nabburg to title-page dated 1584, inscriptions on front endpapers (some erased) including Sebastian [...] and Christian Rudolph Roth of Bebenhus.

An unusual example of a white calf German binding on an Aldine Cicero, annotated in Greek and Latin.





The imprint 'ex Bibliotheca Aldina' was used by the Torresani brothers Andrea, Gerolamo and Bernardo from 1569 to 1589. Most of their productions were octavos in italic, using Aldus's original 1501 types, as here. This is one volume from a complete set of Cicero's works issued by the Torresano brothers in 1569–1570.

The fifty-two pages of Cicero's second speech in defence of Sextus Roscius in 80 BC ($C6^v$ – $F8^r$) are richly annotated in places; this was an early and famous case of Cicero's, in which he defended Sextus Roscius against the accusation of parricide. **The annotations are in both Greek and Latin**; Greek is used for rhetorical terminology ('προληπσις', 'κλιμαξ'), and Latin is used to expand or explain the structure and content of the speech. In the rest of the volume there is underlining and marginal marking in ink, and four short manuscript notes in the sections against Verres, the corrupt governor of Sicily whose prosecution in 70 BC launched Cicero's political career. **These speeches were considered to be models of oratory and featured regularly in school curricula. It is thus unsurprising that they are found heavily annotated here.**

The two panel stamps on the binding are also found together on a volume in the Dombibliothek, Freising (Bavaria; EBDB woo4754).

C.S

Bavaría;

EBDB woo4754

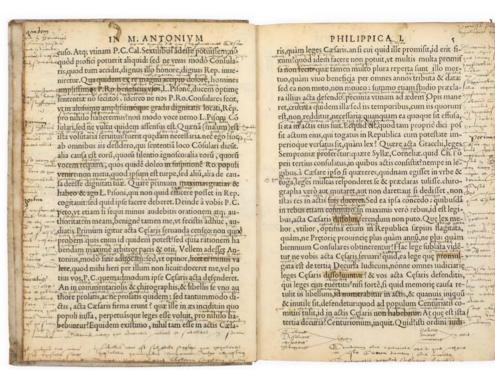
Provenance.

- 1. 'SHST', initials dated 1573 stamped on binding.
- 2. Gregorius Argyroander (or Silbermann) of Nabburg (Bavaria), inscription to title-page dated 1584 with the note 'Gangis Errore Limbus'.
- 3. 'Sebastianus M[...]ii G[...]ensis', partly erased early seventeenth-century ownership inscription on front pastedown.
- 4. Christian Rudolph Roth, of Bebenhus (Bebenhaus or Bebenhausen?), seventeenth-century inscription on flyleaf with a quotation in Greek from Philippians 1:21: Εμοι το ζην ο Χριστος και το αποθανειν κερδος.









ANNOTATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

14. CICERO, Marcus Tullius. M. T. Ciceronis orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium. *Paris, Jean Loys,* 1544.

4to, ff. 20, [10 (pp. '21-40')], '41-118' (i.e. 31-108); woodcut printer's device to title, one woodcut criblé initial, capital spaces with guide letters; small stain and marginal worming to ff. 2-4 (with loss of one character of running titles), occasional very light foxing; overall a very good copy in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, edges speckled red; a little worn, part of front free endpaper cut away at head; numerous contemporary interlinear annotations and marginalia to c. 40 pp. (somewhat cropped), ink ownership inscription 'Ph: Bridel Pastor 1801' to front free endpaper.

Extremely rare edition of Cicero's *Philippics* edited by the humanist Bartholomaeus Latomus and printed specifically for the Parisian university market, this copy with profuse marginal and interlinear annotations to the first, third, and fourth speeches taken down by a contemporary student attending the lectures of Nicolaus Pugnantius (Nicolas Poignant).

rare: only one copy traced on OCLC, at the

The *Philippics* comprise fourteen speeches delivered by Cicero against Mark Anthony in 44–43 BC, jokingly named after the patriotic orations by Demosthenes attacking Philip II of Macedon. 'In early sixteenth-century France Cicero seemed a perfect model to humanists who challenged scholasticism through a rhetoric embodying both philosophy and history. Admiration for Ciceronian style was accompanied by a moralizing civic humanism and a respect for Cicero, the philosopher, as the purveyor of Greek wisdom ... Cicero was invoked to greatest effect in defining the nature of tyranny. Rulers who betrayed their trust or broke their contract with those who had created them to govern became enemies of the people, committed treason against the commonwealth, and ought to be punished' (Salmon, 'Cicero and Tacitus in Sixteenth-Century France' in *The American Historical Review*, vol. 85, no. 2 (April 1980), p. 307).

This edition of the *Philippics* was edited by Bartholomaeus Latomus (?1485–1570), professor of eloquence at the Collège royale in Paris, and a great admirer of, and commentator upon, Cicero's orations. It was published by Jean Loys (d. 1547, a former proofer and printer to Jodocus Badius) at his premises opposite the Collège de Reims – an ideal spot for selling university texts.

On the verso of the title-page our annotator provides a summary of the first *Philippic* 'per Nicolaum Pugnantium'. Nicolaus Pugnantius, a scholar from Toul in northeastern France, served as *procureur* at the university of Paris in 1551 and then as *recteur* in 1553 (Rémi Jimenes, 'Le monde du livre et l'Université de Paris (16e-17e siècles): l'apport des Acta rectoria', *Bulletin du bibliophile*, 2017, 2, pp. 270–291); he was licensed in theology in 1557 and made a master the following year (*Mémoires de la société de l'histoire de Paris*, tome XVIII (1891), p. 99). Two speeches delivered by him at the Sorbonne in 1557 survive at the Bibliothèque nationale. The annotations here are thus a valuable record of Pugnantius' lectures on Cicero. They provide summaries and explanatory commentary, the marginalia picking out particular words and phrases for elaboration *e.g.* where Cicero refers in the first *Philippic* to a legation, an accompanying note begins 'legationum tria erant genera …', while an ironic passage in the third speech is explained as 'exclamatio est ironica …'. There is an interesting schematic summary of Ciceronian language at the foot of f. 5^r, with certain related words highlighted within the text itself. Occasional French translations are also given *e.g.* 'garde menge' (*sic*) for 'cella penuaria'.

Provenance: with the ownership inscription of the Swiss pastor, patriot, and writer Philippe-Sirice Bridel (1757–1845), known as le Doyen Bridel.







CYPRIAN SEEN THROUGH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SENSIBILITIES

15. CYPRIAN, *Saint*; **Desiderius ERASMUS,** *editor*. Opera [– Alter tomus operum]. *Lyons, Sébastien Gryphe,* 1550.

Two volumes in one, 8vo, pp. I: 466, [14], [2, blank], II: 456, [8]; woodcut printer's device to both title-pages, variant device to final verso of vol. II, text in italics, woodcut initials; some show-through from annotations with occasional marginal ink corrosion (in a few instances causing small marginal losses), an occasional small stain, otherwise a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century Iberian speckled sheep, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges speckled red, sewn on 4 cords of which 2 laced in; a few small scuffs; annotations in a seventeenth-century hand to c. 270 pp. (shaved) along with underlining and other reader's marks in ink and pencil; eighteenth-century inscription of Fr. Diogo d'Attaide to title-page. £1800

A richly annotated copy of the works of the thirdcentury martyr and bishop of Carthage, St Cyprian, with later Portuguese provenance.

Cyprian (c. 210–258 AD) lived at an early period in the history of Christianity, before the Council of Nicaea (and subsequent councils) had defined orthodox beliefs. Some of the annotations here comment on Cyprian's deviance from accepted doctrine: the treatise on the universality of the British the Church (pp. 294–314) has some dense annotations, and one page is crossed through with the note 'Oportet haereses esse' (these must be heresies, p. 301). The word 'Exomologesis' (public confession of sin and undertaking of penance) is noted in the margins several times, particularly in Cyprian's letters. This practice was a contentious topic in Cyprian's time. Among those who opposed it were the Novatianists, who, while not at first denying the power of the Church to absolve from sin, affirmed that the mortal sin of apostasy placed the

USTC 123042; Adams C 3159; Gültlingen V, 1118.

USIC records
two copies in
the US, at
Harvard and
Yale, and
three copies
in the UK,
at Cambridge
University
Library, the
National
Library of
Scotland, and
the British



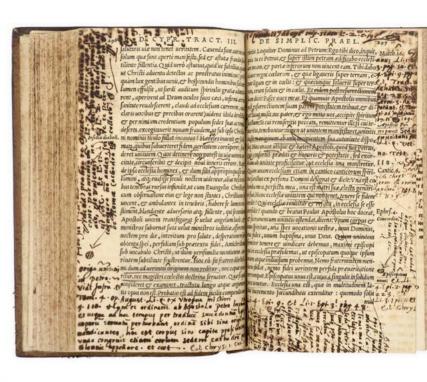
urbidos impetus mundi, or violentos feculi e e in grai potius, ipfance frangitur, er tentationibus illud gois imbecillitate animi, uel fidei paruitate, uel Dava To flum robur exerere: dißimulanda res non qui m or ee quò minus quantum nostra mediocritas do metis , e pleno of fermone de dominica lectione con- 52 me et rem mentis ignaula comprimatur. or qui bomo senaula men ere enim fe debet fratres dilectifimi, qui deo primenda. tio, quando hec uetura predixerit Dominus, l'auperie m boristu instruens er docens, er praparans ansecclesia sua populum ad omnem toleran e ales sola m,bellaer fames, or terremotus er peftilen a duenie itt or nouns rerum infestantium metus quatenagis in nouisimis temporibus aduersa cre- e i teru ce pramonuit. Fiunt ecce que dicta funt, er me ante predicta funt sequetur es quecun-" ere gues me ante predicta Junt Jequetar O grant Cum Luc. 17 Junt, Domino ipfo policente er dicente: Cum Luc. 17 C whee omnia fieri, scitote quoniam in proximo ei.Regnum Dei fratres dilectifimi effe coepit premium uite & gaudium falutis eterne. letitia o possessio paradisi nuper amissa, unte iam ueniunt , iam terrenis coelestia , & or caducis aterna succedunt . Quis hic anlicitudinis locus est ? quis inter hæc trepidus

sinner beyond the reach of that power. It is unsurprising that a seventeenth-century annotator should have focused on this practice, now more contentious than ever: Catholic practice had for centuries recommended the private, aural confession and a private penance, while Protestantism rejected the notion altogether — either would have found these passages provocative.

References to other works by Church Fathers either agreeing with or contradicting Cyprian are also noted in the margins, including Augustine, Arnobius, Cassiodorus, Tertullian, John Chrysostom, Gregory of Nazianzus, and Isidore, as well as references to passages in the Bible. While the annotations are predominantly in Latin, there are a few words of Greek, which was the language of the early Christian Church. More modern texts cited are Cesare Baronio (vol. I, p. 294) and the Flemish theologian Jacob Pamelius (1536–1587; vol. II, p. 422 and p. 455), whose edition of Cyprian was printed in 1566, and Jean Lorin (1559–1634), whose commentary on Acts was first published in 1605 (vol. I, p. 45). All this indicates a reader well-versed in patristics and contemporary theology.

The corner of g4 in vol. I has been folded over to preserve the neat early annotation (seemingly the only one in this hand) which clearly states that Cyprian has erred on the subject of baptism performed by heretics. In the treatise on the vanity of idols, the annotator has written 'maleficia' (witchcraft) next to the passage describing the physical torments inflicted on those who worship false gods.













'ABRACULAUSTU'

I. USTC 609407; VD16 D 2286.

DONATUS, Aelius. Aelii Donati viri clarissimi de octo partibus orationis methodus, questiunculis puerilibus undiq[ue] collectis illustrata, per Leonhardum Culmannum Chreilssheymensem. Iam denuo recognita, et aucta formulis faciendae orationis et syntaxeos Thomas Venatorius ... [Nuremberg, Johann vom Berg and Ulrich Neuber, c. 1548.]

[bound with:]

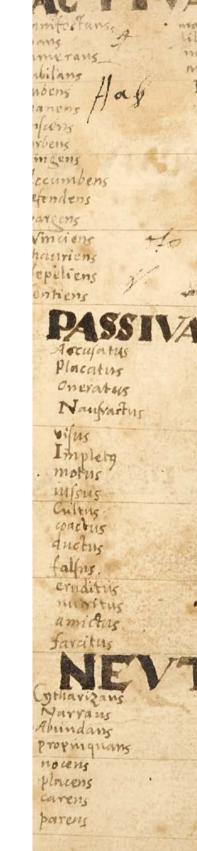
II. USTC 660361; VD16 M 3384.

MELANCHTHON, Philipp. Grammatica Philippi Melanchthonis latina, iam denuo recognita et plerisque in locis locupletata, et autoris voluntate edita. Accesserunt et annotationes recentes, de consilio Ioachimi Camerarii utiles futurae tam magistris quam discipulis. Item, tractatus de orthographia, recens. Leipzig, heirs of Valentin Bapst, 1563.

Two works in one volume, 8vo, Donatus: ff. [60] (of 64); A-B⁸ C⁸ (-C₃-6) D-H⁸; Melanchthon: pp. [24], 322, 333-517 (pp. 323-332 deliberately excised); woodcut device to first title, woodcut initials, some coloured in ink; a much-used volume, title-page of Donatus worn with loss at foot, loss to corner of D1 of Donatus affecting 4 lines of text, some marginal tears, staining, and foxing throughout; bound in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, front board lettered 'G. N. 1554' in blind, paper label at head of spine, two brass clasps and one remaining catch, three small foreedge tabs, sewn on 3 double cords laced in; worn, with losses to corners, edges, and tailcap, rear board split, endpapers wormed; numerous ownership inscriptions of 'Elias Weidenbach', one with date 1589, marginal annotations in Latin and German in several early hands to c. 180 pp. (mostly to Melanchthon), leaves with manuscript notes inserted after D₅ of Donatus and between pp. 28 and 29 of Melanchthon, calligraphic manuscript tailpieces to pp. 207, 322, and 435 of Melanchthon, underlining, subsequent ink ownership inscriptions to first title 'sum residentiae Marckschönfelde 1691' and 'Conv. Schwarz', twentieth-century ink stamp of 'Kloster Schwarzenberg' to front flyleaf. £1450

No copies of

Very rare German editions of two works of Latin grammar, either traced in by Aelius Donatus and Philipp Melanchthon, with additional material by Leonhard Culmann, Thomas Venatorius, and Joachim Camerarius, profusely annotated by German students learning their Latin.







One of the annotators, Elias Weidenbach of Abtswind in Bavaria, signs his name several times, once with the date 1589. The marginalia are mostly in a single small, neat hand and show a very careful reading of Melanchthon's text in particular. Two leaves of additional manuscript notes have been inserted, providing tables of active, passive, and deponent verbs, and discussion of numbers. Many of the notes elaborate on the text, e.g. defining verbal moods; providing additional information on rivers, towns, and classical writers and heroes referred to; giving explanations of words such as 'horizon', 'daemon', 'rhinoceros' etc: they bring to life a classroom experience where language learning would have been systematically married up with excursus on Roman culture and history. There are occasional translations into German too, such as the Latin word occido and its derivatives. References are made to writers including Quintilian, Priscian, Virgil, Horace, and Catullus, bringing into focus the students' curriculum. A magical formula(?) running from the letter 'a' to the word 'abraculaustu' at the end of the first work and the occasional neatly drawn tailpieces speak of the universal student's experience of occasional in-lesson need for entertainment and escape.

It is interesting to note that the copy of the Melanchthon digitised by the BSB has the same leaves missing (and quite clearly excised) as our copy.

ANNOTATED BOOKS



ANNOTATED BY HENRI ESTIENNE

I: USIC 401357; Pettegree and Walsby NB 23192; Voet 917.

[ESTIENNE, Henri.] SAPPHO, et al. Carmina novem illustrium feminarum ... II: USTC Antwerp, Plantin, 1568.

[bound with:] VD 16

PARTHENIUS Niacensis. De amatoriis affectionibus liber Iano Cornario Zviccaviensi \mathcal{P}_{788} ; interprete. Basel, Froben, September 1531.

[and with:] III: USTC

[CAMERARIUS, Joachim.] Επιγραμματα ελληνικα των παλαιων ποιητων ... Epigrammata 651039; veterum poetarum ... Basel, Herwagen [and Froben], [1538].

C 406; Three works in one vol., 8vo, Carmina: pp. [xii], 352, 373-387, [1, blank]; bound without Hieronymus, quires Z and a (pp. 353-372); Greek, roman, and italic types, woodcut printer's device Griechischer

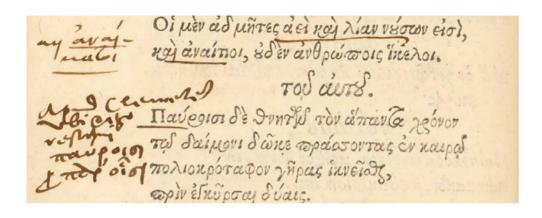
£20,000

to title, woodcut initial, two woodcut medallions at the head of the section dedicated to Geist aus Sappho; Parthenius: pp. 76, [44]; Greek and italic types, woodcut printer's devices to title Basler and last leaf, woodcut initial; Epigrammata: pp. 159, [1]; Greek and roman types, woodcut Pressen 300; Herwagen device to final leaf, woodcut initials; occasional light soiling or spotting, but ^{IA} 130.431. very good copies; recased in their contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript Parthenius title to spine 'Novem illustrium foeminarũ | carmina', vestigial ties to fore-edge, 8 blank ff. is recorded at bound after Parthenius; upper hinge split, spine lining and rear pastedown (?and endbands) auction only renewed, binding somewhat soiled; ownership inscriptions of Henri Estienne 'ex libris once in the last Henrici Stephani', Gaspard Laurent 'Nunc Gasparis Laurentii' and 'Gaspar Laurentius emit fifty years. 1598', and 'J. B. Trembley 1753' to title, contemporary annotations in the hand of Henri **Estienne**, early manuscript historical note to the front free endpaper, slip with manuscript

A collection of three Greek texts owned and intensely annotated by Henri Estienne for editorial purposes, recording much autograph evidence of the humanist printer's working practice both as an editor and as a typographer, later owned by Casaubon's successor to the Chair of Greek in Geneva.

editorial notes pasted to foot of colophon of Parthenius, extensive notes to front free

endpaper, early ink shelfmark to front pastedown.



The first work is Plantin's edition of the Greek lyrical poets, some here in *editio princeps*, edited from manuscripts in the collection of Fulvio Orsini (1529–1600), Roman scholar, antiquarian, librarian to Cardinal Alessandro Farnese (the dedicatee of this work) and his successors. Bion and Moschus were complemented with a Latin translation by Lorenzo Gambara, another humanist supported by Cardinal Farnese.

It is in this work that Henri Estienne concentrates his interventions, evidently using it as the canvas for his own edition of Theocritus, Moschus, Bion and other Greek poets, which he would publish in Geneva in 1579. Here his distinctive hand underlines passages and pens marginalia to introduce variants, emendations, integrations to the texts, and the addition of captions and headings. The particular object of Estienne's intense study are the poems of Bacchylides, Mimnermus, Bion, and Moschus. All such interventions were included in the 1579 edition. Further manuscript interventions consist of guidance and instructions for the typographer's team in Geneva. These take the form of short notation marks, and indications of page and line numbers for the correct placing of the corrections.

Sit vates animus: nec nos sors sueta fatiget.
DEM IDYLLIUM, Eiusdem edyllium IV. London Guntura Amor Fugitiums. Varpiones Alma Venus natum Paphia amiserat orisi
Lowerho Garbara Amor Fugitions.
Alma Venus natum Paphiys amiserat oris; Et voce ingenti clamabat; Si quis Amorem





The second work in the volume is the rare editio princeps, together with first edition of the Latin translation, of the Sorrows of Love, Parthenius of Nicaea's only surviving work. This is 'the only work in prose by a Hellenistic poet to survive entire' (Lightfoot, Parthenius, 1999, p. 2) and it is attested in a single manuscript, which Froben published in this edition. Parthenius, who taught Greek to Virgil and deeply influenced the aesthetics of Catullus' circle, here collects thirty-six love stories as a deposit of plots and themes for poets and writers to draw upon. It is not surprising that Henri Estienne should have secured a copy of the only available text of such an influential work.

The collection ends with the first edition of Camerarius' selection of ancient Greek epigrams by various poets from Archilochus onwards, including two groups of votive or funerary epigrams. The Greek verse is also given in the translations by several humanists, including Camerarius himself.

The volume stands as an exceptional witness to Henri Estienne's dedicated philological and editorial work in the pursuit of editions capable of conveying ancient texts in the purest possible form. Fittingly, at the turn of the seventeenth century it was acquired by the Huguenot humanist and editor Gaspard Laurent (1556-1636), a refugee after the St Bartholomew's Day Massacre who in 1587 was offered the Chair of Philosophy at the Calvinist University of Geneva, and then, in 1597, the year before acquiring this volume, became Isaac Casaubon's successor to the Chair of Greek. He would remain in his post for thirty-five years, thus profoundly shaping Hellenic studies in his university.

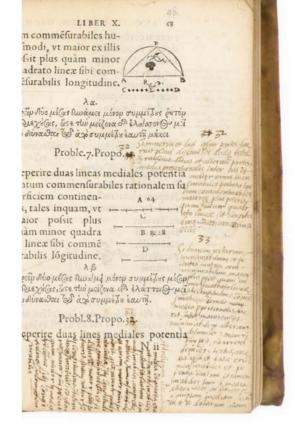
USIC 152265; Pettegree & Walsby, French Books 70021; Smith, Rara Arithmetica, p. 240; Steck III.56. ANNOTATED EUCLID

18. EUCLID; Jean MAGNIEN *and* **Stephanus GRACILIS,** *editors.* Euclidis elementorum libri XV Graece et Latine, quibus, cum ad omnem mathematicae scientiae partem, tum ad quamlibet geometriae tractationem, facilis comparatur aditus ... *Paris, Guillaume Cavellat,* 1557.

8vo, ff. [xvi], 88, '59–130' (i.e. 89–160); text in Greek and Latin, woodcut printer's devices to title-page and last page, woodcut diagrams throughout, woodcut initials and headpieces; very slight marginal dampstaining and toning, a few marks, last page dusty, but overall a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, geometric patterns drawn with dividers on covers, front cover lettered '[...] Commissaire du Roy [?] [...]' in ink, later paper spine label, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 4 split tawed thongs laced in, endguards of manuscript waste on vellum, spine lined with printed waste on paper; somewhat worn and stained, upper hinge split, rear endpapers removed; early ownership inscriptions 'Chabaud', 'ex libris Petri Desvignes oratorii Dni Jesu', 'Oratorii Poligniensis' (Poligny), ink annotations in a handsome contemporary italic hand to 56 pp., and 3 pp. of notes in a contemporary cursive hand to front endpapers; nineteenth-century printed booklabel of A.M. Faivre to inner front cover.

First edition of Euclid's *Elements* as edited by Jean Magnien and Stephanus Gracilis, with woodcut diagrams throughout, this copy extensively annotated by a contemporary student.







The French mathematician and professor at the Collège royal, Jean Magnien (d. 1556), had projected an edition of Euclid's *Elements* with the Parisian publisher Guillaume Cavellat, but the enterprise was stalled by Magnien's premature death, prompting Cavellat to seek the assistance of Gracilis to bring the work to completion. The resulting edition contains Euclid's propositions in Greek and Latin, but not the proofs.

The contemporary annotations, in an elegant italic hand, elaborate, occasionally at great length, upon the text. The content suggests that they were taken down by a student from a teacher. They begin with definitions of mathematics and its parts and show a particular interest in points, lines, triangles, rectangles, parallelograms, circles, proportions, and commensurability. Our annotator provides summaries at the opening of books VI and X and makes references to Aristotle, Ptolemy, and Philoponus. Further mathematical notes in a contemporary cursive hand appear on the front endpapers.



A CANVAS FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT

EDIT16 CNCE 20603;

GELLIUS, Aulus. [Noctes Atticae.] Accipite studiosi omnes Auli Gellii Noctes micantissimas: in quibus vigilias et somnum pacatissime reponatis. [Venice, Giovanni Tacuino, 20 April 1509.

Sander 3062.

Adams & 339; Folio, ff. [18], XCVII, XCIX-CII, CIV-CXXXV, [1]; lacking bifolium N2.7 (ff. XCVIII and CIII) and final blank R8; title printed in red, woodcut printer's devices to title (John the Baptist, printed in black) and colophon, large historiated and decorated woodcut border to f. I^r with initials, heading, and chapter *incipit* printed in red, large white-on-black woodcut initials throughout; old repaired tears to ff. LVII, LVIII, and CXXXV (the first with loss of a few characters), paper-flaw to f. LXXIII (affecting a few characters without loss), ff. XIII and XIV^r stained, scattered minor spotting and occasional unobtrusive stains, a few small wormholes (occasionally repaired); bound in early twentieth-century red morocco by Zaehnsdorf, spine lettered directly in gilt, preserving an old rear flyleaf; joints rubbed; occasional contemporary marginal annotations in red ink; ownership inscription to title ('Martinus de ?Tertiano') and his copious contemporary manuscript annotations to c. 30 pp., both interlinear and marginal, further occasional annotations later in the text, and extensive notes to rear flyleaf verso; printed booklabel of Georg Franz Burkhard Kloss (1787-1854) transferred to front pastedown; bookplate of the General Theological Seminary, New York ('The Gift of The Rev. Dr. W.E. Eigenbrodt') to front pastedown, with blind stamp to title and f. CXXXV and ink-stamped serial number to title verso.



Rare early sixteenth-century edition of Gellius' Noctes Atticae, an encyclopaedia of classical knowledge which has been cherished as the repository of excerpts from otherwise lost texts, and the varied repository of countless cultural details. Our copy bears an exceptionally extensive series of contemporary manuscript annotations to the first thirty pages, and further sporadic annotations to the rest of the text.

Although editions of Gellius began to be produced in the fifteenth century, it was not until 1519 that an edition (Ascensius') appeared with any kind of scholia – short notes, placed at the head of the chapters. The scholia were expanded for a revised edition of 1524, and again in 1530, when Ascensius made use of the Mosellanus commentary, produced in 1526.

DVODECIMVS AVLI GELLII NOCTIVM ATTICARVM COMMENTARII LIBER DV ODECIMVS. Differtatio Phauorini philosophi qua suasit Nobili seminætut liberos quos peperisset no nutricu adhibitaru: sed suo sibilacte aleret. Cap. I Vnciatum quonda est Phauorino philosopho nobis præsentibus uxorem auditoris/sectatorisq sui paulu lum ante enixam; auctuq; eum elle nato filio. Eamus

ANNOTATED BOOKS

micinalq; inuicem consequi & adduci necesse esse arbitratus.	
Q uam tenuiter curioseque explorauerit Antonius Iulianus in oratione	
Marci Tulli yerbi ab eo mutati argutiam. 8 0, 08 Caput quartum.	
Ntonius Iulianus rhetor perg fuit honesti:atqameni ingenii.	
Doctrina quoq ifta utiliore ac delectabili: ueterumq elegantia	
rum cura: & memoria multafuit. Ad hac scripta omnia antiqui	
ora tam curiose spectabat: aut uirtutes pesitabat: aut uitia rima	
batur: utiudicium factum effe ad amuffim diceres. Is lulianus supeo enthi	
memathe:quod est in oratione M. Tullii/qua pro Cn. Planco dixitita asti	
mauit. Sed uerba prius; de quibus iudicium ab eo factum est: ipsa ponam.	
Q uanq diffimilis pecunia debitio & gratia. Nam qui pecuniam diffoluit:	
Ratim non habet id/quod reddidit. Qui autem debet/25 retinet alienu. Gra	
tiam autem & qui refert/habet . & qui habet/in eo ipfo quod habet/refert.	
Neque ego nunc Planco definam debere/fi hoc foluero . Nec minus ei red	
derem uoluntate ipfa/fi hoc moleftia non accidiffet, Crifpum fane inquit	
agmen orationis rotundumen ac modulo iplo numerorum uenustum sed	
quod cum uenta legedu fit:uerbi paulum ideo imutati:ut fentetiæ fides fal	
ua estet. Nacy debitio gratia & pecunia collata: uerbu utrobicp servare pos	
fet, Ita entin recte opposita iter sese gratia; pecuiaci debitio uidebitur si &	
The state of the s	

'In fact Mosellanus' commentary has little to offer on the text, containing a few remarks on manuscripts but consisting mainly of historical information, literary parallels, and occasional linguistic observations' (Heath, 'Gellius in the French Renaissance', in Holford-Strevens and Vardi, The world of Aulus Gellius, 2004, p. 285).

It may have been this paucity of critical apparatus that prompted our early reader to remedy in manuscript, and to enrich the printed text with hundreds of literary, historical, cultural associations, citations and references. Great interest is elicited by passages on Pythagoras, Epictetus (with notes in Greek), the Stoic theory of 'indifferents', the topic of friendship with references to Theophrastus and Cicero, the emotion of anger, the virtue and art of moderation. This attention perhaps vindicates, from the point of view of sixteenth-century readership, the modern rehabilitation of Gellius initiated by René Marache, who wrote about a 'humanisme gellien' founded upon 'le primat de la morale', and more recently explored by S. M. Beall, who evidences in Gellius a consistency of purpose directed to mental and social improvement (Beall, 'Gellian humanism revisited', ibid., pp. 206 ff.).

Beside this overarching humanistic interest in improvement of the self and of society, the annotator shows attention to a variety of specific areas. Cicero's distinction between a monetary debt and a debt of gratitude is expanded and explored; hundreds of lines in the margins are devoted to the topic of language, rhetoric, eloquence, and truth and taste in speaking and writing; equally lavish attention is given to definitions of geometrical terms (Euclid being referenced in the margins), to the historical-cultural background to the Sibylline books, and to legal terminology ('truce' commanding much commentary).

ver Am S. inamy advisas um impos. Exquopro tacere non poterat.Pha is: a xariver aparlor and k legis dementia extre/ ctos accipi debere : qui inibus quoque poste di n prodiga infrenifq fit: ma. Q uod genus homi aces appellatos. Vales ius docto uirocomperi m:breui anteg uita deces firmafle, Satis loquetia: Salustio maxime coniret. Huiulcemodi aute i uasta faceuslimus poe his ucribus . aibappla

es in ucrba puectos:lecu ibi : Mille hominum oce tione certa: & probagras

iem:ac fastum. Negmi/

Ibi occiditur mille homi tem Lucilius in,iii, faty inde falerium milleingt humanage. Ad Romuli no originum, Inde eft fer clarus mediusin.L.An qui.L. Antonio mille nu um est : aut per figuraru olcere, mille enum no pro XINIAG & ficuti una XINIAG atque directa ratione di lirum : mille denariu in prætera superius posuis ibro,xy,ita dicit.

Maiore in

PRIMVS

Maiorein spatio ac diversus jubebjur ire,

Item alio libro, viii, Mille die nummum poteltuno quarere centum, Mille pal fum dixit pro mille paffibus. & uno mille nummum pro unis mille nummis apertect oftendit:mille & uocabulum effe & fingulari numero dici. Eiufe plu ratiuum effe millia. & cafum etiam capere ablatiuum neg; cateros cafus requi ri oportere, quum fint alia plerace uocabula qua in fingulos tantum cafus:qua dam etiam que in titillum inclinentir quapropter nihiliam dubium ett: quin M.C.in oratioe quam infetipit pro Miloneuta feripium reliquerit. Ante tun dum Clodii quo in fundo:propter infanas illas substructiones:facile mille ho. minum uerfabatur ualentium: non uerfabatur quod in libris minus accuratis scriptumest, Alia enim ratioe mille hominum: alia mille homines dicendurett, Q'uata cu animi aquitate tolerauerit Socrates uxoris ingeniu itractabile at

op inibi qd. M. Varro in quadă lavyra de officio manu scriplent. Cap xvit.
Antippe focratis philosophi uxor morola admodum fuiste fertur, x adnippe
Kiurgiola, Irariu p & moletharum mulicorium per diem perque,
noctem scatebai. Has eius intemperes in maritum Alcibiades de
mirarius interrogauit Socratem qua nam ratio effetteur muliere tam acerbam domo no exigeret. Q uontam inquit Socrates: quum illam domi talem perpenoriinfuelco & exerceoriur exercionin quoquon foris petulantia & toiuriam facilius fera. Secundum Hanc fentenna quocp Varroin faryta menip pea:quam de officio mariti scripsit, Vitiu inquit uxoris auttollendu aut feren dum est. Qui tollit miti uxore comodiore praffat:qui fert fele meliore facit. Hac uerba Varronis tollere: & ferre l'épide quidem compolita funt, Sed tolle re apparet dictu pro corrigere. Id etiä apparet:eiulmodi uitium uxoris si corri gi non possit feredum esse; Varronem censusse, que ferri scilicet;a uiro hone

fte poffunt. Vina enim flaginis leuiora funt.

Quod, M. Varro in libro de ratione uocabulose primo. L. Læliu magiftru fuu τολί τυμολογί as nonullorum uerborum falsa dixiste reprehendit: quodes Cap.xviii. idem Varro incodem libro furis Tupodoyl ar falfum dicit.

Nprimode ratione uocabulorum libro.M. Varro doctulimum tine ciuiratis hominem.L. Ladium errafle offedit; qo uocabulum gracum uetus traductu in linguam romanam pro ineraco, & quanti a le primitus latine fictum effecte effectivi uoces latinastratione. etymologica falfa. Verba ipfa fuper ea re Varronis poluimus. Inquo Lachus noster litteris ornaullimus memoria nostra errautt aliquoties. Namaliquot uerborum antiquorum gracose peride atquessent propria nostra reddidu cau fas falfas Non enim leporem dicimus (ut ai) quod est leupes. Sed quod est Lebus uo cabulum antiquum gracum. Multa enim uetera illorum ignorantur quod pro ils aliis nune uocabulis utuntur. & illorum elle plariq; ignorent gracum/ quod hue noiant talara, Putru elle quod uocat to pue leporem: quod assessi di cunt, in quo non modo Lahi ingenium non reprehedo: fed industriam laudo.

elluser or descent

Succeffu m, n, forum experients law feetium. Hec Varro in primo lib. ferie

Innumeri fimul omnes collachrymatunt,

■ Epigrama Pacuuti uerecudiffimu. & puriffimu dignuc; eius elegatiffima grauitate Adolescens tametsi properas, hoe te saxum rogat.

Vt se aspicias deinde quod scriptum est legas. Hic funt poeta Pacuuii marci fita offa.

Moc uolebam nescius ne esses. Vale.

Q unbus uerbis, M. Varro inducias definierit/quæfitum of imbi curiofius/ quænam ratio fu uocabuli induciarum. Cap. XXV

pace inducte quid fing definit/Inducte inquit furt belif & belif & pace inducte quid fing definit/Inducte inquit furt pix cattlents pace inducte quid fing definit/Inducte inquit furt pix cattlents pace inducte quid firm definition foco. Inducte inquit funt belif for its. Sed legiste magis area tocundar breutatis; utrag definitio; q plena aur proba elle undetur. Nam neca pax est inducix/bellum emm mabet: pugna cella. Neg in folis caltris: neg paucorum tantum diérum inducia fut. Quid enim, dicemus fi induciis in menfium, aliquot factis: caltris concedatur: monnetum quoq inducia funt. Aut rurtus quid effe id dicemus:quod in pri-mo annalium quadrigarii feriptum eft. C. Pontium faminiem a dictatore Ro-mano fex horarym inducias postulasse si induciae paucorum antium dicrum appellada funt. Belli aut ferias felliue magis dixitig aperte atqidefinite. Graci autem fignificatius confignatuite cellatione il la pugna pacticia le 1200 m. l. manibus seperationem dixeruntiexempta una littera sonitus un sinoris: & subiuncta lenioris, Nam quod co tempore non pugnetur: & manus cohibeantur. Lux en a ridest inductas ab abstinendis manibus appellarunt. Sed profecto no id fuit uarroni negocium:ut inducias superstifiole definiret; & legibus ranoni. bufci omnibus definitionum inferuirer. Satis enim uilum eft:eiulmodi facere demonstrationem. Q uod gen graci + woosidelt formas magis & worga ou's ideft descriptiones; q garune ideft definitiones uocant. Induciarum autem uo. taert de tratione factum: iam diu est q quarimus. Sed ex multis quar iam audiuimus uel legimus probabilius: id quod dicam uidetur. Inducias sic dictas arbitramur: quafi tu dicas induci anfam. Pactum induciarum ciulmo di est:ut in diem certuin non pugnetur; nihilq incommodi dettirised ex co die poffea un iam omnia belli iure agantur. Quod dieffur dies certus prefinitus: pactua fit : ut ante eum diem ne pugnetur:atq: is dies ubi uenit:inde uti iam pugnetur. Iccirco ex hiis quibus dixi:uocibus quasi per quedam coitum & c o pulam:nomen induciarum connexum est. Aurelius autem Opilius primo li brorum:quos mularum inscripsir. Inducia inquit dicuntur : quum hostes in ter fefe utrinquitro citroqualteri ad alteros impune; & fine pugna incunt. In de ab eo inquit nomen effe factum uidetur :quafi initus atquintroitus, Hoc ab Aurelio scriptum propterea non præterii:ne cui harum noctium amulojeo ta tu nomine degatus id uideretur: tang id nos origine ucrbi requentes fugillet.

CQ uem in modum mihi Tanrus philosophus responderir: percontanti an Cap. XXVI fapiens trasceretur.

Nierrogani in diatriba Taurum an fapiens irafceretur: Dabat eni fape polt quoudianas lectioness quarendi quod quis uellet pocelta tem. Is cum graufter: & copiofe de morbo affectu ue ira differuil e fee qua & muelee libris: & in ipfius commentariis exposita funtconvertifur ad me qui interrogaueram: Ethic ego inquit fup irafcendo fentio Sed quid & Plutarchus nolter uir doctiffimus: & prudentiffimus fenferitino ab re eft ut id quoq; audias Plutarchus inqui feruo fuo nequa homini & con-tuinact; fed libris disputationibule; philosophie aures imbutas habeni tuni că detrata, ob neleio quod delictureaciq eu loro infliteceperat uerberarisob-loquebaturinon metulle un trabulerii ililil mali inițul federis admitiste. Postre mo uo feran internapulada incipit neg; iam quinonias aut gemitus cultuu offacere led uerba fena & oburgatoria. Non na effe Plutarchum thi diccret phomiralci rurpote lape en de malo ira delerranific:libre quoq wol asofrio las idest de non irascendo uclirascibilitate pulcherrimum conscripsisse. Is offinibus:quæ in eo libro seripta suntanequad conuentres, puolutus : estustatarin -iram plurionis se plagis mulctares. Tum Plutarchussiente & sentiere quautem I quit uerbero nune ego ubi iralei uideor ex uultu ne meo; an ex uoce; an ex eo o //
lore; an exi ex uerbis correptuni elle me ira uelligis. Mihi quidem ne poculi copinor truces funt necessos turbidu neces imaniter clamo neces i fpuma robo remue efferuel co.l. legr pudeda dico:aut peoniceda : negi oños trepido in a 4+10 geltio:hac eni ofa fi ignoras:figna effe traje foleta & fimul a feti q cedebat: co 4+10 persus interi inquidu ego atos hie dispuramus; hoe tu age. Suma at totius inia Tauri hac fuitho ide effe existimanti deprof as sin o una post an i intralectia & sindolemia. Aliuden ec no irdeudit animui aliud and verso co di de describilistico. ac stupété. Na alion omniú quos latini philosophi affectus uel affectioes grae / ci walis appellat;ita huius quocumotus animi q cil est ulcifcendi caufa feuiot/ ira dicié/no prinanone effe unile censuit/qua graci on selon dicunt; sed medio critagens quam pergutrera illi appellant. See a sort or male how of the topic feele

SECVNDVS

AVLIGELLII NOCTIVM ATTICARVM COMMENTARII TA SALIBER SECVNDYS.

Q uo genere folitus fit philosophus Socrates exercere patientiain corpo risideque ciuldem uiri patientia, la completa de Cap. I.



Nter labores uolutarios: & exercuia corporisad for unias patient uices firmament id quoq acceptimus Sacrate facere infuentificitare folius Socrates don suitas patietia utces firmametti id quoti acceptimus
Socrate facere infueutife/bare folitus. Socrates dicie Socrate facere influented thate foliums. Socrates und periode i fam polius arrapaos a filimpao lucisortu ad la folius de la folius arrapaos a filimpao lucisortu ad la folius de la folius arrapaos a filimpao lucisortu ad la folius de la folius de la folius arrapaos a filimpao lucisortu ad la folius de la folius arrapaos a filimpao lucisortu ad la folius arrapaos a filimpao a filimpao lucisortu ad la folius arrapaos a filimpao lucisortu ad la folius arrapaos a filimpao a filimp giis/& bre atquoculis eunde in locu directis cogitabii us/taqquoda lecellu inetis/atq; ai facto a corpore/ Quarem cum Phauorinus de fortinudine crus uiri minor de le Bifil

when you are a fiffer wished

per no see parante para no welles

fine de character for aller de

OCLC records three copies in the US (Yale, Princeton and Illinois), and USTC records VENETIAN UPS AND DOWNS

four copies **GIUSTINIAN, Pietro.** Le historie venetiane ... di nuovo rivedute, & ampliate, nelle in the UK quali si contengono tutte le cose notabili, occorse dal principio della fondazione della Città, sino all'anno M D LXXV. Pur'hora in lingua volgare tradotte. Venice, Lodovico Avanzo, 1576.

cambridge 4to, ff. [xxviii], '359' (recte 459), [1, errata]; bound without blanks Zzzzz4 and Aaaaaa2; EDIT16 University woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials; very occasional light staining, Library, minor marginal worming to lower inner corner of quires Ppp-Sss, Qqqqq1 torn and crudely Bodleian, and repaired with loss of a few words, otherwise a very good copy; bound in early eighteenth-All Souls, century Cambridge-panelled calf, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges sprinkled red; oxford). extremities somewhat rubbed, cracks to joints, headcap chipped; late sixteenth- and seventeenth-century annotations in two hands to c. 335 pp. (some shaved), frequent ink underlining, Ombersley Court pencil shelfmark to front flyleaf. £875

USTC

833543

First Italian printing of Giustinian's detailed history of Venice from its founding in the fifth century up to the Battle of Lepanto, with annotations throughout.

Pietro Giustinian (1497-1576) was a Venetian patrician from an old family, holding numerous civic offices, but also with a reputation as a scholar. His work on the history of Venice was first printed in Latin in 1560, then expanded up to the year 1575 with an additional three books, printed by Avanzo in both Latin and Italian at the same time (the Latin copies are dated 1575 and 1576). The final (seventeenth) book, with events of 1575, was removed on the orders of the Council of Ten and survives only in some of the Latin copies. The Italian translation was by Giuseppe Orologi, up to book VII, and the rest completed by Remigio Nannini.

The first annotation appropriately notes the date of the foundation of Venice, 9 April 421 $(f. 4^r)$. The annotations mark passages of interest, occasionally noting the year of the events described (the printed marginalia provide the ducal numbering and sometimes the relevant year), and note in particular the arrival of the plague, conflict with the Genoese and the Turks, various leagues which Venice either joined or opposed, and the expansion of the Venetian Empire across the Mediterranean. Not surprisingly, the section on the Italian Wars of the late fifteenth century contains numerous annotations, as do the actions of the Ottoman Sultan Bayezid II (1447–1512) and the war of the League of Cambrai. Sometimes the notes indicate other sources (such as Francesco Sansovino, whose guidebook to Venice was published in 1581; f. 4°) or add information not supplied in the text; on f. 277° the annotation informs us that Ippolito da Porto was the person who captured the Duke of Saxony. The volume concludes with the peace made with the Turks in the wake of the Battle of Lepanto, highlighting the ambassadorial role of Giovanni Soranzo, who just a few years earlier had become Giustinian's father-in-law.

ouinorno la fortezza infino da' fondamenti:ne contenta la ortuna di far tanti mali all'Imperatore, gli diede un'altro antrauaglio, peroche Dragut gli tolse sette galere del Do-Mas a atrouate da lui presso a Gaeta, che portauano soidati a Na no sa oli. Nacque ancora in quel tempo, difparere tra' Principi di ermania, onde Mauritio Duca di Sassonia l'accostò alla stre dell'Imperatore: & il Lantgrauio su cauato di prigio-ce la città d'Augusta rihauuta dagli Spagnuoli, su condanmperatore. Alberto medesimamente si pacificò con Cere, & uni i suoi soldati con gli Spagnuoli, i quali di compaila andaron a ricuperare Mets: la qual città era benissimo sie notor no vardata da Francesi, e su assediata da gl'Imperiali gran tem-pin uano, e sofferse gagliardamente ogni surore de' nimi-Venne poi all'esercito di suora il freddo del verno, il qual sfigrande, che morirono di freddo piu di ventimila foldaconde scemate le forze de gli Imperiali, & andando ogni orno le cose loro di male in peggio, surono costretti leuar

> Pleasingly, on f. 201 the annotator has written 'Arte della stampa' and underlined the relevant text, 'cominciò a venir in Italia l'arte dello stampare de' Libri'; the text gives more space to Nicolas Jenson than Gutenberg, appropriately for a book about Venice.

> Provenance: from the Sandys library at Ombersley Court, likely acquired by the Whig politician Samuel Sandys, 1st Baron Sandys (1695-1770) and inherited by his son, the renowned classical scholar Edwin Sandys, 2nd Baron Sandys (1726–1797).

Venetiana p la sua fede evalore, morte, a cui il Senato ordinò, che li fu drizzata in Padoua in sula mo ancora fu deliberato p nuoua arbo, e da Rinier Vitturi, che à sei n'aggiugessero tre altri: e nel priurator Luigi Loredano, huomo ta autorità nella Repub. nel seco aualiere: e nel terzo fu fatto Franil Ricco: e cosi da quel giorno in que Procuratori, ffendo prima le' quali, si suol quasi sempre eleg mpo ancora, fu presa da Antonio Antiuari, città dell'Albania, e la

star practarus.

star practarus.

star practarus cius

uitiis ac forma in

yfanias folus hic

ffis Alcon. Tot

mnia patriam fin

tinens explorauit

une cum fingulis

æcipue tamen in

facere ac magni
æ illorum ma'

eius maiores Cy

quo ipe Cliftenet

obus in conuiuiu

eft: peicertamen

READING LATIN HERODOTUS WITH THE ORIGINAL GREEK TEXT TO HAND

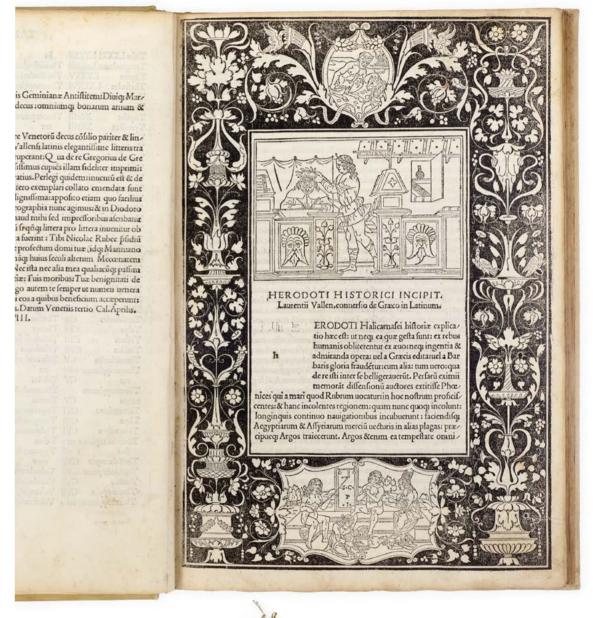
21. HERODOTUS; [Laurentius VALLA, translator; Antonius MANCINELLUS, editor]. [Historiae] Libri novem. [(Colophon:) Venice, Joannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis, 8 March [after 30 March] 1494.]

Folio, ff. [viii], CXXXIIII; A⁸ a–d⁸ e–x⁶; roman type, at within elaborate white-on-black woodcut border; At a little stained and slightly creased with neat repairs to lower margin, bifolium At.8 reinforced at backfold, some marginal staining, repaired tear to f. CXXXIV (without loss of text), else a good, wide-margined copy; bound in modern vellum, manuscript lettering in ink to spine; early sixteenth-century manuscript annotations in Latin and Greek to c. 184 pp. (see below), seventeenth-century inscription of Robertus Benamatus Garelianensis (Roberto Benamati of Garigliano/Gallignano/Corigliano) to title-page.

Third edition, the first to be edited by Antonio Mancinelli, of Herodotus's influential history of the Persian Wars of the fifth century BC, with annotations in Latin and Greek demonstrating a high level of erudition and understanding.

This edition has a magnificent woodcut all'antica border (A1^r) framing a woodcut vignette of the writer in his study being crowned with a laurel wreath: 'Magnifique encadrement à fond noir, si justement vanté, qu'on peut considérer comme le type le plus parfait de l'art décoratif appliqué à l'ornementation du livre' (Essling). This woodcut border is very similar to those designed by the artist and illuminator Benedetto Bordon, for example the border found in his 1494 edition of Lucian (Goff L329).

ANNOTATED BOOKS



HC 8472*; BMC V 345; GW 12323; Goff H90; BSB-Ink H-122; Bod-Inc H-056; ISTC thooogooo; Sander 3376. dienda mieti illius filiam. Aflifebas enim Cleomeni filia zeui nomen erat. Gorgo unima prolesceago edo un nous amnos nata. Cloomene lubète di dicere qua culler. Biolos eni grati nolle prohibere. Tüc Anflagorsas incepi pollicen illi undecom talenta fi patechasi grati nolle prohibere. Tüc Anflagorsas incepi pollicen illi undecom talenta fi patechasi grati nolle prohibere. Tüc Anflagorsas incepi pollicen illi undecom talenta fi patechasi fusi annueret. Abmartnet Cleomene fubinde aduciendo eo permentur quinquagia rabit ta polliceretur. Ad quod puella pater inquit hoigest ecorripetrufi hime abis. Contillo puel e delechatus Cleomenes in alud ocidane abure. A anflagorsa e fipata promis ablect fittino facta et amplius potentie indicaldi intensi quod ent utiga de regem. En aniqui sinne it istato ina haber. Vois finat regii flathmi id el finantines quod ent utiga de regem. En aniqui sinne it istato ina haber. Vois finat regii flathmi id el finantines quod at otto pidam et phrygiam utigni munifonium hoc eft utennorum caltrog est i sparafange nonaginta quatutor et dini diatas. Ephrygia excipi fluius Halys cui ininent potta quas tratifice oin necesie ataqui ai fathui inimitatere. Reprefidum quod fiopra illum est transgrello in cappadocam et ani fluiut intalmitere: Reprefidum quod fiopra illum est transgrello in cappadocam et ani fluiut intalmitere excuritori sudpletes portas a totoidem perfudia pertansis. Hactitibi transfigerilo experimentori delemanis delemanis et acidenti transfigerilo experimentori diatas. Clicama uterna bar menia differentian fluunen quod nausabus transfirment nomine euphrates. In armenia fathmi funt durefonorum quindecimi parafange quindecim activo interfluiunt quos tonunerum fathmi funt durefonorum quindecimi parafange quindecimi attori interfluiunt quos tonunerum joritus Tiggies e armenis filmanis exe codem fluius bere codem fluius bere recodem fluius bere recodem fluius bere recodem fluius transferio, de cui ministi se de contra di attori intermitation interfluiunt quos enumerum joritus Tiggies e ar

coperiorlarer phemiciaes chas qui au Cadmoi tera que nue locatur borta atendre i agi est incoluere formit mangrici trachi. Vade cadmes primum per arguios catalis rieg bos per tos hi gephyrri expulit athenas diuerterunt. Ab athenientibus recept fub conditionus funt ut oues intere os effent mulius ner momentu dignis capa agenter rebus mpofinis. Phemicia thi qui Cadmoi aduentum quog gephyras fuere dei hane regione incolurie. Litteræ alais mulias doctrinas in graza introducerenti sero interas que a pud grazos u multi ut deur amera non fuerant. Et prima quidé ille extiretunt e quibus cos phemices utuntur. Progrellu deinde temporis una ca fono mutateriti moduli printinuă. Et cie a tempetita ten plenfig ciei locis corti accola lones ellentiqui interas a phemichos difenedo acceptranteas ilite di fais pauculis collocantes in ului haboreunit ĉi nutendo contelli funtuti progredita en plenfigi ciei locis corti qua effet a phemichos un grazona ilitare pichendo acceptranteas ilite di fais pauculis collocantes in ului haboreunit ĉi nutendo contelli funtuti progredita di menas iliterature quo ad mena di menas iliterature de progredita di menas iliterature quo ad menas iliterature progredita di menas iliterature quo ad menas iliterature progredita di menas in tripodibus quanti aliterature del menas in tripodibus quanti aliterature progredita di menas in tripodibus quanti di municipati di menas in tripodibus quanti di municipati di menas in tripodibus quanti di municipati del menas in tripodita in progredita in menas in tripodita in tripodita in mangria di canti prodre de delicanti progredita del menas in tripodita in minicipati del menas in tripodita in minicipati del menas in tripodita in minicipati del menas in tr

Lorenzo Valla's translation was first printed in Venice in 1474; this is the third edition, newly edited by Antonio Mancinelli (the Greek text only appeared a few years later, issued by Aldus Manutius in 1502). Mancinelli (1452–1505), from Velletri, studied at Padua, Perugia and Pisa and lectured on classical literature. He wrote works on grammar and commentaries on classical texts, and he was particularly interested in works by Lorenzo Valla, such as his *Elegantiae linguae latinae*. He dedicated this Herodotus to Niccolò Rossi, a Venetian cleric who hosted him in Venice while this book was going through the press. His scholarly reputation was considerable, reaching Erasmus and Josse Bade in northern Europe.

Dario tag ex coposito accidissent: cu copote uoti secerut. Na cateri ex egs desiliètes Da rium adorauerunt. Sut qui hoc dicant Oebaré suisse machinatu: sunt qui aliud. Vtrogs enum modo resertur a persis. Volunt nago Oebarem attrectatis manu huius equa genita libus: ipsam manum intra subligaculum tenusse abditam: & sub ipsum statim Solis or the en sola persarum pomus Adhuc in liberrate persencent, neg cutig subest nisi quantu ci liburit, persarum logos non sams propor di ong.

eo dum Convoluens omnem perdat prolemqi domumqi Cu iobole evorei me es dam Consoluers ommen perdat proteunq dommanga. Ca lobole cuore meius ied podle a geura. Filiaudins Glanucus tenam mu qua darid eu daret deum oblezarbat. Can Pythia inquiri dem pollere tentare deum & facere. Tune Glastou accitis mile & facere fits hoforibus pecuniam reddidir. Cur autem have oratio apud uos mitinua eit dicetur, reddedid radious extrita el. Ita bonum eft uitil aliud de depotiro cogitare que reperentibus red datur. Leurychides here locotus cum minio magis ab arbentenfisbas auditeur difedir. At agineta pranfoquam foperiorum imicatum quas arbenienfisbus intuleramegratifican tes shebanis darent penaf have fecere. Cum athentenfishu faceenferent quod fibi ab illis tourum fore arbitrature fe a duelferedum aparathati. Eta etum athentenfishu illis iniuriam fieri arbitrarétur: fe ad ulcifcendum apparabant. Erat enim arbenienfium in funio biremis quaedam: quam delum iam inde a Theseo quot annis mittebant. Hanc æginetz locaus infidir intercepere plenam primoribus athensenfum:urrokp alligare. te. Ea clade ab æginetis accepta athenienfes non amplius differendum purauerum; qui omnia in illos excogitarent. Etenim erat quidam Nicodromus Churchi appellatus ust it ominia in ilios excogratent. Leterim cart qualant vicoucionas cumo oppendorum qua agina fipe charashe frami pilius priorem abuechonem aginesis impurans quesebatur qua prius faude millione cum tranfegiller cognito atheriteriles elle antimatos ad nocendum aginesis quibus pie infendis effet compositu cum ilio de prodenda aginia ad certam de quo ellet rem aggreffuntis pile-is ilios oporteres uenire fubblicio. Atogita ex composito un be quar uetus uscar o compartied atheriterile asi diem non afficientis qualitatis costi par aggrefanan nodul'erat comparata qui dium a corinchia commodari fibri nanes rogant. In terea es competa eff. Corincia per al tempus arbentenfas aminifim dedete to against bus naues uiginti fed dantes uendidetent fingulas quinis drachmiss quoniam eas dono dare uerabantur lege. His acceptis arbentenfes & fins influeits in fummam feptuaginta numero in aginam naugaueunt spericinenteness, tus intituens in lumman leptuagini numero in aginam naugaueunt spericineruntep politicile cius diei qui erat deltinatus. Qui cima deltien to dellent coftento naugao Nixodromus exagina profugir a his nonnullis aginetară cu comitantibus quibus athenienles funium incolendum dederut. Vinde fili procedente a cos qui in inful a crit aginetas & ferebant & agebant . Sed hac po Vinde illi proceedentes cos qui in infula erit a ginetas & ferebant & agebant . Sed hat po flerius actà fumoprocers aginetarum fuperata plebe qua vina cum Nicodromo tumuli me fecerat imos cos quos ceperanta di necen esegerii. Vinde piaculum admitler quod mullo fludio expiare poturunti pracocupatio prius ex infula funt deicêti quam deum fibili adeis bi propicarent. Ni cui feptimgentose plebe quos miuos experant ad nece educerti unita bi propicarent. Ni cui feptimgentose plebe quos miuos experant ad nece educerti unita dei unita di admiti dei unita dei apfus fugit ad Cereris legifera utifibulitarufiq cardinibus perbenfis ad berebat que illi cum auellere no polient abfaits uni mambusita deducenunt que ma una cardinibus confetta manfrant. Hac cum apude fe collent aginera challe feptuagin ta nautum cui athenienfibus qui fuperuenere cogrefit fuperantur. Vich nauali pracho colde quos prius agios in auxilium uo canerunte fed illi noluere es sampitus auxilio effe caus que que fina que de naues aginetara necellario futura a Cleomene oria areolidem termificare. fatim q & nanes agmetanæ necessario sampræ a Cleomene ora argolidem tenuissent & ipfi cum lacedamoniis in terram descendifientiut nonnulli quoqse sicyonibus naui-bus descenderunt in eadem contra ipso expeditione. Quo nomine utrifq; mulcha ab ar bus adecendacium in cadem contra i proprio promo qui proprio p pount or with to new without after with sisting it; somewhat pate flow drown opening the king spriped a quilent of orappaging often parent is not a well a open ind Saidings & dognor pied in Spe , in Spis Paigner gere in Mineles aptrop

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The annotations in both Latin and Greek extend throughout the book, comprising additions to the index, numerous corrections to textual errors and omissions, sometimes with a symbol to indicate the placing (such as ", +, or a group of three dots), and Greek words, phrases and longer quotations. Longer additions to the text are sometimes placed at the foot of the page, marked with a symbol to indicate their correct location (for example, on $a2^v$ and $c1^v$, a vertical line with a circle at each end is used for this purpose, and on $p6^v$ both vertical and horizontal versions are used). Mention is made of other sources clarifying or contradicting the information in the text, such as Francesco Filelfo ($b1^v$), Pliny ($d6^v$) and Plutarch ($n5^v$), often regarding names and numbers (of troops, for example). On $d8^v$ a space was left for two Greek words which have, unsurprisingly, been added by hand. The Greek text has been written by a competent and fluent hand, indicating an excellent command of Greek as well as access to the text of Herodotus in Greek.

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A STUDENT'S HORACE

422. HORACE. Quinti Horatii Flacci poemata, novis scholiis et argumentis ab Henrico Stephano illustrata. Eiusdem Henr. Stephani diatribae de hac sua editione Horatii, et variis in eum observationibus. [*Geneva, Henri Estienne, 1574.*]

USTC 450695;

Adams H 925

Renouard,

Schreiber,

Estienne 142;

Estiennes 103

8vo, pp. [xvi], 135, [1, blank], 134, [2, blank], 112, [22], [2, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initial and headpieces, ruled in pale red; inner margin of title worn and reinforced affecting a few characters, occasional light dampstaining and small marks, but overall a very good copy; bound in contemporary calf, central arabesque lozenge blocked in gilt to boards with the initials 'I' and 'B' lettered in the centre, edges gilt; rebacked, superficial repairs to leather, endbands lost; **interlinear and marginal annotations in a contemporary hand to c. 125 pp. with a 3 pp. manuscript index in the same hand to the final blanks**, some underlining, a few marks in red and blue crayon.

First Henri Estienne edition of the works of Horace, with his marginal scholia and appendices, this copy with annotations by a late sixteenth-century student providing a running commentary on the *Odes* and *Epodes*.

The near-contemporary marginalia are written in a rapid cursive, suggesting that they were taken down from lectures. They explain vocabulary as well as mythological, historical, and geographical references within Horace's text, e.g. a note explains the word 'coniurata' in Ode I.15; another clarifies the reference to 'Antium' in Ode I.35 ('Antium est fortunae templum famosissimum ...'); a long entry on tripods, with reference to the *Iliad*, appears beside Ode IV.8; and there are glosses on the Alps, cornucopiae, etc. There are frequent references to other classical writers, in particular to Virgil's works, as well as to later authors: to Alciato's *Emblemata*, Muret's *Variae lectiones*, and Erasmus's *Adagia*, for example. Our student has also created an index to their own annotations, running A to O on the final blank pages from 'Acroceraunia' to 'de Olympico pulvere'. On one page (p.85) they appear to have washed one of their own annotations.

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EARLY READER INTERESTED IN 'GREAT MAN' HISTORY

ad vivam effigiem expressis. [(Colophon:) Strasbourg, Wolfgang Köpfel, 1525.] [bound with:] five copies in the US (Universities USTC 665200 [LAMBERTUS von Hersfeld.] [Germanorum res praeclare olim gestae] Quisquis of (nicaso and

& 689530;+

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ZV 23175;

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see below

[HUTTICH, Johann.] Imperatorum Romanorum libellus. Una cum imaginibus, I: OCLC fists

est gloriae Germanicae & maiorum studiosus, hoc utare ceu Magistro libello. Tübingen, [(colophon:) Ulrich Morhart, August] 1525.

Dekesel H37; Two works in one vol., 8vo; Huttich: ff. [viii], '81' (recte 88), [3]; without final leaf N4 Yale, and the containing printer's device; title within woodcut border (attributed to Hans Baldung Grien) Morgan) and with woodcut printer's device, woodcut roundel portraits (mostly by Hans Weiditz), some two in the UK left empty if not recorded; Lambertus: ff. [178]; A12 B-X8 Y6; first title worn with slight loss (Glasgow and (1534 Kopfel to upper inner corner of woodcut frame, first few leaves with small chips to foredge, last Armagh). few leaves somewhat dusty, but good copies; bound in contemporary south German blindtooled calf using rolls assigned to the Blütenrolle IX workshop of Augsburg (EBDB woo3547, II: USTC lists fl. 1493-1520), the centre of upper cover filled with 4 vertical rolls of a pineapple stamp copies in Texas, within a border of a floral roll-toll, lower cover with 4 vertical rolls of two different patterns Newberry, (the pineapple roll and a roll of vases and cherubs, the latter EBDB roo3372, assigned to Jörg Yale, NYPL Bernhardt of Heidelberg, sixteenth century) within the same floral border, spine with blind and Urbana; ruling, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 3 double cords; binding somewhat worn, splits to OCLC adds the see below joints with repairs to joints, endcaps, and corners; ownership inscription 'Raphaelis Seileri British Library 'A's [15]59' to first title, annotations throughout the volume in sixteenth-century and in the UK. later hands to more than 200 pp., authors' names added in manuscript to each title-page, a few words of Hebrew to each pastedown.

The first edition of Huttich's portraits of Roman Emperors bound with the eleventhcentury chronicle of Lambert of Hersfeld, in a contemporary Augsberg binding and owned by an Augsberg scholar, with numerous early annotations.

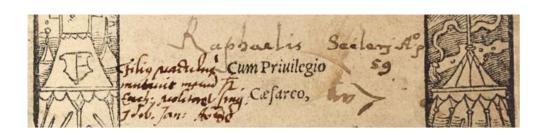
Johann Huttich (c. 1490-1544) was an antiquarian and cleric who became a citizen of Strasbourg in 1521; this was his most popular work, containing brief lives and numismatic portraits of the Roman Emperors from Caesar to Charles V, partly derived from Andrea Fulvio's *Illustrium imagines* of 1517. This first edition is uncommon, though it was reprinted and expanded in the following decades.

Lambert of Hersfeld's chronicle extended from the Creation up to the year 1077, the latter years focusing on German lands and matters of importance to his abbey of Hersfeld (Hesse), including details about Henry IV's life and reign. This is the issue containing the preface by Melanchthon addressed to Kaspar Churrer on the title-page verso; the other issue (VD16 L 161) omits this preface, presumably for confessional reasons. It is not unusual to find these two chronicles bound together.

The first work contains annotations in two different hands. The first, written in a very small hand on c. 123 pages, is contemporary and mostly repeats names from the text, sometimes with variant spellings or clarifications, with a few longer annotations and a few additions to the index, as well as an identification of the portraits in the roundel beneath the colophon. This annotator expands the information provided about Martia, the paternal aunt of Julius Caesar, to inform us that Julia, another aunt of his, was married to Marius (f. 2); identifies Julius Capitolinus as the source for information about Aelius Pertinax (f. 34); notes that Gallus Caesar is mentioned by Gregory of Nazianzus in one of his speeches against Julian the Apostate (f. 55); and discusses the terms Caesar and Augustus as used by the German emperors (in the note to the reader, on the penultimate leaf). A slightly later, larger, hand provides two comments, about the accession of Hadrian (f. 27) and Marcus Aurelius (f. 31).



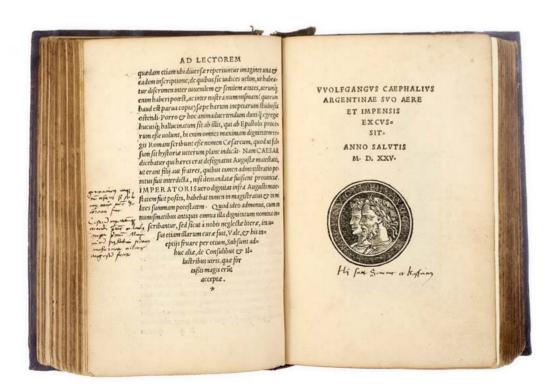




The second work contains annotations to c. 192 pages in brown and pale red ink, mostly underlinings and repetitions of names, but also assigning dates to the events in the text, and pointing out a mention by the chronicler of himself on H₇, where the annotator has written 'Autor huius libelli'.

Provenance:

- 1. Raphael Seiler (fl. 1553-1574), a jurist and humanist from Augsburg, with close connections to the Fugger family; with his ownership inscription to the first title-page.
- 2. Inscription to foot of first title-page dated the Ides of January [15]88.
- 3. Johannes Westhausius, of the academy of Münster in Westphalia, memorial inscription about him dated 1694 to verso of first title-page.



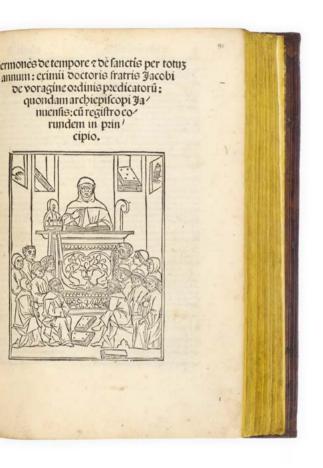
I-113; Bod-Inc J-084; ISTC 1900202000; Sander 7733; of BMC SIFTING THROUGH VORAGINE V 274 (part II) and XII 41 24. JACOBUS DE VORAGINE. Sermones

(part IV). quadragesimales [- de tempore & de sanctis per totum annum] ... [(Colophons:) Venice, Simon de Luere for Lazarus de Suardis, 12 September 1497; - 31 August 1497.

> Parts III and I only (of IV), in one vol., 4to, ff. III: [97], I: [152]; aa⁸ (-aa8, blank) bb-kk⁸ ll⁴ mm⁸ nn⁶, 2^{8} 3^{4} a-r⁸ s⁴; gothic type, text in double columns, woodcut illustration to each title depicting the author sitting at a desk on which rest a book and a bishop's mitre, preaching to a group of clerics, woodcut Suardis device on ll4; first leaf slightly stained around edges, occasional light marginal staining and minimal worming (not affecting text), inkstain to n3-4, but withal very good copies; near-contemporary north Italian blindstamped panelled sheep sides neatly laid down over sympathetic late nineteenth-century sheep, 4 pairs of vestigial ties, edges stained yellow, marbled endpapers; worming to rear board with very slight loss; manuscript annotations **throughout** (to *c*. 200 pp) including underlinings and marginal notes, some numbering of sections and simple manicules, armorial bookplate of John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (1826–1900), to front pastedown, small paper shelflabel to foot of front board. £3250

> An annotated copy of Jacobus de Voragine's sermons, one of the most popular medieval sermon collections, composed in the late thirteenth century. Jacobus de Voragine (Jacopo da Varazze) was a Dominican preacher from Genoa who produced several model books of sermons, providing variations to be used by preachers according to the occasion and the audience, aimed at his fellow Dominicans (as depicted in the woodcut) to disseminate Dominican doctrine.

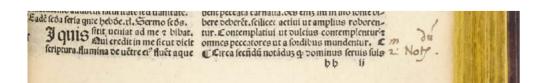
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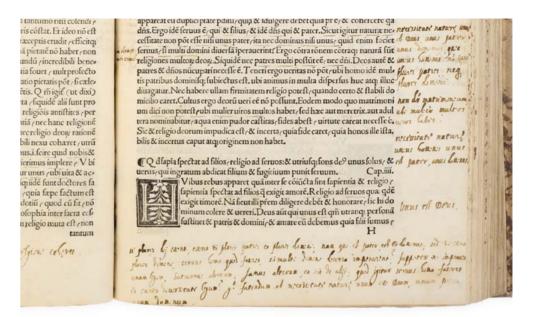




The sections in this volume contain the sermons for Lent and for the feasts of the church year (the parts containing the sermons on the saints and the *Mariale* are not present). Most surviving copies are also composed of just one or two parts, and not always consecutive parts, as here, indicating that the sections could be bought separately to meet the requirements of the purchaser.

This copy displays evidence of close reading throughout; around two hundred pages contain annotations of some sort, often pulling out themes and phrases from the text, and numbering sections or consecutive themes for ease of reference. The annotations seem to be in the same early hand in varying colours of brown and grey ink, a few now somewhat faded, presumably written at different times.





THE CHRISTIAN CICERO STRIKES BACK

EDIT 16 CNCE 34364; USTC 762283,



Sander 3758. 25. LACTANTIUS, Lucius Caelius Firmianus, et alii. Opera perquam accurate castigata: Graeco integro adiuncto: quod in aliis cum mancum tum corruptum invenitur. Eiusdem Neophythomon. Carmen de Phoenice. Carmen de Resur. D[omi]ni ... [(Colophons:) Venice, Giovanni Tacuino da Tridino, 3 January; 9 January 1502.]

> Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. VIII, ²I–CLX, ³I–XXII; roman type with some phrases in Greek, woodcut printer's device to title-page (signed 'B M'), white-on-black woodcut initials, A1 with large woodcut initial and headings printed in red; title-page somewhat soiled with marginal repair at foot, occasional light marginal staining, bifolium A4.5 detached with a few chips to edges, small rust-holes in inner margin of last few leaves, otherwise a very good, fresh copy; bound in late eighteenth-century Italian mottled calf-backed boards with mottled paper sides, spine ruled in gilt with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, front endleaf with watermark of three crescent moons, rear endleaf with watermark of a W surmounted by a hand holding a sabre (late eighteenth-early nineteenth century), sewn on 3 sunken cords; a little rubbed, spine chipped and defective at head and foot with a few small wormholes, sewing defective; late sixteenth- and seventeenth-century annotations to **c. 85 pp.** (sometimes shaved); inscription 'Joh. Franc. Presbyt. Bauchieri [-] Theol. D^r.' to front flyleaf. £2750

> A closely read copy of Lactantius's encyclopaedia of Christian apologetics, defending and explaining the Christian faith.

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it adepta est cosenescit. I Au qué expetut finiutur. ne ppetua é:nec discedere reus semel sabjea cialiquando ea carere posto uferl comprehins Non éigitur coprehélas collocauitin oi actu uerfa re nisi pect9 qdisedit pper manu alum fi uirtutem co remus et ferferant manus uirtute capit. Que ve a sunt ecapralia traria fit neceste est ga uit of breuse wirtus men nitudo & traquillitas ai e. courte de partich 149 & par fibi fp. Q via vitio bahia miejori une funt. Virtutis ergo fructu maralia di more uirtutis igitur i futuro. Ita womin withet machuciplae. Nam ficutuiti in A terna te in futer tur ita uirtus cu finita e m qm & in morte sulcipiéda Treso de danger un tem. Denig Cicero in Ti The mam found non nisi post morte contin inqua aut summű bonű; guit homine: fed ad præm bus cotaminauerit uolup ieur due vier vone diuinæ litteræ fecudamon na. Nam ficutduzuitæ p poris: ita & mortes duæ p naturam funginecessees a liveinens ad seguuitatur. Vthacuitatemp mors æque temporalis est

TDe resurrectioe corpo

Mpletis mors. Et aiæ ad ui fempitei chus cap dies cap die

Lieur vita air of aterna nas & ifi fitaelt ut qui bti funt in h bonis quæ maluerut potit de qui iusticia fequentes i iusticiam contumeliis & ii storna sunt futuri . per beati funt futuri;ut qu que contingit: qui conteptis

Lactantius (c. 250-c. 325), from north Africa, taught rhetoric at the imperial court in Nicomedia, where he witnessed the Christian persecutions of Diocletian. According to Jackson Bryce's online bibliography of Lactantius editions, this is probably the eighteenth printing of the works of Lactantius, following the first edition of 1465 (the first surviving book to be printed in Italy). This edition, however, contains more texts, including Lactantius's neo-Latin poem De ave phoenice about resurrection, John Chrysostom's De Coena Domini and Lorenzo Valla's sermon De mysterio Eucharistiae; the volume closes with Tertullian's Apologeticus adversus gentes which has separate foliation and its own colophon. The text was edited by Pierio Valeriano from Belluno (1477-1558), the nephew of the Greek scholar Urbano Bolzanio, through whom he became acquainted with Aldus Manutius. He studied in Padua and became increasingly interested in Egyptian hieroglyphics, and indeed the text of Lactantius includes much information

The annotations are concentrated on the sections of the Divine Institutes entitled 'De vera sapientia', 'De divino praemio' (elsewhere entitled 'De vita beata'), and chapter IX of 'De origine erroris'. Elsewhere there are a few marginal hash marks and single words, and some underlining of words and phrases. The annotator shows close engagement and understanding of the text, as well as giving his opinion; on D₃^v–D₄^r he states that Lactantius has proved that *materia prima* was created by God, not the other way round. In the chapters on true wisdom (in which Lactantius states that philosophy is not wisdom) they cite many pagan authors, such as Pythagoras and Plato, Hermes Trismegistus and Cicero,

about ancient Egypt.

whom Lactantius aimed to discredit (his aim was to demonstrate that before the recent history of polytheism, which began in Egypt, only one God was worshipped in the Mediterranean, which the annotator notes has been proved). The annotator also provides the sources of some of Lactantius's text, where not acknowledged by Lactantius himself; for example, on Q2^v, he correctly identifies a reference to the first book of Ovid and some lines from Virgil's fourth Eclogue, and on Q3^v mentions Aristippus.

Along with Cyprian, Lactantius also believed that the end of the world was at hand; in 'De divino praemio' chapter XXV, the annotator has noted 'completo sexto millesimo anno, tunc erit finis mundi' (at the end of the sixth millennium, then it will be the end of the world), a common notion within the prolific genre of Apocalypse commentaries, frequently repeated with variants in the form. The annotator is writing a thousand years after that, thus revealing a predilection for the consciously metaphorical exegesis of millenialist statements. The annotator also complements Lactantius's notes on the Antichrist by referring to one of the numerous circulating interpretations of Daniel and Isaiah regarding his Syrian origins (Q3^r).

buit: sempiterna sunt. Quid opa cor, na une une tent ortis experté: Nam corpus gaiplum : eachcaduca funt. Nihil,n, Tullius ait from dierlas ribil po ió alique ad interitu redigatur: uel inius timary man la lafe te. At uero ai opera uidemus aterna. de failan que de noriamonumera igenioru factoruq uirtutis nome i delebile offierut . Ergo cortus of moreale ce ale é: sequitur ex eo ut aia imortalis ap words a co oura a. Eodé mo defidería quoq; corpis alog in a anma of alcon i. Corpus.n. nihil nisi tpale desiderat cum decena ite eins fo até. Etth hæcipla fine ui & adminicu. per se multa desiderat quæ ad officiú lia fed æterna funt:ut fama uirtutis:ut batinetia cupiditatu (ac libidinu patis momilus tresatur corpus anima cocupilcit Vnde credi apuralit je tat aces re que corpus fine aia nihil pot: aius at taina el atrona, que ea quisibilia sunt oculis (& tangibilia neg uiderur neg rang no possunt Ea uero q nequ sub tactu correr um col nort x ro: & affectus apparet: æterna funt: utesi ideo mortale e: qa uisui pariter alis est: ga nectagi pot necuideri; pensit substantia una comi no mineria e q. tan

tiu:& Epicuru.Etde differentia mens Cap.xii. Legleria none agerna

xerut refellamus: q Lucretius tertio li Juerceius diechi eingtaia nascitur cu corpe hereat nes anime am corpe folidu.n.& coprehensibile corpus e: nuis: & tactu uilumofugies. Corpus narantur Ecaia in se nihil concreti e nihil terreni corque et graue ta posset here solertia: tata uim:tata ce t qm fictu ex poderoso & corruptibis atopoccidit nec uim repellere potest jubeiles calelis it quia tenuitate lua omné tactu fugit molifici mangit niúcta & fociata nafcatur & alteru qd rit q discretio mors nocatur: cu utruque fade reap: culu fit alterius, qd'eft a cælefti fubti erra resoluitur:qd'ex calesti spuid co npiternus est. Deinde idem Lucretius nderet hos uer sus posuit.

Q uod eius non erat dicere qui perire

faccidet consacrata, que no cargit cas abancia acine natura Sacram ort races quel de autors as recourse · steary . werum ext. wel melius Vican. no est inconucación, quel alque accorni canque sensu compresed : possed. junt radie innellians

as of ireason by incelly invariable to some

in venier Len

FRENCH ANNOTATORS OF LIVY

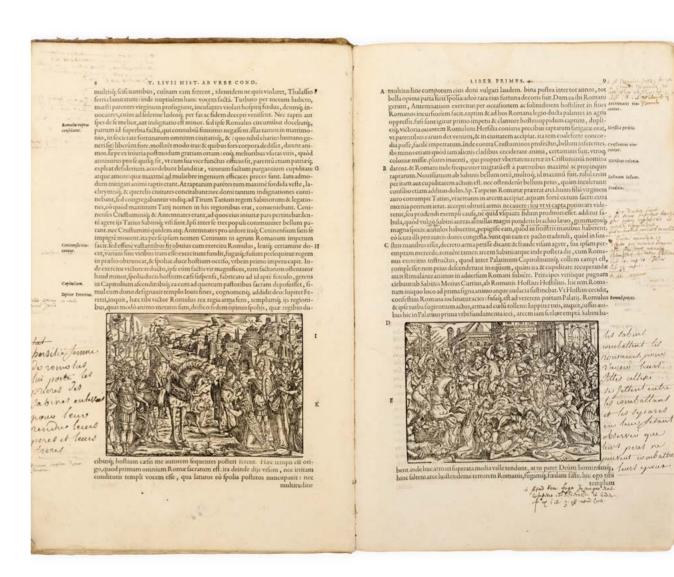
26. LIVY. Libri omnes, quotquot ad nostrum aetatem pervenerunt: una cum doctissimorum virorum in eos lucubrationibus, post omnes aliorum editiones ... nunc denuo recogniti, plurimisque in locis castigati, & artificiosis picturis, praecipue historias apte representatibus, exornati ... cum indice copiosissimo. *Frankfurt*, [Georg Rab for] *Johann and Sigismund Feyerabendt*, 1578.

USTC 698612; VD16 ZV 9798.

Vol. I only (of II), folio, pp. [xxxvi], '805' (recte 907), [25]; title printed in red and black within elaborate woodcut border, woodcut initials and tailpieces, **fine woodcut illustrations by Jost Amman**; occasional light browning, some ink stains and show-through from annotations, upper corner of title-page slightly torn, large paper-flaw to 'D1 affecting text and woodcut on verso, small hole to lower margin of 'M3, short marginal closed tear to t3, but a well-margined copy retaining some deckle edges; bound in contemporary French deerskin over couchboard, traces of lettering on spine from a lost lettering-piece, spine lined with French manuscript waste on vellum, sewn on 4 tawed thongs; rather worn with small areas of loss (particularly to head of spine and head of rear cover), short cracks to rear joint; **annotations and underlining to almost every page of the text of Livy**, in various different hands in French, Latin and occasionally Greek (some annotations faded), manuscript numbering, obscured inscription to front pastedown dated 1720, extensive notes in Latin and French on flyleaves.

An elegantly illustrated and scholarly edition of Livy, with extensive annotations. The text of Livy is supplemented with the epitome of Florus, located at the start of each relevant book and in the gaps left by the missing books, and a comprehensive index of events at the end, which has been supplemented by an early reader with a three-page list of Latin quotations with a French translation. The text is provided with printed letters down the inner margin of each page, which are then used in the index to locate sections of text more accurately. One of the readers has added numbers to the margins, which in the latter part of the book recur on the upper corner of each recto, perhaps giving the date *ab urbe condita*.















The annotations comprise marginal notes in several contemporary, seventeenth-century, and eighteenth-century French hands, a few of which are neat humanist hands. The front flyleaf contains a full page of notes from the text, written at different times in different coloured inks, most of which are extracts with page references or quotations from other authors (Cicero and Jerome). The marginal annotations provide alternative readings, corrections and additions to the text of Livy, as well as expansions and explanations, and occasionally a repetition of the text in the margin: these all show close reading and understanding of the text. A few of the annotations contain Greek text, for example on Vv2^r there is a quotation from Plato about time. There are captions in French provided in the margin for most of the woodcut illustrations, in a larger and somewhat messy eighteenth-century hand, occasionally crossed through when the illustration has been misinterpreted.

This is the first of two volumes that comprise this edition, containing the whole of the text of Livy and the epitome of Florus; the second volume contained the annotations and other shorter supplementary texts.

Jost Amman's illustrations to Livy first appeared in the 1568 Feyerabendt edition, and were considered significant enough to be issued separately as *Icones Livianae* (Frankfurt, 1572; VD16 L 2467), with verse captions by Philipp Lonicer.



BRETON LUCAN USIC 407341; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 1384.

LUCAN. Pharsalia cum annotationibus in margine adiectis, quae brevis commentarii vice esse possint. *Antwerp, Michael Hillenius, 1*528.

4to, ff. [168]; A–Z⁴ Aa–Tt⁴; title within woodcut border, woodcut initials; very occasional light marginal staining, short worm-track at lower corner affecting a few characters, else a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary blind-tooled calf, a roll-tool forming a lozenge in the centre of each cover with an outer border of cherub heads and vases, all framed within blind fillets, a small centrepiece composed of a group of four fleurs-de-lys stamps, spine blind-ruled in compartments; binding somewhat rubbed with a few superficial cracks to lower board, skilful repairs to endcaps, joints, and corners, endpapers renewed; **contemporary annotations to c. 58 pp. in the first two books**, contemporary inscription (apparently that of the annotator) 'Joannes Duy[?]' to foot of title-page, engraved see below armorial bookplate of Jean Rogier dated 1583 to inside front cover (apparently a modern facsimile), eighteenth-century inscription in French recording the purchase of a copy (this copy?) of Lucan on 7 December 1528 (from original pastedown or flyleaf?) pasted to inside front cover, an inscription recording a gift to Louis from his friend Leuchsenring on 27 May 1814 beneath, eighteenth-century inscription to title 'ex libris hervei de silguy'.

+ An uncommon edition of Lucan's poem on the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey, with extensive Breton provenance and contemporary annotations, in a contemporary binding.

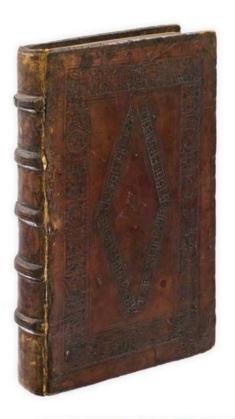
see below

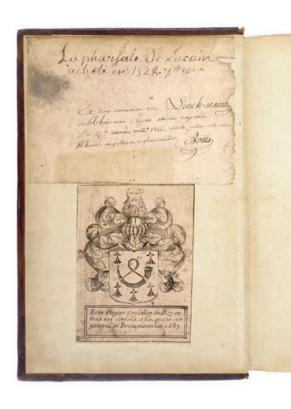
Qua mare lagaei mutatur gurgite nili.

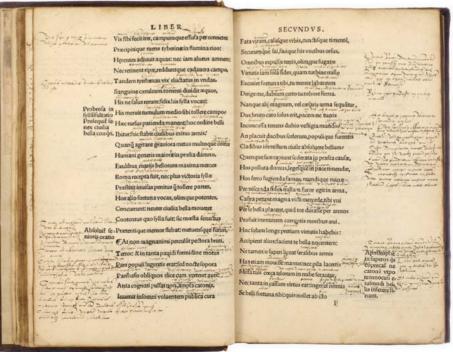
Huncego flaminea deformis trunclis arena
Qui acettagnosco, dubiami super equoresyrtim:
Arentemas feror sibyen: quo tristis crymnis
Transsulit aemathias acies, nunc desuper alpis
Nubifere colles, atque aeriam pirene
Arripimur, patriae sedes remeamus in vrbis:
Implaquin medio peraguntur bella senatu.

Amagi iræ patuere deum, manise
straudebelli
Signa dedit mundus: legesque, & so
dera rerum:
Præscia monstrisero vertit natura tumustu:
Indixito; nefas, cur hanc tibi rector olympi
Solicitis, visum mortalibus addere curam:
Apostrophe
adsouem

Ho copies of this edition are recorded in the US or UK by OCLC or Library Hub; USTC lists 4 copies, all in Continental Europe.







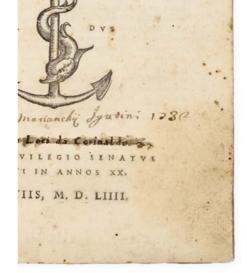
marin of Antipopus Antonij ora toris caput Anton obtruncatú and robus for repremanibus ca Ora fe Lobor 1 groms Conolumna aile Emo Bar arrise ticla iter epu: Impol angone quamodas pertracta Sæua ווס של הלו ביל מני שי שי של של שים שונים שונים של שונים שוני miletten our fitte Dat Med appollat Scenola qui Septifi spote manu Illefuit ardeti faculo emilit Quær Autco Collina por Tunc Samnites Mutau Caudine fur Vltrac Sylla. Sylla

The printer, Michael Hillen von Hoochstraten (c. 1476–1558), established himself as a bookbinder in Antwerp in 1506 before becoming a printer, serving both the local market for official publications and educational books (as here), and the English market.

The first two books contain interlinear Latin glosses and paraphrasing with some marginal annotations, covering fifty-eight pages. A few lines have marks to indicate the metre and there are some rhetorical terms such as 'anastrophe', 'apostrophe', 'metaphora', 'synecdoche' and 'hypallage' added at the relevant places. The names of people and places have been added to epithets and other inferences in the text, making it clear that this book was in use by a student whose annotations sought to explain and interpret the meaning.

Provenance:

- 1. Jean Duy or Le Duy(?), apparently the author of the annotations, contemporary inscription on title-page. The surname 'Le Duy' is frequently recorded in Brittany.
- 2. Possibly Jean Rogier, of Ploërmel (d. 1593), who was a *conseiller du roy* in Brittany in 1583, according to his bookplate (here a modern copy, perhaps made from an original before the pastedowns were renewed).
- 3. A Hervé de Silguy is recorded in Quimper in the eighteenth century (he died in 1768).
- 4. F.-L.-C.-L. Leuchsenring was professor of languages at the University of Reims; the inscription states that he studied at the Lycée de Rennes and he gave this book to a certain Louis before he returned home to Reims in 1814.





EDIT 16 CNCE 27191; USTC 838848; Renouard 162/20; UCIM 457.

HORACE ON HOW TO WRITE A POEM

28. LUIGINI, Francesco. In librum Q. Horatii Flacci de arte poetica commentarius. *Venice,* [(colophon:) sons of] *Aldus,* 1554.

4to, ff. 86, [2, errata and device]; text of Horace in roman type, Luigini's commentary in italics, and a few words printed in Greek, woodcut Aldine device to title-page and final verso, woodcut initials; light scattered foxing throughout, small dampstain to outer corners of first and last leaves, but a good copy; bound in modern vellum, manuscript lettering in ink to spine; sixteenth- and seventeenth-century annotations in Latin and Italian to c. 90 pp., a few manicules, seventeenth-century inscription of Guidobaldo Loci da Corinaldo to title-page (now crossed through), inscription of Pietro Marianchi dated 1732 to title-page; some annotations cropped.

First and only edition of Luigini's commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry, with a preface praising Paolo Manuzio.

Francesco Luigini (1524–1568), a poet and scholar from Udine, studied in Padua, and became acquainted in Venice with Paolo Manuzio and his associates. At the time of publication, Luigini was teaching in Reggio Emilia, having been recommended to the post by Paolo himself, and he dedicated the work to his former pupil, Alvise Correr, who by this time was a cardinal. Shortly after publication, Luigini became tutor and then secretary to Alessandro Farnese (later the 3rd Duke of Parma and Piacenza).

The Latin and Italian annotations are in several different sixteenth- and seventeenth-century hands, predominantly supplying references to other texts, and correcting the text using the errata. The sixteenth-century annotations are simpler, often just repeating a word or phrase from the text, but the seventeenth-century notes are much more expansive; the

blank page at the end of the preliminaries has been completely filled with writing, much of it in Italian, with references to other relevant classical texts, including Ovid, Pliny, and Seneca. Contemporary humanists are also referenced in the marginalia, including Piero Valeriano, Paolo Manuzio, Aldus Manutius and Scaliger, and modern editions of classical texts (such as Piccolomini on Aristotle's *Poetics*). The annotator also has recourse to works of less obvious relevance, such as Famiano's De bello Belgico (D4^r) and Albertus Magnus (E2^r). Several mentions are made of Tommaso Correa (1536–1595), a Portuguese scholar who taught at Rome and Bologna, the author of De arte poetia Q. Horatii Flacci explanationes (Venice, 1587), but the text referred to most regularly is the *Polyanthea*, an alphabetical compilation of Christian and classical culture, first printed in the early sixteenth century.

The name Erasmus in the text on B₃^r has been crossed through, a common occurrence in Catholic lands. While it is likely that the annotations are by one or both of the names given on the title-page, the handwriting is not sufficiently identifiable.

Provenance:

- 1. Guidobaldo Loci, from Corinaldo (near Ancona), was a canon there in the midseventeenth century. He wrote a panegyric entitled the 'Sacred triumph of the miraculous Madonna of Constantinople', printed in Pesaro in 1654 (USTC 1742933).
- 2. Pietro Marianchi from Gubbio (Umbria).



MACROBII AVRELII THEODOSII VIRICONSVLARIS ET IL LVSRIS CONVIVIORVM PRIMI DIEI SATVRNALIORVM LIBER PRIMVS.



VLTAS Variafca res in hac uita nobis Eustachi fili na bis essent procreati caritate deuinxit: eamq; nostra in his educandis atgrerudiendis curam effe uoluit ut parentes negs si id quod cuperet ex snia cederet : tm ulla alia ex re uoluptatis necp li contra eueniret tin meroris cape polus aftimatur: Ad cuius perfectionem compendia longis anfractibus anteponenda duces: moræq; omnis im patiens non opperior ut per hac sola promoueas : quibus ediscendis grauiter ipse in

HC 10430*; BMC V 499; Goff imooo13000; Essling 1232; Sander

IO SATURNALIA! M13; Bod-Inc M-005; ISTC MACROBIUS WITH MARGINALIA

4º75. 29. MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius. Somnium Scipionis ex Ciceronis libro De republica excerptum; Macrobii ... primi diei Saturnaliorum liber primus. Venice, Filippo Pinzi, 29 October 1500.

Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. [II]-XXXVI (wanting the first leaf, blank except for 'Macrobius'); LXXXVI; roman letter, woodcut initial, half-page woodcut world map (e6^r), and 7 woodcut diagrams to first part, capital spaces with guide letters with initials supplied in red and blue in a contemporary hand, some passages in Greek; some browning, occasional light marks and light marginal dampstaining, overall a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, yapp fore-edges, title and imprint in manuscript to spine, remains of nine earlier fore-edge tabs to text block; marginal annotations in a neat early sixteenth-century hand to c. 164 pp., and a 15-pp. manuscript index, in double columns, in the same hand, bound in at end. £9500

Sixth and last incunable edition of Macrobius, illustrated with a world map, with extensive early annotations.

The volume comprises Macrobius' two principal works, his important Neoplatonist commentary on Cicero's Somnium Scipionis (the otherwise lost sixth book of the De Republica), and his Saturnalia, a significant contribution to Virgilian scholarship.

at quaintex co quod trant mutata inte term octive in unes autrangement transcess idem in his quibus aluntur ingenia præstemus ut quacunq hausimus no patiamur Compano application integra esse ne aliena sint: sed in quanda digeriem concoquantur. Alioquin in memo riam ire possunt:non ingenium. Ex oibus colligamus:unde unum fiat ex omnibus: ficut unus numerus fit ex fingulis. Hoc faciat noster animus: oia quibus est auditus abscondat: ipsum tamen ostendat quod effecit: ut qui odora pigmenta' conficiut ante omnia curant ut nullius sint odoris propria quæ condientur confura uidelicet om nium succos oderaminum inspiramentum unum. Vides q multorum uocibus cho rus constet suna tamen ex otbus redditur. Aliqua est illic acuta aliqua grauis aliqua media accedut uiris seminæ inter ponitur sistula. Ita singulorum illic latent uocese

por fure go a Bal Con paretto morely / amine odora promich g word interest chose with addit motion



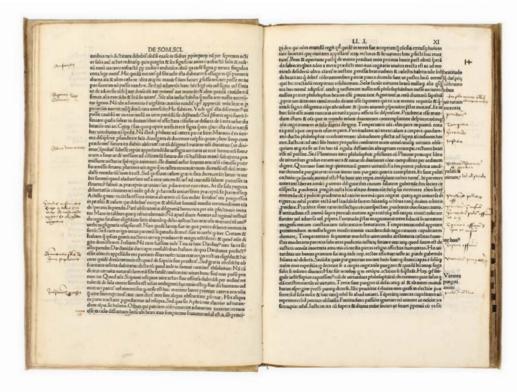




Influenced by Porphyry and Plotinus, Macrobius' commentary on the *Somnium* 'examines the enigma of the soul and its destiny in the light of Neoplatonism and of the astronomy and mathematics of the day (incidentally covering many topics including music and geography), and tends to reinforce the doctrine of the "Dream", of the immortality and divine quality of the soul, from a pagan standpoint. Macrobius' commentary was attentively studied in the West during the Middle Ages, thereby transmitting much ancient science and Neoplatonic thought' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*).

Framed as conversations at a banquet during the Saturnalia festival, the second work contains much discussion of Virgil, including his power of expression, and his debt to Homer, Ennius, and others; 'he is gradually built up to be the unique scholar and poet in a way which foreshadows the medieval view of him as a wonder-working magician' (*ibid.*). For the woodcut world map, see Shirley's *The mapping of the world*, no. 13. The present rendering differs slightly from the earlier versions found in the Brescia editions of 1483 and 1485 and the Venice edition of 1492.

An early reader of this copy has picked out numerous passages of interest with neat marginal notes, and has added a thorough alphabetical subject index at the end, so neatly executed that it must have been copied from another manuscript or printed source.







READING OVID ON THE BRINK OF A COSMOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Aldo Manuzio V tipografo 68; Renouard, 37:12.

30. OVID. Quae hoc volumine continentur ... Metamorphoseωn libri quindecim. [(Colophon:) Venice], Aldus [Manutius], [October 1502].

8vo, ff. [268]; a-h⁸ ²a-z⁸ A-B⁸ C⁴, with medial blank h8; woodcut Aldine device to title and colophon, text printed in italics with some Greek; small losses to ²a2, ²b1, and ²b2, the first and last in the margin, the second touching a few characters, marginal wormtrack to quire ²k and (filled in) to quires ²x-z, marginal paperflaw to ²f3 with old repair, an occasional spot or stain, but a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, spine tooled and lettered directly in gilt, green silk placemarker; endcaps slightly worn, short split to front joint, some surface staining; annotated throughout in two sixteenth-century hands in red and brown ink, with penwork initials, elaborate manicules, and a sketch of a ship to colophon below Aldine anchor; booklabel of Domenico Cotugno to front pastedown.

see helom

A systematically annotated copy of the *Metamorphoses* volume of the first Aldine edition of Ovid's works. This copy has the redundant line 'Lib. I' at the beginning of the text, a distinctive mark of the first printing. Aldus published two further volumes of the *Opera* in December 1502 and February 1503.

LIB-I
aueriq; C etera diversis tellus animalia formis

s ponte su peperit post, quam venus humor ab igne

p ercalvit folis coenumiq, vudeq; paludes

utant
utant
in numure sessu socientatis sin alvo

c reversure sincemiq, diquam coere morando
sic ubi deservit madidos septenssus agros

vi ilus et antiquo sua flumura reddiciti alveo

muri - A etherocoi recene caraste sydere limus.



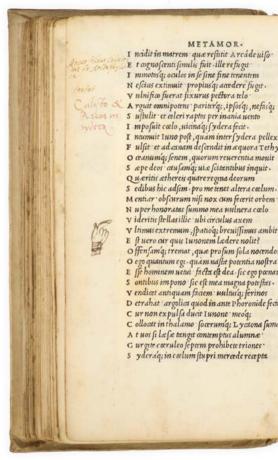
Two sixteenth-century annotators appear to have been at work here, both interested in recording the metamorphic myths which lend themselves best as exempla. One of them writes in darker ink, annotates more abundantly, and seems to be the more deeply involved in the work of reading. He adds decorative penwork initials (2b7), and carefully sketches manicules drawing attention to memorable and widely applicable sententiae, in the manner of the adagia genre ('Alas! how difficult it is to prevent the countenance from betraying guilt', 2c6°), or lines which a Copernican-age annotator might have found remarkably prophetic ('newly exalted celestial bodies ... set in the sky, where the remotest and shortest orbit circles the uttermost pole, ²c7^v); another prominent manicule points to a passage in Met. XV where Pythagoras expounds the idea of metempsychosis (or reincarnation): 'souls are all exempt from power of death. When they have left their first corporeal home, they always find and live in newer homes' $(A7^{v})$ – a notion which, though residing outside of orthodox Christianity, is apparently attractive to our reader, who goes on to annotate the following passage where Pythagoras claims to remember his previous life as the Trojan hero Euphorbus and describes the shield as a connection to that previous life.

This typology of apparatus does not point to a student recording lessons, nor does it testify to a scholar's professional work, be it philological or literary. Rather, it demonstrates intellectual engagement with questions of metaphysics and ethics, concerns which would have been shared in circles of well-educated elites.

Provenance:

From the library of the celebrated anatomist Domenico Cotugno (1736–1822).











VIS autem philosophorum naturalium non ria deret, si cogitaret & vide ret, medicos omisisse & oblitos esse præcipua &

maximè necessaria capita, quæ in philosophia reperiuntur indagando, & ad medicinam quoq; pertinent, ob mul-

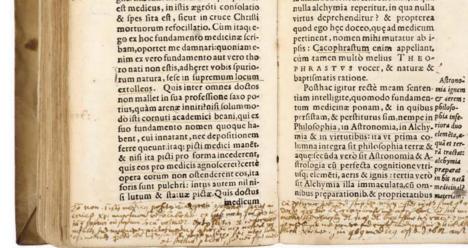
PARAPHRASING PARACELSUS

31. [**PARACELSUS.** Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi eremitae philosophi summi operum latine redditorum tomus II ... *Basel, Pietro Perna, 1575.*]

Vol. II only (of II), 8vo, pp. [iii–xiv] (of xvi), 16, 19–30, 33–'707' (recte 799), [1, blank], 143, USIC [1, blank]; wanting bifolia (?)1.8 and b1.8; woodcut portrait to (?)2^r, woodcut initials; first 61,4832; and last leaf dusty and worn, first quire worn and loose, creasing to corners towards end, 120,69 poccasional marks; bound in contemporary English vellum, title in ink and on paper label to 382; NIM/ spine; worn and soiled, spine misshapen, front joint detached; annotations in a few early Durling 3503; English hands to c. 550 pp.; engraved bookplate of Exeter Cathedral Library dated 1749 on inside front cover, with manuscript shelfmark 'E, 14 | 21'.

The second half of a two-volume edition of the Latin works of Paracelsus (1493–1541), the great Swiss physician and alchemist, with profuse annotations by a number of early English readers.

THOPHR. PARAC. fitam: in ægris regimen eft minimum, mentű, quodvegetatinas suscitet corpori vires ad nutrimenti receptionem. quod in considerationem veniat: arca. navero maximum. Quicunq;fanis die-Hac de causa monarchia seruanda est tam.præscribit, monarnarchiam diniin ægris per cibum & medicamentum dit,& cœlorum curfus cofiderat, item iuxta morbi tenorem. Verű est illa, quæ personarum subjecta postmodum ad nutrimento timul & medicameto feruiunt, vt Lactuca, Bleta, Rapæ,&c. nos cibi curlum venit, quod etiam Aftrum fuu vt cœlum cibus habeat,quo preue communiter in monarchiam non po nit illius cursui. Cognitione hac omnere, fed peculiariter dignoscenda vones qui carer, errare necessum est:nam lumus, vt ea, quæ medicamentű fimul præfentibus non est præueniendu, fed adferunt, que virtus etiam est separanfuturis . Verum ars tota huius negotificing dayt in monarchia mulierum fua bleconfistit in eo scilicet, vt cognoscatur ta: virorum verò sua particulariter adquid fururum fit, & fic ifti præneniri ministretur. Ex horum negligentia sequitur incidentia cursuñ astralium & queat. Hoc medico fummè neceffariū, aliàs homicidium & latrocinium ars firmamenti,quæ corruptionem in con trarietate adferunt ægris corporibus, eius. Ad hæc latiùs: cùm prima materia vt extra monarchiam viuant, ac temcarnis & fanguinis hominis vnű fit, id cft, cibus & potus, at vltima materia pora sua mulieribus excitent, viris aliàs concilant carnes : quod istis in auxiliū duo funt, que postmodum veniunt ex conferent in vno, mulieribus in detriilla prima, vt viri caro, & caro mulicris, mentum in alio, nec non pleraq; alia quæ tantum diftant ac pifcis & caro, 2 fimilia. Sanis personis regimen ponce cognitione tamen. Materia prima nec.



Completed in 1530, the text describes the four pillars of medicine: natural philosophy as the science of the things dwelling in nature; astronomy as the interplay between cosmos and humans; alchemy as the purification and transformation of matter and especially of drugs; and the virtue or ethics of the physician.

Of particular note here is a manuscript paraphrase of large parts of the *Paragranum* running through the lower margins of in excess of fifty pages. A considerable number of marginalia are also present in parts of the *Paramirum* (1531), providing summaries (occasionally in the form of running titles in the upper margins) and picking out words and phrases. Our annotators naturally show an interest in the key Paracelsian theories expounded in the text: the pathogenic action of the three primary substances sulphur, mercury, and salt; the theory of the primordial matrix as a generalisation of the maternal womb; and the concept of tartaric diseases. Other marginalia encompass humours, cholic, madness, anatomy, hunger and thirst, types of doctors, the relationship between medicine and God, digestion, death, heat, dung, urine, vomit, sweat, women, and semen.



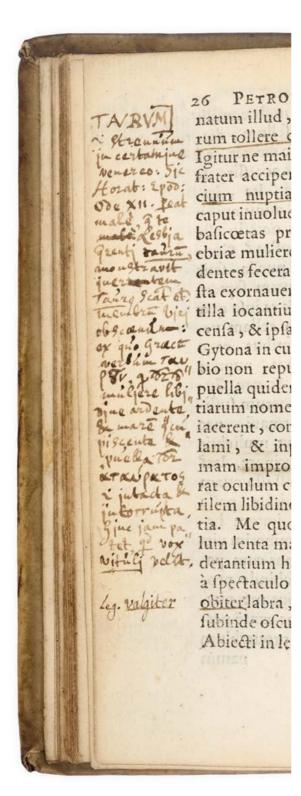
A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH SCHOLAR READS THE SATYRICON

32. PETRONIUS. Satyricon, eiusdemque fragmenta, illustrata hac nova editione I. Bourdelotii notis criticis, et glossario petroniano edente Dⁱ. S. S. *Leiden, Justus Livius*, 1645.

12mo, pp. [xii], 199, [1, blank], 200-251; title printed in red and black, woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials and headpieces; minute marginal paper-flaw to lower outer corner of A6, but a very good, clean copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, later manuscript lettering in ink to spine, sewn on 3 parchment thongs laced in; a few small stains to front board, corners bumped; contemporary ownership inscription 'Sum P. Berger' to title, numerous marginalia in Latin and occasionally Greek to the initial 26 pp. and occasionally thereafter, all in the same contemporary hand; ownership inscription of Penrhyn George Edward Chave (1890-1961) to front free endpaper. £950

Third edition of the Satyricon as edited by the French scholar Jean Bourdelot (first published in 1618), accompanied by a glossary, an editorial preface and an extract of Justus Lipsius' Epistolicis Quaestionibus (lib. III, epist. 2) with an appraisal of the literary value of the Satyricon.

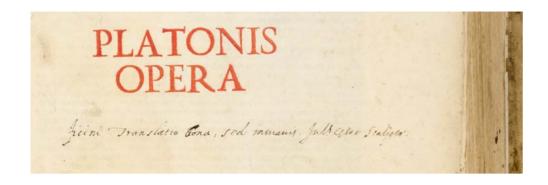
The early reader of this copy, 'P. Berger', gives thorough attention to the first 26 pages, up to the beginning of the episode of the *Cena Trimalchionis*, but his reading continues, with meaningful underlining and occasional notes, through to the end. The first episode



USTC SATYPICON. 1028471; manibus, longe maiore nisu clama-uit: Non taces, inquit, gladiator PETRONII ARBITRI Schweiger peculio cœpit rogare stuprum. Iam obscœne, quem de ruina arena dimipro cella meretrix affem exegerat, fit ? Non taces nocturne percuffor, qui 753; jam ille mihi iniecerat manum, & nisi ne tum quidem cum fortiter faceres, valentior fuiffem , dediffem pænas Schmeling cum pura muliere pugnasti? cuius ea-* adeo vbique omnes mihi videdem ratione in viridario frater fui, bantur fatyrion bibiffe * junctis viriand Stukey qua nunc in diuerforio puer est ? Subbus molestum contempsimus * quasi duxisli te , inquam , à præceptoris Encol per caliginem vidi Gytona in crepidicolloquio. Quid ego, homo flultif-Ases ne semitæ stantem , & in eundem lofime, facere debui, cum fame mo-SATYRION cum me conieci. Cum quærerem rererian videlicet audirem fententias, num quid nobis in prandium frater id est Nitream fractam, & fomnioparaffet , consedit puer super lectum, rum interpretamenta ? Multo me tur-& manantes lacrymas pollice exprespior es tu hercule, qui vt foris cœna-Y fit. Perturbatus ergo habitu fratris, res, poëtam laudasti. Itaque ex tur-pissima lite in risum diffusi, pacatius quid accidisset, quæsiui. at ille tarde quidem & inuitus, fed postquam pread reliqua fecessimus. * Rursus in 2 cibus & iracundiam mifcui : Tuus,in-6 memoriam reuocatus iniuriæ, Afcylquit, iste frater, seu comes, paulo te, inquam, intelligo nobis conueniante in conductum accucurrit, coepitre non posse. itaque communes farque mihi velle pudorem extorquere. cinulas partiamur, ac paupertatem no-Cum ego proclamarem, gladium ftrinxit, &, Si Lucretia es, inquit, ftram prinatis quæstibus temptemus Freel Tarquinium inuenisti. Quibus ego expellere. Et tu literas fcis,& ego,ne quæstibus tuis obstem, aliquid aliud auditis, intentaui in oculos Afcylti promittam : alioqui mille caufæ nos manus: &, Quid dicis, inquam, mu-liebris patientiæ fcortum, cuius ne quotidie collident, & per totam vrbem rumoribus different. Non re-Alay-The sources spiritus purus est. Inhorrescere se fin-A 5 cufatoe agracia illiprat illu Trango Atr. lib. 3. . . mania valiantile of millerer pati dinever int, prosess illibration

commands Berger's full engagement as a reader/annotator: Encolpius's witnessing of a debate about the bombastic style and irrelevant content of the first-century school curriculum. This is a topic that would have resonated with seventeenth-century French scholars, themselves engaged in far-reaching debates over the value of classical literature as supreme model of literary excellence (canonised further in the Jesuit *ratio studiorum* of 1599), in relation to the rise of philosophy, new science and changes in literary taste championed by contemporary writers – a debate known as the 'Battle of the Books'.

The notes indicate a philological interest, with references to editors (e.g. Henri Estienne, p. 5) and with inclusion of variants (e.g. 'minimum' for 'nimirum', p. 3; 'valgiter' for 'obiter', p. 26), suggesting a cross-edition approach to this text. The reader is also interested in vocabulary, with idiosyncratic terms typical of Petronius's language given a synonym in more standard Latin, and sometimes a longer explanatory note; he investigates the cultural and social details relating to the underworld of sexual commerce in Rome, and evokes references to the poetry of the Golden Age, such as Catullus and Horace.



PLATO; [Marsilio FICINO]. Platonis opera. [(Colophon:) Venice, Filippo Pinzi, 22 April 1517.]

Folio, ff. [vi], CCXX, '167-174' [i.e. CCXXI-CCXXVIII], '172-179' [i.e. CCXXIX-CCXXXVI], CCXXXVII–CCCLXXXIX, [1, blank]; bifolium e4.5 present in duplicate; title printed in red, capital spaces with guide letters, one woodcut criblé initial, a few woodcut diagrams in the text; marginal excision to lower outer corner of n3, some dampstaining throughout, browning to some leaves, occasional light foxing, small hole to last blank leaf due to ink corrosion, but a good copy; in a twentieth-century binding reusing old vellum, manuscript paper label to spine; note to title-page referencing Scaliger, annotations in a **few early hands to c. 320 pp.**, horoscope(?) and notes to final blank leaf.

CNCE

34948,

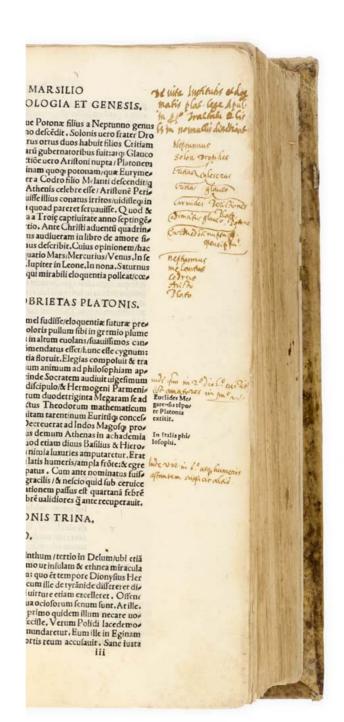
USTC

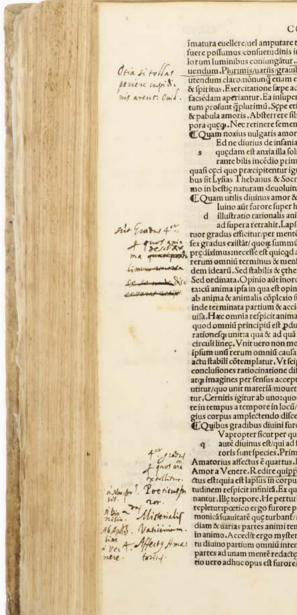
849833,

Third edition of Marsilio Ficino's important and influential Latin translations of and commentaries on Plato's works, with numerous early annotations.

Ficino (1433-1499) had completed a draft translation of Plato's works as early as 1469. Returning to them some years later, after working on his Theologia Platonica, he added commentaries, and in 1484 a first edition, comprising thirty-five dialogues and the Platonic Epistolae, was published at Florence by Lorenzo di Alopa. A second edition by Andrea Torresano appeared in 1491, and Alopa published Ficino's fuller commentaries on several Platonic dialogues in 1496.

aliud dicimus q amore: igitur oes amoris potetia coitant. Eu et pitantinninus/qin aunune tanqua adfinealii referunt. hic aut pxime deo: qui nos copulat: hos utiq furores quattuor/totide adulte riniaffectus fallo imitari uident. Pœticti qde musica ista uulgaris/q hauribus dutaxat blandit. My fletialé uana multore hoim supstitio/fatidicú/fallax peritiz humana coiectio. Amatoriú libidinis impetus. Verus eni amor nihil est aliud ĝ nixus qda ad diuina pulchritudine euolandi ab aspectu corporalis pulchritudinis excitatus. Adulterinus aŭt ab aspectu sintactú præcipitatio. COuam utilis amor Socraticus. Varitis qd amor Socraticus coferat sprimo quide ipfi Socrati plurimu ad alas illas recu-perandas/quibus in patria reuolet. Deinde ciuitati sue magnopere ad honeste feliciteres vitatem profect a no lanides fed hojes facilit hojes uero a tenera atate quem





imatura euellere/uel amputare i fuere possumus/consuetudinis it lorum luminibus coniungătur. uendum.Plurimis/uariis/grauil utendum claro/nonung etiam e & spiritus. Exercitatione sape ac faciédam aperiantur. Ea insuper tum profunt gplurimu. Sepe eti & pabula amoris . Absterrere sib pora queg. Nec retinere semen Quam noxius nulgaris amor quedam est anxia illa fol

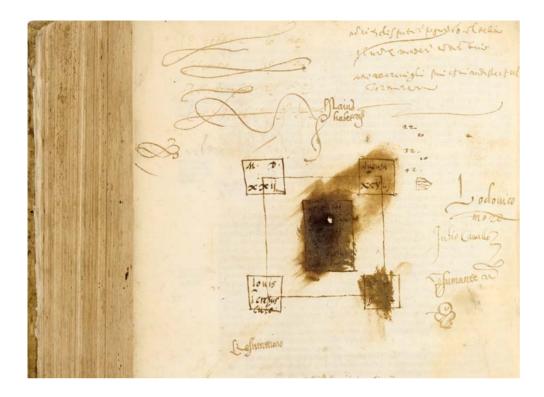
quafi ceci quo pracipitentur ig mo in beffic naturam deuoluiti CQuam utilis diuinus amor &

luino aut furore super h d illustrationalis ani ad fupera retrahit. Lapl tuor gradus efficitur/per mente fex gradus existat/ quor fummi prediximus:neceffe eft quicgd rerum omniú terminus & men! dem idearu. Sed stabilis & ethe & Sed ordinata. Opinio aŭtinoro ta:cũ anima ipfa in qua est opin ab anima & animalis coplexio f indeterminata partium & acci uifa.Hacomnia respicitanima

> actu stabili cotemplatur. Vt fei conclusiones ratiocinatione di armimagines per fenfus accept utitur/quo unit materia/mouet tur. Cernitis igitur ab uno: quo EQuibus gradibus diuini fur

Vapropter ficut per qu

auté diuinus est/qui ad roris funt species. Prin Amatorius affectus é quartus. Amora Venere. Redire quipp extelliter. dus est:quia est laplus in corpu tudinem respicit infinită. Ex qu nantur.lllctorpore.llepertur repletur:poetico ergo furore p monică fuauitate que turbant diam & uarias partes animi ten in animo. Accedit ergo myster partes ad unam menté redacte



This copy contains marginalia in Latin and Italian in at least two sixteenth-century hands and one seventeenth-century hand, picking out keywords and providing summaries, in particular to Plato's *Protagoras, Cratylus, Gorgias, Symposium, Crito, Phaedo, Republic*, and *Laws*. The soul and love emerge as subjects of evident interest to the volume's early readers. A list of the Muses and planets associated with them appears in a note to *Ion*, while an annotation to *Protagoras* refers to gods and demons. The annotations are not uncritical: beside a passage in book X of the *Republic* appears, for example, 'q[uest]a ragione e debole e forsi falsa'. References are made to other classical writers such as Aristophanes, Aristotle, Homer, and Virgil. Several names are written on the final blank leaf – 'Alesandro Regi', 'Lodovico Moro', 'Julio Camillo' – and there is what appears to be a horoscope diagram (partly obscured by ink) bearing the date 28 August 1522.

'Julio Camillo' may plausibly refer to Giulio Camillo, known as 'Delminio' (*c.* 1480–1544). While teaching at Bologna in the early 1520s he 'began designing a wooden theatre to provide a setting for the orator practising the ancient art of memory. He believed that in contemplating the Hermetic and cabbalistic symbolism of his theatre the orator could master all knowledge by rising, perhaps through solar magic, to the eternal world of ideas' (*Contemporaries of Erasmus*).

ANNOTATED BOOKS

ANNOTATED PARALLEL LIVES USIC 849953; Sander 5784.

34. PLUTARCH. Vitae, nuper quam diligentissime recognitae: quibus tres virorum illustrium vitae aditae fuerunt: & in fine voluminis apositae. [(Colophon:) Venice, Donnino Pinzi, 15 February 1502.]

Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. [i], CXLV, ²CLI, [1, blank]; woodcut illustration of Theseus fighting a centaur to a2^r, white-on-black woodcut initials; some light, mostly marginal staining and foxing throughout, a few small wormholes to first few quires (touching woodcut), small paper-flaw to outer margin of e4, a good copy retaining some deckle edges; bound in contemporary Italian blind-tooled half mottled calf over wooden (beech) boards, triple blind fillets creating triangular compartments with small round floral and foliate stamps to corner of each triangle, spine with similar decoration, traces of four clasps (two of the holes from the straps partially filled); calf neatly repaired and restored, particularly along spine and joints, a few small wormholes in boards; **sixteenth-century annotations to every page**, seventeenth-century inscription of Bernardino Peverozzi to title-page (with some show-through to verso).

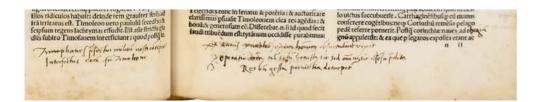
A thoroughly annotated copy of Plutarch's Parallel Lives in a contemporary Italian binding.



Plutarch's concept of parallel lives providing moral and historic instruction gave the Renaissance a canon of 'great' men, many of whom subsequently became central to the early modern world, providing material for teachers and dramatists; this can be seen in the inclusion of Coriolanus and Mark Antony, for example. Many of the Latin translations of individual lives were produced in the early fifteenth century, shortly after the 'rediscovery' of Plutarch by Coluccio Salutati in Florence; the translator is given at the start of each book, including Francesco Barbaro, Guarino Veronese, Leonardo Bruni, Antonio Pacini of Todi, Leonardo Giustiniani, Jacopo d'Angelo, and Lapo Fiorentino.



This volume was prepared by Girolamo Squarzafico (fl. 1471–1503), a scholar responsible for many significant editions of texts, both classical and vernacular, from the early days of printing in Venice (which began in 1469). He appended some additional lives to those written by Plutarch, namely Charlemagne, Attila the Hun, Socrates, and Epaminondas, composed by Acciaiuoli, Iuvencus Caelius Calanus Dalmata (a Hungarian bishop), Leonardo Bruni, and Lorenzo Astemio respectively. In common with numerous other editions of Plutarch, the lives of Hannibal and Scipio, composed by Donato Acciaiuoli in imitation of Plutarch, are here attributed to Plutarch himself as translated by Acciaiuoli. In his preface, Squarzafico complains that the art of printing has fallen into the hands of the illiterate, who contaminate and destroy almost every book ('Haec impressoria ars in manus quorumdam illiteratorum incidit: a quibus libri fere omnes coinquinantur & corrumpuntur').



Mors photose somes in P neis in a neis care a tir

Drufus anumly aluit

fus: scortum continuo missam facit. Hace sunt quae In Photionis uită congerenda putauimus: cuius sae ne interitus luctuosam Socratis memoriă excitauit in ambos enim sicuti pari Atheniensi un ingratitudie ne Ira nec dispari Athenage incomodo aiaduersu é.

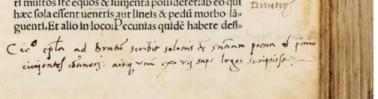
CATONISIVNIORIS VIRI ILLVSTRIS VI ta ex Plutarchogracco in latinumper Lapum flore tinum uerfa. Re Sentrable in interface In Publica

ATONIS GENVS PRINCIPIa jum dignitatis & gloriæ lumplit ap auo Catone uitro i primis claro ma gnægauctoritatis: ut a nobis in ipa fius uita feriptum est: Relictus é au tem cato parentum orphanus una cui fratre cæpione: & forore porcia

eratie ferulia caronis foror ex marreie hloes apud Liuium Drufum auunculum fuu uiru: & eloquentia & fapientia præflantem: qui per id tps princeps clui tatis erat educebantur: Ferunt autem flatim apueriria conflantiam: & feueritatem Catonis confipicu am fuiffe. Vim namon habebant ultra ætatem elus i ex pueris forma infignt; qui a matorein cuoiculud ductus: & per uim inclusus etar: uociferante: carolin tellecta rei foeditate cucurrit ad hostiu: ar phisqu aditú phibebant ul delectis puer edurit.ltaqince fus domum abite cæreris pueris una fecum abeun tibus fra uero inter pueros clarus eraturcu.L. ferla la equestrem ludum quem Trojamuocát ederefis tutffet:ac delectis patriclis pueris duos prafecifica alreru puert acceptarer gria matris (erat. n. filin Merellæuxoris scyllæ alrerti uero qui Pompetino pos erat (extum nomine nec recipere:neq luboli dere uellent:interrogati a fcylla quem fibi duccos tarentioes uno ore caronem deposcerittquincium ipse sextus sese ultro caroni submissi. Erat. L. Solu carol ac fratribus parernus amicus: quare sapella ad fe uocabat: & inter fuos habebat: paucifilmisho honore familiaritatis per infoletiam tribues. Gunt igif hoc accipiens Carpedő:plurimumq exilimişh iulmodi amicitiam pueris cu ad honore tumadica ritatem conducere: frequerer ducebat cos ad Scris lam:culus domus per id tépus nihil a camilidaqui dam differebat. Erat cu Caro quattuordecimano

This copy has been annotated throughout in multiple contemporary humanist hands. The notes mostly refer to the people and events mentioned in the text, and there are numerous corrections to printing errors, presumably one of the causes of Squarzafico's complaint about bad printing (there is no list of errata provided). There are references to other Latin works, for example at the head of $a8^r$ and $H2^r$ there are mentions of book XVIII chapter 26 of Pliny, and the annotator has some knowledge of Greek (there are a few words written in Greek, e.g. on $a2^r$ and $a4^v$). Later information is occasionally added: in the book on the Gracchi, at the mention of the refounding of Carthage, the annotator has noted that it was briefly renamed Hadrianopolis by the Emperor Hadrian, who came to the throne shortly before Plutarch died $(p5^r)$; in the life of Sulla, his withdrawal from power is likened to Diocletian's similar move at the end of the third century $(q7^v)$; and in 130 AD Hadrian had restored the tomb of Pompey the Great 'in Casio' (referring to the temple of Zeus/ Jupiter Casius in Pelusium; E8^v).

i ifudistet: & cü alimento et. Quo factă est: ut supra stima illius costituriois & pe cui ueluti color uelee Qui uero ciuilis costituro amicitia Roma existeret: ecir. Ac post illius obită: sumus penuerat. ad bel stet; sedandă placandăş pisse piclitandi at qui uidendi magisquă lucri cupidiatate impulsum. Sapientia enim sertur apprime stuadios suisse qui pe qui cu grandioriam natu sorte dicere solitus est: se multa quoridie discentem se pisceda sur nescere. Diustias aut minime mirabatur Solonised aiebat nihil differre cu quim magnă auti at quarge ti multos ite equos & iumenta possideret: ab eo qui hac sola essent uentris aut lineis & pedu morbo lăz guenti. Et alio în loco: Pecunias qui de habere desiz

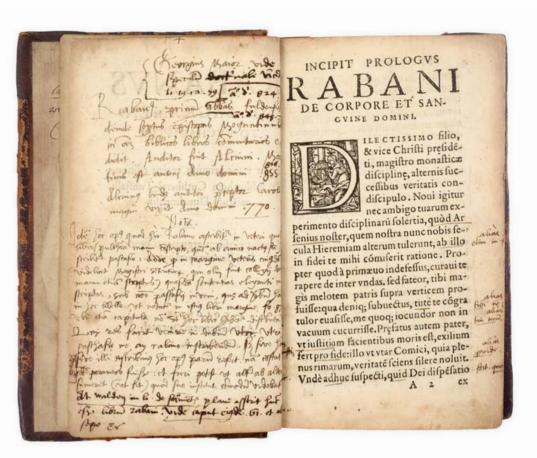


The regularity of the notes indicates that this volume was owned by at least one diligent scholar who was able to identify the typographic and orthographic errors as he worked his way steadily through the whole of the volume without omission.

The style of binding is northern Italian; a very similar design of binding, on a 1531 Venetian edition of Livy, is in the Biblioteca Panizzi in Reggio Emilia (16 B 7), also sewn on three supports with four clasps showing the same pattern of grooves to the upper board and triangular pattern of nails to the lower board, and similar diagonal fillets to the leather.

A Bernardino Peverozzi (or Peverotti) is recorded in Macerata in the first half of the seventeenth century. A pencil note on the flyleaf implies that this volume was sold by Librairie Giraud-Badin in 1928.





MARGINALIA FROM MANUSCRIPTS OF RABANUS MAURUS

35. RABANUS MAURUS *et al.* Rabanus de sacramento Eucharistiae. Opus nunc primum recens editum, ex bibliotheca Cuthberti Tunstalli episcopi Dunelmensis. Accessit eiusdem argumenti opusculum Bertrani presbyteri. *Cologne, Johann Quentel,* 1551.

8vo, pp. 287, [1, blank]; woodcut initials; light marginal toning, a few corners creased; a good copy in seventeenth-century sheep, rebacked and recornered in the nineteenth century; somewhat rubbed and worn, lettering-piece lost; **sixteenth-century marginal annotations** (trimmed) to c. 145 pp. in at least one German hand, underlining, occasional manicules.

£950

First edition of a work on the sacrament of the Eucharist by Rabanus Maurus, thoroughly annotated by a contemporary reader, followed by other works on the same subject and on the Trinity.

The celebrated theological and pedagogical writer Rabanus Maurus (c. 780–856) served as Abbot of Fulda and Archbishop of Mainz. His work on the Eucharist, in fifty-seven chapters, is here edited from a manuscript in the library of the bishop of Durham, Cuthbert Tunstall (1474–1559), whose own work on the same subject, *De veritate corporis et sanguinis domini nostri Jesu Christi in Eucharistia*, composed while in prison, was published at Paris in 1554. Rabanus's text is followed here by a short treatise on the Trinity; by the influential *De corpore et sanguine domini* of the ninth-century Carolingian theologian Ratramnus;

and by further passages on the Eucharist by

Augustine, Ambrose, and Eusebius.



incipit ..., and many of the marginalia highlight differences between the text as printed here and that found in the annotator's manuscript, prefixed with 'alias' and 'vet.' On f. 19^r he refers to a manuscript 'qui erat collegii de placy', perhaps meaning the Collège du Plessis at the university of Paris; marginalia copied from this exemplar appear on f. 87^r. But our annotator is not just a textual critic; his notes also engage with the intellectual content of Rabanus's text; short schematic summaries occasionally appear in the lower margins. There is a reference to 'Georgius Maior' on the title verso, presumably the sixteenth-century Lutheran theologian of this name.

USIC 689764, VD16 H 5274, Adams R4.

RABANVS DE SACRA. MENTO EVCHARISTIAE. 19 naturæ ordine, conuertatur, redi quo est. Patet igitur, quoniam nihil extra petarum nostroru dictum est: Su vel contra Dei velle potest, sed cedunt illi mnis Imperijs natura tuis, ritug hoccorpore Christi & sanguine, quòd in Transit in aduersas, iussu dom Transit in aduersas, iussu domia mysterio vera sit caro & verus sit sanguis, rras. Quoniam extra potentiamo dum sic ille voluit qui creauit. ft, idcircò omnia potest. d neus omnium rerum artifex, ne Quod ficut in potestate sua dominus se cit in celo & in terra quecunq;,ita & his auferret: fed vt ita effent, in eadem fecit, vteius non alia Amtho fing vtipse decreuerat. effet caro, quam quæ na-/ Cap. 2. rollingin ta est de Maria Eque enim fic codidit omnium: virgine. ifex Deus rerum naturas, vt fuu Cap. b his auferret, quia omniu creat Mnia enim quæcuq; voluit Domi- Psal.113.b subsistentia in eadem Dei volum nus, fecit in cælo & in terra. Et quia 134.4 istit & virtute,à qua causam hab: voluit, licet figura panis & vini hec fic est, lum vtabistat quicquid est, sed omnino nihil aliud, quàm caro Christi & om sed sed omnino nihil aliud, quàm caro Christi & om sed sed sed omnium creaturarus funt. vnde ipsa veritas ad discipulos: hæc, Ioan, 6.6 in nec subsisteret vlla creaturare inquit, caro mea est pro mundi vita. Et vt tia, nisi in eius voluntate, à quot mirabilius loquar, non alia plane, q quæ us esse manat. Et ideo natura cre nata est de Maria, & passa in cruce, & resur uotiès mutatur, aut augei vel sul rexit de sepulchro. Hæc, inquam, ipsa est, r,non ab illo esse diuertituring & ideo Christi caro est, que pro mundi a sic est & sic sit, vt ille decreuit vita adhuc hodie offertur, & cum digne

grow another 17.6

As well as a brief biography of Rabanus on the verso of the title, the annotator of our copy has written a long note regarding the attribution of the De sacramento Eucharistiae, which opens as follows: 'this work which is here ascribed to Rabanus is attributed to Paschasius in an old book in beautiful handwriting which I acquired from a friend ... (trans.). The reader clearly had this manuscript exemplar of Rabanus's text to hand when he was annotating this book: at the opening of chapter one he writes 'vetus liber meus sic



ANNOTATED BOOKS

USTC 675100; VD16 R 1037; Adams R 334;

EXPANDING ON AN **ENCYCLOPAEDIA**

Sabin 69126.

[REISCH, Gregor.] Margarita philosophica nova. Strasbourg, Johann Grüninger, 31 March 1508.

4to, ff. [320], without the world map and folding table (latter supplied in facsimile); ${}^{\pi}A^{4}$ A-E⁶ F⁴ Gh⁸ I⁶ K⁴ L⁶ M⁸ N-O⁶ P⁴ Q-S⁶ T-U⁸ X6 Y8 AA8 BB-CC6 DD-GG8 HH4 II6 KK8 a6 $b-f^8 g^6 h^4 i-k^6 l^4 m-n^8 o-r^{6/8}$; full-page woodcut to title (repeated to p8^v), numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams throughout, woodcut music; losses to upper outer corners of first six leaves affecting title woodcut and a few words of text on next three leaves (first four leaves with facsimiles tipped in, the following two repaired), some dampstaining throughout, II6 shaved at head, otherwise a good copy; bound in sixteenth-century pigskin over wooden boards, boards roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, the rolls incorporating scenes of the Crucifixion and Resurrection, remains of clasps and catches to fore-edge, old paper label with title in manuscript at head of spine, sewn on 3 double cords; rubbed and marked, some wear to corners; sixteenth-century marginal annotations in several different hands to c. 265 pp. (slightly trimmed), occasional manicules, some capitals supplied in ink; seventeenth-century inscription 'Mon[aste]rii [...]' at head of title (remainder of inscription torn away). £8750

Second enlarged Grüninger edition of this pioneering and bestselling illustrated encyclopaedia by the German Carthusian monk and humanist Gregor Reisch (c. 1467– 1525), in the form of a dialogue between teacher and pupil, profusely annotated by sixteenth-century German students.



ANNOTATED BOOKS

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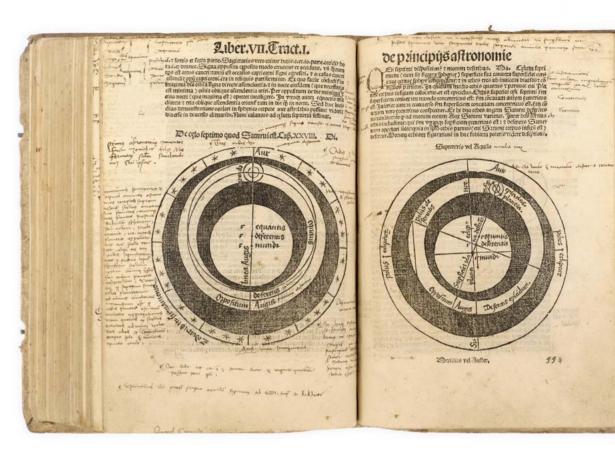
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'The Margarita philosophica is the first philosophical encyclopedia of the sciences in the German-speaking world. It served as the authoritative textbook at German universities in the sixteenth century and was reprinted several times until the seventeenth century ... Just one year after the first edition, printed in Freiburg by Johann Schott, a virtually unchanged unauthorized reprint by Johannes Grüninger appeared in Strasbourg in 1504, which in turn was reprinted three more times. A total of twelve editions can be documented by 1599. The structure in twelve books, which introduce the trivium of rational philosophy (Books I: Grammar, II: Logic, III: Rhetoric), then the quadrivium of practical philosophy (IV: Arithmetic, V: Music, VI: Geometry, VII: Astronomy, VIII: Physics, IX: Natural History, X: Physiology, XI: Psychology) and finally ... moral philosophy (XII), essentially reflects the Aristotelian-scholastic scientific system in transition between late scholasticism and humanism. However, the strong emphasis on the real sciences ... as well as the adoption of new teaching methods, points to modern, humanistically influenced forms of knowledge transfer ... Quotations from Augustine and Aristotle in particular serve to authorise the knowledge conveyed in dialogue form, which, like the quotations from the Bible and



the Church Fathers, reveal a late scholastic orientation. The accumulation of quotations from Aristotle reflects Reisch's position as a staunch advocate of realism in the Freiburg scholars' disputes at the turn of the sixteenth century. His function as a mediator is evident from the fact that Reisch, in addition to ancient, medieval, and Arabic writers, also quotes representatives of Neoplatonism such as Pico della Mirandola and Marsilio Ficino. The *Margarita philosophica* contains numerous woodcuts attributed to Martin Obermüller and Michael Wolgemut ... full-page allegories and personifications are complemented by many smaller woodcuts, some of them extremely detailed' (Deutsche Biographie, *trans.*).

The additional material in this edition includes Petrus Ravennas' *Phoenix sive artificiosa memoria*, Filippo Beroaldo's *Epistolandi modus*, Martin Waldseemüller's *Architecturae et perspectivae rudimenta*, and Angelo Poliziano's *Panepistemon*.

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Over 250 pages carry annotations in Latin, with occasional Greek, principally in a single neat sixteenth-century German hand. The date 1522 appears on the final blank together with a note on Germanic territories. The chapters on astronomy are especially heavily annotated with supplementary notes on the planets and stars, perhaps taken down from lectures; a note to Ffi^v, for example, reads as follows: 'the common opinion among all astronomers asserts that there are seven errant stars or planets ... '(trans.). There are notes too on the Earth and on winds. Other marginalia comprise keywords and short summaries, and display the annotators' interest in grammar, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, measurements, time, physiology, and moral philosophy, for example.

image rotated

me yours regioned will prima Grant & Banton copies Unin acted nobile partiet in and 50. amost perdurare partie. Tig media long indinis olin Helmerij dirti alymin mola everin Medenin eft longetudino ni Adi =1. a from the comments in grave to be primariles invanit as vivage fite Room flows and often and good wase intrave of his won detarminatan tour cadicary of worm radices arrivense pour population ex norminationly mintate brig Mod at Germanne of fool 12 for Drubupter, Seulandia, Hollandia Gellia, China Mod a The house devalue - Ciftra devation Westeriam & Reprosofiante General Business Distribution Distribution Distribution Distribution Distribution Consideration Consideration of the plant of the Consideration of the plant of the partial of the plant of the partial of the p Horam Syrium , Aufricam Voganam Mozaniam , SHolefram, Maritoram uniquem, Commencement toe ornered promise plurity mitanto, promonto mis (1ms) Puntos , Captus Francien Hollwoff Pino populo maxima amili findine notion gumamiam exorum de grobo april Historiographos, Copringraphow, lation restat indago,

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND VII. 202: Moreau THEOLOGY INTERWOVEN 712; Renouard, ICP, II, 712.

SABELLICO, Marco Antonio Marcantonio) Coccio; Petrus PONTANUS (or Du Pont, De Brugge). Sanctissime elegie de intemerata virgine Maria cum heroico carmine. Ejusdem in naufragantem Divi Petri Cymbam quibus nuper subiectum est. Epigramma Petri de Ponti ... ad honestos iuvenes de casta incesta ... Paris, Jean de Gourmont, [c. 1513].

4to, ff. [25], [1, blank]; A-E⁴ F⁶, with final blank F6; large woodcut printer's device and small criblé initial to title, further criblé initials; one or two minor stains, but a very good, crisp copy; bound in nineteenthcentury brown cloth, spine lettered directly in gilt, marbled endpapers; minor soiling; numerous and substantial interlinear and marginal annotations in a contemporary hand to almost all of the elegies to **the Virgin** (slightly cropped in places).

One of only two recorded editions, both very rare, of this set of elegies addressed to the Virgin Mary, followed by verses 'on St Peter's sinking boat', the former extensively annotated by a contemporary French student.

Marco Antonio Sabellico (1436–1506), a humanist and single copy historian, professor of rhetoric at Udine and Venice, in the UK obtained fame as the author of a remarkable work of (cambridge), history, Enneades seu Rapsodiae historiarum (including two in a study of Christopher Columbus' voyages), and of France Rerum venetiarum ab urbe condita, understood to be the first guide of Venice and a celebration of the city's laws, freedoms and traditions. Sabellico's elegiac Douai), one production has not, so far, been the object of much in Spain consideration. It probably belonged in the early part of (BNE) his life, up to the early 1470s, which he spent in Rome, and one under the guidance of such humanists as Gaspare in the US Veronese, Domizio Calderini and Pomponio Leto.



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L. bellici fandillime e aine maria cum beroico Ziuldem in naufragātē n quibus nuper subjectu Epigramma Detri de pi restos inuenes de casta in



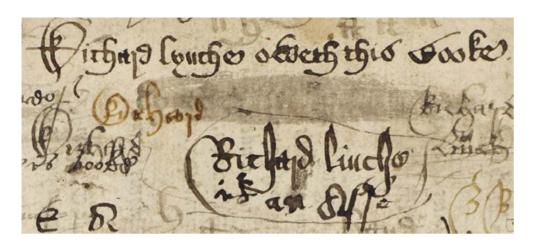
Quid cunctamur air tantos ne morabimur ortust Hac est illa tui facri lux confcia partus Nascere iam fas ellenascere santia diese Anna parens tanta virginis anna parens Dixit:& extremis fubito fe prodit ab indis. Foelix cui matri mater veneranda tonantis Catera spectasses nil nisi splendor erat. Annuit athereo suspicienda throno: Non pluuios lux illa notos:boreamue niualem rlline maternos vultus miratur et vinas Erque le toties fullinuere manus Sed mollis 3cphiros fenfit & ethefias Natalem'celebrate facrum garamantes & indi Credita nec coelo est longis erroribus vlla Dulcia fed'vernans carmina fudit auis. Helperiægades & boreale folum Percy diem nulli tentarunt bella leones Huncimmela colar rellus: huc porus & crhet Nullagemontanis preda perita lupis Cocleffes mentes fydereig choris Peropidiem tuta iacucrunt littore fora: Iple ego pampineo feruatis mélibus anno Forfitan & flygiam non tulit vnda ratem Virginis ante aras mascula tura dabo: Pallidus inuifis orcus parciffet & vmbris Solemnées diem traducă carmine & himnis Parcere si poterat tristior ille locus: Sufpendames facro numera nostra tholog Pulchrafuit mundo fullit que primarecenti Immodical proces adda: da virgo quot annis Nempe dies longe pulchrior vna ramen. Iplatuo vari myfrica facra coli: Pendebant mites apricis collibus vux Tu vero aterna quotiens lux alma redibis Stratage erant passim poma sub arboribus Sapius hoc vultu vel meliorenite. Præfferat erigones flagrantem cynthius aluum Cln regiam Progenicm Virginis Elegia fecunda. Inflabatos procul nec glacial is hiems Egia Progenies Regis veneranda Libra diem tacitis æquabat noctibus & jam Spirabat repido miffus ab axe notus: Verna fuit tamen illa diesevernare putalles Sydera cui parent tarta reigs lacus Aequoreos fluctu athera rura polos Natales regina tuos en tollere cantu

Sic quoca quis nescit pelos tibi cessit & ida Ouxes fuit latix phama pudicitix. Er quem deceptæ plectentem crimina dextræ Ista licer vanos iactet & illa deos: Cemeremagnanimus porfenanó potuir Cellit & aquoreis vndis circunflua cypros. Quiqu fibi pontem paffus post terga reuelli Illustrifes famos trinachriumes folum: Ipfalicet contrastaret etrufca phalanx Denies quecunes est tellus commenta per orbem Tercentum fabios affertorefep camillos Quos male pro superis ture litas is aui. Nec quus agnomen africa victa dedite En age phæbeos cafus ferutemur & orrus Quag fremens calido (pirar ab axe notus: Nó catulos deciolos duos geminolos catóes His quooripheas addas licet anxius arces Non capitolini nomina magna laris: Nullus crit toto maior in orbelocus: Ner taccat coffum:nec te marcelle relinquat: Non mihi maior crit quæ primos terra parentes Non curios parcos fabriciumos fene: Edidir:humanum proditur vnde genus; Tollar in imm nium fyllä:mariolog feroces: Pempeiolog duos carlarcamos domuma Non natale folum:ponto quum merfa iacerent Ipfe eriam tyriz tollant fe laudibus arces: Omnia:qui struxit rexit & arre ratem. Non moyfi fint ampla licer cunabula tanti: lacter & ingentes punica terra duces: Primorumostrium recta verenda patrum, Neufileant gades nec gens suprema britanni Non g magnanimos reges magnolos prophetas Arvigarti fas est arvigarumes vocent, Nouit idumei regia clara foli. Gallia fi quid habet fi quid germania laudet Profiraram bello tenuit te roma: quid indet Cantet & illuffris gracia docta viros. lactet marte fatos fratres regeles fuperbos Arfaciduos genus memorét& plia parthi: Ochalium addat ambitiofa numam. Et Prolemzorus nobile stemma pharos. Quico reos cædi justit se consulenatos: Clarior vna tamen terracy beatior omni Tanta fuit patria gratia tantos honor: Nafcentis domina confeiaterra mes Iader & aufonium spreuit que clcelia tybrim Tubethlem fummi regis regii veneranda creatrix

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Sabellico himself later 'destroyed [his own elegies] almost completely' (*DBI*). Both this Paris edition and the only preceding one (1508, of which apparently a single copy survives, at the National Library of Poland), were published after his death. They include a moral, exhortative epigram by the Dutch humanist Peter de Brugge, or Pontanus.

The contemporary who annotated this copy, likely French, devoted much study to the first six (of eight) elegies, exploiting the generous blank spaces in the wide margins. Interlinear annotations bear paraphrases and interpretations of the dense weaving of theology with classical allusions, while marginalia host commentaries, sometimes extensive, including detailed summaries framing the scope of each elegy. Themes range from the birth of Mary and her lineage, to modes of worship, to retrospectives on how illustrious Classical post-Classical poets celebrated the Virgin, to the most theologically, literarily rhetorically complex composition of the sixth elegy, which is given the largest interpretative apparatus.



Renouard, Estienne, 61:14; Pettegree



38. SALLUST. C. Crispi Sallustii de conjuratione Catilinae historia. Eiusdem de bello Iugurthino ... *Paris, Robert Estienne, 1544*.

8vo, pp. 208, [31], [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title; title-page slightly dust-stained and early leaves lightly thumbed, a few occasional minor spots and stains, small wormhole to upper margin, but a very good copy; bound in late seventeenth-century English calf, boards panelled in blind with blind-tooled cornerpieces; short cracks to joints, extremities a little rubbed and lightly bumped; title-page with early ownership inscription 'Jo: Hare' with other pen trials and doodles, further doodles on the verso and notes in a sixteenth-century English hand, some early underlining and marginal markings to the Coniuratio Catilinae, later pencilled patterns to margins in pp. 198–99; dozens of seventeenth-century marginalia to the Bellum Iugurthinum (cropped), last few text leaves and final blank with doodles and sixteenth-century inscriptions including 'Richardus Lincheus hunc librum possedit' (in an Italic hand), 'Richard Lynche oweth this booke' and then 'Richard Linche is an Asse' (in two different secretary hands), booklabel of Charles Lacy Hulbert-Powell to front pastedown.

Estienne's edition of the works of Sallust, annotated by an early English reader. The Conspiracy of Catiline and the Jugurthine War had been, since the early Renaissance, a stable part of the humanistic curriculum, and had continued to exert great influence, as a source both of historical information and of philosophical wisdom. In late-sixteenth-century England, their political message too had a wide resonance for a power structure that was determined to show the evil nature and ultimately doomed destiny of rebellion. These texts, in Latin and in English, were so well-known that, in the aftermath of the 1605 Gunpowder Plot, the King himself uttered explicit and very public references to Sallust's Catilina.

C. CRISPI SALLYSTII DE
CONIVRATIONE CATILINAE HISTORIA.
EIVSDEM DE BELLOIVGVR
THINO.
Porij Latronis declamatio antra L Catilinam.
Fragmenta quedam ex libris luftoriarum C. Criffi Sallufio.
Ex suffaufi codicibus omnia emédatiora er ad fint, sarvie lettiones annotate.

PARISIIS.
Ex officina Rob Seephani typographi tregi.
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tus conueniune : ibi fide data er acepta , Ing

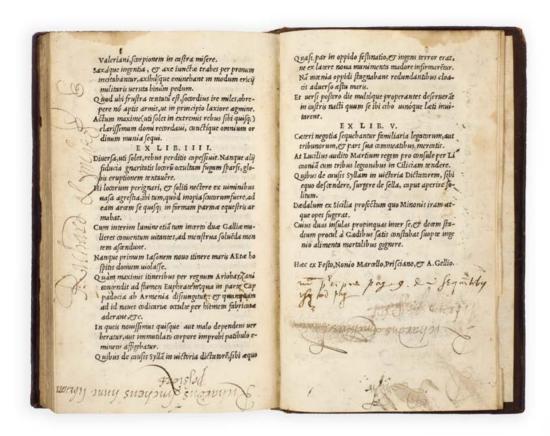


BELLVM tionem tantummodo equam peterent , Graci optionem Carthagani efibus faciume, ne nel illi, quo fines populo suo peterene, ibi usus obruerentur, uel eadem con itione lefe, quem in locum uellene proaffuros .Philen Philenis fratribus aras confecrauere: alió que illu d mi honores milituit Nunc ad rem redeo. osiquam amissa Thala nihil satis sirmum contra M confuefacit ordines habere, figna fequi, are, item alia militaria fetere. Præterea Re £1500 pronuffis, ad fiudium fus perducit: ques adium Regem aggreffus, impellit uti aduer fum Romans i lum mapiat. Idea gratia facilius, prominique fi quod Beathus in mitio huiufa belli Legatos Roma miserat, foedus er amicitiam petitum. Quam rem ortunissimam incaepto bello pauci impediuerant, a A V A R I T I A, queis omnia honesta, atque m nesta uendere mos crat. Etiam ancea tugarthe Bocho nupferat. Verum ea necessitudo apud Num Maurosque leuis ducitur, quia finguli pro opibus, que quamplurimas uxores, denas alij, alij plures

IVGVRTHINVM. Bocchi animum oratione accendit . Romanos iniuftos. profunds auaritia, communes omnium hostes effe: ndem illos aufam belli cum Boccho habere, quam unia regna aduerfa fine: tum fefe , paulo ante Car- Sibi uenfen,item Regem Perfen, pôst uts quisque opu smus uideatur, un Romanis hostem svre.Hu,atue alüs talibus dielis, ad Circham oppidum iter con hanne, quòd ibi Q. Metellus prædam, aptinofque, impedimenta locaucrat . Ita Ingeribaratus , aut ilio suis uenisset prælio sese certaturos. Nam callidus l modo festinabat Bocchi pacem imminuere,ne merae ando aliud.quam bellum mallet. Imperator, postquam de Regum focietate cognosist, non ternere, neque va fese iam ui cho tugartha confuenerat, om nibus longrandi apiam faat . Ceserum haud procul ab tha munitis cuftris Reges opperituremelius effe ra nodo pugnam faœre.Interim Roma per literas orbor fit, prouinciam Numidia Mario datam nã conhum annea acceperat. Quibus rebus fupra bo- 7 um, atque honestum perculsus, neque lachrymas teneneque moderari linguam, uir egregius in alis arti tensum esse, quod iam parta utetoria ex manibus eretur. Nobis fatis cegnitu est, illii magis honore Ma nam miuria (na exeruciatic neque to anxie laturu issi adepta provincia aliy quam Mario traderetur.

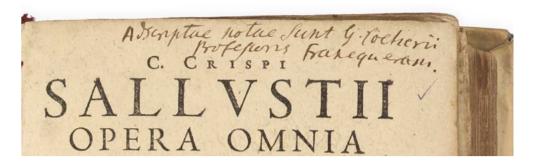


possibly
that of
Richard
Lynche,
see below



Our copy, copiously annotated by an English hand and marked by at least two early English owners, affords us an insight into the insular reception of these texts. The annotations to the verso of the title-page comprise a quotation from Sallust and a paragraph summarising Cicero's works, possibly in the hand that signs himself 'Richard Lynche'. There is evidence to suggest the identification of our Richard Linche/Lynche with the poet of that name (fl. 1596–1601) who in 1601 published *An historical treatise of the travels of Noah into Europe*, the translation of a treatise by Giovanni Nanni. This work included a lengthy investigation of ancient chronology, for which Nanni had relied, quite explicitly, on a number of ancient authors including Sallust. If Lynche availed himself of the opportunity for independent checks on Nanni's sources, this annotated copy may be witness to his preparatory study.

Provenance: From the library of the Rev. Charles Lacy Hulbert-Powell (1871–1959), Canon of Ely and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.



WITH ANNOTATIONS BY THE DUTCH SCHOLAR WILLEM COETIER

39. SALLUST. C. Crispi Sallustii opera omnia quae exstant, ex recognitione Iani Gruteri. Accedunt castigg. annotat. notae, ac scholia Glareani, Popmae, Aldi nepotis, Palmerii, Coleri, Rivii, Carrionis, Ursini, Dousae, Putschii. *Frankfurt, Zacharias Palthenius for Jonas Rosa, 1607.*

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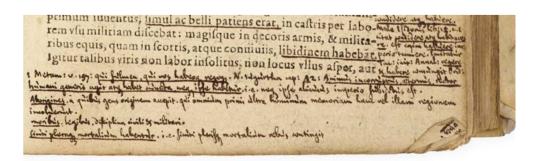
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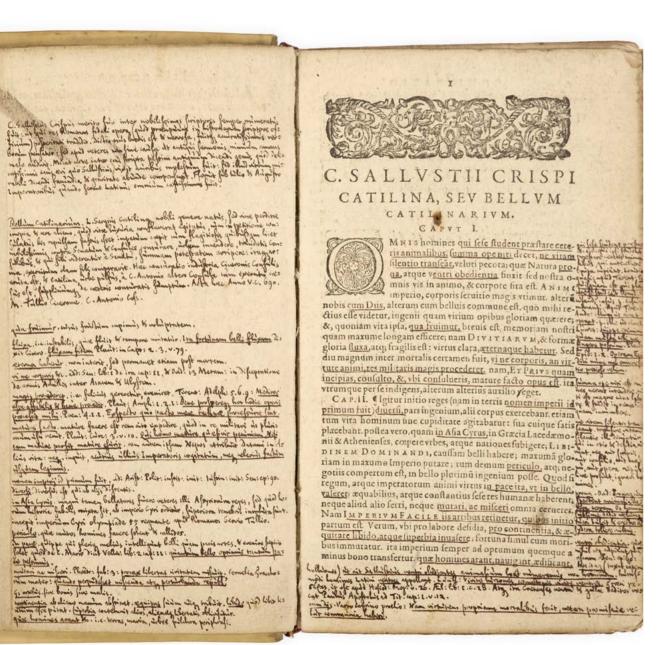
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8vo, pp. [xv], [1, blank], 687, [1, blank]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials and headpieces; first few quires a little loose and consequently worn at edges, occasional creased corners, very slightly toned, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary Dutch vellum over boards, manuscript title in ink across head of spine; corners a little bumped, a few light stains; title and imprint neatly written in ink to front flyleaf, ink note at head of title 'Adscriptae notae sunt G. Coeterii professoris Franequerani', **profuse marginal annotations in dark brown ink in a small early eighteenth-century hand to pp. 1–82**, twentieth-century bookplate to front pastedown 'The Cloisters Ex-Libris Dudrea & Sumner Parker', with their blind stamp to title-page.

see below

The works of Sallust edited by the philologist and librarian Jan Gruter (1560–1627), with profuse annotations at the beginning attributed to the Dutch professor Willem Coetier (1647–1723) of Francker.





Of Dutch and English parentage, Gruter studied at Cambridge and Leiden, subsequently teaching at Wittenberg, Rostock, and then Heidelberg, where he also served as the university's librarian. He published numerous editions of the Latin classics but is best known for his work on Roman inscriptions. His edition of Sallust is remarkable for its scholia, which occupy three quarters of the volume.

An eighteenth-century inscription on the title attributes the marginal annotations in this copy to Willem Coetier, who, after studies at Leiden, taught history and eloquence at Harderwijk, Deventer, and then Franeker, where he served as a professor for almost thirty years. He published numerous speeches from the 1680s onwards, and also compiled notes on Suetonius. Coetier's critical annotations, written in a small, neat hand, cover the margins of both Sallust's Bellum Catilinae and Bellum Iugurthinum, forming an unpublished commentary in their own right. Coetier begins with a short note on Sallust himself, writing that 'merito suo inter nobilissimos scriptores semper numeratus fuit'. His marginalia refer to a host of classical writers, including Cicero, Plautus, Seneca, Ovid, Terence, Aristotle, Livy, Caesar, Statius, Tacitus, Phaedrus, Suetonius, Pomponius Mela, and Strabo, as well as providing variant readings from manuscript sources.

Provenance: from the library of The Cloisters, a Gothic manor house in the Maryland countryside built by Sumner A. Parker (1881–1946) and his wife G. Dudrea Parker (1883–1972).

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THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, TYCHO TOURISM, TURKS, PLAGUES AND ECLIPSES A HUNGARIAN PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER'S VIEW OF LIFE

40. SOLINUS, Gaius Julius. De memorabilibus mundi diligenter annotatus et indicio alphabetico prenotatus. [(Colophon:) Speyer, 'C. H.' (Konrad Hist), 1512.]

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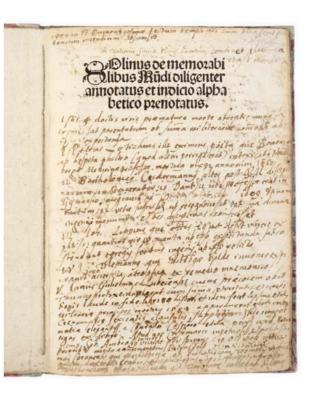
4to, ff. [iv], XLIV; gothic type; occasional light marginal soiling, but a good copy; bound in modern marbled boards; **extensively annotated throughout** in a few seventeenth-century hands (occasionally faded or damp-stained). £6500

An uncommon edition of Solinus, used as a diary by an early seventeenth-century Protestant schoolteacher to record major events in the Thirty Years' War, the death of Tycho Brahe, devilry, adultery, earthquakes and plagues, Turkish incursions and Lutheran pastoral matters in the Kingdom of Hungary.

Solinus, a fourth-century abbreviator, was known as Pliny's ape because of the amount of text for his geographical sections that he took from Pliny (and Pomponius Mela), and indeed this copy has an early note above the title 'A Vadiano simia Plinii vocatur' ('he is called the ape of Pliny by Vadian', *i.e.* Joachim Vadian, a sixteenth-century Swiss scholar), to which a later annotator has added 'continent plurima vera & mendacia' ('it contains many real and false things'). Solinus' abbreviation of Pliny's extraordinarily long text, however, served to make it more accessible, and he also presented his geographical information in a more cartographical manner (rather than following the route taken by sailing around the coastlines); most famously, he named the Mediterranean Sea. This is one of two editions issued by Hist in 1512.

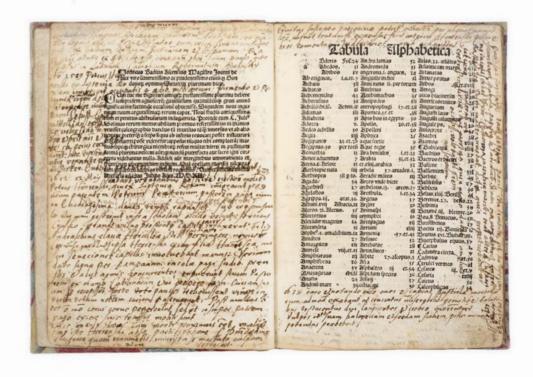
This copy contains a few sixteenth-century annotations to the text, in more than one hand, comprising the repetition of significant words in the margin or clarifying the text (on cr, the chapter beginning 'De Istro flumine' has been annotated 'Danubius', an alternative Latin name for the river). On e3r the annotation is a little longer; next to a passage on the crocodile, the annotation reads 'Hinc illud Proverbium Gloria Crocodilus' ('from here comes the proverb Gloria Crocodilus'), which was often found in sixteenth-century emblem books.

ANNOTATED BOOKS



The later annotations to this volume, however, are far more expansive and interesting; the blank margins of the book were used as a diary to record people and events from across Europe, written during the first half of the seventeenth century, but mentioning events from the late sixteenth century onwards, in particular in northern Germany and Hungary, including many of the significant events of the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648).

The annotator hails from Késmárk (Käsmark or Kežmarok), a Germanspeaking town at the foot of the Carpathians in Szepes County in the Kingdom of Hungary (now in eastern Slovakia). While the annotator's name is not written in the book, the verso of the



title-page mentions 'nostrum parentem Petrum Praetorium, pastorem' which indicates the Lutheran pastor Petrus Praetorius's own son, **David Praetorius** (1577–1646), who taught at the Gymnasium in Késmárk from 1608 onwards. He looked after the previous rector's son, the mathematician and astronomer David Frö(h)lich (1595–1648), after his father's death, and he was often mentioned by Frölich in his writings.

The first of the notes, at the head of the title-page, states that after the feast of Quinquagesima (the last Sunday before the start of Lent) in the year 1557, the roof of the writer's church was burned down (on 27 April 1557, the whole town of Züllichau in the Neumark/East Brandenburg, including the town hall and parish church, burned down). This entry is most likely to have been written by **Petrus Praetorius** (c. 1514–1588), David's father, who is recorded as a Lutheran pastor in Königsberg in Neumark until 1557. He had studied at Wittenberg during Luther's lifetime and was close to Philipp Melanchthon. After leaving the Neumark he lived in Zeitz then Danzig, where he died.

The events of the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) were of great concern at the time. The religious divide between Catholic and Protestant states in the German lands resulted in the invasion by Sweden (predicted by an eclipse, according to the annotator) which devastated much of Bohemia and lands close to where our annotator lived. In the early days of the war, he notes the death of Sophia, the widow of Christian (Elector of Saxony), on 17 December 1622; on 7 September 1631, Gustavus, King of Sweden pursued the Caesarean (Habsburg) forces all the way to Leipzig (this was the day of the Battle of Breitenfeld, near Leipzig, the first major Protestant victory of the war); in 1632 he describes how Gustavus was shot at the Battle of Lützen (on 16 November) and died from his wounds, and after the middle hour his body, stripped by the Habsburg forces, was laid to rest with [Graf zu] Pappenheim. On A2^r is described the assassination of 'that terrible Wallenstein' at night on 25 February 1634 at Cheb (Eger), 'tragically struck down' with some of his officers; despite our annotator's allegiance, he was fully able to judge the betrayal of an enemy, as Wallenstein was assassinated with the approval of the Holy Roman Emperor, Ferdinand II. On 4 December 1638 the siege of Breisach (a significant strategic town in Habsburg territory on the Rhein in Baden-Württenberg) was lifted by the Protestant Bernard of Saxe-Weimar with the help of the French, but the description here dwells on the 'captive Swedish killed and devoured, even the cadavers of the dead destroyed' (*2°).

There are other local episodes from the Thirty Years' War. On e3°, in 1639, the pro-Habsburg Polish nobleman Jerzy Ossoliński (given the epithet 'Machiavellista' by our annotator) sought to impose a scheme along the lines of the Spanish Inquisition, but this was vehemently resisted by the Polish nobility. On f2°, also in 1639, László Révay led into the kingdom 400 musketeers (which he had been granted by Ferdinand III on his appointment as royal commissioner).

Retu memorabili Lollectanee.

The substitution of the substitution

Some of the annotations relate to **eclipses** which have been followed by tumultuous events of history; the eclipse of the sun in 485 resulted in the persecution of the Church by Huneric, king of the Vandals, and that of 764 led to the Turks emerging from the Caspian Gates. In 1518 Vienna burned, and in 1612 an earthquake lasted for the whole of November and many ships were lost. The eclipse on 10 June 1630 was followed by the crossing of the Baltic by Gustavus of Sweden with his fleet on 26 July, heralding a new phase in the Thirty Years' War. (Our annotator's adoptive son, David Frölich, was the author of numerous calendars, mostly printed in Lőksén/Levoča in the 1630s and 1640s).

On cs^v he describes the circumstances of **the death of Tycho Brahe in Prague in 1601**, 'princeps math[emati]corum', at the age of 54; he was at a banquet with Petrus a Rosis (Petr Wok v Rožemberka), and as he could not urinate, his bladder burst (this is the story as given by Kepler, but there were also rumours of poison). Our annotator continues on a more personal note; in 1608 when he was in Rostock (where Tycho had studied in the late 1560s; David Praetorius matriculated there in 1605), together with Peter Lauremberg (1585–1639, also matriculated in 1605, later professor of mathematics and medicine at Rostock) and H. Bacmeister (presumably Heinrich Bacmeister, the son of Lucas), Tycho's host, the 'venerable old man' Lucas Bacmeister (1530–1608, Lutheran theologian and composer of church music), showed them the place in the cemetery (Rostock's Marienkirche) where Tycho's duel took place, also mentioning Tycho's instruments: 'those spherical devices produced with the munificence of King Frederick [II, of Denmark] exceeded the price of several tons of gold'. Tycho had been at the house of Lucas Bacmeister in Rostock when the quarrel took place which would famously result in the loss of his nose in a duel.

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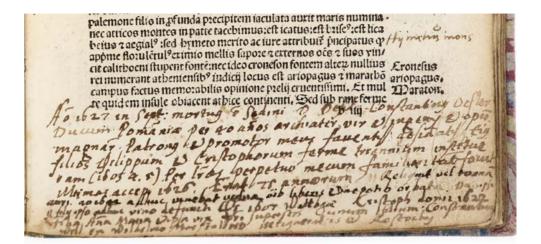


The final blank page contains some earlier annotations in a different hand; though this cannot be the writing of Petrus Praetorius, as events of 5 October 1588 are mentioned, and he died in June. Most of these relate to the **Ottoman-Hungarian wars**; the battle of Szikszó took place that October, resulting in a victory for the Hungarian and German troops; unfortunately, the notes here are partly faded and partly overwritten so the detail is hard to extract. The later notes, however, also mention Turkish troop movements; in 1593 Hasan Pasha with 30,000 Turkish troops faced just 4,000 men from the town of Sisak on 12 June [recte 22 June], in which the Turkish forces were defeated, and in 1594 Christoph von Treffenbach was in charge of the army facing the Turks. The notes at the top of this page also mention the execution of the Protestant count Joachim Andreas von Schlick in Prague in 1621 along with many other leading men.

The events of our annotator's town of Késmárk are also given due attention. At the foot of the second leaf, a passage dated 1638 describes **an outbreak of measles affecting sheep and goats** which caused them to groan miserably and die, the loss of their hair meaning that their skins were less valuable; and bees were found in a wall cavity in 1635. The pastors of Késmárk are discussed on a1^r: in 1575 Johannes Sommerus [of Pirna, an Antitrinitarian] was dismissed because of adultery; he was replaced by Johannes Ulricus Saxo who was dismissed after five years. Sebastian Ambrosius died from the plague on 24 October 1600;

see Sebok, R humanist on the frontier: the life story of a sixteenth-century Central European pastor, 2022

ANNOTATED BOOKS

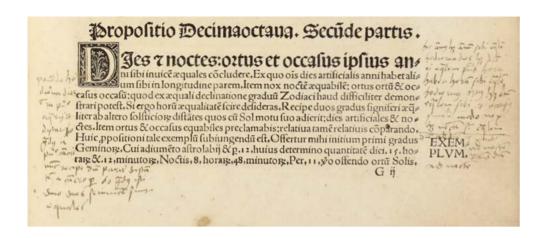


his son, also Sebastian, is mentioned at the foot of the title-page as dying prematurely 'among us in Késmárk' (Apud nos Cecsmarci), on 29 October 1609 at the age of 27. Ambrosius's successor Casparus Praetorius, plausibly a relative of our annotator, also died from the plague, on 4 October 1623.

There are a few personal observations and recordings. In 1638 after the feast of St John, the annotator went with his students to an icy valley in the Carpathians (a2^v); in October there was a flood and they were in great danger, many boys were barely saved from the torrents that had broken the riverbanks (David Frölich also recorded visits to the Tatra mountains with Praetorius). At the foot of e4^r he mentions his father's maternal grandmother, Dorothea, who reached the age of 112 but with her 'empty eyes' (lumina cassa) was unable to distinguish between night and day. And after the death of King Matthias [Corvinus], the kingdom of Hungary should have gone to Johann Albert (the king of Poland) but instead it went to his brother Vladislaus.

On $e5^v-e6^r$ an episode of **devilry** is recorded: in 1621 in Bělov (Slovakia), the Devil sent a phantasm at night for two months; sometimes seen in the shape of a goat, sometimes as a black horse shaking the earth with its hooves. Other notable events are the death of the Emperor Matthias in March 1619 at the age of 62 $(f3^v)$, and the death of the heretic 'Luciolus Italus' (Giulio Cesare or Lucilio Vanini, $f4^r$); in 1619, as a result of his radical views, he was executed in Toulouse, having had his tongue cut out.

On $e7^r$, the handwriting changes to a neater, more calligraphic hand for five pages. The note is dated 1640 and copies word for word the text from Schleder's *Mercurius Gallobelgicus*, (Frankfurt, 1640), p. 107 onwards, recording a flood in Wales that killed numerous men and sheep.



ANNOTATED BY AN EXPERT CONTEMPORARY ASTRONOMER AND GEOMETER

Houzeau-Lancaster

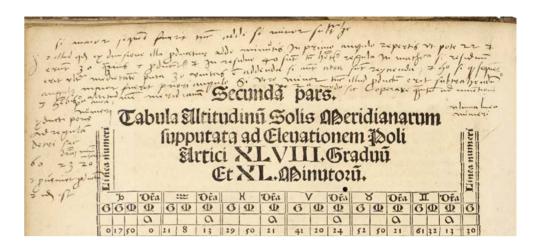
STOEFFLER, Johannes. Elucidatio fabricae ususque astrolabii ... Oppenheim, 3256; Stillwell *Jacob Köbel, 1513* [(colophon:) 1512].

Folio, ff. ¹XII, ²LXXVIII; architectural woodcut border to title, large woodcut armorial Wellcome printer's device to colophon, elaborate armorial woodcut device of the editor Georg Simler to 'XII', the shield field filled with a manuscript sketch of a chair and the editor's initials 'G. S.', numerous woodcut initials and large woodcut diagrams throughout, some full page, several extended on printed slips; some scattered pinhole worming and a few unobtrusive stains, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in German contemporary pigskin-backed wooden boards, roll-tooled in blind, brass catchplates (clasps perished), rear pastedown reusing German printed waste c. 1520, spine lined with manuscript waste; some minor worming and a few light scratches; numerous contemporary annotations throughout; short near-contemporary inscription in red ink to the title; nineteenth-century ink stamp of the Jesuit College of Jersey ('Dom. S. Aloys. Jerseiens. S. J.') to title. £12,000

see below

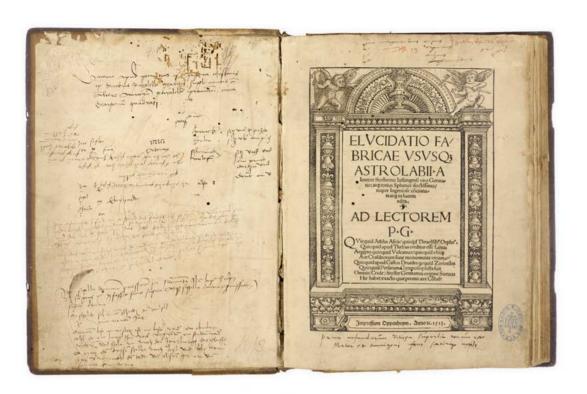
A much-annotated copy, complete with the fold-out extensions to the woodcut illustrations, of the first edition of the first German book on astrolabes, a fundamental step forward in astronomy, navigation, and timekeeping.

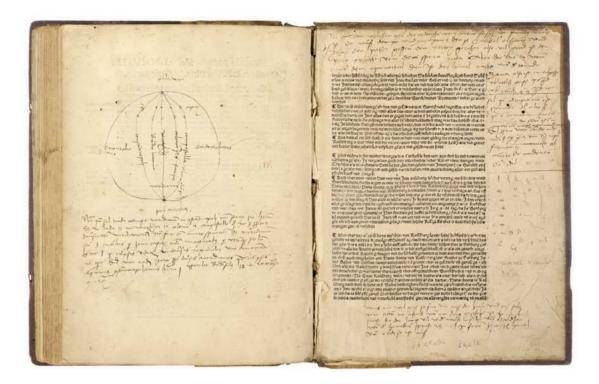
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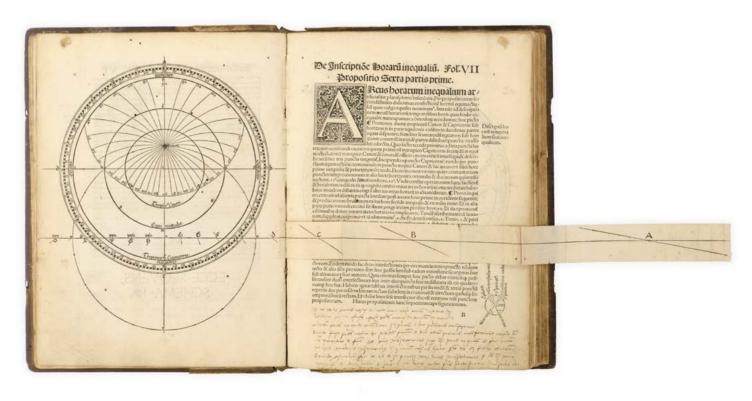
'Stöffler recognized that, in mapping, computation of the distance between two places whose latitude and longitude were known failed to take into account the convergence of the meridians' (Stillwell). 'A more interesting, though certainly less familiar, example of Kobel's press. The illustrations found in this book are very quaint and characteristic, and are extremely original in conception. Certain of the diagrams are excellent examples of the wood engraver's art at this early date, and there is a refinement and beauty about the get-up of this work which cannot fail to impress the reader' (Redgrave, 'Some early book illustrations of the Oppenheim press', in Transactions of the Bibliographical Society, III, 1895, p. 72).

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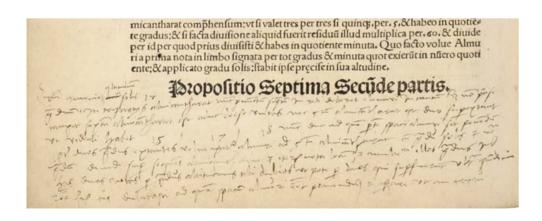
Published thirty years before Copernicus' De revolutionibus, Stoeffler's work reveals the ever-sharper tension between tradition and innovation in Renaissance scientific thought, embedding detailed and precise technical instructions for the construction of astrolabes within an Aristotelian cosmological framework. A Professor at Tübingen, Stoeffler wrote for a readership of scholars, humanists and instrument-makers steeped in scholastic Aristotelianism: the geocentric model articulated in De Caelo, the circular movements of the heavens central to the Ptolemaic system, Aristotle's explanation of such phenomena as comets and sublunary events as articulated in Physics and Meteorologica remain as Stoeffler's theoretical underpinnings. At the same time, the wealth of observational, empirical and rational data marshalled for the elucidation of the functioning as well as the building of scientific instruments did much to contribute to the shift in attitude that would shortly lead to the obsolescence of the Aristotelian-Ptolemaic system.



In the first part of the book the contemporary annotator shows an expert's interest in the theoretical and practical problems posed by the stereographic projection of the function of the astrolabe, principally through two long notes (ff. VII^r, IX^r). The second part, however, commands keen and regular interest: nearly all pages containing the first twenty-eight propositiones bear several paragraphs of marginalia, with propositiones regarding the positions of the sun being complemented with notes that occupy most of the marginal space on the page. The annotator is evidently concerned with how to determine the time of day or night using the altitude of the sun or stars, how to find the altitude of celestial bodies, and how to calculate sunrise and sunset times. Interest disappears when the treatise turns to the practical matter of the location of cities, or to the zodiac, but re-emerges in the chapters devoted to the concept of 'revolution' in connection with the passing of the years (a handful of marginalia in quires K and L) and to the nature of the science of geometry (M1 and 2), suggesting the profile of a speculative academic with much to add from the point of view of mathematics, geometry and astronomy.

A large diagram in ink on the verso of the last leaf draws the longitudinal lines of the world with captions, and with a long paragraph giving references for the location and relative distances of such landmarks as Constantinople, Santiago de Compostela, Buda and Wittenberg. Both pastedowns are covered with further notes, generally of a geometric/ astronomical nature; the front pastedown shows, in the centre, the word Adonai underneath what appears to be a tentative transcription of the Tetragrammaton.

The rear pastedown reuses a leaf of an unidentified German legal complaint (not after 1523) made in Baden-Württemberg against the noble Rosenberg zu Boxberg brothers for their violation of *Burgfrieden*, a truce within their castle's jurisdiction; the feud which they allowed to break out on their lands resulted in casualties, and their violation of the peace, as well as later raids on Nuremberg merchants by Hans Melchior von Rosenberg and the brothers' support of the robber baron Hans Thomas van Absberg, would lead to their castle being burnt down during the Peasants' Revolt.







STUDYING TERENTIAN RHETORIC

TERENCE. P. Terentii comoediae sex elegantissimae, cum Donati commentariis, ex optimorum praesertim veterum exemplariorum collatione emendatae, atq[ue] scholiis exactissimis, a multis doctis viris illustratae, et nunc denuo ab omnibus mendis repurgatae. Basel, the heirs of Nicolaus Brylinger, 1567.

466; Adams

8vo, pp. [xxvi], 643, [1, blank]; without final blank T8; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials; small chips at head of first six leaves, marginal worming to last four leaves, lightly toned with occasional small marks, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin, rolls with busts of King David and saints (dated 1545) and of cherubs playing musical instruments, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 4 double cords laced in; somewhat rubbed, corners bumped, worming to pastedowns, wanting free endpapers; early ownership inscriptions to rear pastedown 'Casparus Mayer Munderchingen anno domini 1577' and 'Johannes Fasnacht', interlinear and marginal annotations by Mayer to c. 220 pp., nineteenth-century ink stamp to title 'Statthalterei Freudenfels'. £1750

A thoroughly annotated student edition of the plays of Terence, issued by the heirs of the Basel printer Nicolaus Brylinger (1515-1565), with introductory matter by Erasmus and commentary by Donatus and others.

PROLOGVA PRALAGYS. nire prologum potniffet nouin, ALBINO, L. CORNELIO MERVLA ALD IBVS CVRVLIE. EGERE L. AMBIVIE CVRPIO, L. ATTILLUS PRAENESTIN i famem bunc ab fludio fludut reucere. HIS IMPARIE. TOTA GRABCA, APO respondere boluit, non lacessere. chicus si certasset, anadset bone; al ab toso allacum est, sibi esse al relatum puter. OGRV EPIDICAZOMENOS, FAGTA nem faciem dicundi mibi, PROLOGVS. undi cum ipfe de fe finem non facit. quiduelim, animum attendite: apporto nousm. Aliena belg n quam uocant comoediam s - forgo non potest eci Latini Phormitoneni nominanti sus primas parteis qui aget, is erit Phormie
refitus, per quem res agelur maxime. Systantiania unitra fit ad Poetam accellerit. Malediciss deterrere ne ferisueftra fi ad Poetam accefferit, bat parat. Quitta dicittat, quas anteba operam: adefte aquo animo per filentium; gram, er feriptura leui: laam feripfit infanum adolefcentulum, udere, fugere, er festar; canes, opare, orare ut fubieniai fibi. inus multo audacter, quem nune la sit la deres t magis placerent, quas fecisfet fabulas. fi poeta non lacefiffet prior,



The annotator appears to be the Caspar Mayer of Munderkingen, in southern Germany, whose name is inscribed to the rear pastedown, and his annotations elucidate the text of four of the plays, viz Andria, Eunuchus, Hecyra, and Phormio. He provides his own prefatory 'argumentum' for each scene, and interlinear notes which are largely linguistic exercises, offering synonyms for Terentian vocabulary such as 'crimina' for 'malefacta', 'bona' for 'clemens', and 'astutus' for 'callidus'. His marginalia are more interesting, providing commentary linked by a letter or sign to a word or passage within the text. These display a particular study of the narrative and rhetorical structures of the plays - under headings such as 'amplificatio', 'catachresis', 'ironia', 'mimesis', and 'syllepsis' - and also pick out proverbs and metaphors; there are several references to Erasmus along the way.

556 ACTVS II. SCENA III. Quiqua ifor nomine, e u statue non te horn pudet At fi talentium rem reliquiffet decem. Le v v. De sibi malefaciant. o u. premus effes memorite .Postremo recum nibil rei nobis Demipho est: Progeniem uestram ufo, ab ano ato, atauo professio.

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The will be ha, bomo faunts, o al qual filminia quanti e acipe. micitiam faut to wifum, aut auditum nollmt en si concordabis cum ma paoco e que se secciutem obielletrespice a tatem tuam.

secciute e secciute se se secciute se secciut n.Si concordabis cum illa, babebis que tuam ?bot age:

Stati sam det borium eft: nift in properta muliterem prosent sam det borium eft: nift in properta muliterem prosent sam det borium.

1. Situ illum afty greek, fesus quam cigo il eft liberta.

1. Dieam impirej om telle grandem diest Dempho.

1. Dieam impirej om telle grandem diest Dempho. · postulos An ne hoe quile alipifear ego , quodius publica el nu liane ta le quefo, cine ite un receptor chi abulat.
Bierredem dare lex inbet et, arg antitere? (fig. An, ut nequid ciuis turpe in fe admittere? li quid opus fuerit, beus, domo me. a intelligo. Propter egeftatem, proximo iuffa eft dari, Vt uno cum etatem degeret dudd tu uetas? s. Ita, proximo quidem: at nos unde, aut quamob-







THOROUGHLY ANNOTATED THUCYDIDES

43. THUCYDIDES; Lorenzo VALLA, *translator*; **Henri ESTIENNE,** *editor*. Περι του Πελοποννησιακου πολεμου βιβλια οκτω ... De bello Peloponnesiaco libri octo. Iidem Latine, ex interpretatione Laurentii Vallae, ab Henrico Stephano nuper recognita, quam Aemilius Portus, Francisci Porti Cretensis F. paternos commentarios accurate sequutus ... novissime repurgavit ... [*Geneva, Henri II Estienne for*] *Frankfurt, heirs of Andreas Wechel,* Claude Marne, and Jean Aubry, 1594.

698529;

VD16 T

1116: GIN

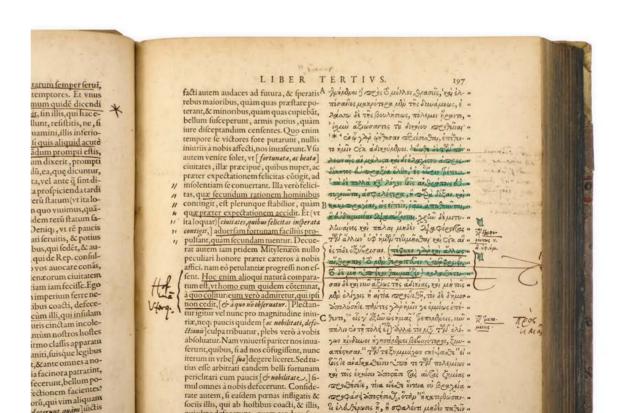
15-16 3750.

Folio, pp. [xvi], 631, [1], [284 (col. 1–568)], [48]; printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, woodcut Wechel devices to title-page and to final verso, woodcut headpieces and initials, typographic manicules, extra-illustrated with two folding letterpress tables, a woodcut map of Syracuse (with letterpress text on verso, all bound after preliminaries) and a folding copper-engraved map of Greece (defective and laid down, bound at end); toned throughout with some minor foxing, very occasional marginal dampstaining, two short closed tears to title, marginal paperflaws to oo2 and ss1 with old repairs, final 41 leaves defective and repaired at lower corner (affecting text on c. 30 leaves, mostly index leaves) with some dampstaining, last 15 leaves also repaired at outer margin, a few other marginal paper repairs, a few small marginal wormholes; bound in early nineteenth-century half vellum with marbled sides, gilt red morocco lettering-piece (slightly chipped), edges stained blue; extremities rubbed, sides cracked in places; early seventeenth-century dated **annotations in Latin and Greek to c. 400 pp.** (some at top of pages cropped or shaved) and extensive underlinings, inscriptions of Johannes Nicolaus Schulius[?] dated 1611 and Johannes Zerner of Heilbronn dated 1626 to title-page, nineteenth-century inscription 'Ex libris GRW' (i.e. William Rollinson Whittingham) to head of title-page dated 'March 15. '39', ink stamp of Stinneke Maryland Episcopal Library (dated 1879, from the legacy of Bishop Whittingham) to first two leaves, first letterpress table, and woodcut map, bookplates of St Mark's Library of the General Theological Seminary, New York, to front pastedown, with their pencil shelfmark and classification to verso of title.

A richly annotated and extra-illustrated copy of Thucydides, edited and printed by perhaps the greatest Greek scholar of the sixteenth century; a bilingual edition with multilingual annotations, providing evidence of the keen interest in Thucydides demonstrated by German Protestant humanist scholars.

The numerous annotations cover books I–II, the start of book III, and books VI–VII, in both the main text and the separate commentary. As well as marginal annotations, this copy has extensive underlining and a green wash applied over some passages of text, some of which are also highlighted in green in the index; in the chronology, some additional dates have been calculated, and there are notes made about other classical texts, plausibly for teaching purposes. The notes indicate the source for variant readings ('Hen. Steph.' on $A2^{\nu}$), translations of and grammatical comments on Greek words, typographical corrections made according to the errata, and notes on other texts (such as Cicero, Herodotus, and Pausanias).

The main annotator has helpfully dated his reading; he began book II on '28 Junii a[nn] o 1602', noting at the end of book II, 'finivi 24 Novemb. a[nn] o 1603'; book VI is started on 12 April 1603, and at the end of book VI, he writes 'finivi 26 Aprilis a[nn] o 1603 Mane circa horam 9 & 10 ante Meridiam', giving not just the date but the time as well (between 9 and 10 in the morning); he begins book VII on '28 Aprilis', and finishes it on 3 November 1603, 'redux a exsilio' (returned from exile). The chart on 3a4' seems to be some sort of teaching plan or structure, listing six different subjects, and also giving the date November 1603, 'redux ab exilio perscripti et decrevi' (returned from exile, I noted down and decided), which would also indicate that the annotator is a teacher. Given the later provenance of the book, it seems likely that this annotator is the Tettelbach mentioned as the previous owner by Schulius. Somewhat unusually, a few of the marginal annotations are in German.





Johann Zerner, who obtained the book in 1626, has also made notes in the book. At the end of the Life of Thucydides, $\beta 4^v$, he has written out a fourteenline verse about Herodotus and other historians (the final line is cropped), with his IZ monogram and the date 17 February 1627.

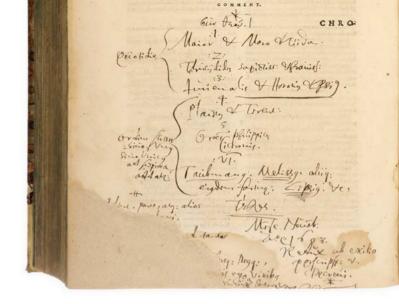
There is an unexpected mention of Elizabeth I on H6°, 'Regina Angliae Elizabetha', where Thucydides has Pericles state 'The rule of the sea is a great matter' (Thuc. 1.143); this was written presumably around the time of Elizabeth's death, in March 1603.

The Protestant leanings of the annotator are confirmed by notes mentioning Philipp Melanchthon (on ee1 and ee2); Melanchthon, as professor of Greek at Wittenberg, wrote and lectured on Thucydides, whom he saw as a moral and rhetorical teacher. The Wittenberg connection would be reinforced by Tettelbach, if our early owner was indeed Vitus Erasmus Tettelbach; he purchased a book in Wittenberg in 1568 at the age of 18, presumably when he was a student there.

There is one note in English, in a small neat hand on gg4^v in the commentary, probably in the hand of Bishop Whittingham.

The additional letterpress tables contain genealogies, extracted from a seventeenth-century edition of Herodotus. The woodcut map of Syracuse, based on the description in Thucydides books VI–VII, is from the 1596 Tübingen octavo edition of Thucydides, printed by Georg Gruppenbach (VD16 T 1127). The map of Greece is a close copy of the one from the 1614 Strasbourg edition of Thucydides, printed by Lazarus Zetzner (VD17 23:241109C), containing text by the editor Georgius Ennenckel. These were plausibly added when the book was rebound in the early nineteenth century.





Provenance:

- 1. Tettelbach, plausibly Vitus Erasmus Tettelbach (or Dettelbach, 1550–1611), who died in Ansbach.
- 2. Johannes Nicolaus Schulius[?], purchased from the Tettelbach library, Thursday 13 June 1611, with purchase price noted.
- 3. Johannes Zerner, Conrector (deputy) of the Heilbronn Gymnasium, 1626; Greek had been taught at Heilbronn since the 1530s.
- 4. William Rollinson Whittingham (1805–1879), Episcopal Bishop of Maryland; he had both attended and lectured at the General Theological Seminary. A renowned collector of books, as was his father, he acquired a library of some 15,000 antiquarian volumes which he bequeathed to his diocese. His library was sufficiently rich in classical texts that a separate catalogue of them was produced in 1881.
- 5. Stinnecke Episcopal Library, Maryland: the building to house the Whittingham library was funded by a legacy left to the bishop by Henry A. Stinnecke, of Baltimore, a surgeon who had died in 1850.
- 6. General Theological Seminary, New York; the library was known as the St Mark's Library from the 1960s.

HC 15774*; GW M49160; BMC I 27; Goff V23; BSB-Ink V-12; Bod-inc V-007; ISTC ivooo23000. See A SUMMARY OF CLASSICAL Crab, Exemplary VIRTUES AND VICES reading: printed

renaissance

on Valerius

Maximus

(1470-

(2015).

1600)

commentaries

44. VALERIUS MAXIMUS, Gaius. Facta et dicta memorabilia. Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, 14 June 1471.

Folio, ff. [191] (of 198); [a-c¹⁰ d¹² e¹⁰ f¹² g-i¹⁰ k^{12+1} l-n¹⁰ o⁸ p¹⁰ q¹⁰⁺¹] (lacking [b]4-7, [e]1, [k]4 & [k]9); gothic type, three headings to first leaf printed in red, colophon and woodcut printer's device printed in red, first leaf cut down and remargined on three sides in the nineteenth century, recto with nineteenth-century illuminated initial and border (imitating contemporary decoration), manuscript quiring and Arabic signatures (some cropped), manuscript number of each book in Arabic numerals to upper right hand corner (some cropped), presspin holes to each leaf (filled in early leaves); some showthrough to [a]1^v from border, else a large, crisp copy; bound in nineteenth-century calf over thick boards, spine lettered directly in gilt; binding somewhat rubbed, rejointed in buckram; neat near-contemporary marginal annotations to c. 25 pp., bookplate of John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (1826-1900), to front pastedown. £4500

A tall, crisp copy of Valerius Maximus's entertaining exempla, with neat early annotations, printed in Mainz by Gutenberg's successor.

Gaius Valerius Maximus compiled his nine books of 'memorable deeds and sayings' in the first century AD, during the reign of Tiberius, providing more than a thousand episodes arranged thematically, demonstrating contemporary attitudes of behaviour, including religion and omens, social customs,



good and bad conduct, fortune, and military stratagems. It was a text in regular use throughout the Middle Ages and into the Renaissance (surviving in perhaps eight hundred manuscripts), providing both literary and moral exempla; for instance, it was reworked by Petrarch to draw Christian virtues from the classical past, and translated by Boccaccio into Italian. This is one of two editions printed in 1471, the other appearing at Venice from the press of Vindelinus de Spira; the editio princeps was issued in Strasbourg by Gutenberg's former apprentice, Johann Mentelin, some time before 15 June 1470.

Copies of this edition display some variation, as several quires were reset during the printing process; some copies lack the red printing at the foot of the first leaf, which is here present. This also makes it clear that the book was typeset page by page, rather than in formes of two or more pages together, which was common in the early years of printing (the two-pull press was in use from around 1470 onwards). Although for earlier works printed in red and black Schoeffer printed both colours at the same time, here it seems that the red text on the first leaf was printed afterwards, but the red text on the final leaf (which is located at a distance from the black text) was printed at the same time.

mt and Bupond & former tem cu tr.pl. Saturminus et p Bush sue end affertation tius delignatus tr. pl.maximos houten cepour soprea manu defenderet protinules ar

arepugnanti militi feunim tetraxit.e preliare cepit. Quo facto fortit tum viffudit .latentemq belli for

tafactione quas merebatur per could proused wefe to nu motus exatauffent nec qui tato opponeret!primu 0).emilin confulati fexti gerete! hortanie

ambus allatis! vltima senectu vilapfim corpus induit fpiculo curie conflitit ac paruulis a exti ne r.p. expiraret effect prefentia et equestrem ordine advindicta tudos maly mething Edut furrius armorate tog Fum Lecus Dinn Julium certiffim representemus. cu innumerabili moeu nermozumelmariaciem f

wereftitut. And exempted de codemyntes De alio preho legionis marci ton heard friends recorded the partern detraxit dexterage a form and the properties of quotient inquit abise illic funt of Et mambus quitem vnumiliten tam acri omniulegionu trepida

bis fenami effe feripum.

Oft bas legres indici illius te buceur im quo & inte triupandi fonas et actum et excuffum eft.

·lutacus catulus coful/et 9.v Sicilia infigne Denozu claffes del tacio confuli triupbu fenatus tecr rius fibi gen decermi delideraret!n tere Lutacius nem tonoze triup! iori equaret. Derninaculos parell rius fontione Lutaciu prouocaus plum mit fuo buchu pumica classie bubitanit restipulari Lutacius. It ouemt anlins calatinus apo que ou egit!ofule ca pugna in lectica aut oibus impatoris muneribo fur priufqua Lutacius cam fua ordire a te. li omicadu necne efficorraris fediffens utru go oful an go ptor bituru fuerit momenie Refpodit So troufia qui pores ptes ofulis ellen mor Calatinus fionifa aufpica ac gis auspicio staret :] te respodit udexiam Dercile mot cu de impi

Disceptacone susceperins et wutr piore fuille farearis michil e quill



The annotations are concentrated in book II, chapters 3 (on triumphal law), 4 (on censors), and 5 (on maiestas), and book III chapters 1 (on indolence) and 2 (on fortitude). The chapter 'de iure triumphandi' provides the (somewhat spurious) criteria for awarding a triumph, and the resulting disputes. The annotator comments on an episode where a triumph was contested between the consul Lutatius and the praetor Valerius regarding a naval victory off Sicily at the end of the First Punic War, explaining more about the circumstances and providing the numbers of ships involved. Similar notes appear alongside the passages on Fulvius Flaccus, who was exiled for refusing a triumph, Quintus Fulvius and Lucius Opimius, who sought triumphs unsuccessfully, and on Scipio Africanus and Marcus Claudius Marcellus, who were refused triumphs during the Second Punic War, providing more information about the circumstances of each episode than provided by Valerius Maximus to advance his own arguments.

The chapter 'de censoria' begins with a manuscript note about the definition of a censor, explaining that the chapter regards the magistrates 'qui leges dabunt' (who give laws; but on moral behaviour rather than more generally) rather than restrictive censorship. Again, the annotator provides more detail on several of the episodes, but the section about Marcus Antonius and Lucius Flaccus contains some interlinear glosses as well as a marginal explanation.



'DO NOT SAY/DO/BELIEVE/JUDGE ALL THAT YOU KNOW/CAN DO/HEAR/SEE'

45. VALERIUS MAXIMUS, Gaius. Valerii Maximi dictorum, & factorum memorabilium libri novem. [(Colophon:) Sélestat, Lazarus Schürer, December 1520.]

4to, ff. [6], CLXXIX, [1]; elaborate woodcut border to titlepage with a little hand colouring, armorial woodcut printer's device to recto of last leaf; title border slightly trimmed at outer margin, a few marginal wormholes at end, some light dampstaining and toning; overall a good copy in recent brown calf to style; **sixteenth-century annotations and underlining** in brown and red ink to almost every page; ?eighteenth-century ownership inscription to title 'Ad PP. Franciscanos Kelhaimii Bibl.' (library of the Franciscans of Kelheim) with circular ink stamp 'SMK' (also partly visible to edges of textblock).

<u>Very rare edition of Valerius Maximus printed at Sélestat in eastern France, profusely annotated in a sixteenth-century German hand.</u>

No copies traced in the UK and only one in the US (University of Illinois).



n duobus dis res ea, ne dignosces nifi cerris dis una mest, ut Marcel flatueret.Negrant Marcello adiectio us fuus renor, fux

urius Bibaculus, fimul, acreligiofi fuo collegij Salio eneficio haberet. ftra cinitas duxit, uolnit. Quapros umanarum rerű ene, atq; constan. nflamen Quirina g pontem Subli sebens afpexister,

mma neneratione

nem in

restantur. Indemim institutum est sacra, cerimonias uocari, quia Ces retani ea, infracto reipub, ffatu, perinde ac florente, coluerunt, Quare agrefte illud, & fordidű plauftrű, tempeftine capax eninflibet fulgentiffimi triumphalis currus, uel a quauerit gloriam, uel antecefferit. Exertisting of De Caio Fabio.

Fadem reipub, rempestare. C. Fabius Dorsuo memorabile exeme plum fernatæ religionis dedit. Nanq Callis Capitoliú obfidentibus, ne flaturum Fabiæ genris facrificium interrumperet, Gabino ritu cin Aus manibus humerifq facra gerens, per medias hostium stationes, in Quirinalem collem peruenit, ubi omnibus folenni more peractis, in Capitolium, post divinam uenerationem, uistricium armorum perinde, ac uictor, redijt.

De.P. Cornelio, & Bebio Pamphilo. Cofs.

Magha conferuandæ religionis etia Pub. Cornelio, & Bebio Pam philo Cofs, apud maiores nostros acta cura est. Siquidem in agro Lu cii Petilii feribæ fub Ianiculo, cultoribus terra altius nerfantibus, duas bus arcis lapideis repettis, quarum in altera scriptura indicabat core pus Numa, Pomponii filij fuiffe, in alteralibri reconditi erant latini feptem de jure pontificum, totidemque graci de disciplina sapiens. tia, Latinos magna diligentia afferuandos curauerunt, Gracos, quia aliqua ex patre ad foluendam religionem pertinere existimabantur, Petilius prator urbanus ex autoritate fenatus per Viclimatios facto igne, in conspectu populi cremanir, Noluetuntenim Prisci niri quice igne, in conspectu popula cremsure. No luetunt enim Prilici uni qued quam in hac ciuirate afferuari, quo animi hominum a decorum cultuano carentur.

The Tarquinio Rege.

Tarquinium ant rex.M. Tulliú Duumnirii, quo d libra fecreta ciuiliú.

a. ii)

FO. CXXV. LIBER SEPTIMUS FO. CXXV. pertit, cogita nunctecum inquit, q multi luctus fub his tectis & olim fuerint, hodieg uerfentur, infequentibulg feculis finthabituri, ac mie temortaliù incomodatang propria deflere. Qua cosolatione demo ftranic, urbes effe humanarú cladiú confepta miferanda. Idem ajebae fin unum locum cuncti mala fua contuliffent, futurum, ut propria deportate domum, ci ex omni miseriarum aceruo portionem suam ferre mallent. Quo colligebat non oportere nos quæ fortuito patias

mur, præcipuæ, & intolerabilis amaritudinis iudicare. DeBiaPrienensi.

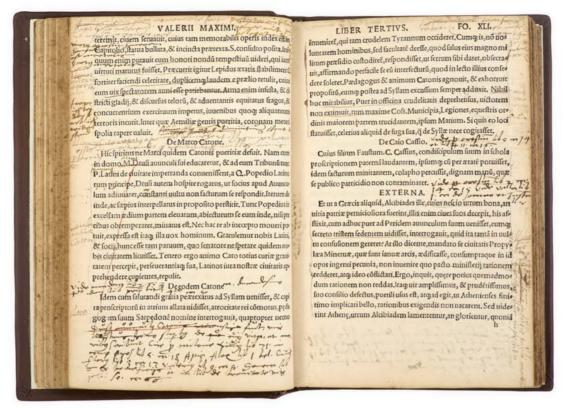
Bias aut cu patria eius Prienen hoftes inualiffent, oibus quos mos do fæuitia belli incolumes abire paffa fuerat, pretiofaru reru podere onuftis fugientibus, interrogatus quid ita nihil ex bonis fuis fecu fere tet, Ego ingt, uero bona mea mecu porto. Pectore em illa geftabae. non humeris, non oculis uifenda, fed æstimanda animo, quæ domi cilio méris inclufa, nec mortalit, nec deorti manibus labefectari que unt, & ut manentibus præfto funt, ita fugientes non deferunt.

DePlatone Philosopho. lam Platonis uerbis abstricta, sed sensuprænalens senrentia, qui ra demum beatum tetratum orbem futurum prædicauit, cum aut fapi entes regnate, aut reges sapere coepifient. And the affine

De quodam Rege.

Rex etiá ille subtilis iudicij, qué serunt traditu sibi diadema, prius di. capiti imponerer, retentu diu colideraffe, ac dixiffe. O uobilé magis qfelice pannu, que fi quis pornieus cognofeat. q multis folicitudibus & piculis, & milerijs lit referrus, ne humi que iacenté rollere nellet.

De Xenocrate Philosopho. Quid Xenocratis responsum & laudable: Cum maledico fermos ANNOTATED BOOKS



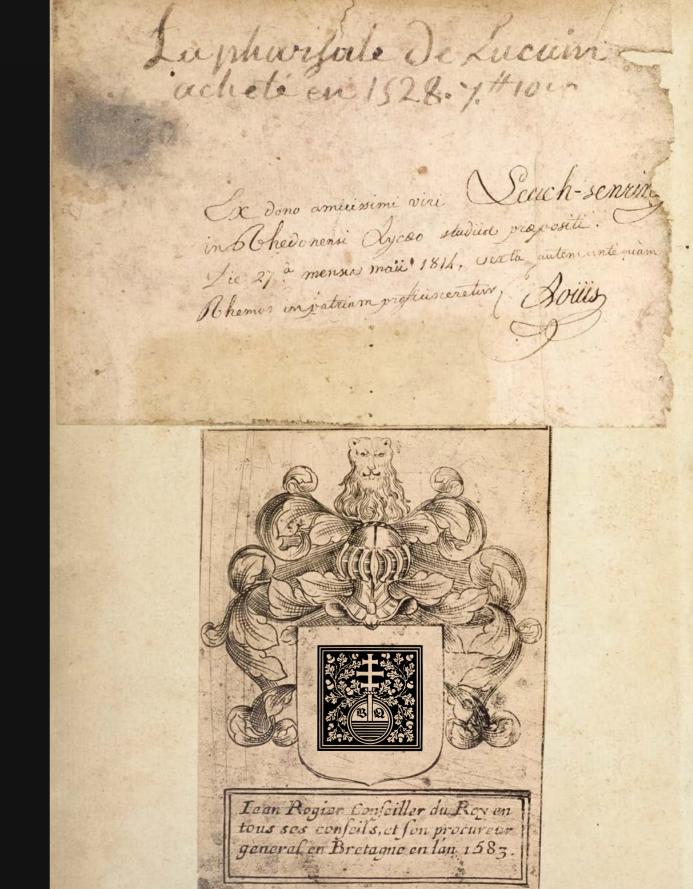
Valerius Maximus's Facta et dicta memorabilia, 'mostly drawn from Livy and Cicero, are arranged roughly as follows: book 1, religion, omens, prophecies; book 2, social customs; books 3-6, virtuous conduct (fortitude, moderation, humanity, etc.); books 7-8, a miscellaneous group including good fortune, military stratagems, famous law-suits, eloquence, and many other items; book 9, evil conduct. The examples on each topic are divided into 'Roman' and 'foreign'. The work ... was very popular in the Middle Ages; two epitomes were made of it' (Oxford Companion to Classical Literature).

Lazarus Schürer (d. 1531) began his career in Strasbourg before moving south to Sélestat where he worked initially as a printer and then as director of the town's celebrated Latin school. The attractive woodcut titlepage incorporates eight portraits of classical Latin writers, including Valerius Maximus himself.

The annotations here, in a German hand, are evidence of an extraordinarily thorough reading of Valerius Maximus' work. Our annotator draws upon many other classical writers - inter alios Cicero, Homer, Juvenal, Livy, Ovid, Pliny, Quintilian, Sallust, Seneca, Strabo, and Xenophon - to enhance the printed text. He provides a footnote on the city of Gabii to the east of Rome (f. III^r); lists various authorities for the life of Servius Tullius (f. IX^r); gives a potted biography of Plato (f. XII^r); quotes from Aristotle's Ethics on friendship (f. XCIIII^v); and refers to Boethius on the subject of fortune (f. CXVIII^r). There are also quotations from the German humanist Heinrich Bebel, including one on eloquence. A schematic note appears at the foot of f. CXXV^r: 'Do not {say/do/believe/judge} all that {you know/can do/hear/see}' (trans.).



detail from no. 6 25 ible



bedies therenge some techennes border bernets bemeets deprincipisastronomie

Eli septimi dispositione 2 monim describas. Das Celum septi mum (aum fit figure fpherice) superficie sua convera superficiei cons cane octang sphere coming firm: z in orbes tres ab innicem divisor co fint mles haves partitur. In quoitim medio orbis quaraus z paruus: cui Dla nete corpus infigum collocaturet est epiciclus Debis superior celi seprimi sur superficient convertm mundo concentricus est: fin cocavant autem gentricus elt. Juscrior autem econuerso om supersiciem concauam concentricus estasm co ugam vero ccentricus conspicitur. Et la duo orbes augem Saturni desertes nominatur: eo q ad monum eorum Aux Sammi varietur. Inter bos tertius alle orbis includituriqui om virgings lupficiem ecentricus est: 2 deferens Satur num appellari solet: quia in ipio orbis paruus (cui Saturni corpus infigu eft) ocferant. Dozum orbium figuratione in bac fubiecta poterio videre descritone.

Community

Econnica

Septentrio vel Elquilo mada mor

