

maliter effectui q̄ vnivocum  
sive limitatum.

Extra: igit de per cam remotā magi fa-  
cit seire effectū. C. R. nō. dī si diuersa  
C. E. tū pfectū pducit quado pducit: hec  
forma pfectius: vbi est illimitate.

Agēs pncipale q̄nq̄ min<sup>o</sup>  
assilat formalr effectui q̄ istrū  
z tū n̄ min<sup>o</sup> agit: nec formalr ē  
actio hec talis ab istrumento.  
Tamē pncipale plus assilat ef-  
fectū sibi q̄ instrumēto: z plus  
istrō q̄ ipm istrū sibi assilet.

Contra: quō magi pducē sūt i p̄ob<sup>o</sup> uti  
cū effect<sup>o</sup> sit vn<sup>o</sup> i p̄. z eq̄ i p̄ma. C. R. nō. d̄  
terminat actionē nō passionē nec effectū.

Idē totū pducit ab agētib<sup>o</sup>  
ordiat: v̄l alterz i pducēdo p̄ci  
se ptē. nō ē i hoc agēs ordiatū.

Nō oē agēs aliqd totū sic  
se habet ad illud q̄ nō pfecti<sup>o</sup>  
aliqd sūt ambo q̄ agēs. ex. vi.  
nec oē habens aliquod totum  
i vtute actiua sic se habet zc.

Contra: q̄re igit n̄ aliqd magi creatura z  
de<sup>o</sup> q̄ d̄s tm̄. C. R. n̄. qz d̄s h̄z i vi actiua: s̄z  
i pfectōe for<sup>o</sup> vnivocū z totalr: qz illimitate

Cā superior nullā causalita-  
tē habet respectu cāti remoti  
aliā q̄ hēat resp̄cū cāti primi.

Contra finis vltim<sup>o</sup> alia motōe mouet ap-  
penitū q̄ intermedī: s̄līr alia ē p̄ortas ad cā-  
tū primū z remotū: qz aliud extremū: pa-  
ri rōne alia cālitās: s̄līr quō a<sup>o</sup>. 8<sup>o</sup> va. R. nō.  
glō. qū pducit. Sed pbat hec. 13<sup>a</sup>. qz alio-  
qn ex. 8<sup>a</sup>. z. ii. videret seg qz cā h̄a nō eēt ne-  
cessaria: s̄līr v̄l f̄oz nō necaria: nisi q̄ten<sup>o</sup>  
dedit<sup>o</sup> formā qua agit: sic de ḡiante gra-  
ne v̄l p̄oz sit cā p̄feruās z. sic de<sup>o</sup>: nec tūc  
h̄z a se aliō agē a cōquar. hec. 13<sup>a</sup>. v̄l māise

sta de materia z forma itriseca: illa tm̄ vni  
substat: v̄l p̄fectibile: h̄ tm̄ vni<sup>o</sup> p̄fectibil<sup>o</sup> ē p  
fectio: vbi multe sūt m̄ae z forme ordinate

Finis intra z extra.

Catalogue 1457

Annotated Books

Bernard Quaritch Ltd

Hec duplex exemplaris z  
r̄alis vnitiua.

Hec duo cōcurrunt in deo  
tamen alibi separantur.

Contra: aruficatio z albedo colorū: neutra  
v̄l actiua de se: v̄l d̄s triplr h̄z oia i se ef-  
fectiue: vnitiue z exēplariē: pp me<sup>o</sup> qz n̄ ē  
pl<sup>o</sup> p̄fectōis i ip̄o z i creatura qz i ip̄o tm̄.

Quā z efficiēs quāto p̄ora:  
tāto plū m̄atorū z effectuum.

Forma z finis extra plū. p̄z  
Intra plurium in eodē ordi-  
natorum ad finem.

Et i formatōz siue p̄fectōz n̄ plū suppo-  
Forma auferēs oēm p̄uationē  
a mā p̄stituit p̄positū i corrup-

Contra: gra de celo. C. Nō si mā n̄ ē nata  
recipe aliā formā nisi a. a. p̄t tollere oēm  
p̄uationē tal mā: qz suā tollit: z nō p̄t ibi  
eē alia nisi apta eēt recipe aliā: tūc p̄positū  
ē i corrupibile sic p̄ trāsmutationē māe ad  
aliā formā. Si aut mā sit apta nata recipe  
tā b. qz a. a. quātūcūqz sit p̄fecta nō p̄t tollē  
p̄uationē b. nisi q̄tenus hēat in se p̄fectōz  
b. z hoc n̄ p̄t eē s̄m actū p̄p̄riū b. neqz p̄fe-  
ctiori mō. solū. n. i finitū i p̄fectōe p̄t hēre  
totā p̄fectionē alteri<sup>o</sup> i se excellē<sup>o</sup> qz alterz  
hēat in se aliogn entia formalr differrēt p̄  
p̄riuationē. C. Igit nulla forma cāta p̄t a  
mā. apta nata aliā recipe: oēs p̄uationē tol-  
lere simplr. igit nec simplr auferre corru-  
ptibilitatē p̄positi ex pte mutabilitatis mā

18. p̄n

2. d̄z

3. p̄n

4. p̄n

5. p̄n

6. p̄n

7. p̄n

8. p̄n

9. p̄n

10. p̄n

11. p̄n

12. p̄n

13. p̄n

14. p̄n

15. p̄n

16. p̄n

17. p̄n

18. p̄n

19. p̄n

20. p̄n

21. p̄n

22. p̄n

23. p̄n

24. p̄n

25. p̄n

26. p̄n

27. p̄n

28. p̄n

29. p̄n

30. p̄n



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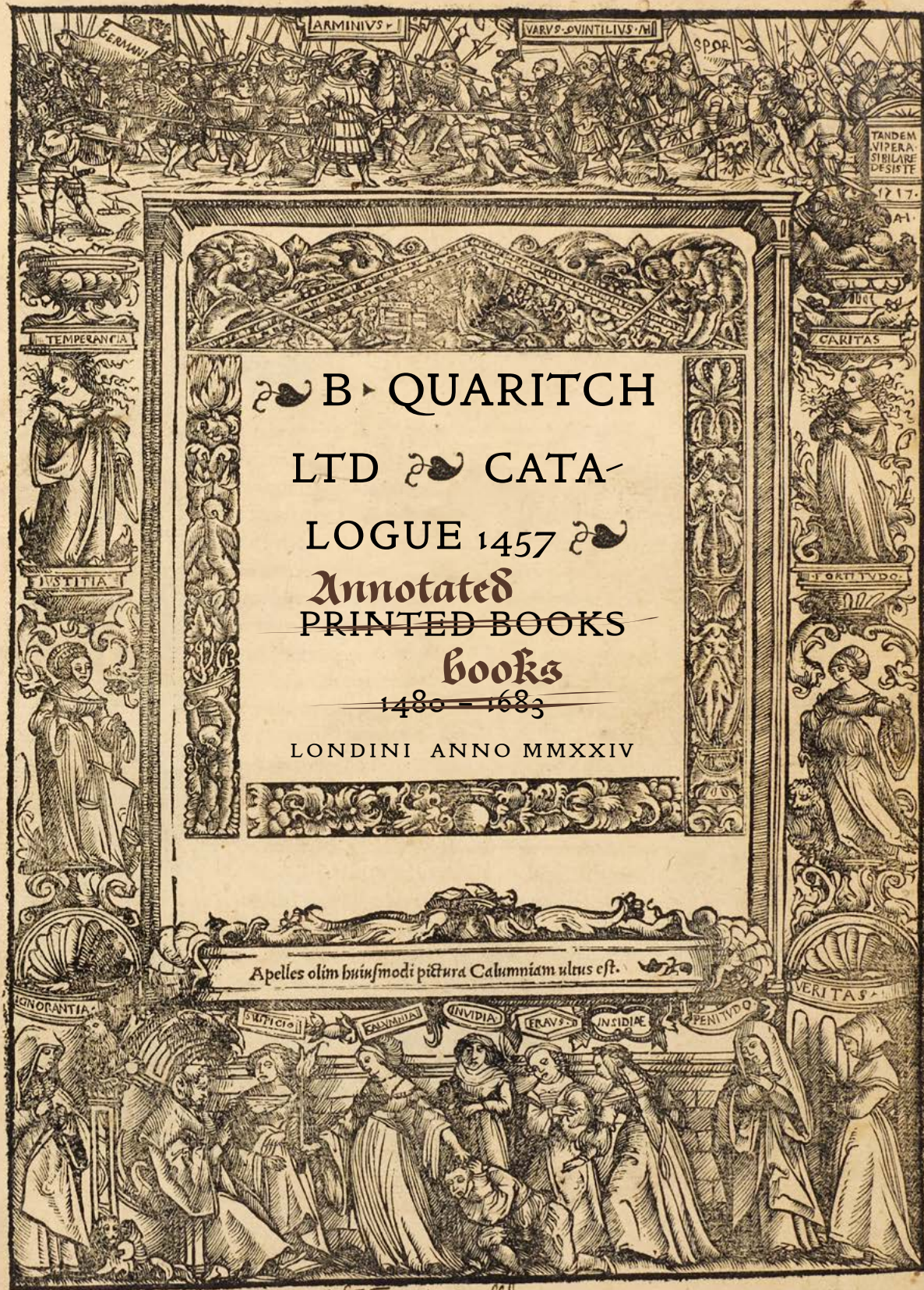


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Cover from item 17

Endpapers from item 7 and item 21

Title image from item 42

Calumnia amittit vir pallidus  
p. Junior



'ON EXILE'

ANNOTATED BY A ONCE-EXILED FRENCH HUMANIST LAWYER

I **ALCIONIO, Pietro.** Petri Alcyonii Medices legatus de exsilio. [Venice, in the house of Aldus Manutius and Andrea Torresano, November 1522.]

EDIT 16

CNCE 859;

USTC 808459;

Adams A 633;

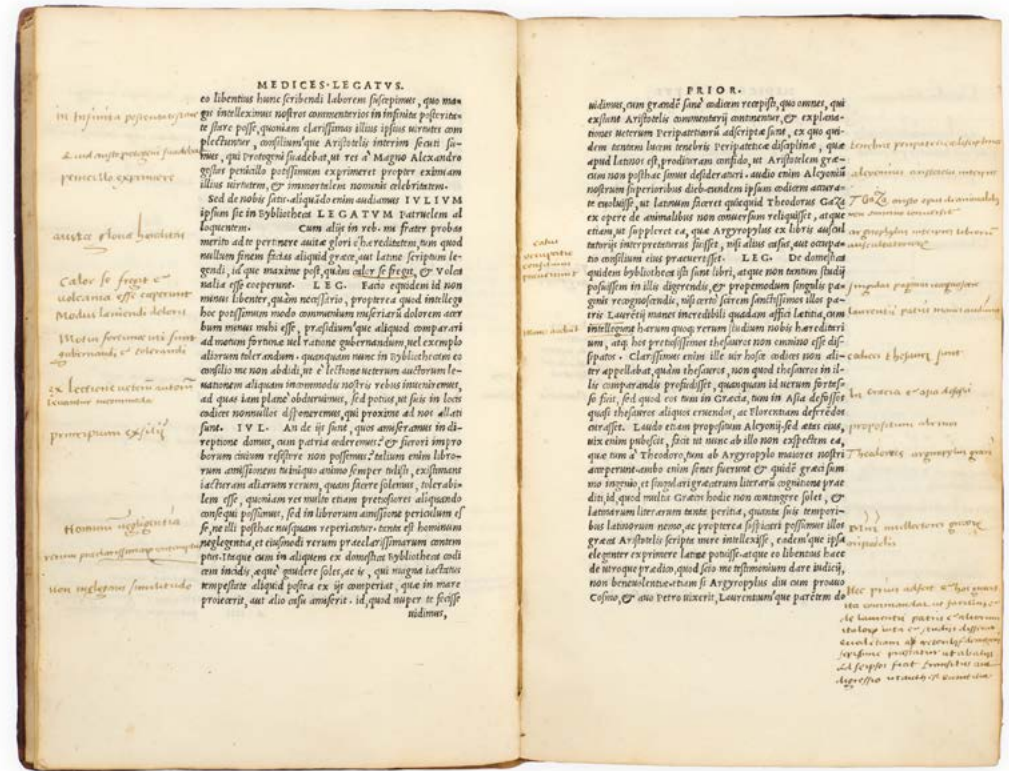
Renouard 95/6;

UCLA 215.

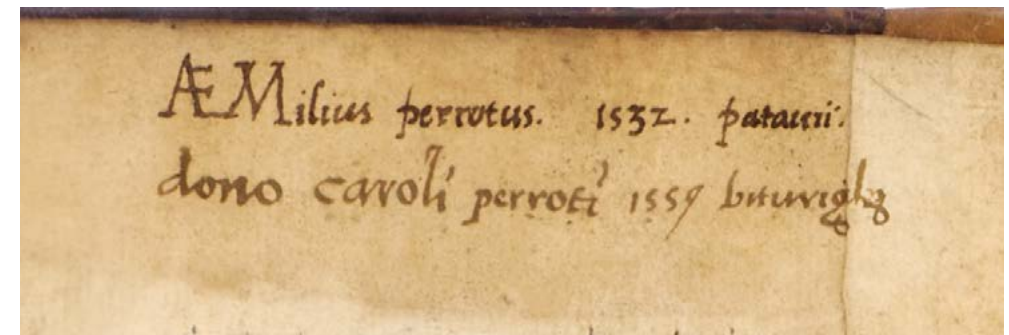
4to, ff. [70]; a-h<sup>8</sup> i<sup>6</sup>, with blanks e7-8; printed in italic type, woodcut Aldine device to title and verso of final leaf; light stain to upper margin of title-page from removal of a slip, small ink stain to a7<sup>v</sup>, a few occasional slight spots, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary French calf, boards panelled in blind with 2 roll-tools and 1 triple-fillet, small floral centre-piece tooled in blind; neatly rebacked and recornered, a few minor scuffs and stains to boards; extensive early manuscript annotations to c. 74 pages of book I and first section of book II; **ownership inscription 'ÆMilius perottus. 1532. patavii.'** to front pastedown, with **presentation inscription 'dono caroli perroti 1559 biturgalis [Bourges]'** (see below), sixteenth-century inscription 'D Claudio perrotto' to verso of last leaf, later (mostly eighteenth-century) inscriptions and shelfmarks to title and a2, largely obscured in ink, except for 'Ex lib. ... paris'. £5750

**First edition of Alcionio's dialogue on exile, an intensely annotated copy from a family of French humanists and Reformers.** Pietro Alcionio (or Petrus Alcyonius, fl. 1487-1527) was a Venetian humanist, scholar and Aristotelian translator who began his career as a proofreader for Aldus Manutius. His exceptional oratory skills were lauded by Erasmus in a letter to John Watson dated 1516. He honed his knowledge of Greek in Venice under the tutelage of Marcus Musurus of Candia, gained prominence under the patronage of Pope Clement VII, and is particularly remembered for his translations of Aristotle's works.

In 1522, Alcionio was appointed as a professor of Greek in Florence, through the patronage of Giulio de' Medici. It was at this time that he published *De exsilio*, a philosophical dialogue in two books set in 1512 featuring Giovanni de' Medici (soon afterwards Pope Leo X), Giulio de' Medici (later Pope Clement VII), and Lorenzo de' Medici, Duke of Urbino. It was dedicated to Nikolaus von Schönberg, who had been appointed Archbishop of Capua by Pope Leo X and was a close friend to Giulio, and who in 1522 was living in Florence in exile from the Roman Curia. The dialogue explored the theme of exile in an exceptionally accomplished style, so reminiscent of Cicero that it gave rise to allegations (on the part of his rival Paulus Manutius) of it being an essentially plagiarised work, heavily based on Cicero's lost work *De Gloria*. Later scholars were to refute this allegation, but at the time it affected Alcionio's reputation deeply. Following Giulio de' Medici's accession to the papacy, Alcionio accompanied him to Rome. He was wounded during the Sack of Rome in May 1527, and died later that year.



This copy was owned and annotated by **Émile (or Miles, Mileus) Perrot** (c. 1505-1556), and bears his ownership inscription dated 1532. Born into a French bourgeois family, Perrot began his humanities studies in Paris under the tutelage of Guillaume Farel and took an interest in ideas surrounding the Reformation. He opted for studying the law, which he undertook in Toulouse, then Turin, and then Padua from 1530, where he graduated in Canon and Civil Law along with Michel de L'Hopital. He returned to France in 1533,



ÆMilius perrotus. 1532. patavii.  
dono caroli perroti 1559 biturgalis



ingenij, et literarum  
signes essent. Quid  
ssimos, et calamito-  
m Regni Neapolita-  
no cessit Gallis, et  
a cognatione iunctus  
Gallos communes,  
ius Regis mentionem  
um calamitate sermo  
Fuit ille iustus de caus  
lum ante, cum Prin-  
quandiu regno Nea  
eae fortunae suppo= *fortuna suppoeritebat*  
cum eum Mediola= *ludouicus gallia rex*  
co. Excesserat Neapo  
ssimus, et sapientis  
regnum illud, quod  
o euerteret, ad Lu- *ludouicus gallia rex*  
sperans illum pas-  
um etiam obtineret  
riusum ei esset consti *constitutum*  
onstrictum uideri. *constitutum*  
ussa secutus Ludoui *offici causa*  
arma extimescens Ce *ludouicus rex in italiam transijt*  
galliam usque Toga *caesw borgias / gallia togata*  
tum, ut dicebam, me  
am nullam opem af  
osse, quemadmodum  
s patri fecerat, cum *laurentium pater sendmando regi*  
omni propemodum *opem tuas*  
illud non modo ho- *Spectaculum hominibus, feris,*  
et feris luctuosum. *ponetibus luctuosum*  
a, atq; adeo conserva *cedere e regno natio regis italiam*  
a constituendi, stabi- *extre gentes agros populantur*  
oterant, sed ad prae *uebant in bes*

where he was appointed councillor of the Parliament of Paris and Baron (maître ordinaire) for the Treasury. It is interesting to note that while at the University of Padua, for reasons which remain unknown, in the spring-summer of 1531 Perrot was forced to leave Padua and seek refuge in the nearby town of Marostica: **a form of exile (perhaps connected with his early sympathies for Reformed ideas) which must have engendered a very personal interest in this work, acquired by him the following year.** Such keen attention to the theme of Alcionio's dialogue is evidenced in the copious marginal annotations and underlinings, which pick out the most salient moments in the text and occasionally offer brief expansions.

Émile gifted this book to his son Charles at Bourges in 1559. Charles (1541–1608) studied at the Geneva Academy, and in 1564 became a minister. He married Sarah Cop, daughter of Michel Cop, the Swiss Protestant Reformer and friend of John Calvin. In 1567 Charles became a citizen of Geneva and served as a minister in the city from 1568 until his death, twice assuming the role of rector at the Academy.



...MEDICES-LEGATVS.  
...frum, et honore maximum, et auctoritate clarissimum,  
...etiam si ipse, si la fere rescripti, iam redi. Hec in or  
...dicitur. Antiquis autem quorundam sacrorum animo  
...sibi in nos inuicem aliam. atque illa, quod non si  
...denat lenari possit, ut artem, quibus nihil ad amari ge  
...me periculosus est. Itaque dolo meum in modum iustit  
...etiam operari ad id exitu, transijt, rdm si rescrib. dieb-  
...ur probe iustis, frequentissimum. Antiquis autem quor  
...sibi legunt, et opti praefici, que in Gallo hosti profu-  
...ctura sunt. Nec uero deservenda est uictoria, quandoqu  
...dem arma solente sunt pro ansa in se, pro offerenda con  
...sibus auctoritat, pro collegi iustis dignitat, et pro vrb  
...bus respondit, que a iustitia, et a nobis deservunt.  
...Sed tenes in istam uerum aduersione, uelie mola  
...re possunt, que uictoriam mouet. Latens reddere. Itaque  
...legionem non uictoriam, non Regem solentem, ceteri cui  
...um, disceptare urbem, impetis in grauatam penam,  
...nihilis uictis, praescriptione, et passim honoris. Nec  
...cuiusmodi aduocatus per transijt, aut transijt  
...peruadent praesentia, quibus arma insere sicut en op  
...aret, ut propter motum peractum, ut propter Reli-  
...gionis diuisionem, sed per iustitiam ubi humanitas, moda  
...rati, uictis, et a iustitia, et in iustitia uictis iustitiam  
...dicitur. Atque dicitur motum memoria scriptura. I  
...li, quod Caesar terga a rebus Valente in uictis, et A  
...milia iustis, que non uictis uictis. et in illa enim ca  
...sola, et a iustitia, et in iustitia uictis iustitiam, que  
...ne iustitia uictis, aut iustitia, aut iustitia in iustitia uictis  
...sunt. illa sunt, et uictis uictis. Itaque per  
...agere ferro, quod uictis, et uictis, et uictis, et uictis,  
...obrepit, et uictis uictis uictis, et uictis uictis,  
...ceteri uictis, aut uictis uictis, aut uictis uictis,  
...re uictis, et quod uictis uictis, aut uictis uictis, nobis  
...tule fat, uictis uictis uictis, qui uictis uictis, ut  
...pe ubi erant, quippe talis generi homines omni officio

...MEDICES-LEGATVS.  
...viri, et auctoritate clarissimum, et honore maximum,  
...etiam si ipse, si la fere rescripti, iam redi. Hec in or  
...dicitur. Antiquis autem quorundam sacrorum animo  
...sibi in nos inuicem aliam. atque illa, quod non si  
...denat lenari possit, ut artem, quibus nihil ad amari ge  
...me periculosus est. Itaque dolo meum in modum iustit  
...etiam operari ad id exitu, transijt, rdm si rescrib. dieb-  
...ur probe iustis, frequentissimum. Antiquis autem quor  
...sibi legunt, et opti praefici, que in Gallo hosti profu-  
...ctura sunt. Nec uero deservenda est uictoria, quandoqu  
...dem arma solente sunt pro ansa in se, pro offerenda con  
...sibus auctoritat, pro collegi iustis dignitat, et pro vrb  
...bus respondit, que a iustitia, et a nobis deservunt.  
...Sed tenes in istam uerum aduersione, uelie mola  
...re possunt, que uictoriam mouet. Latens reddere. Itaque  
...legionem non uictoriam, non Regem solentem, ceteri cui  
...um, disceptare urbem, impetis in grauatam penam,  
...nihilis uictis, praescriptione, et passim honoris. Nec  
...cuiusmodi aduocatus per transijt, aut transijt  
...peruadent praesentia, quibus arma insere sicut en op  
...aret, ut propter motum peractum, ut propter Reli-  
...gionis diuisionem, sed per iustitiam ubi humanitas, moda  
...rati, uictis, et a iustitia, et in iustitia uictis iustitiam, que  
...ne iustitia uictis, aut iustitia, aut iustitia in iustitia uictis  
...sunt. illa sunt, et uictis uictis. Itaque per  
...agere ferro, quod uictis, et uictis, et uictis, et uictis,  
...obrepit, et uictis uictis uictis, et uictis uictis,  
...ceteri uictis, aut uictis uictis, aut uictis uictis,  
...re uictis, et quod uictis uictis, aut uictis uictis, nobis  
...tule fat, uictis uictis uictis, qui uictis uictis, ut  
...pe ubi erant, quippe talis generi homines omni officio



ANNOTATED  
BY A CLERIC AND DRAMATIST APPRECIATED BY TASSO

ii. **2 AMBROSE of Milan, AUGUSTINE, and HIERONYMUS.** De virginitate opuscula Sanctorum doctorum, Ambrosii, Hieronymi et Augustini. Quae sint ex antiquis exemplaribus emendata, & quae varie legantur, in extremo libro ostendimus. *Rome, Paolo Manuzio, 1562.*

[bound with:]

**JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.** De virginitate liber a Iulio Pogiano conversus. *Rome, Paolo Manuzio, 1562.*

[and:]

iii. **GREGORY of Nyssa.** Liber de virginitate, a Petro Galesinio conversus. *Rome, Paolo Manuzio, 1562.*

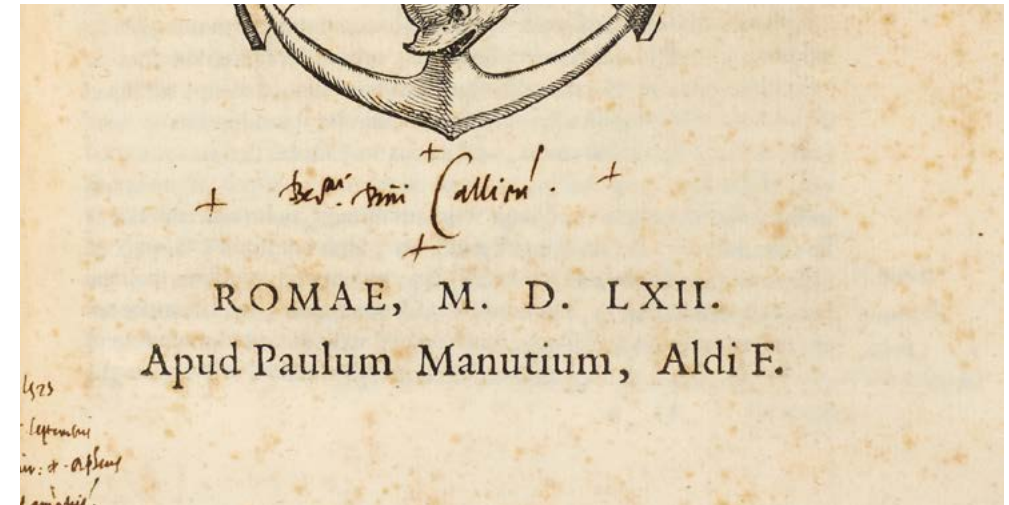
[and:]

**GREGORY of Nyssa.** Conciones quinque de oratione Domini. Eiusdem conciones octo de beata vita comparanda. Omnes a Petro Galesinio conversae. His adiuncta est ab eodem Nyseni vita e veteribus auctoribus collecta. *Rome, Paolo Manuzio, 1563.*

Four works in one volume, 4to, I: ff. 109, [7]; II: ff. [viii], 64; III: pp. [viii], 90, [2]; IV: pp. [xx], 164, [4]; woodcut Aldine device on titles; some light foxing, occasional staining and ink marks, but very good, wide-margined copies; in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, sewn on 3 cords, early ink titling and shelfmark to spine, edges stained purple (faded to red), boards lined with red and black printed waste, spine lined with canvas; boards gnawed at extremities; sixteenth-century ownership inscriptions 'Ber.<sup>m</sup> Pini Callien[sis]' (Bernardino Pino da Cagli, *see below*) to first title-page (obscured in ink) and third title-page, with numerous near-contemporary manuscript annotations throughout in the same hand, including dates of reading ranging from 1575 to 1577 and pointers and manicules, purchase note in Italian to title-page dated 7 January 1629 by Bernardino Vergani, who records paying a price of 8 pauli, inscription 'Dubuque, Iowa / U.S. America / 12/21/1916' to front pastedown, ink stamps of Rev. Lester Kuenzel (1888–1963) throughout the volume and on the binding, early twentieth-century bookplate of 'SAG' to front pastedown and modern private collector's ink stamp to front free endpaper.

£4000

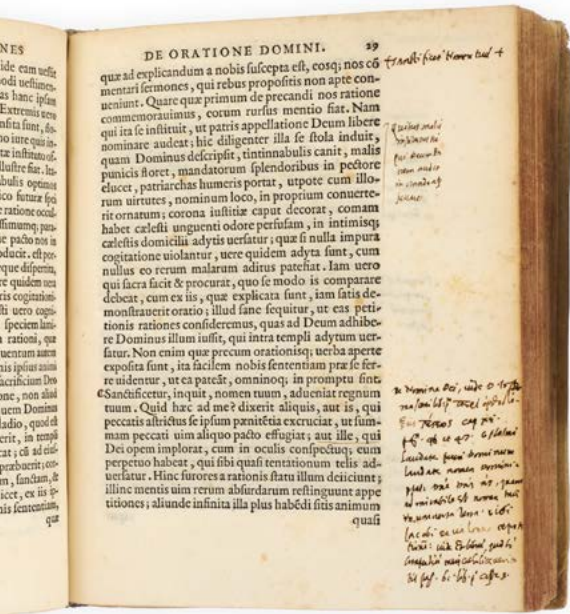
**Four first editions from Paolo Manuzio's Roman press of Latin and Greek patristic texts on virginity, bound together at an early stage and annotated by Bernardino Pino, a cleric, courtier, dramatist, and humanist at the court of the Duke of Urbino.**



In 1561, Paolo Manuzio moved to Rome at the behest of Pope Pius IV. Through the new press, the Vatican aimed to counter proactively the rising influence of Protestant publications from the North. Manuzio therefore immediately concentrated on printing patristic texts and works directly functional to the Catholic Reformation, such as Reginald Pole's *De Concilio* and *Reformatio Angliae*, and documents from the Council of Trent. This volume is a testament to the crucial cultural role and contemporary reception of the remarkable partnership between the Vatican and one of the most popular Italian editors and printers.

Virginity was one of the crucibles in the confrontation between the Catholic and the Reformed world. The Protestant Reformation rejected the traditional emphasis on virginity and celibacy as models of perfect Christian life, and made the family and marriage the default choice. Luther viewed enclosure as an obstacle to women's fulfilment of a God-given role. Protestant women were encouraged to value virginity only as a temporary state, with marriage being the expected norm for all. The Catholic response was, on the institutional side, to make nuns' enclosure more rigorous, whilst also promoting new active orders and lay orders involved in the world through education and charitable works. On the theological and spiritual side, the newly rigorous approach placed an emphasis on contemplation, and on the following of inspiring examples of virginal and celibate life such as Teresa of Ávila (her eloquently titled *Interior Castle* enjoyed wide and lasting success) and John of the Cross. Manuzio's editions of Church Fathers' texts on virginity and celibacy in translation were produced in this context. 'The aim was still to persuade, not to coerce. Titles were selected and introductions crafted to emphasise the twin themes of constancy in belief and triumph in adversity' (Lowry, *Facing the responsibility of Paulus Manutius*, p. 41).

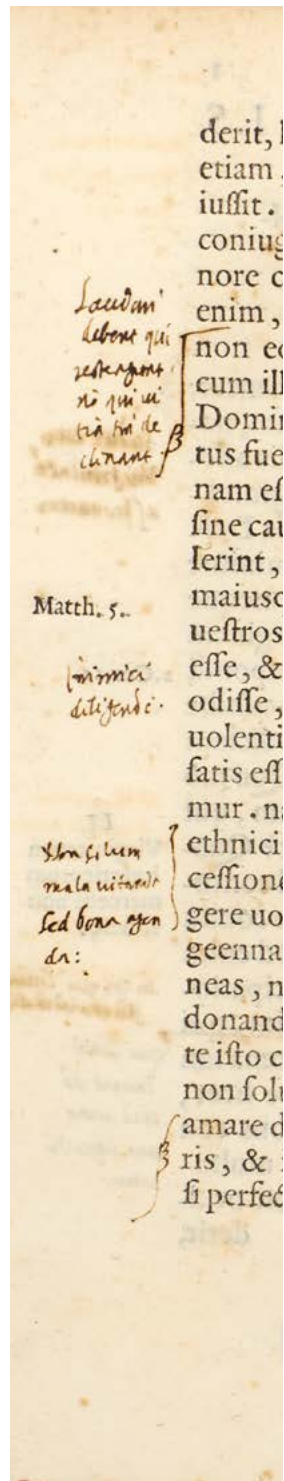




The earliest attested owner of this volume was Bernardino Pino from Cagliari near Urbino (c. 1530–1601), a cleric, courtier, dramatist, and humanist who acted as advisor to the Duke of Urbino. A member of Cardinal Giulio della Rovere’s entourage, charged with handling relations with the Roman Curia, Pino was well-acquainted with Torquato Tasso (who praised his accomplishments ‘Pino, il vostro leggiadro e vago stile’), Annibale Caro, and Girolamo Muzio, amongst others. In the 1570s, as abbot of St. Angelo de Sorticulo, Pino enjoyed the leisure time which was necessary to the pursuit of his studies and his writing.

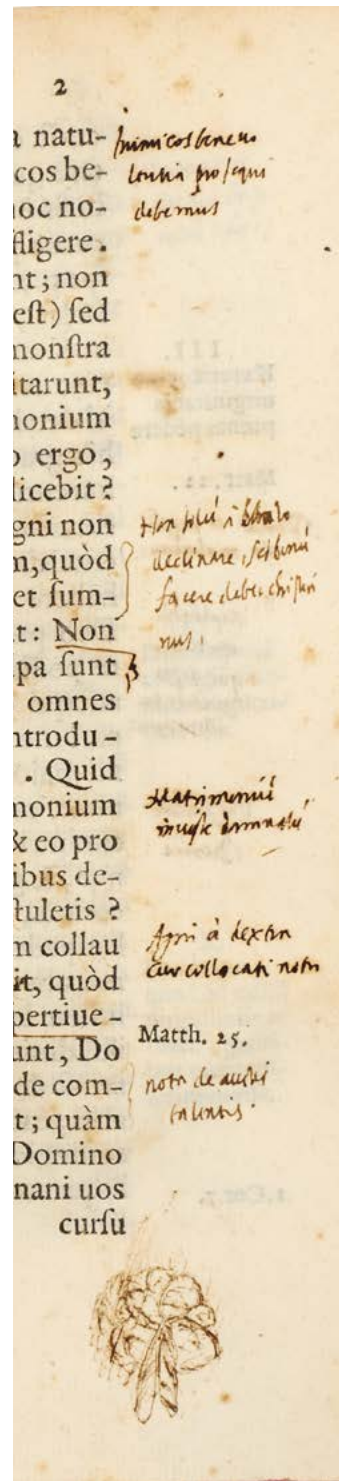
um eo, unde natum est: sic ex homine nascitur homo;  
ex uitioso homine uitiosus; ex peccatore item pec-  
cator. Ergo cum iis, qui concipiuntur, simul ingene-  
ratur peccatum: quod eodem item partu ortum, una  
cum illis augetur; extremoq; eodem uitæ actu finitur  
ac terminatur. At uirtutem ipsam tum difficilem illam  
quidem esse, quam assequamur; tum uix multis labo-  
ribus ac sudoribus eius officium recte præstari posse, e-  
multis diuinarum litterarum locis hoc cognouimus;  
cum regni celestis iter difficile illud quidem atque

*Virtuti  
compugnare  
labor*



It is in those years that his perusal of the patristic texts on celibacy and virginity took place, according to the annotations in this volume, which include reading dates (e.g. 8 August 1575 at Cagliari, 5 September 1575; 28 May 1577, on the feast of Pentecost at the Abbey of St Michael Archangel; 1 June 1577 at the same location). Perhaps as a consequence of his engagement with these texts, and certainly under their influence, his own production shifted from the juvenile writing of comedies to the more sober ‘ragionamenti’ and ‘Instructive letters’, where decorum and a belief in the possibility of renewal of spiritual life emerge as the guiding principles for style and content.

An examination of the annotations vis-à-vis works produced after 1577 (Gli affetti, Eumia, Evagria, Ifalsi sospetti and, of course, the Lettere istruttorie) may offer valuable insight into the work of a notable author.





AN EDITOR'S WORKING COPY?

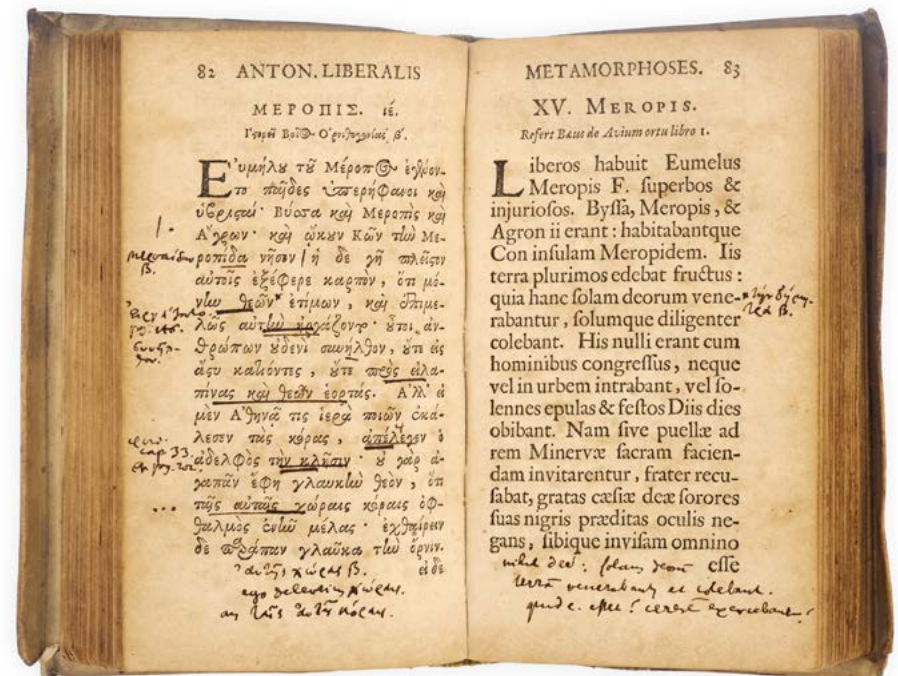
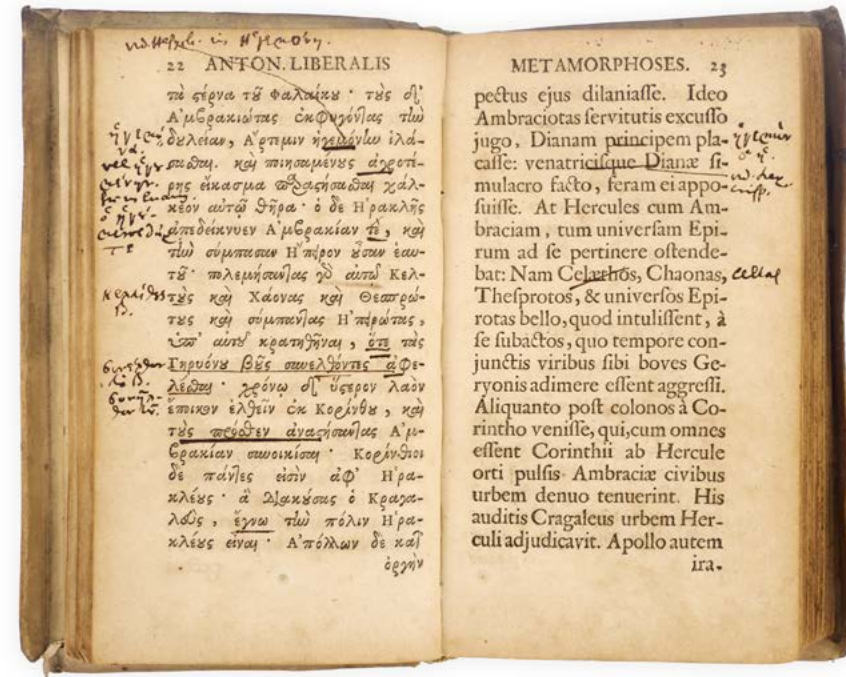
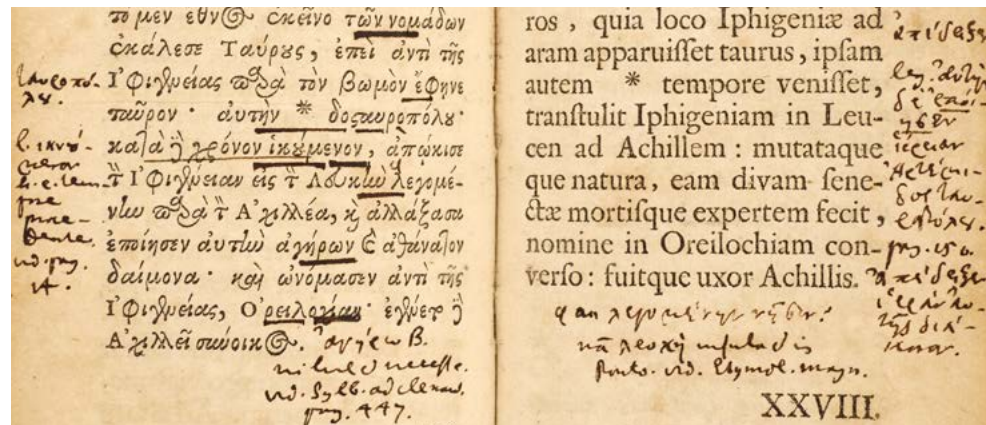
III: 3 ANTONINUS LIBERALIS; Abraham van BERKEL, editor. ΑΥΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ Λιβεραλις Μεταμορφωσεων συναγωγη. Antonini Liberalis Transformationum congeries. Leiden and Amsterdam, Gaesbeeck, 1674.

USTC 1810961; Graesse I, 154.

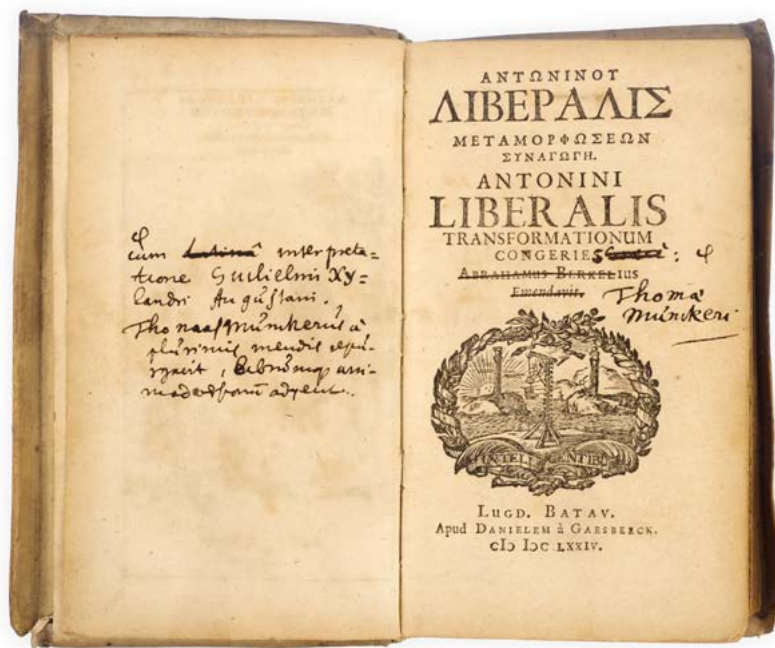
12mo in 6s, pp. [xii], 276, [24]; copper-engraved title to \*I, woodcut printer's device to title; printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages; marginal paperflaw to X2, light browning throughout, but a very good copy; in contemporary vellum over boards, later manuscript title to spine; binding dust-stained, lower corners bumped with minor loss, front free endpaper with inconsequential paperflaw; extensive contemporary annotations to the endpapers and throughout the text, in Greek and Latin, with underlinings and other markings (see below). £1850

A profusely annotated copy, very likely the preparatory work of the Dutch schoolmaster Thomas Muncker, editor of a later edition, of a rare bilingual printing of the ancient grammarian Antoninus Liberalis' short tales of transformation, a popular literary genre stemming from Hellenistic sources. This text, surviving through a single manuscript, had first been printed by Guarin in Basel in 1568, with a Latin translation by Xylander, which is reprinted here.

The editor of this edition was Abraham van Berkel, born in Leiden in 1630, at first teacher and then Rector at the Schola Latina in Delft. His Liberalis was to be reprinted twice within twenty years. His notes to the text reveal that, whilst holding Xylander's translation in great esteem, van Berkel dissented on a few loci, and favoured alternatives which he explains in detail. Likewise critical of the received Greek lectio, van Berkel also suggests a few, very minor alternative readings – mostly consisting of single-letter variant conjectures.







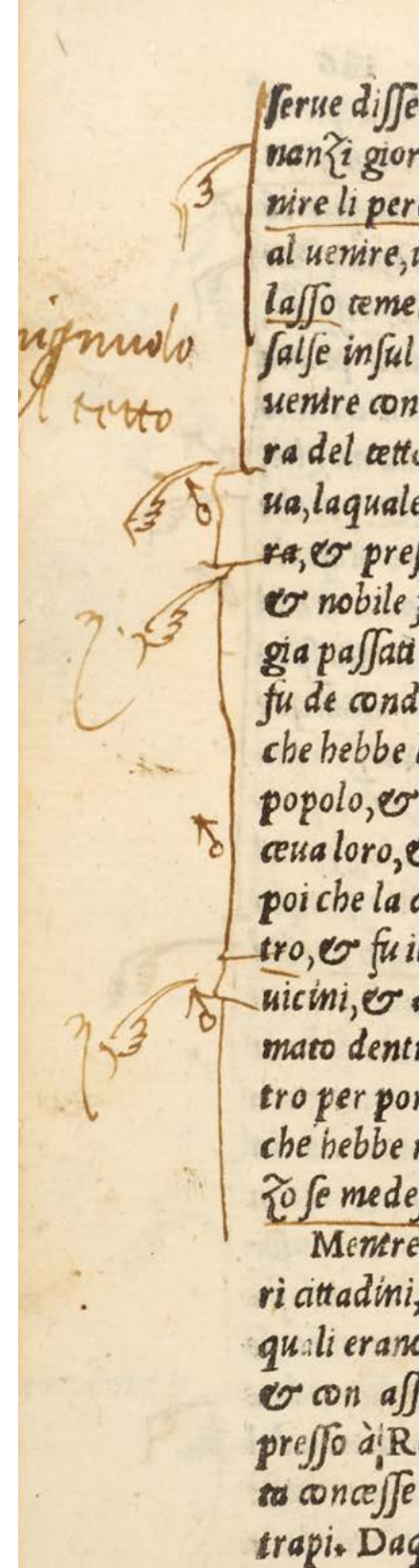
The provenance of this copy is very interesting; it seems likely that this is Thomas Muncker's copy, with his many manuscript notes, a preparatory work towards a new edition. A contemporary hand has cancelled van Berkel's name in both titles, replacing it with that of Thomas Muncker (or Munckerius), and gives alternative versions of the title and authorial credits to the verso of both titles. Thomas Muncker was the editor of another edition which appeared 1675–1676, meticulously produced and with an expansive apparatus, and, like van Berkel, was associated with the Schola Latina of Delft, also becoming its Rector. The nature of the copious marginal annotations supports the theory that these are the notes of an editor rather than just an educated reader: the marginalia in Greek and Latin throughout the book add not only intratextual references but also variants and notes from lexicæ and other repertories, with underlinings and markers of notable places, including markings to the index and further notes on the free endpapers. They reveal an intense philological commitment, such as only an editor might lavish – particularly on a comparatively simple text, written in an all-too-transparent Koine, and masterfully translated. Although a full and systematic comparison remains to be carried out, several *loci* bearing manuscript objections in this copy are indeed reproduced in the 1676 Muncker edition, in the form given in manuscript here, including some instances of return to Xylander's Latin version where Berkel had differed.

OCLC locates 7 copies of this edition in the US, 1 at McMaster in Canada, and 2 in the UK (BL, Bodleian) beside a handful of copies in Continental Europe.

## A PUNCTILIOUS READER

- IV: **4 APPIAN of Alexandria.** Civili. Appiano Alessandrino delle guerre civili de Romani tradotto da M. Alessandro Braccio segretario fiorentino ricorretto, & nuovamente con somma diligentia impresso. Venice, [Pietro Nicolini da Sabbio for Federico Torresano, April] 1538. Renouard 116/3; [bound with:]
- i: EDIT 16 CNGE 2204; Cataldi Palau 155; Renouard 116/3; [bound with:]
- ii: EDIT 16 CNGE 73154; Cataldi Palau 154 (but 155 in the other issue); Renouard 116/2.
- Two works in one volume, 8vo, ff. 287, [1]; 191, [1]; titles within woodcut architectural borders, text printed in italics; a few tears to inner margin of the first title with small losses to the woodcut border, small wormhole to inner margin of first two quires far from text, a few very small wormtracks to inner margins of first work, occasional stains, some light toning, but a very good copy; recased in eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, spine lettered in ink, edges mottled red; **annotated throughout in an early Italian hand with marginalia, manicules, and underlinings** (some marginalia trimmed); early ownership inscriptions 'Alex. Font. et amicorum' and 'Antonius Reggia' to title, slightly later inscription to verso of last blank of the first work ('Compare Biagio del Ocella'), old ink shelfmarks to the front pastedown, modern private collector's red ink stamp to front free endpaper, traces of old label to front pastedown. £3000

**A much-annotated copy of these late Aldine Press productions,** the two complementary works on the history of Rome's wars by Appianus in the Italian translation of Alessandro Braccio (or Braccesi), which had first appeared in 1519 – the first vernacular versions.





questo fanciullo, essere ricevuto nel regno, essendo già di età di xxxij. anni, i Romani non uolsero acconsentirlo, non parendo loro utile, che Demetrio già giovane, e adultero nella città, fusse proposto al regno di Soria i luogo del fanciullo. Intendendo dipo i Romani essere alleuati in Soria una greggia di elefanti, e piu naua di quelle, le quali bauano concedute nella pace che Antiocho potesse tenere, mandarono imbasciadori, liquali comandassero che li elefanti fussero morti, e le naua fussero arse. Fu certamente miserando spettacolo uedere la morte di si nobili bestie già mansuete fatte, e le quali già appressate a tutti erano rare, e similmente el fuoco messo nell'armata, per il quale spettacolo commosso uno certo chiamato Leptino nella città di Laodicea prese Gneo Ottavio il primo delli imbasciadori, e lo ammazzò, il quale poi Lyfia fece seppellire. Demetrio adunque dinouo entrato nel Senato, chideua solamente essere liberato dalla seruitù, essendo stato dato per statuto in luogo di Antiocho, el quale dipo era morto. Laqual cosa non potendo ottenere, si fuggi di nascosto per mare, et fu da Soriani ricevuto gratamente, e preso il regno amazzò Lyfia insieme col fanciullo, e bandeggiò Heracleide, et fece morire Timarco, perché se gli contrapose, e ancora perché iniquamente si portaua in molte cose contro la Babilonia, per le quali cose fatto signore de Babilonia fu chiamato dalloro Sotero. Acquistato adunque lo imperio da lui, Demetrio mandò alli Romani una co-

Antiocho suo figlio, e quello che erano rimasti, e quelli che erano rimasti, e quelli che erano rimasti. Antiocho, furono lasciati liberi. In questo mani partirono le cose colte a Antiocho. Doppo la morte di Antiocho Magno, fu suo Seleuco suo figliuolo, el quale come per rare Antiocho suo fratello dato per statuto mandò in suo luogo Demetrio suo figliuolo. Antiocho Luniare ad casa, et essendo già a Athene, Seleuco per tradimento di Eliodoro uno de suoi ministri. Et facendo Eliodoro gnorij di quello regno, fu impedito da da Atrato, e mediante il favore loro fu Antiocho Luniare, al quale erano molto affere per alcune offese riceuute da Romani. In minciato bauere a sospetto. In questo tempo fu di Antiocho Magno acquistò i della Soria, el quale nome appresso a Soria tempo già era stato molto celebre, et illustrato adunque, e stabilita Antiocho buona Eumene reggeua la Soria, e tutte le altre anfranti, e fece Timarco Satrape di Babilonia, e fece Heracleide suo fratello, equa in sua sua reggia. Dipo mosse la guerra contra Re di Armenia, et hauèdolo uito et preso della sua uita, lasciadò dopo se Antiocho lo dettò danti ix. el quale e Soriani per la dre chiamarono Eupatro. Costui da guerra da Lyfia. Il Senato ueggendo la stirpe di

DELLA GUERRA  
 DEL RE ANTIOCHO. 107

io del paese loro. Il scando fu Antiocho non del sopra scritto Antiocho, e di Stratonice, el quale fu cognominato Dio da Mileti, perché cadde il tranno loro, ma costui fu auclenato dalla moglie, e bibbene due anni Laodice e Beronice. Per gelosia aduna e delle nate di Laodice, e della figliuola fu uocata da Laodice, e con lui Beronice, e uno suo figliuolo. Pelmico per uendicare la morte di Beronice, amazzò Laodice, e con lo exercito assaltò la Babilonia, e da quello tempo lo Parthi primamente si ribellorono da loro. Veggendo già il Regno di Seleuco perurbato e in declinatione. Doppo la morte di Antiocho cognominato Dio, prese il Regno Seleuco suo figliuolo nato da Laodice. Costui fu chiamato Callinico. Di isto Seleuco nacquero, dua figliuoli cioè Seleuco e Antiocho. Essendo questo Seleuco poco sano e mancò grato alla età di tre anni, e di consiglio dell' amia fu auclenato hauendo regnato già dua anni. Antiocho l'altro fratello fu quello che ebbe il cognome di Antiocho Magno, del quale scriuemo nel principio del presente libro. Et sua guerra con li Romani, e regnò anni. xxxvi. di sui figliuoli habbiamo scritto ad sufficienza di sopra, noi di Seleuco e Antiocho, ciascuno de quali fu Re, Seleuco regnò anni. xj. Antiocho due, nel qual tempo prese Artasare di Armenia, e prese le arme in Egitto contro sexto Ptolomeo, col fratello abbandonato dal padre, al quale Antiocho presso ad Alexandria, douo era con lo exercito Pompilio mandato da Romani presideua una lettera, nella quale era scritto non combattere Antiocho contra Ptolomeo, laquale hauèdo epso letta, et chita

io tempo a con salutare, Pompilio se con la uerba uno et cetero dicenso conglia in questo arcolo, pel comendamento in prestante Antiocho si para dalla ipresa, e nel ritorno spogliò el tempo di Venere Elimea, e poco dopo preso da grane infermità, morì lasciadò Antiocho suo figliuolo di ix. anni, il cui cognome fu Eupatro, del quale anchora habbiamo detto di sopra. Habbiamo anchora detto di Demetrio che regno dopo lui, e come se fu statuto a Roma, e di poi si fuggi di nascosto, e prese il Regno di Soria, e da Soriani fu chiamato Sotero scido, dopo il cognome del figliuolo di Seleuco Nicator. Contra costui prese l'armi uno certo Alexander, el quale fingea esser nato di Seleuco, et Ptolomeo Re di Egitto e odio che portaua a Demetrio, factoria Alexander, e il quale fauore Demetrio fu privato del Regno, e poco di poi, si morì in exilio. Ma Alexander non fu spogliato da Demetrio figliuolo di Demetrio Sotero, e perché hauea superata la schiatta ballarda, fu il fratello, che da Soriani doppo Seleuco fu chiamato Nicator, e non esse guerra a Parthi, nella quale fu preso, et rotto, et fu prigione alquato tempo appresso al re Phraata, nel qual tempo Re, si congiunse per matrimonio Rodoma sorella di questo Demetrio. Per laquale indignatione, Diodoro frero del Re, andò in nel Regno di Alexander giuuenotto nato dal soprascritto Alexander bastardo, et d'una figliuola di Ptolomeo, e poi che lo hebbe fatto Re, lo amazzò, et prese il Regno per se, et se ne chiamò Triplicio, el quale poi Antiocho fratello di questo Demetrio, che di sopra diamo essere prigione, prese la guerra a uentura Diodoro, e fu perolico, e glienna

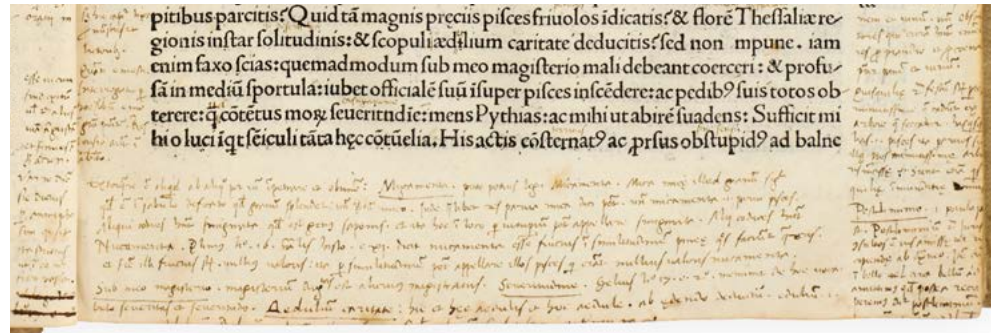
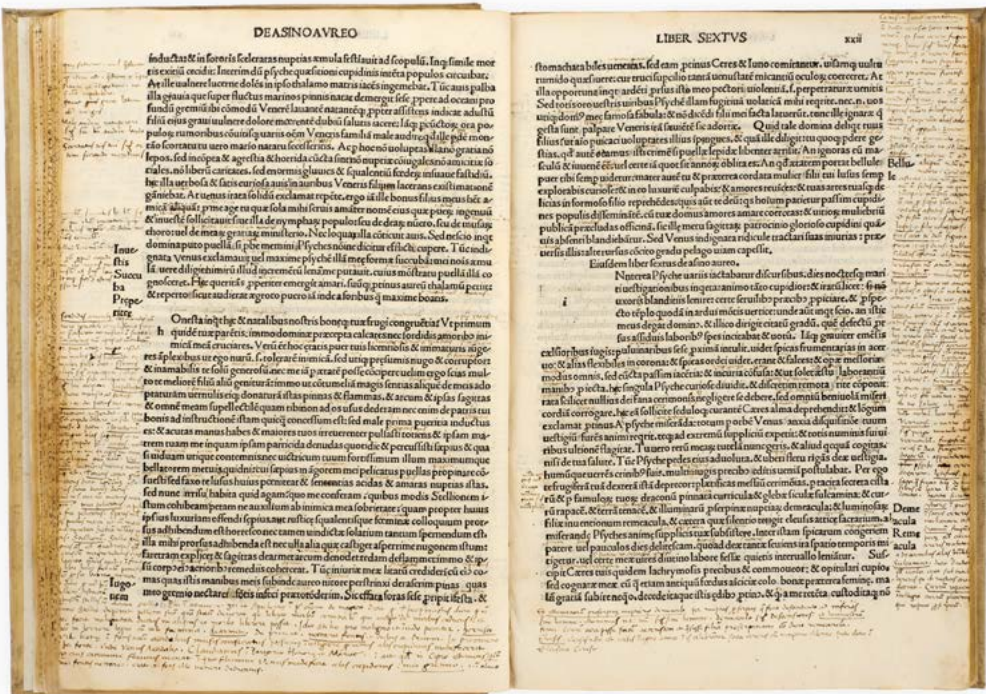
187  
 nendo alle mani furono rotti soprauenendo poi maggiore li compagni a Sesto Pompeio in suo potere quella isola, e tutti quelli che risiuguanano sotto di fu poi morto a Messina per certo da uno suo libero del quale tolse il coltello di mano a uno p. torti la uita, e morto che, forse spontaneamente il coltello hauèdo nascosto il padrone in una che fusse scuro, si trasferì a durre una barca in su laquale. Tornato e trouato il padrone spiraua alquato grido co alato padrone un poco lo spirito, o de Birri, e posefelo morto a tempo percosse se stesso col col al messere e disse. Padrone habbiamo pure preso qualche solore. Ludo lasciatò in guardia iustissimi liberi, prese la uolta del uere tempo a saluarfi ritornò in di de nelle mani delli inquisitori uieno il quale hauea morti assai la fetta di Mario, meritamente sa, se non fusse stato in isto numero, peche uedèdosi privato d'ona di casa, e andò a piazza, e de Pretori aspetto la morte in

The *editio princeps* of the original Greek would only appear in 1551. There is a variant issue of the first work, with Federico Torresano's device within the title-page border. Although the second work does not give an explicit record of Torresano's involvement, this was clearly a complement to the first (Rome's civil wars, followed by the wars fought by Rome against external enemies) and was included by Renouard in his bibliography.

The annotations are in a contemporary Italian hand and are evidence of a mind keenly engaged both with the sequence of events in the development of Rome as an empire, and with the contemporary wrestling of historical and historiographic categories, which involved consideration of financial and economic matters alongside the more traditionally important issues of warfare and diplomacy. **Our annotator, remarkably, perseveres in his reading through to the end of the volume, maintaining a 'code' of markings and symbols that suggest parallel reading of other sources,** indicating an academic commitment rather than a leisurely endeavour.

Alex. Fore. et Amicor 21.





**ANNOTATED ASS**

**V: 5 APULEIUS, Lucius.** Opera. Venice, Filippo Pinzi, 30 April 1493.

BMC V 495;  
 GW 2303;  
 Goff A936;  
 Bod-Inc A-371;  
 ISTC  
 ia00936000.

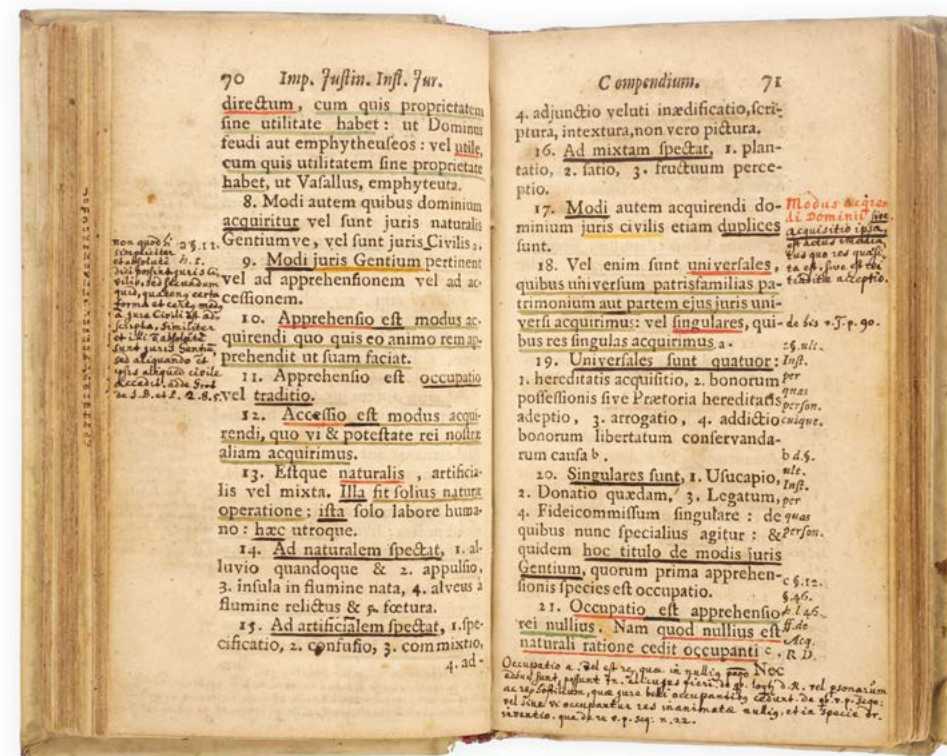
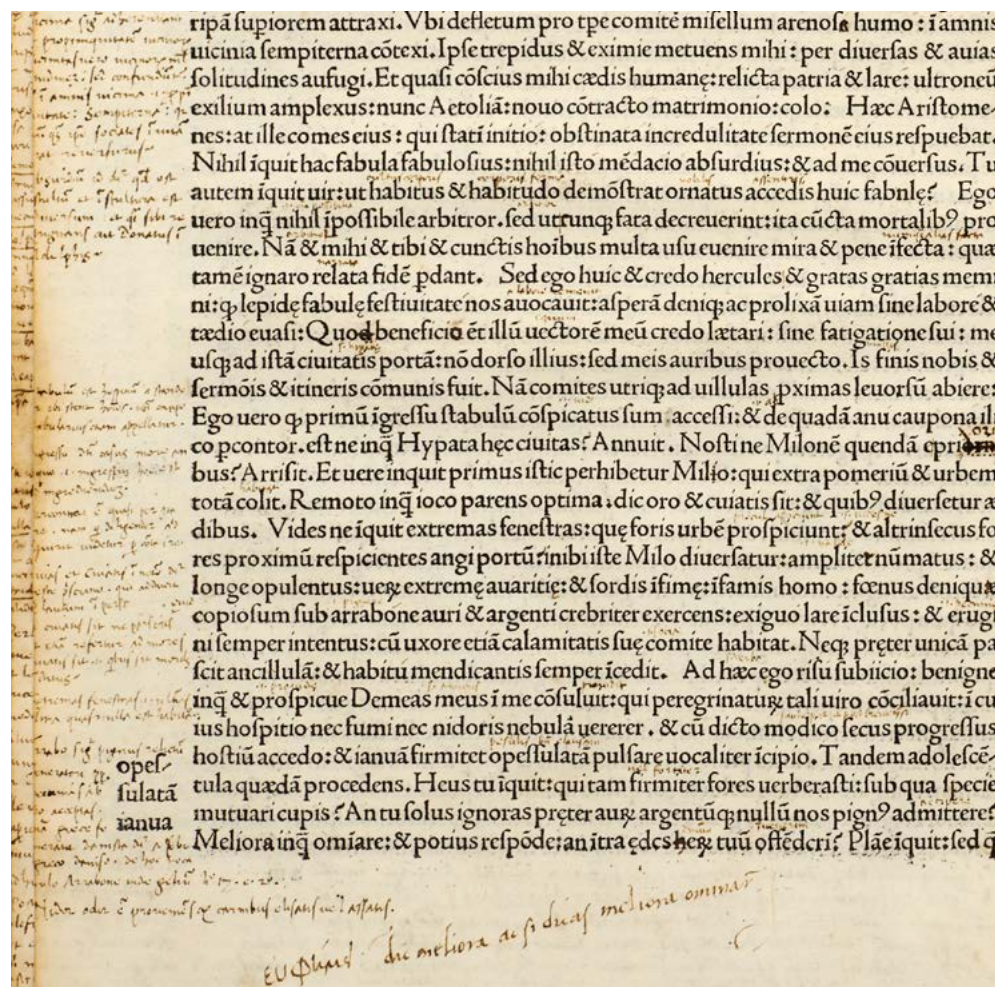
Folio, ff. [4], 'CVI' (recte CXIII); without terminal blank t6; text at head of f. 1' in red, capital spaces with guide letters; a few leaves browned, a few small wormholes, pencil marks to a few pages; overall a very good copy in old vellum, title gilt to spine; a few small marks to covers; extensive marginal and interlinear annotations in Latin in an early sixteenth-century hand to ff. I–XXXXII and LI–LII (very slightly trimmed). £6500

Third edition of the works of the second-century AD Numidian novelist Apuleius (first published in 1469) edited by Giovanni Andrea Bussi (1417–1475), humanist and bishop of Aleria, with copious marginal annotations to the first third of the volume.

The text opens with Apuleius' most famous work, the eleven-book romance known as the *Metamorphoses* or *Golden Ass*, featuring the wonderful tale of Cupid and Psyche. Then follow his *Florida* (excerpts from his philosophical lectures), *Apologia* (a speech defending himself against a charge of bewitching his wife, with much on magic), *De deo Socratis* (on the existence and nature of 'daimons'), *De dogmate Platonis* (on Plato's physics and ethics), *De Mundo* (a translation of a pseudo-Aristotelian work on the universe), a translation of Trismegistus' *Asclepius* and one of Alcimus' *Epitome disciplinarum Platonis*. Bussi, an expert humanist who edited numerous *editiones principes* for the pioneer printers Sweynheym and Pannartz, orders and introduces the philosophical and hermetic parts of this corpus with a clear philo-Platonic agenda. He does not, however, offer a Platonic interpretation for the narrative works, the *Golden Ass* and the *Florida*; these he extols instead as model of exemplary lively prose that offers the reader the opportunity to 'clearly see human nature depicted and revealed'. It had been this aspect of Apuleius' narrative that had become prolific source for Boccaccio's reinvention, and it is these works that the annotator of our copy singles out for attention.



The near-contemporary annotations in this copy demonstrate a meticulous reading of books 1–9 and the opening of book 10 of the *Golden Ass*, along with book 1 of the *Florida*. Our annotator engages in textual criticism, e.g. at book 1.25, where the printed text gives ‘migamenta’, he writes ‘puto potius legi micamenta’ (I think it better read as ‘micamenta’), giving his reasons for thinking so (this is now read as ‘nugamenta’). Many of his notes are of an explanatory nature e.g. ‘Eleusis nomen est urbis in agro Attico in qua celebrantur sacra Cereris cum maximo silentio’ (f. 22<sup>r</sup>); ‘Ambrosia cibus est divinus sicut nectar poculum est divinum’ (f. 25<sup>r</sup>); ‘Abstemijs significat cum qui non bibit vinum sed aquam’ (f. 28<sup>r</sup>). He also provides cross-references to other writers, such as Ovid, Persius, Pliny, Virgil, and Augustine.



MULTICOLOUR UNDERLINING AND ANNOTATIONS

**6 BÖCKELMANN, Johann Friedrich.** *Compendium Institutionum Caes. VI: Justiniani. Sive elementa juris civilis in brevem et facilem ordinem redacta.* Leiden, Felix Lopez de Haro, 1679.

12mo, pp. [34], 316, [6, publisher’s catalogue], [2, blank]; copper-engraved title-page dated 1680 to \*1, woodcut device to title, woodcut initials; some light foxing and toning; a very good copy in contemporary vellum over boards, title in ink at head of spine, edges speckled red and green; some losses at foot of spine and wear to lower cover, endbands renewed; Latin annotations in a neat eighteenth-century hand in brown and occasionally red ink to c. 235 pp., underlining in brown, green, yellow, and red ink throughout; twentieth-century private collector’s blind stamp of J. Michael Taylor to title and p. 99, traces from an old label to front pastedown, accession stamp dated 1949 to verso of title, partially erased. £2250

First edition of a pioneering work on civil law by the German jurist Johann Friedrich Böckelmann (1631–1681), annotated almost throughout by an eighteenth-century law student.





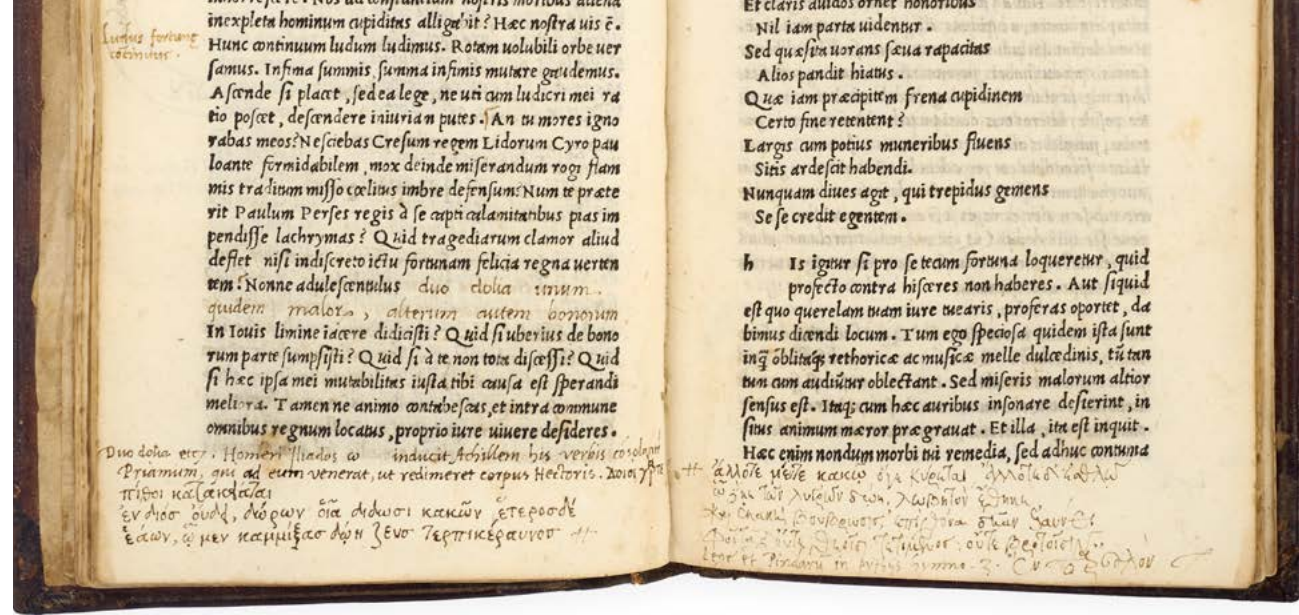
Böckelmann studied and taught law at the University of Heidelberg with distinction, before moving to Leiden in 1670. It was here that he introduced a new method of teaching civil law based on short summaries of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* rather than on the somewhat imposing text itself. His *Compendium*, devoted to Justinian's *Institutes*, was an immediate and lasting success, still in use well over a century later.

This, the first edition, was published at Leiden by Felix Lopez de Haro (d. 1694), who also practiced as an auctioneer; a six-page catalogue of books offered by him for sale appears at the end. The allegorical engraved title-page shows students climbing a series of manageable steps up a hill to reach *Ars juris perfecta*, while another, weighed down by a basket of codices on his back, struggles up the impossibly steep slope.



The careful marginal annotations in this copy bear testament to the continued study of Böckelmann's text in the century following its publication. Our anonymous annotator shows a particular interest in natural law, inheritance, property, legacies, contracts, lawsuits, judges, and various crimes, and refers to legal writers including Jacques Cujas, Hugo Grotius, and Georg Adam Struve. The use of different colours in the underlining is clearly intended to further aid memorisation of the texts as well as the recognition of salient points at a glance.

OCLC records 2 copies in the US (Columbia University, University of Georgia) and 3 in the UK (NLS, John Rylands, All Souls College Oxford).



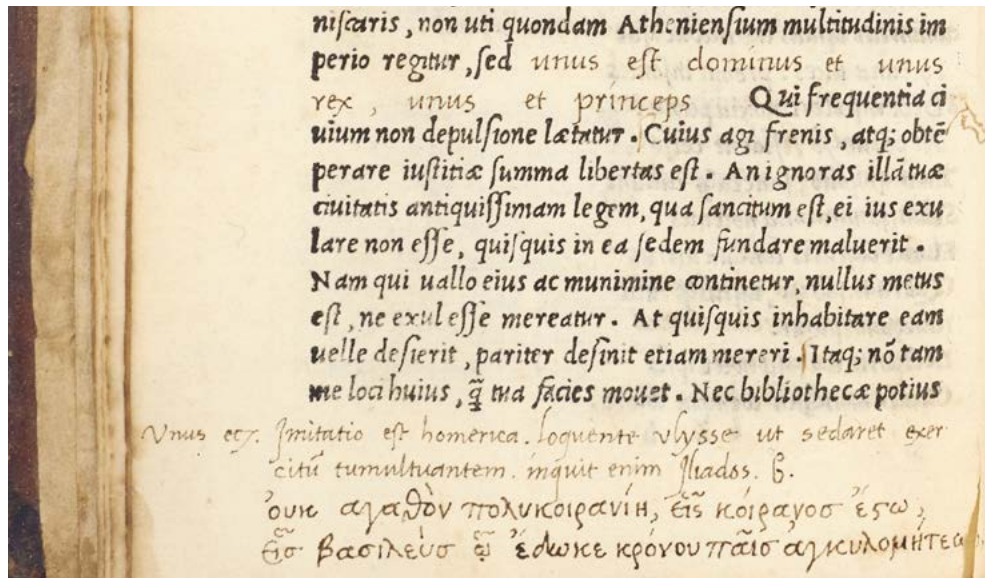
INTEGRATIONS, ANNOTATIONS, OWNERSHIP, DOODLES, DIAGRAMS, SKETCHES

7 **BOETHIUS, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus.** De philosophiae consolatione. [(Colophon:) Florence, Filippo Giunta, December 1507.]

8vo, ff. [64]; a-h<sup>8</sup>; capital spaces with guide letters, printed in Italic type; some dampstaining to the first three and last three leaves, a few scattered stains, but a very good copy; in contemporary Italian (likely Bolognese, see below) sheep over wooden boards, boards panelled in blind with central vase-of-flames tool, panelled spine tooled in blind, ?later impressions of an acorn tool to lower board, vestigial ties to fore-edge; sympathetic repairs to the endcaps and corners, a few unobtrusive pin wormholes, some marks and surface abrasions particularly to the lower board, blind-tooling somewhat flattened in places; abundant evidence of contemporary and near-contemporary readership, with two ownership inscriptions ('Joannes Franciscus Mattheus Cristinus' to preliminary binders blank and, later, 'P. J. Fr[anciscus] Lubacus Archip[iscopu]s Cayn.' to title), early annotations and integrations in red and brown ink throughout the text, in Latin and Greek, and several inscriptions, doodles and drawings to the binder's blanks. £4750

The first edition in octavo format, and the first Giunta edition, of a classic of philosophy – perhaps the one text which enjoyed the widest uninterrupted continuity of success from late antiquity through the Middle Ages to the Renaissance – a copiously annotated copy, and in a symbolic contemporary binding. The text was edited by Nicolaus Crescius, whose dedicatory epistle addressed to Antonio Lanfredini appears on f. [2].





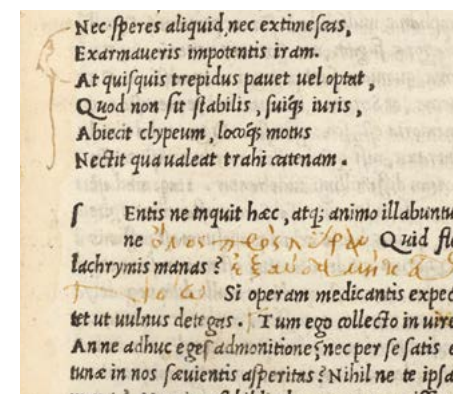
The tools employed for this binding are also found on bindings by the Second Binder of the monastery of San Salvatore, active in Bologna around 1525–1535 (Hobson and Quaquarelli, *Legature bolognesi del Rinascimento* (1999), 33 and 35). The centrepiece features the vase-of-flames motif, which appears in some Italian and French bindings of the sixteenth century and has been identified as a symbol of love: spiritual love, carnal desire, or loyalty and devotion (Hobson). The association of the symbol of fire with Boethius's text will not have been lost on contemporary readers, familiar with the image of Philosophy's personification appearing to the despondent philosopher as a woman with flaming eyes; it may even serve as an encouragement to a particularly Platonic reading of Boethius' text.

The most prolific and the earliest of the annotators penned a five-line 'argumentum' of the whole work in the lower margin of a2<sup>v</sup>, some variant readings, integrations in Greek to supply where the printing left a lacuna (e.g. a6<sup>r</sup>), other integrations supplied in Latin (e.g. b1<sup>v</sup>), as well as interesting literary remarks comparing some of the prose to passages from Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which are in places cited in Greek (e.g. b5<sup>v</sup>). He also added an extensive complement of manicules and underlining, indicating a meticulous and attentive approach from the beginning through to the end of the book, and a diagram showing what is likely a schematic wheel of fortune (b5<sup>r</sup>).

The first front free endpaper bears the late sixteenth-century ownership inscription 'Joannes Franciscus Mattheus Cristinus', whose hand may correspond to that of the reader who in the text perceives echoes of Juvenal in a passage, and notes the relevant verses.



The verso of the front flyleaf and the title-page bear the later inscriptions of 'P. J. Fr[anciscus] Lubacus Archip[rioste]r Cayn'. This may refer to a Parish priest in the church of San Zenone in Caino (Brescia, in Northern Italy). In 1760, in consideration of the prestige and beauty of the church of San Zenone, the bishop of Brescia conferred the title of archpriest to its priests. **The endpapers display a captivating array of doodles and sketches, including a rough armorial device featuring a rampant dragon and a few other naïve attempts at sketching dragons or beasts, with a motto 'In Domino confido. Non solus amicus'.** The rear pastedown hosts two sketched diagrams: a tripartite structure and perhaps the plan of a building.





PREACHING TO THE NEWLY CONVERTED

VIII: 8 **BRENZ, Johannes.** Evangelion quod inscribitur secundum Ioannem, centum USTC 654819; quinquagintaquatuor homiliis explicatum ... *Frankfurt, Peter Braubach, 1559.*

VD 16 B 7604.

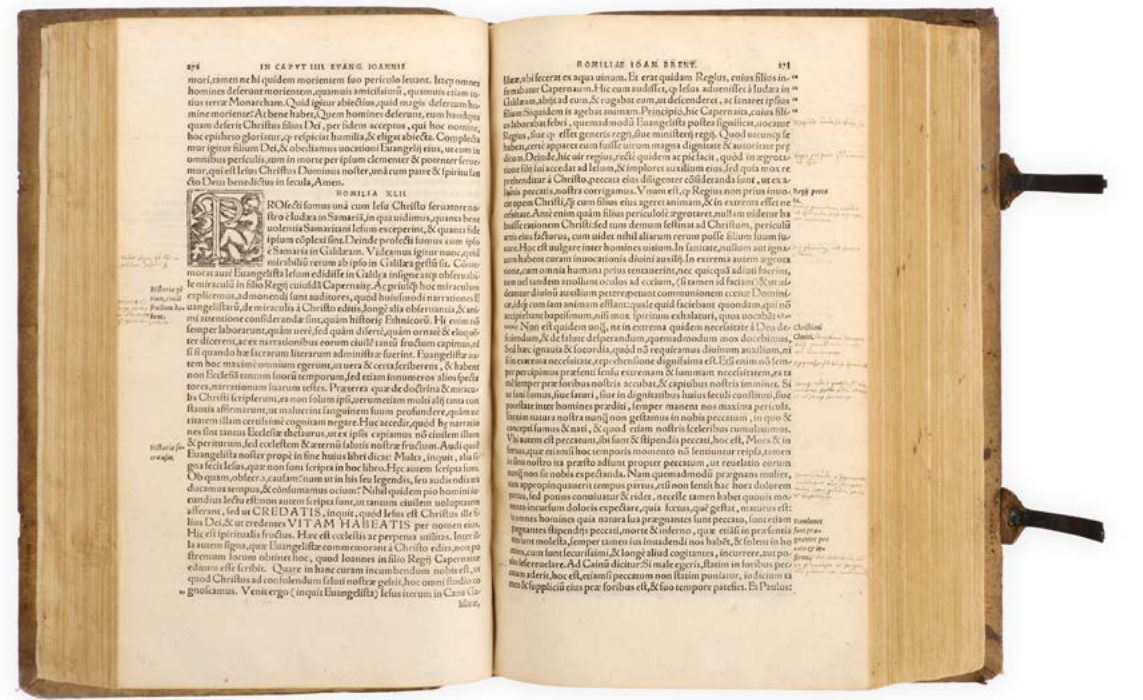
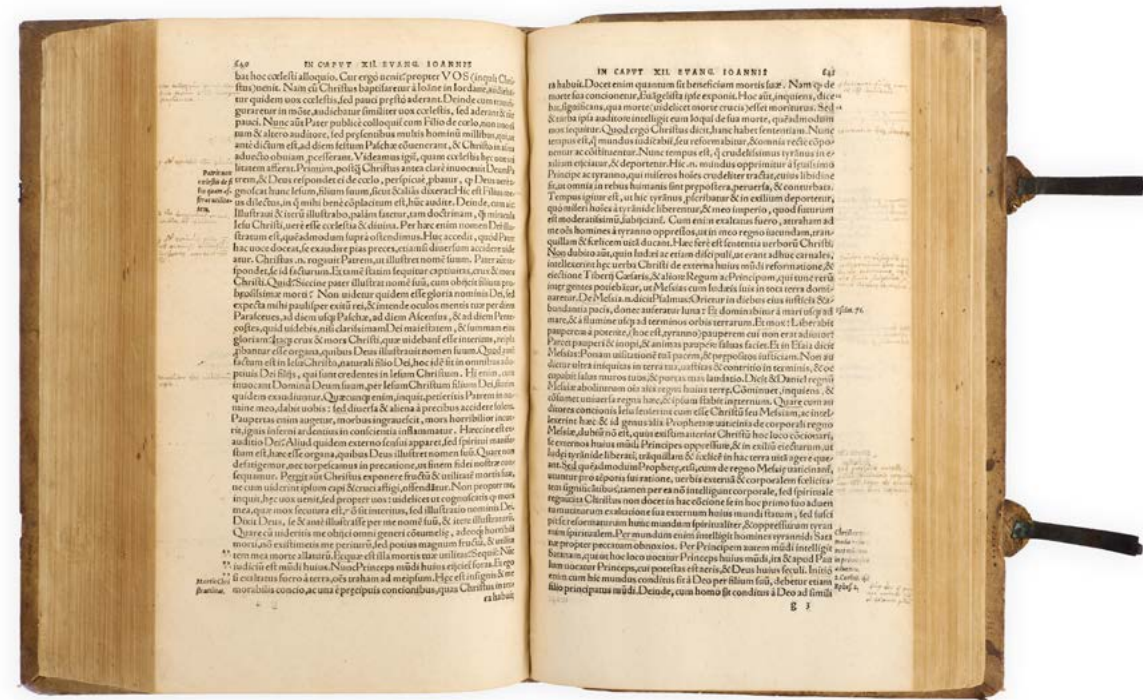
Folio, pp. 972, [24, index]; woodcut initials; some very slight marginal dampstaining to lower corner at beginning and end, very occasional browning, small marginal puncture to last few leaves, nonetheless a very good copy; in contemporary German blind-tooled pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, front board initialled 'S. L.' and dated '1564' in blind, boards panelled in blind with 3 rolls (one incorporating the four Evangelists, another with portrait medallions of Erasmus, Hus, Luther, and Melanchthon), two metal clasps to fore-edge (one catchplate lacking), sewn on 5 double cords, old paper spine labels with manuscript title and shelfmarks, some wear to extremities and boards, some marks and small wormholes to front board; oval armorial stamp in blue ink to title, partly erased; annotations almost throughout in a neat sixteenth-century hand. £2000

Later edition (first 1545–1548) of a **collection of 154 homilies on St John's Gospel by the German Lutheran theologian and leader of the Reformation in Württemberg, Johannes Brenz (1499–1570), profusely annotated by an early reader.**

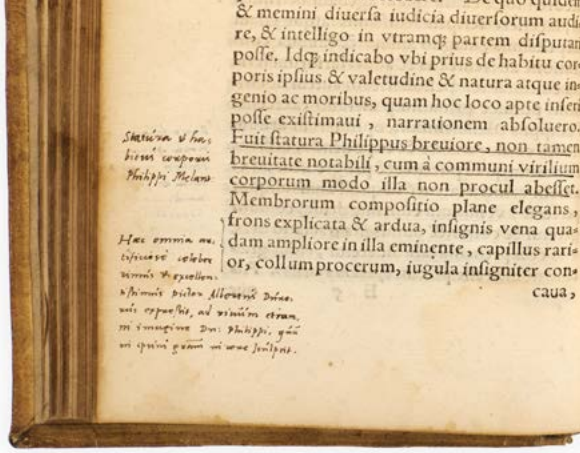
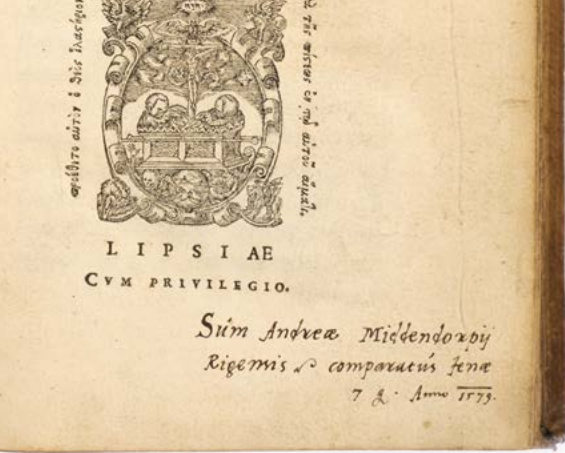
After studies at Heidelberg, Brenz actively supported the Reformation, preaching in Schwäbisch Hall against the Mass and the cult of saints, and writing in support of the Lutheran belief in the Real Presence in the Eucharist. He compiled the Württemberg Confession in 1552, and was a prolific writer of commentaries, sermons, and polemical treatises. He was invited to England by Thomas Cranmer, although he refused.

The *Evangelion* is divided into two parts, the first comprising eighty-two sermons on the opening ten chapters of St John's Gospel, with the second containing seventy-two sermons on the remainder. **The Latin marginal annotations in this copy show an extraordinarily close reading of Brenz's text, embellishing almost every page up to p. 655, as well as numerous passages thereafter.** In addition to summarising the text and providing references to other books of the Bible, the annotations display an interest in miracles, baptism, death, and the poor, for example, as well as in St John himself, in Christ and the Passion, in the Jews and Pharisees, and in Lazarus and Pontius Pilate.

OCLC finds 2 copies only of this edition in the US (Harvard, Garrett–Evangelical Theological Seminary) and 3 in the UK (British Library, University of Aberdeen, University of Edinburgh).







MARGINALIA ON MELANCHTHON

IX: 9 CAMERARIUS, Joachim. De Philippi Melanchthonis ortu, totius vitae curriculo et morte, implicata rerum memorabilium temporis illius hominumque mentione atque indicio, cum expositionis serie cohaerentium ... Leipzig, Ernst Vögelin, 1566.  
 USTC 628743;  
 VD 16 C 502;  
 Adams C 420.

8vo, pp. [20], 419, [1, blank], 420–423, [18], [2, blank]; woodcut device to title; light marginal dampstaining, otherwise a very good copy; in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin with central blocks depicting Charles V and imperial arms (Haebler I, p. 42, nos I and V, attributed to the Wittenberg binder Heinrich Blume), panelled with 2 rolls (one incorporating heads in medallions), front board initialled ‘RGW’ and dated ‘1578’ in blind, sewn on 4 double cords; a little wear to extremities, light rubbing and marking to covers; ownership inscriptions to title ‘Sum Andreae Middendorpii Rigensis comparatus Jenae ... anno 1579’ and ‘W. Henry Henderson’, inscriptions to front free endpaper ‘Richardus Gross Weissenb. ... a[nn]o 79’ and ‘Ex libris Patricii Cook 1837’, engraved armorial bookplate of ‘Joannes Cook MD’ and modern booklabel of ‘Clive Leslie George’ to front pastedown; marginal annotations in three near-contemporary hands to c. 300 pp., underlining, occasional manicules with two pointing fingers. £3500

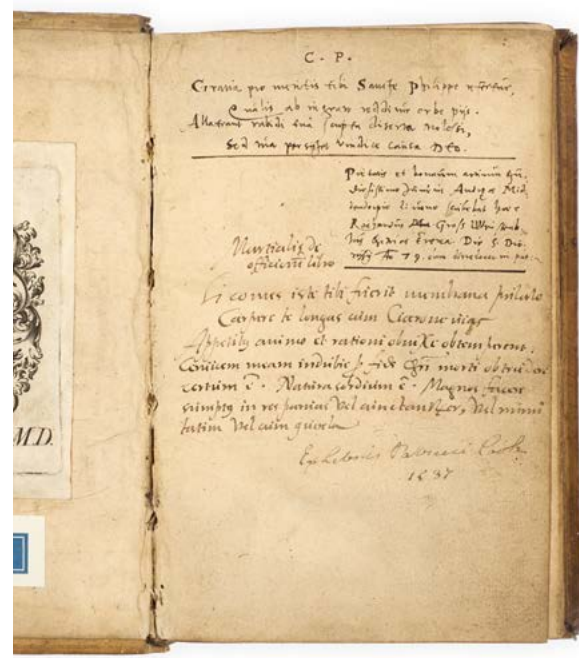
**First edition of the earliest biography of the great German humanist and reformer Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560) by the classical scholar and Lutheran theologian Joachim Camerarius (1500–1574), this copy with profuse contemporary annotations and in an attractive contemporary Wittenberg binding.**

Camerarius studied at Erfurt under Helius Eobanus Hessus before moving to Wittenberg where he became the pupil and friend of Melanchthon. In 1530 he was sent as deputy for Nuremberg to the diet of Augsburg, where he assisted Melanchthon in drawing up the famous Augsburg Confession, and he would later reorganise the universities of both Tübingen and Leipzig. His biography of Melanchthon is highly regarded to this day. His other works include Latin translations of numerous Greek writers and a biography of Hessus.

The extensive Latin annotations in this copy are most interesting. Some are clearly in the hand of the Andreas Middendorp whose name appears on the title-page. His notes display an interest in Luther, the Anabaptists, and Melanchthon’s habits and qualities, including his eloquence and constancy; where Camerarius describes Melanchthon’s physical appearance, **Middendorp notes ‘all this is artfully expressed by the most famous and excellent painter Albrecht Durer’** (p. 54 trans). Where the text discusses the Reformation in England, his notes draw attention to Henry VIII, his annulment from Catherine of Aragon, and the opposition of Thomas More (pp. 141-144), and later on to Nicholas Heath, the last Roman Catholic Archbishop of York (p. 158). Extensive annotations in a second, elegant hand, show an interest in the Augsburg Confession, for example, and note Melanchthon’s generosity in sharing books.

Provenance:

1. Richard Gross of Weissenberg, with his initials ‘RGW’ to the binding.
2. Andreas Middendorp of Riga, with his purchase note, dated 1579 at Jena, on title, and an inscription to the front free endpaper by Richard Gross to Andreas Middendorp dated St Dionysius’ Day, 1579.
3. A John Cook(e) was admitted at St John’s College Cambridge in 1673 and obtained his M.B. in 1678 and M.D. in 1683, dying in 1720. This is likely the same man who was admitted an Extra-Licentiate at the Royal College of Physicians in 1686 and practised at Newbury in Berkshire, according to Munk’s Roll.





pone le insidie ale porte de li nostri sentimenti. 7 per queste porte mette fuocho in la casa dentro, cioe ne la nima. Et pero ci conuene hauere buona guardia per queste porte. Come dice Jeremia la morte entra per le fenestrecioe per li sentimenti. per gli ochi entra la morte del peccato 7 incontinentemente subgiunge 7 dice. lochio arobata la nima. Et pero tutti li sentimēti sono da riprimere 7 da rifrenare da la sua uoluntade come raptori 7 inductori a colpa che se Eua non hauesse mirato incautamēte lo pomo non lo bauaria desiderato ni tocato. Anco parlando sanc to gregorio del peccato di dauid che mirò bersabe 7 desiderola 7 dice. Eo si aduene per giusto giuditio di dio che chi usa inconfi

*vap dx*  
*da zepmē max li gidiu*  
*dice sco Gre. li oxi sono*

AN EDITOR'S MANUSCRIPT WORK

X: 10 [CAVALCA, Domenico. Trattato della pazienza. Milan, Leonardus Pachel and Uldericus Scinzenzeler, c. 1480.]  
 HR 4798;  
 BMC XII 53;  
 GW 6402; 4to, ff. [72]; a-i<sup>8</sup>, with terminal blank i8; printed in gothic types, rubricated throughout  
 IGI 2626; with 6-line initial in red to a1<sup>r</sup> early ink foliation; skilful repairs to a1 with loss to several  
 Goff Suppl. C332a; lines of text, a few marginal chips, various instances of staining and spotting, but a wide-  
 ISTR margined copy, recased in later vellum, painted arms of the Ricci family of Macerata to  
 ic00332500. the upper cover; rebaked, extensive worming to lower board; multiple annotations in a contemporary hand, a second set of textual annotations in a sixteenth-century hand (see below), ownership inscription to final blank 'olim domini Sandrinj / felixij de Alexandrinis de gano Reverenzizie / preceptor preceptoris gemmnasij et philosopho' (see below).  
 £12,500

First edition, of great rarity, of a moral manual 'On patience' by the fourteenth-century Dominican friar Domenico Cavalca. This thoroughly annotated copy bears the marks of two humanists: a contemporary scholar, making important textual additions and corrections gathered from the manuscript tradition, and a sixteenth-century Tuscan scholar adding his reading notes.

molto ne paria. Onde dice Salomone. no mirate la bellezza de la feia. nolgi lo uolto tuo da la feia ornata pero che p la spetia de la feia molti ne sono piti. Et qui douidano guardaf che p le nane esse si scadelizano lino lalt. per la uanita de gli ochi douebno pesare quati mali ne

*clama expicta ce ne amast*  
*anco*

The first annotator, clearly an expert editor and annotator, distinguishable by his elegant cursive hand forming large, rotund letters, is responsible for all the glosses and the integrations to the text. This scholar must have had access to a textual source that was not available to the Venetian printers who published Cavalca before 1500, in 1488, 1490 and 1494. Interestingly, though they do not appear in any Venetian editions, some of our annotator's manuscript additions and corrections were printed, with variant readings, in the Bonaccorsi 1490 edition produced in Florence.

An example of such instances appears in f. 3<sup>v</sup> here and f. 36<sup>v</sup> in the Florence edition: the note here reading 'como patiente e come loro / che se prova e purifica al fazo de / le tribulation' is given in the edition as 'poi lhuomi e come ora che si pruova et prurifica al foco delle tribulationi ma lhuom impatien/te'. Another example occurs in f. 70<sup>r</sup> here 'dimandate chel nostro gaudio sia pieno Ancho; ... de questo gaudio / Ysaia ne ; ... viene a tanta gloria. E stolta cosa è / la impatientia poyché la pena / presente; ... belli lucenti ', with the Florentine edition reading in f. 130<sup>r</sup> 'Doman/date chel vostro gaudio sia pieno. Ancho questo gaudio ... ; / ... Delle predette / tre condizioni di questo gaudio parla Ysaia et dice ... ' and f. 131<sup>v</sup> 'e haver / patientia poiché per le pene si viene a tanta gloria'.

*Ex. Abb. siluano*

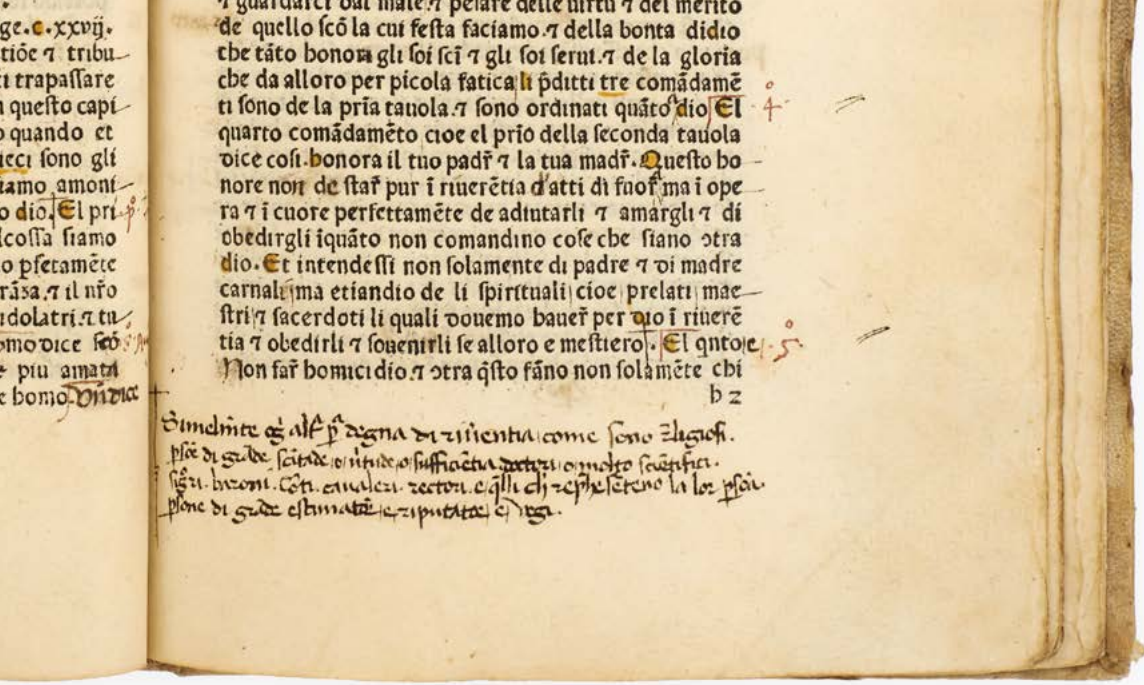
*Ch'essi eliso ppha codito dalla zete del re di syria ch' uolcuano pndere eneder ch' lo suo disaplo temerare p'g' na p'fortazio li mostice*

*Nelli alt sete ultimico mo ci debvono portare nso el prozio*

*cosa*

anostra diff  
 possono mal  
 gli suoi ange  
 ni mostrasti  
 lege dellaba  
 molto teme  
 quello uidi  
 contra la mu  
 cidere. Sofi  
 stria t'uno n  
 ri armati a  
 co noi che a  
 de le tribul  
 de le tēptat  
 soccorso di  
 oio 7 p pat  
 pricipalmē  
 pio 7 confo  
 acio che con  
 croce merita  
 il quale e b  
 Distict  
 Pero ch  
 lation  
 li comanda  
 tulo poner  
 quanto li t  
 comandam  
 ti como ci  
 mo dice ce  
 amaestrati  
 creder. 7 i  
 amore. E  
 ti coloro  
 Augustio.  
 chadio.



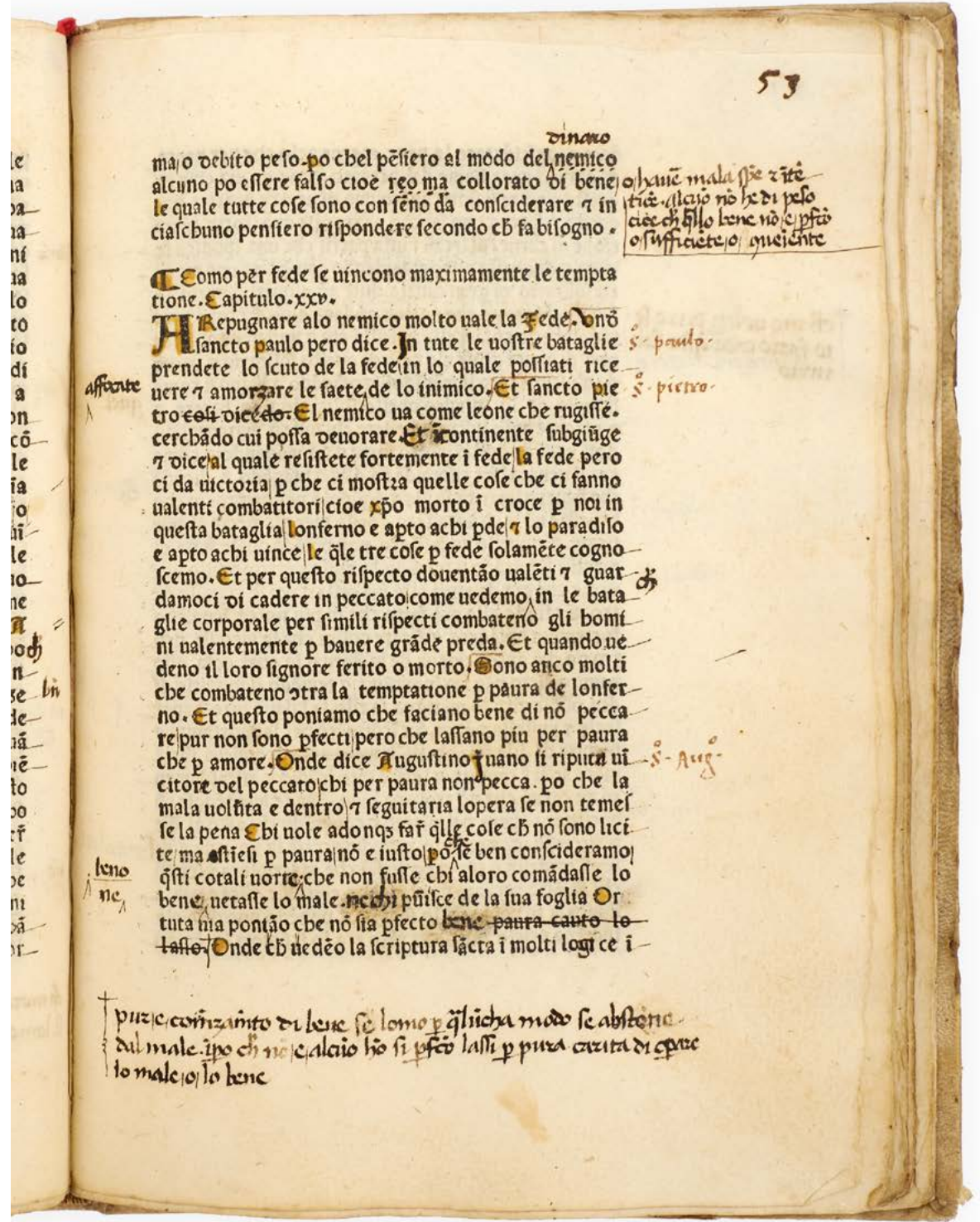


The presence of these additions and, at the same time, the fact that they appear in variant forms lead to some inferences: firstly, our annotator was using this copy with editorial intents, likely to prepare a new edition; secondly, he was able to rely on at least one manuscript witness which was unavailable to the editors of the Venetian publications; thirdly, the Florentine editor accepted the integrations laid out in this apparatus, merely changing small details, predominantly conferring a different local colour to the vernacular. The second hand, that of a sixteenth-century Tuscan annotator, is slightly smaller, and does not add integrations or glosses, simply noting salient names and paragraph topics. A third, sixteenth-century, hand has added a 10-line prayer in Italian to the foot of the last printed page, incipit: 'O Jesu dolce signore ...'

The moral works of Cavalca enjoyed wide and lasting success. His treatise *On patience* was also known as 'Medicina del cuore', though scholars think it likely that the two were distinct treatises, each with its own preface, and simply strongly associated by tradition in the transmission.

*Provenance:* Alessandro Gabrieli, or Gabrielli, a friar and hermit (1610) from a noble family from Fano, who received the book from one 'Sandrinus': 'olim domini Sandrinj /felixij de Alexandrinis de gano Reverenzizie/preceptor preceptoris gemmnasij et philosopho'.

ISTC records only 10 copies worldwide, of which 1 in the UK (BL, imperfect) and 1 in the US (Lilly Library).



ma o debito peso. po chel pensiero al modo del nemico alcuno po essere falso cioe reo ma collorato di bene le quale tutte cose sono con seno da considerare 7 in ciaschuno pensiero rispondere secondo ch fa bisogno.

Como per fede se uincono maximamente le temptatione. Capitulo. xxv.

**A** Repugnare alo nemico molto uale la fede. Ono sancto paulo pero dice. In tute le uostre bataglie prendete lo scuto de la fede in lo quale possiati riceuere 7 amozare le saete de lo inimico. Et sancto petro esortando. El nemico ua come leone che rugisse. cerchando cui possa deuorare. Et continentemente subiugate 7 dice al quale resistete fortemente i fede la fede pero ci da uictoria p che ci mostra quelle cose che ci fanno ualenti combatitori cioe xpo morto i croce p noi in questa bataglia lonferno e apto acbi pde 7 lo paradiso e apto acbi uince. le qle tre cose p fede solamete cognoscemo. Et per questo respecto douentao ualenti 7 guardamoci di cadere in peccato come uedemo in le bataglie corporale per simili respecti combateno gli homini ualentemente p hauere grade preda. Et quando uedeno il loro signore ferito o morto. Sono anco molti che combateno tra la temptatione p paura de lonferno. Et questo poniamo che faciano bene di no peccare pur non sono pfecti pero che lassano piu per paura che p amore. Onde dice Augustino. uano si riputa uictore del peccato chi per paura non pecca. po che la mala uolita e dentro 7 seguitaria lopera se non temesse la pena. Chi uole adonqs far qlle cose ch no sono licite ma stiesi p paura no e iusto po se ben consideramo qsti cotali uirtu che non fusse chi aloro comadasse lo bene. netasse lo male. nechi pusses de la sua foglia. Or tuta ma pontao che no sia pfecto bene paura cauto lo lasso. Onde ch ue deo la scriptura sacra i molti logi ce i

affante

lono  
ne

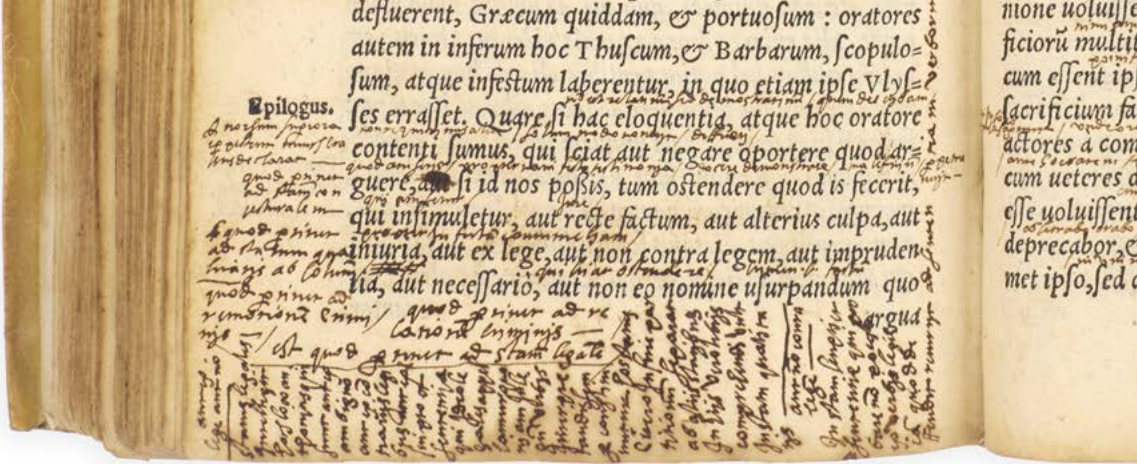
hanc mala spe rite  
tate. alio no he di peso  
cioe ch hlo bene no e pfecto  
o sufficete. o queiente

s. paulo.  
s. petro.

s. Aug.

puze comzanto di bene se lomo p qlichu modo se abstene dal male. ipso ch no e alcio ho si pfecto lassu p pura curita di opre lo male. o lo bene





ANNOTATED THROUGHOUT,  
PERHAPS BY A JEWISH OR HISPANO-ARABIC HUMANIST

II CICERO, Marcus Tullius. De oratore libri III. Lyons, Sébastien Gryphius, 1540.

XI:

USTC 157330;

Gülltlingen,

v p. 97, 546;

Petteyree, Walsby,

and Wilkinson

61447.

See *Overstein-*

*Mahavetky,*

*Almoli*

*(Almoli),*

*Solenen ben*

*Jacob' in*

*Encyclopaedia*

*of Jews in*

*the Islamic*

*World, first*

*published online*

*2010; Slack,*

*A History of*

*Renaissance*

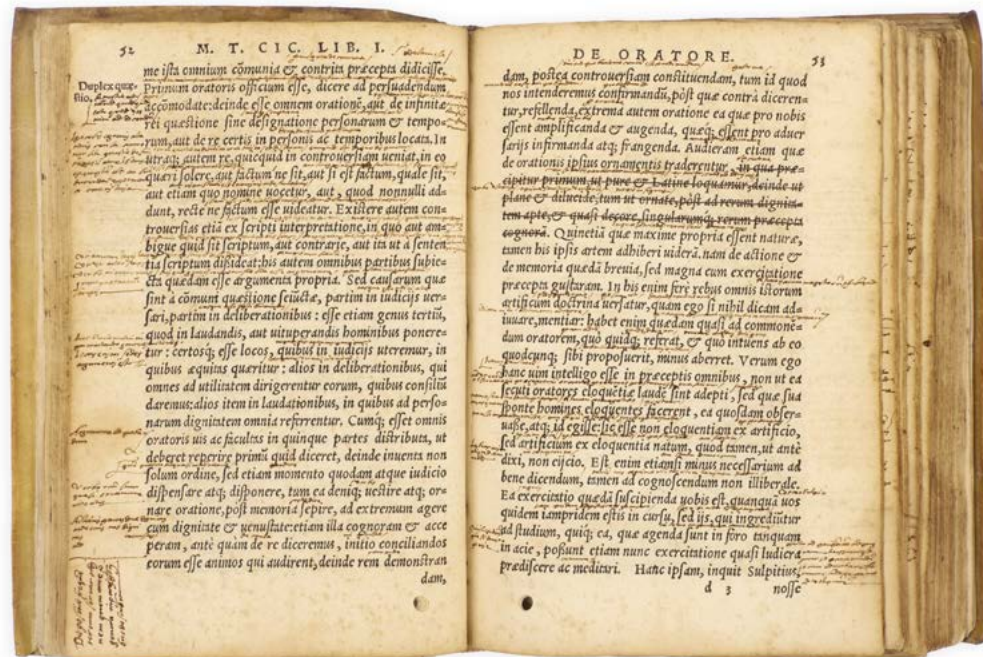
*Britain, 1380-*

*1620 (2011),*

*pp. 120-121.*

8vo, pp. 271, [1]; with additional blank interleaved between c1 and c2 (see below); woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials; marginal throughout, several repaired with tissue, entering text of the last 25 leaves, but sense recoverable, heading to p. 3 ('Philippus Melanchthon lectori') partially erased and defaced in ink, some scattered browning and staining; bound in contemporary Spanish vellum, contemporary ink titling and small modern stamped lettering to spine, later endpapers formed from 2 leaves of printed astronomical tables from an early sixteenth-century work; ties perished, minor wear; ownership inscriptions with various declensions of the Jewish-Spanish name ?Almolius (e.g. '?Almolius magnifico senyor me te[ne]', p. 9, and again on p. 129) in the margins of numerous leaves, the book copiously and minutely annotated throughout in Latin with interlinear as well as marginal annotations in the same hand, annotations to blank leaf inserted between c1 and c2 (with evidence of further interleaved blanks, at some time removed), and a longer note on the last verso; eighteenth-century ownership inscription ('Domus Barba... Prini') and more modern pen marks to title.

**An intensely and minutely annotated copy of this edition of the De Oratore, edited by Melanchthon.** The identification of the extraordinarily prolific annotator of this book has proven elusive, even as the same name returns again and again in many of the upper margins: the inscriptions give various declensions of a name which could be read as the Jewish-Hispanic Almolius or the Hispano-Arabic Almoh/Al Mohad. The annotator's attention is lavished on the greatest part of the work, with only a few topics being read more in passing: subjects connected with witticisms, or the ornate style, appear to leave our reader indifferent, whilst everything else, particularly passages linked to the relationship between rhetoric and emotion, rhetoric and ethics or philosophy, and technical rhetorical instruction, instigates a great deal of thought.



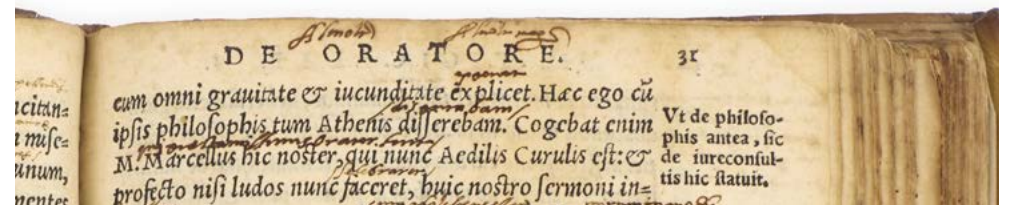
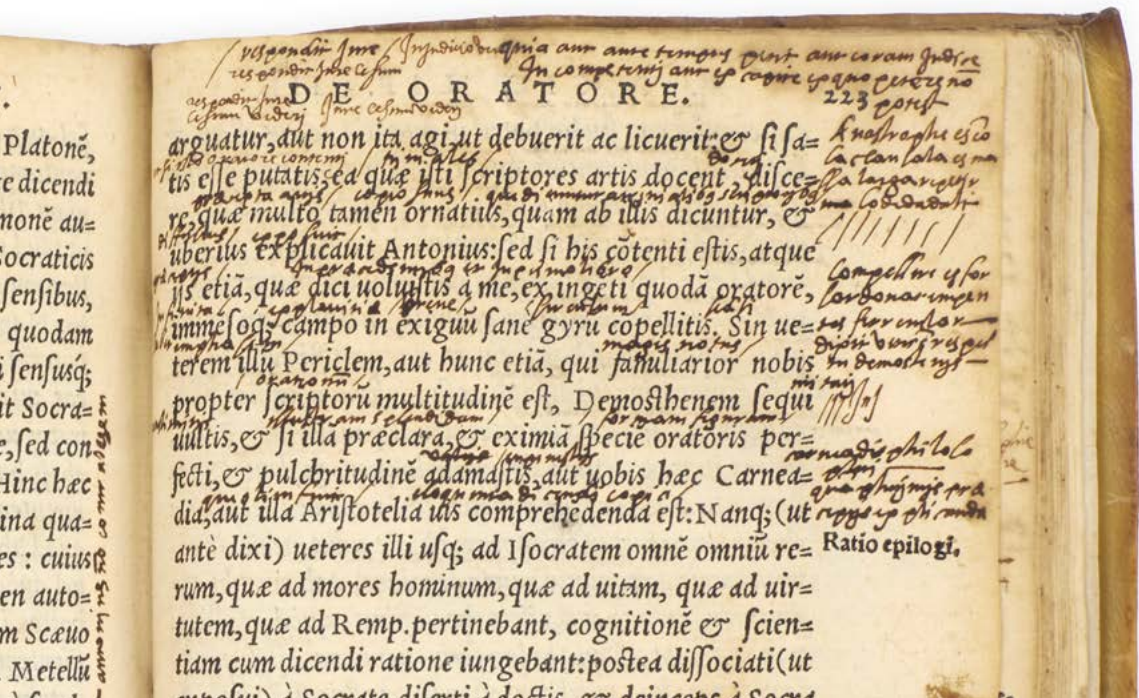


Almolius could perhaps be the **Jewish Renaissance polymath Solomon ben Jacob Almoli** (d. after 1542), probably born in Portugal sometime before 1490, publisher of grammatical works (Ibn Ezra's *Yesod Mora*, 1529, *Sefat Yeter*, 1530, Ibn Yahyah's *Leshon Limmudim*, 1542, prefaced by a poem by Almoli) and author of the widely known *Pitron Halomot* or *Mefasher Helmin* ('Interpretation of dreams'). Committed initially to the science of Hebrew grammar, Almoli wrote on vocalization and on the parts of speech, moving to word roots and prosody. The annotator's intensive reading of Cicero's mature investigation of the nature of rhetoric evidenced in this copy points to a keen interest in language as a mirror of truth, and as a tool for formation and persuasion. Interest in Roman and Greek texts of this kind was not traditional among Jewish intellectuals. The first to embrace them had been Judah Messer Leon with his *Book of the Honeycomb's Flow*, written in the second half of the fifteenth century, a treatise in which classical rhetorical teachings were applied to the Hebrew Bible, and prophets acted as Hebrew equivalents of Cicero. 'Most specifically, it was the Ciceronian goal of a union of wisdom with eloquence that made rhetoric, for the first time, a praiseworthy art to Jewish scholars. Previously, following Arabic philosophy, Jewish philosophers had treated rhetoric as an inferior subdivision of logic, one that panders to the incapacity of the masses for rigorous dialectic. The favourable attitude towards rhetoric that Messer Leon presents here opens the way for Hebrew writers to develop the skills of public discourse-legal pleading, political debate and ceremonial address that defined the ancient orator and the fifteenth-century humanist. The degree to which Jews paralleled Italian humanism is not yet clear' (Lesley, 'Review: Sefer nofet tsufim and the Study of Rhetoric', *Proof texts* (1984), vol. 4, no. 3, p. 315).



Whether ascribable to a Jewish-Hispanic or a Hispano-Arabic early owner, and despite the loss of some interleaved annotations, the evidence of the annotator's work on Cicero conserved in this volume offers an insight into the growing awareness of humanism in multi-cultural Spain: favourable disposition towards rhetoric; an accurate study of Aristotle's proofs by rational argumentation, character or self-presentation, and emotion; a thorough and creative reading of the techniques for invention; an engagement with the intimate connection between rhetoric and ethics, and with the relative merits of contemplation and action in public life. The preference for Melanchthon's apparatus over any other's, despite the obscuring of the name, confirms a commitment to these foci.

USTC locates 6 copies, all in Continental Europe: France, Italy, Switzerland, Romania. OCLC finds no copies of this edition in the US, 2 in the UK (Leeds, Rylands).









AN UNPUBLISHED HUMANIST FULL CRITICAL MONOGRAPH  
IN THE MARGINS

XII: **12 CLAUDIANUS, Claudius; Barnabas CELSANUS, editor.** Opera. Vicenza,  
HC 5370\*; *Jacobus de Dusa, 27 May 1482.*

GW 7059;

IGI 3010; Folio, ff. [101]; A2-8, B<sup>s</sup>, a-k<sup>s</sup>, l<sup>o</sup>, without preliminary blank A1; marginal repairs to A2

BMC VII 1048; (removing stamps or ownership marks?, touching 5 characters of text on A2), further

Goff C703; skilful marginal repairs to quires A-a and k-l; bound in modern vellum over boards,

BSB-Ink C-424; spine lettered in gilt; **the first 16 leaves intensely annotated in a humanist hand with**

**marginal and interlinear annotations;** ink somewhat faded but clearly legible.

ISTC £18,000  
ic00701000.

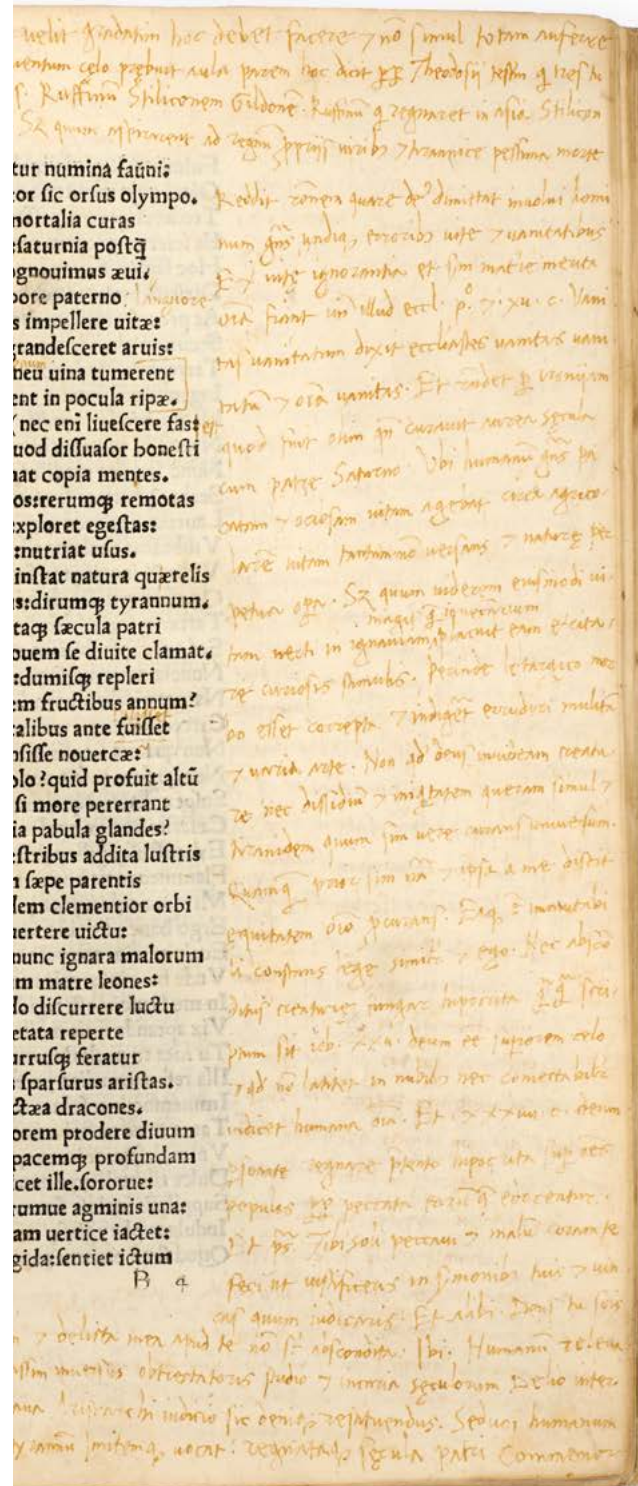
**An exceptional copy, extensively annotated, of the first edition of Claudianus' works,** including *De raptu Proserpinae*; *Carmina maiora et publica*; *Panegyricus dictus Probino et Olybrio consulibus*, and, in addition, Claudianus' *Life*.

**The text of *De raptu Proserpinae* in this copy was intensely annotated by a contemporary humanist and philologist,** whose in-depth commentary demonstrates both access to witnesses bearing previously unrecorded variants, and extensive intertextual and contextual knowledge, pointing to a scholar of high profile. His work, in a fine, regular hand which makes full use of the large margins on around 30 pp. of text, amounts to an innovative editorial and scholarly monograph, as yet unpublished, though it has been the object of a preliminary analysis (*see below*).

The enormous fortune of Claudian in the Middle Ages gave rise not only to an extremely rich manuscript tradition, but also to a few rare instances of copies of the first (somewhat rushed) edition being annotated by scholars left unhappy with the printed *princeps*. Burman, for example, referred to such a copy now preserved in the National Library in Florence; another one is preserved in the National Library of Spain. Our copy is one of these instances.

**The annotator declares his reliance on very ancient sources, and systematically corrects the printed edition, adding variant readings, important integrations, and a commentary rich in contextual, allegorical, philosophical and moral readings.**

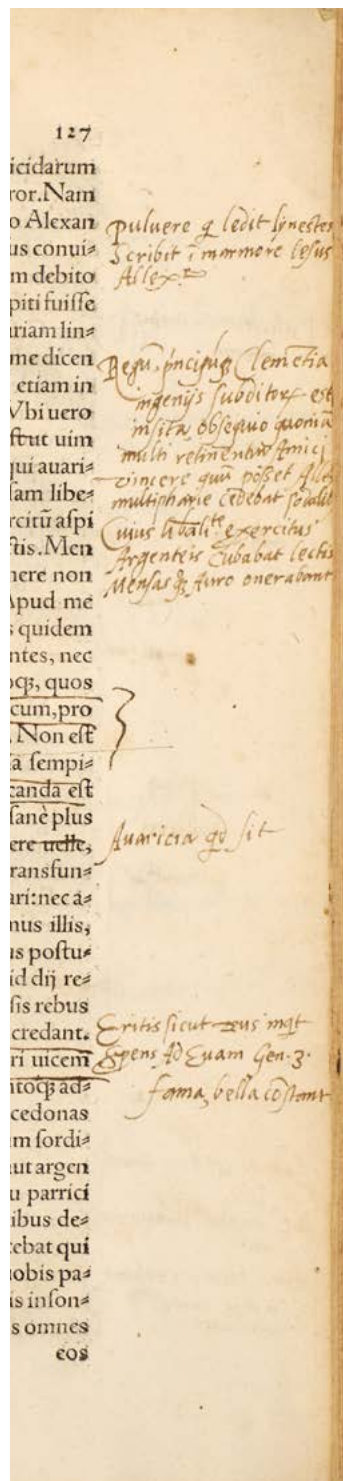
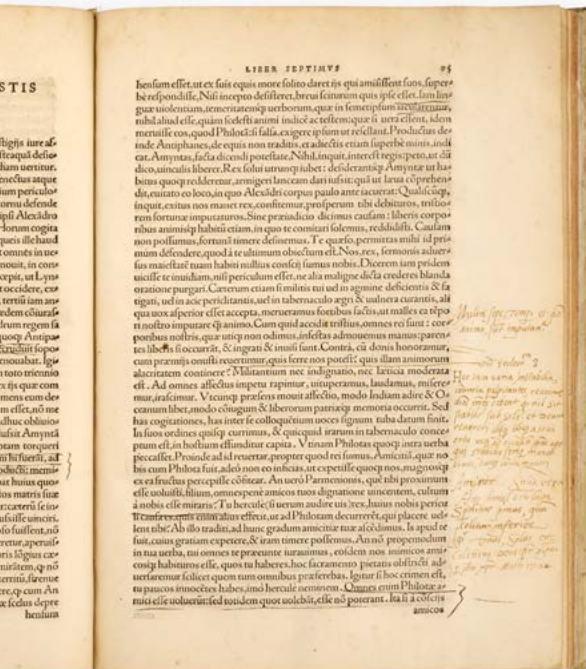
The classical motif at the centre of the *De Raptu*, a descent to the underworld with attending metamorphoses, is glossed and read through a lens formed of Biblical references (with Job and Ecclesiastes naturally dominant) but also of references to the scientific and philosophical classical tradition, including Aristotle, Pythagoras and Pliny. A particular sensitivity for the power and the variety of rhetorical devices is apparent in the keen classification and examination of a great number of figures of speech. Marginal annotations citing Calepinus' dictionary point to 1502 as a *terminus post quem* for this work.



Some of the corrections proposed by our annotator show scribal errors of haplography, or 'eyeskip', indicating that such corrections were copied from a manuscript (now lost), rather than his own conjectures. The outstanding quality of this philological work, however, is apparent. In his preliminary study of this volume, Carlos Clavería Laguarda devotes much attention to the case of a whole supplied line (1.75/1.76) and to the correction of Proserpina's attribute *ferox* into *ferax* (see last line of first page, and surrounding manuscript commentary), which would only gain traction much later, with Scaliger's edition. He notes that the integrations and corrections here were unknown to all editors of Claudianus, with checks extended to Parrasius (1501), Scaliger (1603), Burmann (1760), Pulmann (1571-1572), Claverius (Paris, 1602), Dempster (La Flèche, 1607), Barthius (Hannover, 1612), Heinsius (Leiden, 1650), Phyrus (Paris, 1677), and Gesner (Leipzig, 1759).

Laguarda notes that Calepinus' *See a detailed preliminary examination of this copy, see Clavería Laguarda, 'Una posilla anónima al Raptu de Proserpina', in Titivillus. Revista Internacional sobre Libro Antiguo (2018), pp. 11-25.*





ANNOTATED IN 1552 WITH BIBLICAL REFERENCES

XIII: 13 CURTIUS RUFUS, Quintus. De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni regis Macedonum opus ... Accesserunt enim antehac nunquam visa ... Omnia summa fide atque diligentia ... congesta, per Christophorum Brunonem ... Basel, Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopus, March 1545.

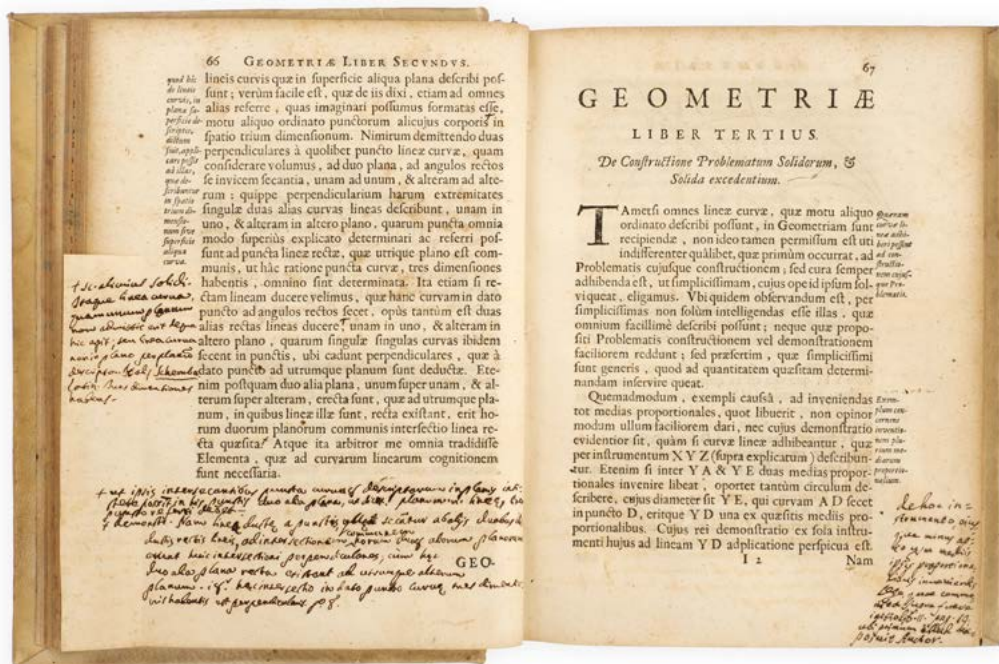
Folio, pp. [8], 171, [13]; full-page woodcuts to title verso and \*4r, woodcut initials, woodcut Froben device to last page; a few light marks and ink stains, small hole from ink corrosion to l5 touching a few characters; a very good copy in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, remains of gilt-lettered red morocco spine label, edges speckled red; some light marks; later arms blocked in blind to boards, early twentieth-century armorial bookplate with the arms of the House of Anhalt and shelf label to front pastedown; marginal annotations in Latin to c. 130 pp. largely in one elegant sixteenth-century hand, with a few notes in a slightly later, more cursive, hand, with underlining. £2000

Handsome folio edition of Curtius Rufus' history of Alexander the Great, edited by the German humanist Christoph Bruno (fl. 1541-1566), with extensive sixteenth-century marginal annotations.

Composed in the first century AD in ten books, of which the first two are lost, the surviving text begins in 333 BC with Alexander's march through Phrygia and his cutting of the legendary Gordian Knot. 'The narrative is dramatic and rhetorical, but founded on good sources ... [and] lays stress upon Alexander's gradual moral deterioration' (Oxford Companion to Classical Literature). Christoph Bruno was a lawyer and professor of literature at Munich; his dedication of this edition to the co-regent Dukes of Bavaria William IV and Louis X, and to the future Albert V takes the form of a splendid full-page woodcut depicting an enthroned duke and various coats of arms.

This copy contains Latin annotations throughout in a very elegant sixteenth-century italic hand; while the annotator does not give his name, he supplies a date at the end ('14. 10b. 52' i.e. 14 December 1552), and a short passage in Italian is perhaps a clue to his nationality. His interesting notes draw numerous parallels between Curtius' text and passages from the Bible: from the Old Testament he quotes from Genesis, Deuteronomy, Kings, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Isaiah, and, from the New Testament, Luke, Corinthians, Ephesians, and Hebrews. A reference to wine in book 8, for example, is annotated with a quote from Proverbs 20 ('Wine is a luxurious thing, and drunkenness riotous: whosoever is delighted therewith, shall not be wise'); and a passage on being perceived to be a god is accompanied by a reference to Genesis 3, 'you shall be as gods said the serpent to Eve'. He also refers to St Augustine's De vera religione. An interesting note to p. 8 alludes to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V entering a city in 1528 in the manner of Alexander the Great.





MARGINALIA SPARED THE BINDER'S KNIFE

XIV: 14 **DESCARTES, René.** Geometria a Renato Des Cartes anno 1637 Gallice edita postea autem una cum notis Florimondi De Beaune. *Amsterdam, Blaeu, 1683.*

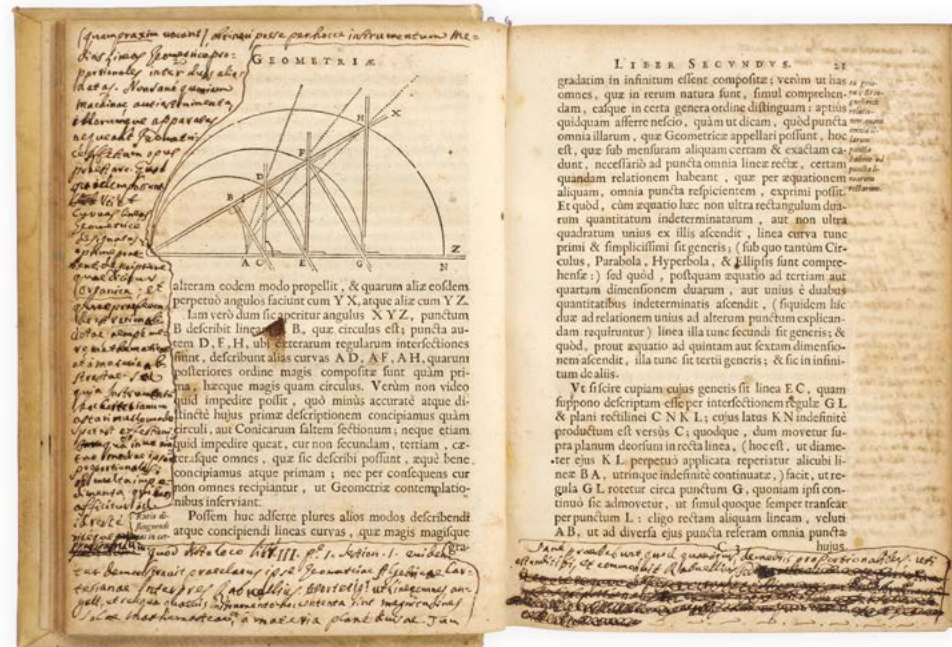
Guibert 5.

4to, pp. [xvi], 520; half-title with copper-engraved portrait as frontispiece to verso, title printed in red and black with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials and tail-pieces, numerous diagrams printed in text; lower margin of title excised and neatly repaired (offsetting from an ink inscription visible to facing frontispiece), a few minor marginal paperflaws, minute wormhole to inner margin throughout the volume, some toning and spotting, but a very good copy; in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, ink titling and remains of an old shelflabel to the spine, edges mottled red and blue; spine chipped at foot; **numerous eighteenth-century annotations in brown ink in the margins, many folded in to avoid trimming, including diagrams.** £2750

**An extensively annotated copy of the third Latin edition of Descartes' Geometry, his masterpiece, marking the birth of the geometry of coordinates.** It had first appeared in French in 1637, together with the *Discours de la methode*, and, as a consequence, to some extent ignored. When it appeared in the Latin translation for a wider European audience, with a commentary by van Schooten and a translation of the notes sent to Descartes by Florimond de Beaune, the innovative power of the analytic method became apparent to mathematicians, revolutionising the understanding and application of algebra.

**This copy testifies to the long-lasting productive nature of this text and to a specific, comparative physical arrangement as regards annotations.** Our reader adds numerous substantial marginal annotations, which comment upon, and sometimes correct, the text, and in some instances resort to sketches and diagrams (e.g. p. 90). Such manuscript apparatus must have been added before the binding of this volume, at a time when the bookblock was fully margined and the annotator was able comfortably to host their considerable additions in large blank spaces. Later, when the binding was commissioned, the scholar would have asked the binder to retain any annotated portions of the margins.

Though the identity of this owner is unknown, some indications around their interests emerge clearly. This scholar was interested predominantly in parts II and III, related to curved lines and the nature and solution of equations, indicating a consolidated familiarity with the algebraic notation system that is laid out in part I, which is here left un-commented. References to Pappus of Alexandria's *Synagoge* speak of an in-depth engagement with mathematical history, while references to Guillaume L'Hôpital's work on geometry (published first in 1696) and the Jesuit Claude Rabuel's commentary (published 1730) show alertness to contemporary developments and give us a *terminus post quem* in dating the activity of this scholar. The fact that some of the annotations were obscured later in the same ink shows this commentary as a work in progress, with remarks or questions that would have been seeded redundant after further reading.





'A TYPOGRAPHIC JEWEL'  
WITH QUADRILINGUAL ANNOTATIONS

15 [DEUTERONOMY.] ספר אלה הדברים [Sefer eleh ha'devarim]. Deuteronomium.  
XV: [Paris, Robert Estienne, 1544-6.]

Adams B 1224;

Brunet I, col. 856

(Jobie édition);

Darlow &

Moule 5089n;

Mortimer, French

I 73;

Renouard,

Annales de

l'imprimerie des

Estienne, p. 65,

no. 1 ('Cette petite

édition [...] est

vraiment un bijou

typographique, et

peut-être ce qui a

jamais été imprimé

de plus beau en

langue hébraïque);

Schreiber 82;

Steinschneider

115, col. 22.

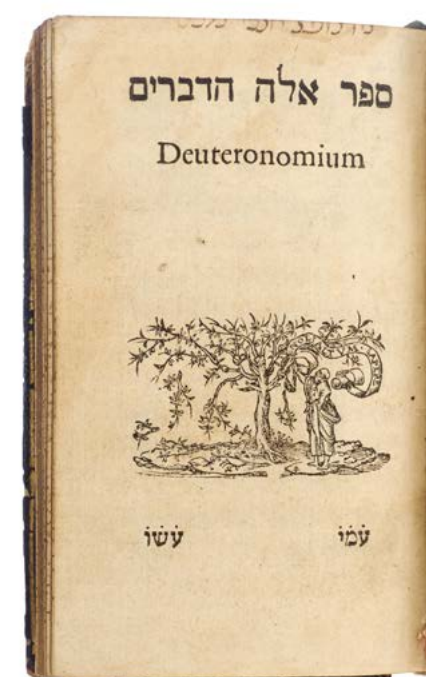
16mo in 8s, pp. [214], [2, blank]; P-Z<sup>8</sup> 2A-D<sup>8</sup>, 2E<sup>+</sup>; title-page printed in Latin and Hebrew and the following text entirely in Hebrew with cantillation and Tiberian vocalisation, woodcut Estienne olive tree device to title-page, incipit within woodcut cartouche; trimmed, shaving annotations at top- and fore-edge and Hebrew ownership inscription (?) to title (in another, less precise hand); a very good copy in late seventeenth-century sheep, title gilt directly to spine, board edges and turn-ins filleted in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, green silk place-marker, housed in a modern cloth box with gilt paper label; short split to rear joint at foot with small loss, upper corner of rear board slightly gnawed; **heavy marginal and interlinear annotation in a precise French hand (second half of sixteenth century) in light brown ink, in Latin interspersed with Hebrew, Greek, and French, to every page, R6<sup>v</sup> inscribed ?'Leius .I' in another hand.**

£8500

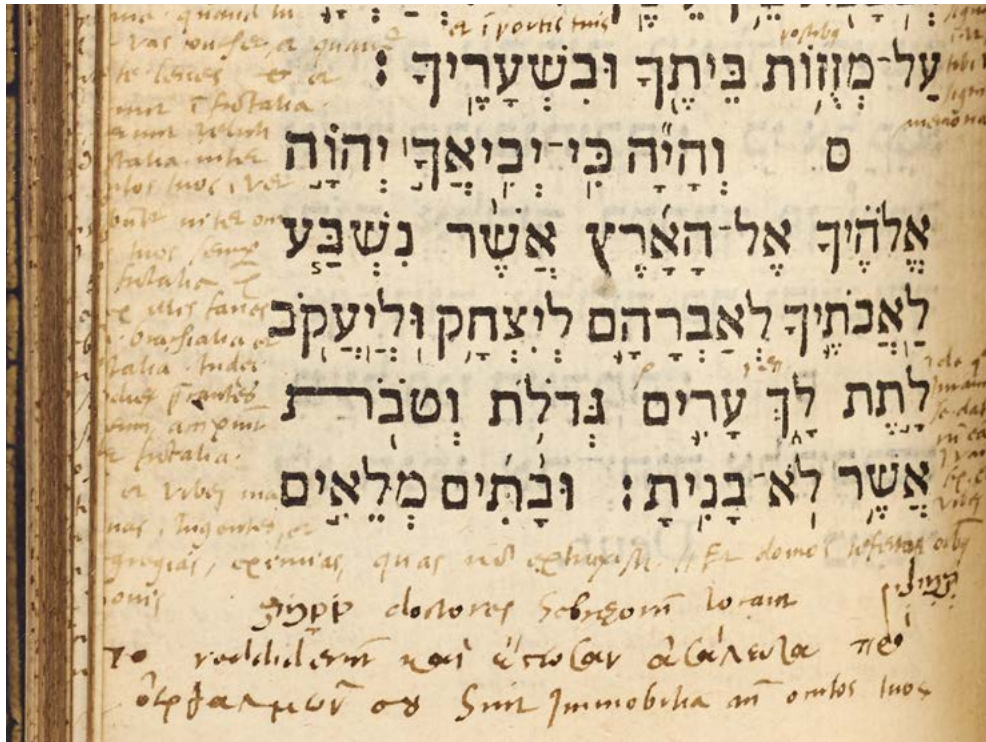
**First sextodecimo edition of Robert Estienne's Hebrew Deuteronomy, a 'typographic jewel' (Renouard), our copy with heavy exegetical annotations to every page by a sixteenth-century reader in Latin, Hebrew, Greek, and French.**

Robert Estienne was appointed *imprimeur du roi* for Hebrew in 1539; his seventeen-part sextodecimo Hebrew bible (*Quinque libri legis* [חמשה חומשי תורה]), each of which was exclusively sold separately, was more costly than his quarto bible of 1539-44 and employs Picard's elegant square Sephardic Hebrew type, 'sparsely employed in 1543, occurring only in the *Alphabetum Hebraicum* and as the catchwords of the final printed instalments of the quarto Bible. In 1544, however, it began to be used as the text type for Estienne's sextodecimo Hebrew Bible (1544-46) and from then onwards it became the standard Hebrew text type of the Estiennes' (Vervliet, p. 144, no. 27).

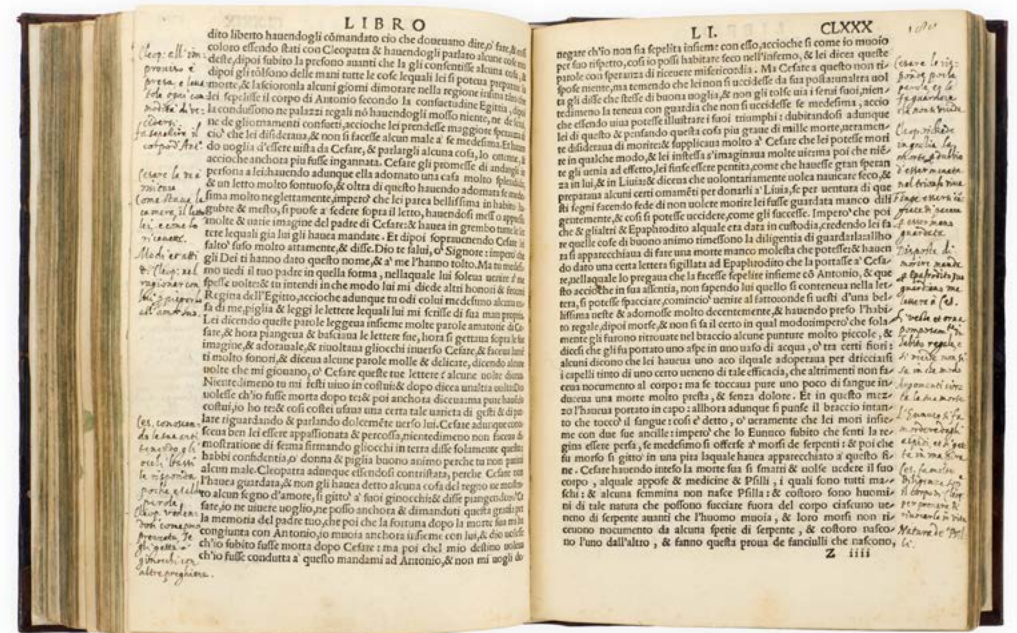
Our copy has been heavily annotated by a scholar well-versed in the three biblical languages as well as what is clearly their native French (see, for instance, 'pour aujourd'hui ou pour demain ton fils te demande' (S1<sup>r</sup>), 'dieu p[er]donna a Aharon, ma[is] a la fin il est mourut' (T3<sup>v</sup>), and, within a discussion of virginity, 'S'il a fait parler d'elle en mal' (Z4<sup>r</sup>). As well as numerous references to other books of the Old Testament (including Exodus 20 (R4<sup>r</sup>) and Genesis 20 and the Psalms (R6<sup>v</sup>)); in relation to *parashat Re'eh*, on kosher and non-kosher animals, our annotator adds references to Pliny's *Natural History* in an attempt to identify the birds of prey mentioned (*pyrargus, aquila marina*), as well as the oryx and the camel. The final leaf contains an excerpt from Augustine's *Contra Maximinum Arianum*.







The quadrilingual annotations are highly reminiscent of those by the likes of Isaac Casaubon or Hebraist François Vatable (d. 1547), a figure instrumental to the expansion of Hebrew studies as royal lecturer of Hebrew at the Collège de France from 1530 and renowned for his notes accompanying Estienne's quarto Hebrew Bible of 1545. They may be derived from student notes, or *reportationes*, from Vatable's lectures: the pocket-sized format of the present edition was ideal for students to take notes on during such lectures; although the present annotations were clearly made by a skilled biblical scholar, the presence of decidedly more clumsy (though unfortunately unidentifiable) ownership inscriptions to the title and R6<sup>r</sup> suggest later ownership by a student. 'When course notes were printed, printers and former students worked together for a variety of purposes: to enhance the reputation of a recently deceased teacher and his institution, but also to advance each their own reputation and to make some money – the editors were presumably paid for their work and the printers could hope to make a profit from textbooks which might become bestsellers' (Blair, 'Textbooks and Methods of Note-Taking in Early Modern Europe', in Campi *et al*; eds., *Scholarly Knowledge: Textbooks in Early Modern Europe* (2008), pp. 39–73 (pp. 50–51)). Were these annotations perhaps to be prepared for eventual publication?



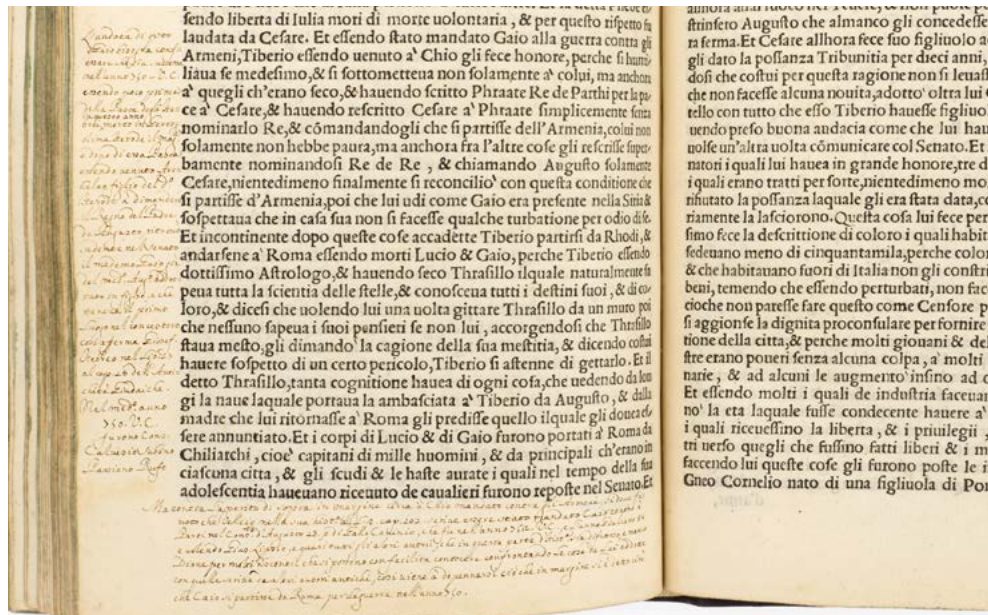
ROMAN HISTORY  
FIRST EDITION, ILLUSTRATED WITH WOODCUTS

16 **DIO CASSIUS.** Dione storico delle guerre et fatti de Romani. Tradotto di XVI: Greco in lingua vulgare per M. Nicolo Leonicensio. Con le sue figure a ogni libro, opera EDIT 16 nuovamente venuta in luce, ne piu in lingua alcuna stampata ... Venice, Niccolò Zoppino, CNCE 17205; March 1533. Adams D 511; Essling II, p. 660; Sander 2436.

4to in 8s, ff. [6], CCLXXXII; title within woodcut border, woodcut portrait of Dio Cassius to \*4<sup>v</sup>, oblong woodcut scene at the opening of each of the 22 books; very slight marginal worming to first few quires, occasional light staining; a very good copy in contemporary Venetian morocco relaid over modern boards, covers panelled in gilt and blind, upper cover lettered in gilt 'Dione Historico'; spine renewed, gilding refreshed in places, some rubbing to extremities and light abrasions to covers; marginal annotations to c.35 pp. and c. 22 pp. in two seventeenth/eighteenth-century hands, initials 'G.P.B' stamped in ink to title. £2500

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





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

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

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

SCOTUS EDITED BY AN IRISH ACADEMIC AT PADUA, WITH MANY MARGINALIA

XVII: 17 **DUNS SCOTUS, Johannes.** *Questiones in Aristotelis Metaphysicam.* De primo principio. Theoremata. Mauritius de Portu: Epitomata seu castigationes in *Questiones Metaphysicae, De primo principio, atque Theoremata Johannis Duns Scoti.* (Ed: Mauritius de Portu Hibernicus). [(Colophon:) *Venice, Johannes Hamman, for Andreas Torresanus, de Asula, 20 August 1499.*]  
 H 6451\*; BMC V 428; GW 9066; KLebs 352.2; Goff D373; BSB-Inh. D 299; Rhodes (Oxford colleges) 707; ISTC 00373000.  
 4to, ff. 233, [1]; text in two columns, woodcut initials, colophon at foot of penultimate leaf; first leaf defective with repairs to verso in the text and most of the recto laid down, repairs and integrations to the margins of the initial 10 leaves affecting foliation and a few characters of text, some quires stained, scattered smudges; eighteenth-century vellum over boards, spine lettered in ink, top-edges lettered ‘S.C.’ in ink, endpapers renewed; chips and minor losses to spine; extensive annotations in a contemporary hand throughout (see below). £5500

**An extensively annotated copy of an early edition (first published in Venice, 1497) of Duns Scotus’ *Questiones on Aristotle’s treatises on metaphysics and on God as first principle*, edited by the Irish Franciscan theologian Muiris Ó Fithcheallaigh (c. 1460–1513).**





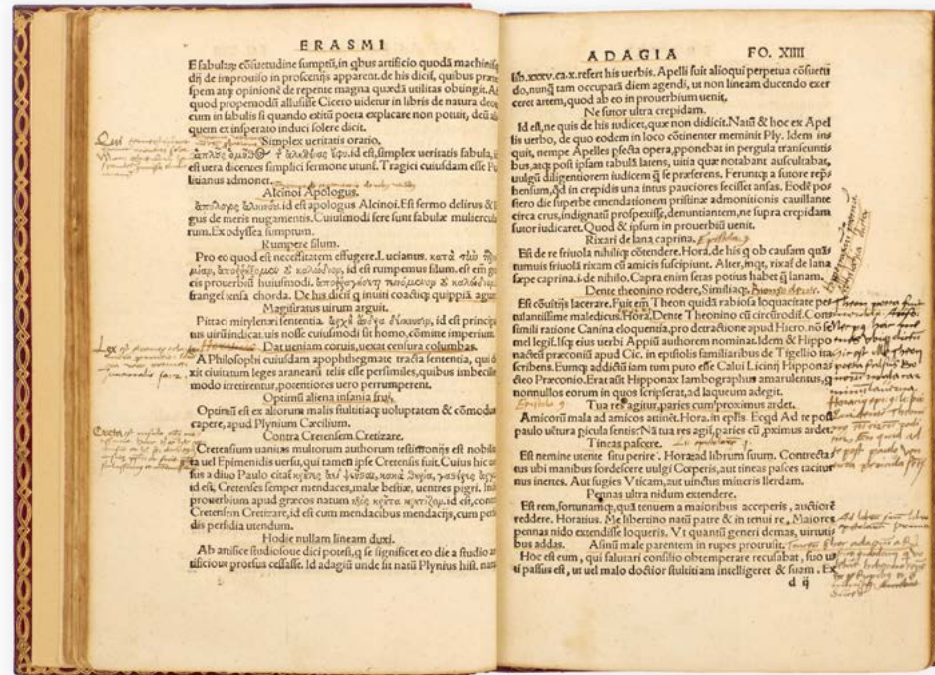
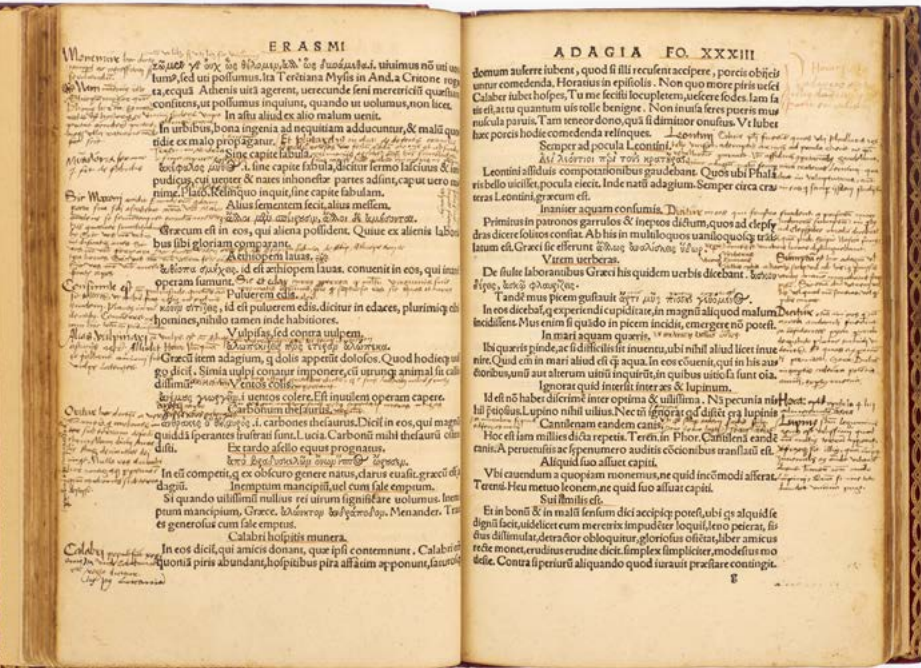
Ó Fithcheallaigh (also Maurice O'Fihely or Mauritius de Portu Hibernicus) took his Franciscan vows while at Oxford, before studying at the University of Padua where, after his ordination, he was appointed professor of philosophy. One of the earliest Irishmen to become involved with the innovations of the printing press, Ó Fithcheallaigh soon engaged with prominent Venetian publishers Scotus and Locatelli, acting as proofreader and corrector – a role bestowed upon the most learned scholars. Duns Scotus was his specialism, from logic to metaphysics.

Here a contemporary owner, whose identity remains unknown, but whose work indicates a professional engagement with Scholastic philosophy and theology with a Aristotelian understanding of the Aristotelian tradition, displays a particular and expert interest in certain portions of the *Quaestiones* on Aristotle's *Metaphysics*: I, 1, 4; II, 6; IV, 2, 3 and 4; V, 6 and 7; VI, 1, 2 and 3; VII, 6, 7, 10 and 13, in parts 1–3 of the treatise on God as first principle, and, with exceptional thoroughness, in the *Theoremata* (the authenticity of which is now disputed).



The reader shows a deep engagement with some of the *crucis* that would soon inform Scotism, which, as a specific school of thought, emerged around the time of this publication. Firstly, the firm inclusion of the treatment of the infinity of God within the realm of metaphysics, not as God but as a being. Secondly, the role of human experience and understanding in capturing the concept of infinity: just as our grasp of the goodness and wisdom that we ascribe to God originates in experience, so too does our notion of infinity. Thirdly – with noticeable emphasis, considering that the *Theoremata* is very thoroughly annotated – a strong refutation of the Averroist notion of ‘being’ as restricted to the domain of Aristotle’s *Categories*.





COLLATING ERASMIUS WITH BAPTISTA MANTUANUS

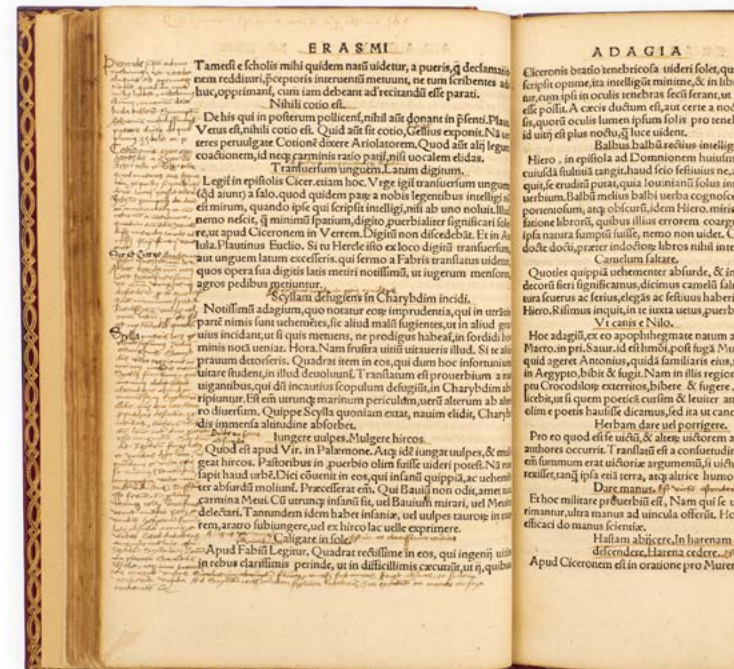
XVIII: 18 ERASMIUS, Desiderius. Collectanea adagiorum. [(Colophon:) Strasbourg, Matthias Schürer, 1519.]

4to in 8s, ff. [4], LI, LIV–LVII, [7], [1, blank]; ff. LII and LIII supplied in facsimile; title printed in red and black within a woodcut border; some unobtrusive wormholes, slight thumbing to a few leaves, occasional light spots or stains,, else a good copy; bound in modern red roan, front board lettered in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt; light rubbing at extremities; **intensely annotated throughout**, first and to a much lesser extent by a contemporary hand in red ink, which also underlines portions of the text and adds paragraph markers in places, then, very copiously, by a slightly hand in brown ink; modern date of printing to the title-page in dark blue ink. £5850

**Intensely annotated copy of a lifetime edition of Erasmus' repository of Greek and Latin proverbs.** The first version of the *Adagia*, containing about eight hundred maxims, had been published in 1500. Erasmus continued to add to his thesaurus for over thirty years, the success of this enterprise evident from the proliferation of editions, abridgements and translations.

Greek, pointing to academic readers. A consistent and clear preference is then afforded to Latin classics such as Terence, Juvenal, Martial, Plautus, and Horace. Observations regarding style, or transcriptions of elegant turns of phrase are notably absent.

More singularly, many annotations in the more prolific hand in brown ink point to a systematic reading of the *Adagia* in parallel with Baptista Mantuanus's *Eclogues*. The reader either had Mantuanus's text to hand whilst annotating



‘The aim of the *Adages* was to recapture, in this handy portmanteau form, the outlook and way of life of the classical world through its customs, legends, and social institutions, and to put within reach of a modern public the accumulated wisdom of the past’ (Mynors, 1982).

**The extensive annotations in this copy afford us an insight into some specific sixteenth-century readers' minds, modi operandi, and concerns.** The underlining and notes often refer to the portions of text printed in

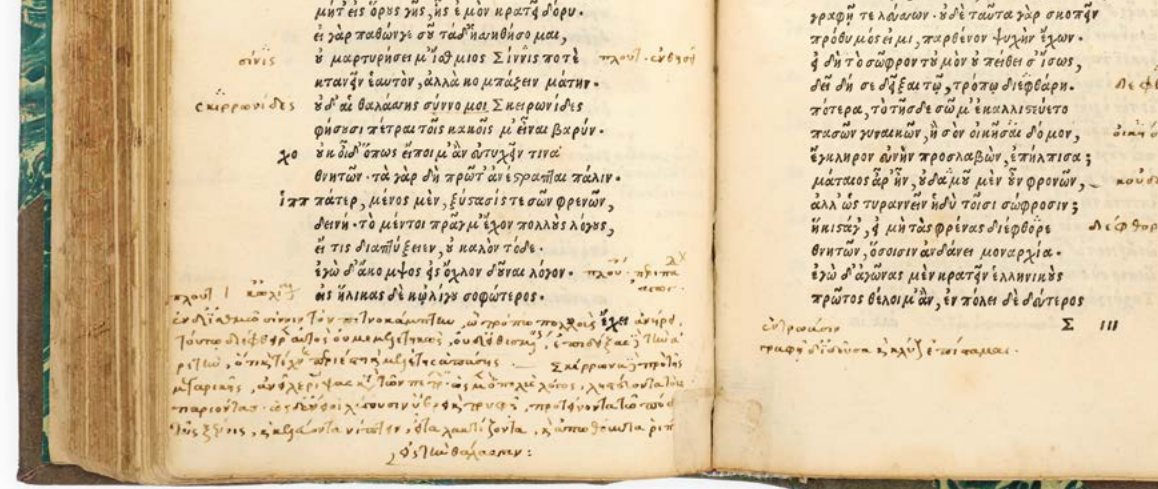
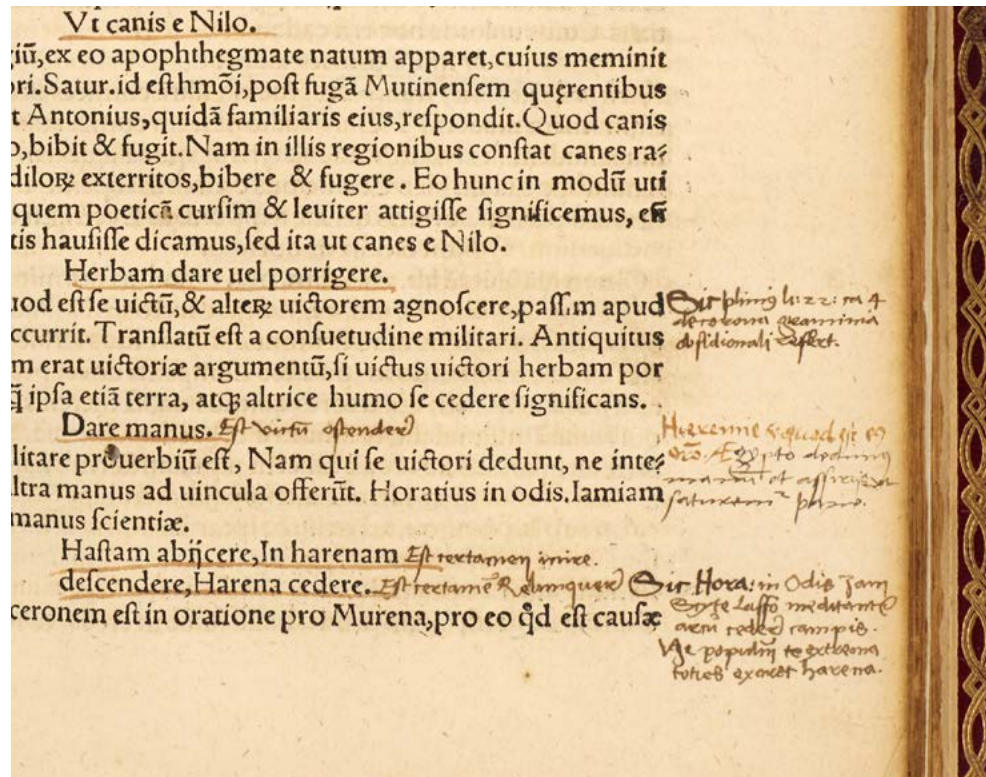


Erasmus, or was writing from memory. In 1496, in a letter to Henry of Bergen, Erasmus had summed up his appreciation of Mantuanus (Baptista Spagnuoli, a Carmelite who, in 1513, would become General of the Order) as a 'Christian Virgil', both endorsing and boosting the popularity which Mantuanus's writings, quickly adopted as standard texts in humanist schools, enjoyed in Renaissance Europe. While the lasting presence of the 'good old Mantuan' (Shakespeare, *Love's labour's lost*) in European Renaissance literature is fully acknowledged, an analysis of the uses of the text by Renaissance readers as evidenced in this volume may further Renaissance scholars' understanding of its specific influence.

Matthias Schürer began printing the *Adagia* in this form in 1509, producing numerous editions which are seemingly reprints in the following decade. A handful of copies of these editions are held in US and UK institutions, however this 1519 edition appears to be recorded only at the British Library (UK) and Folger Shakespeare Library (US) besides copies in Continental Europe.

*See Rummel, 'The Reception of Erasmus' Adages*

*in Sixteenth-Century England' in Renaissance and Reformation / Renaissance et Reforme, vol. 18, no. 2 (1994), pp. 19-30.*



ANNOTATED BY A GREEK SCHOLAR

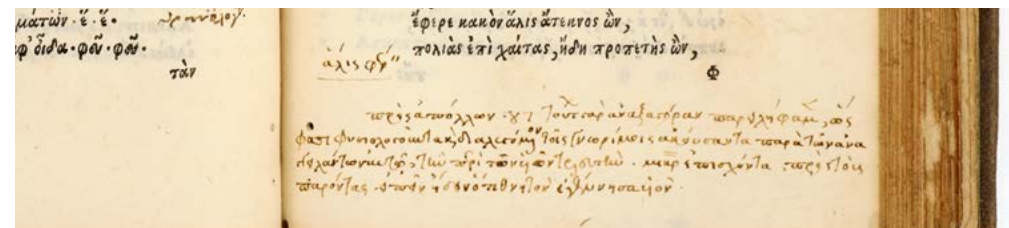
19 EURIPIDES. Euripιδου τραγωδια επτακαιδεκα ... Euripidis tragoediae septendecim, ex quib. quaedam habent commentaria et sunt hae ... Venice, Aldus Manutius, February 1503.

XIX:  
EDIT 16  
CNCE 18373  
Adams E 1030;

Vol. 1 (of two), 8vo, ff. [268]; A-G<sup>s</sup>, Δ<sup>4</sup>, E-H<sup>8</sup>, Θ<sup>6</sup>, I-Λ<sup>8</sup>, M<sup>6</sup>, N-Ξ<sup>8</sup>, O<sup>10</sup>, Π-P<sup>8</sup>, Σ<sup>10</sup>, T-Υ<sup>8</sup>, Φ<sup>6</sup>, X-Ω<sup>8</sup>, 2A-B<sup>8</sup>, 2Γ<sup>6</sup>, 2Δ-Z<sup>8</sup>, 2H<sup>6</sup>, 2Θ-I<sup>8</sup>, 2K<sup>10</sup>, [\*]<sup>4</sup>; woodcut printer's device to last page, capital spaces with guide letters; second leaf with upper margin excised, some mostly marginal worming (some old repairs to lower margins in places), some marginal dampstaining, otherwise a good copy; in twentieth-century half green sheep with green marbled sides, spine lettered directly in gilt, edges red and gauffered, marbled endpapers; inscription in Greek to front flyleaf 'Antonios Venizelos(?) Athenaios ... 1826', gilt bookplate of Spyridon Loverdos (date 1925) to front pastedown with subsequent ink stamp and label of the Loverdos Collection to rear endpapers; marginal annotations in Greek in a sixteenth-century hand throughout (occasionally trimmed at head), a few in Latin to the first play, occasional nineteenth-century marginalia in Greek. £6500

Abmanson-  
Murphy 69.

The first volume of the *editio princeps* of Euripides' collected plays, containing ten tragedies, annotated throughout by a sixteenth-century scholar of Greek.





The two volumes together contain a total of eighteen plays, only four of which had appeared previously (*Medea*, *Hippolytus*, *Alcestis*, and *Andromache*) in an edition printed at Florence by Lorenzo di Alopa in 1495. *Electra* would not be published until 1545. This Aldine edition, printed in Aldus' fourth Greek type which has been described as 'a masterpiece, both in its engraving and the originality of its structure' (Barker), established itself as the most important printed text of Euripides, and remained so until the eighteenth century. 'It would seem from the preface that only 1000 copies were printed' (Dibdin).

**The Greek annotations to this copy, in a small and very elegant sixteenth-century hand, represent a remarkable feat of textual criticism.** They supply literally hundreds of variant readings, in addition to occasional commentary (e.g. on the word 'tetrarchia' at the end of *Alcestis*). Our annotator evidently enjoyed a thorough knowledge of ancient Greek texts; the marginal annotations refer to and quote from, *inter alia*, Sophocles' *Women of Trachis*, *Ajax*, and *Oedipus Rex*, Aristophanes' *Frogs*, Aelian's *Varia Historia* (with reference to *Medea*), Pindar's *Olympian Odes*, Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, Apollonius Rhodius' *Argonautica*, Strabo's *Geography*, Homer's *Iliad*, Plutarch's *Lives*, Callimachus' *Hymn to Apollo*, and Thucydides' *Peloponnesian War*. The texts of *Medea* and *Hippolytus* are especially well annotated.

*Provenance:* Spyridon Loverdos (1874–1936), Greek banker, economist, politician, and collector, whose library was dispersed after his death.



EDITIO PRINCEPS

**20 EUSTRATIUS of Nicaea, et al.** Ευστρατιου και αλλων τινων επισημων υπομνηματα εις τα δεκα των του Αριστοτελους ηθικων Νικομαχειων βιβλια μετα του υποκειμενου. Eustratii et aliorum insignium peripateticorum commentaria in libros decem Aristotelis de moribus ad Nicomachum, una cum textu suis in locis adiecto. [(Colophon:)] Venice, heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andrea Torresano, July 1536.]

XX:  
EDIT 16  
CNCE 18395;  
USTC 828525;  
Adams A 1803;  
Renouard, p. 116.

Folio, ff. [2], 189, [1]; text in Greek, woodcut Aldine device to title and verso of last leaf, capital spaces with guide letters; title very lightly duststained with a few slight spots, some light ink staining to lower margins of ff. 33<sup>v</sup>–34<sup>r</sup>, a few light marks elsewhere, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in twentieth-century dark-brown morocco ('The French Binders Garden City N.Y.' and 'H. Hardy relieur 1936 G. Pilon doreur' in gilt to turn-ins), boards panelled in blind with gilt cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt; slight wear to lower corners; 'Collegii Soc. Jesu Romani cat. inscrip. C.P.' at head of title, twentieth-century gilt morocco booklabel to front pastedown, marginal annotations in Greek in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 100 pp. £5500

**Editio princeps of the Greek commentaries on Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics by Eustratius of Nicaea, Michael of Ephesus, the Peripatetic philosopher Aspasius, and other anonymous scholiasts, published by the Aldine press, annotated by a contemporary scholar.**







XXI: 21 HOMER. Ομηρου Ιλιας και Οδυσεια μετα της εξηγησιος. Homeri Ilias et Ulyssea cum interpretatione ... Variar lectionis in utroque opere annotatio. Basel, Johann Herwagen, 1535.

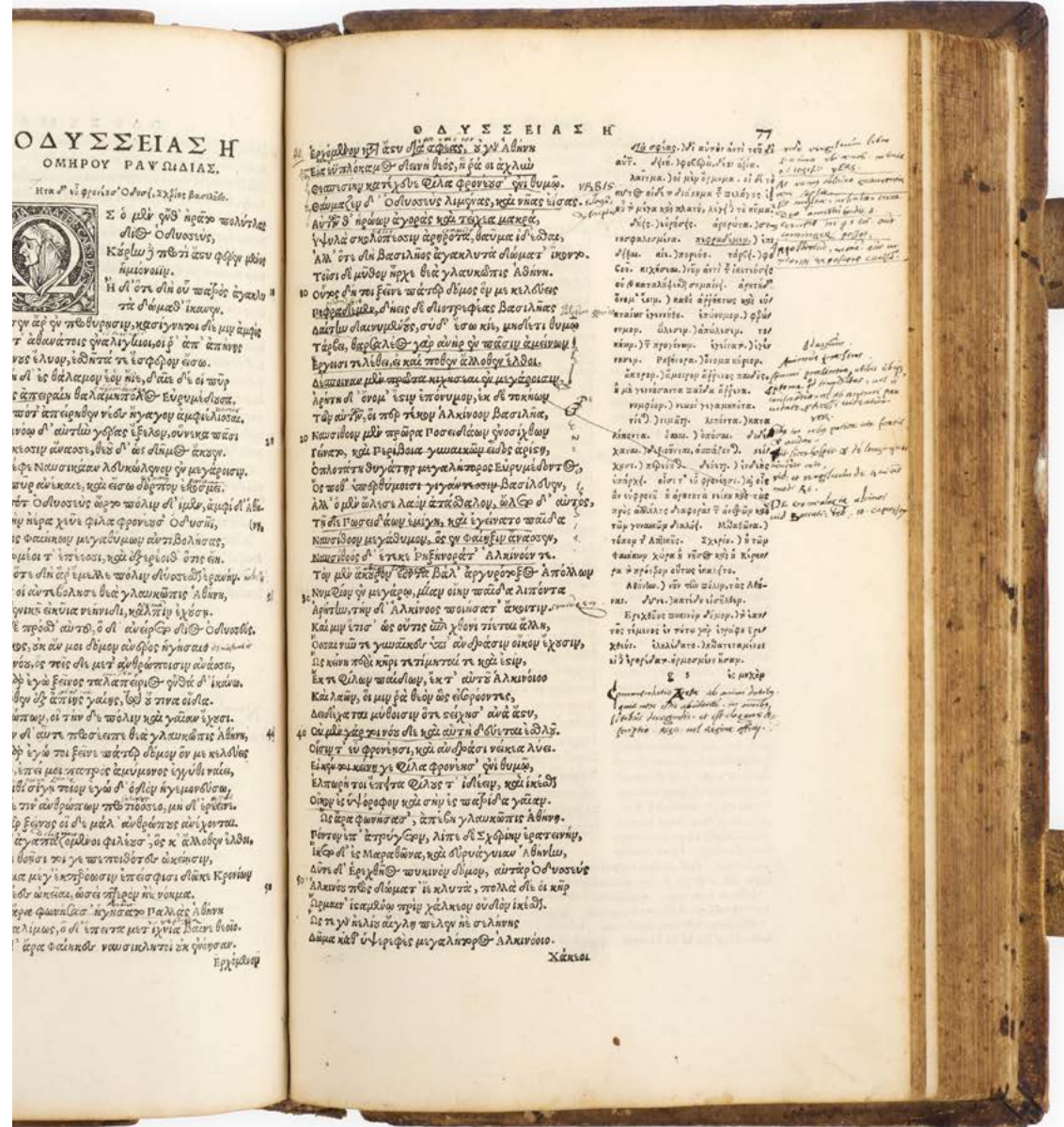
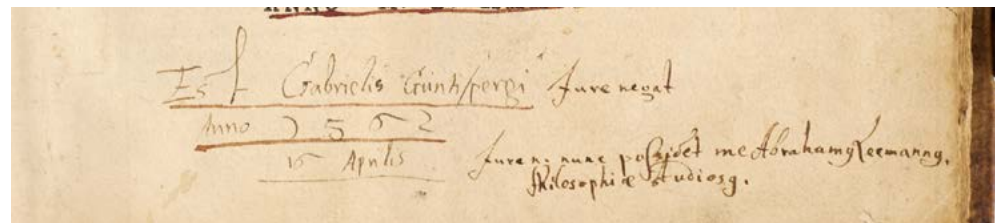
V D 16 H 4591;

Adams H 748.

Two parts in one vol., folio, pp. [8], '394' [recte 410], [2], 284, [4]; text and commentary in Greek, the Odyssey with own title, woodcut printer's devices to titles and last pages of both parts, woodcut initials; marginal worming to first 3 leaves, some dampstaining, occasional ink stains, small decorative excisions to blank margin of e6, overall a good copy; bound in contemporary pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, brass clasps to fore-edges (one catchplate present but defective), sewn on 4 double cords, remains of fore-edge tabs; short splits to joints, wear to corners, and rubbing to covers; inscriptions to first title 'Silvestri Dronnii(?) sum', 'Est Gabrielis Guntispergi Anno 1562 16 Aprilis', 'Jure nunc possidet me Abrahamus Leemannus philosophiae studiosus', and 'Sam: Beat Lodov: Ernst 1758', inscriptions of Guntispergius and Leemannus (dated 1652) also to rear flypaper; gilt bookplate of Spyridon Loverdos (dated 1925) to front pastedown with subsequent ink stamp and label of the Loverdos Collection to rear endpapers; interlinear and marginal annotations in brown and red ink mainly in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 200 pp., underlining, some line numbers added in ink and pencil.

First Herwagen edition of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, with the scholia of Didymus, edited, according to Dibdin, by the great German classicist Joachim Camerarius (1500-1574), with interesting near-contemporary annotations by a student of Greek, likely drawn from Thomas Grynaeus's lectures in Bern.

Johann Herwagen (1497-1558) began his career in Strasbourg before moving to Basel in 1528. Here he married the widow of Johann Froben and collaborated with his stepson Hieronymus, publishing editions of the classics as well as works by Luther, Melanchthon, and Erasmus. In 1542 he was expelled from the city following an affair with his stepson's wife, although he was pardoned in 1545. This edition of Homer includes the important commentary of the first-century BC Greek scholar Didymus, nicknamed 'Brazen-guts' on account of his enormous industry.











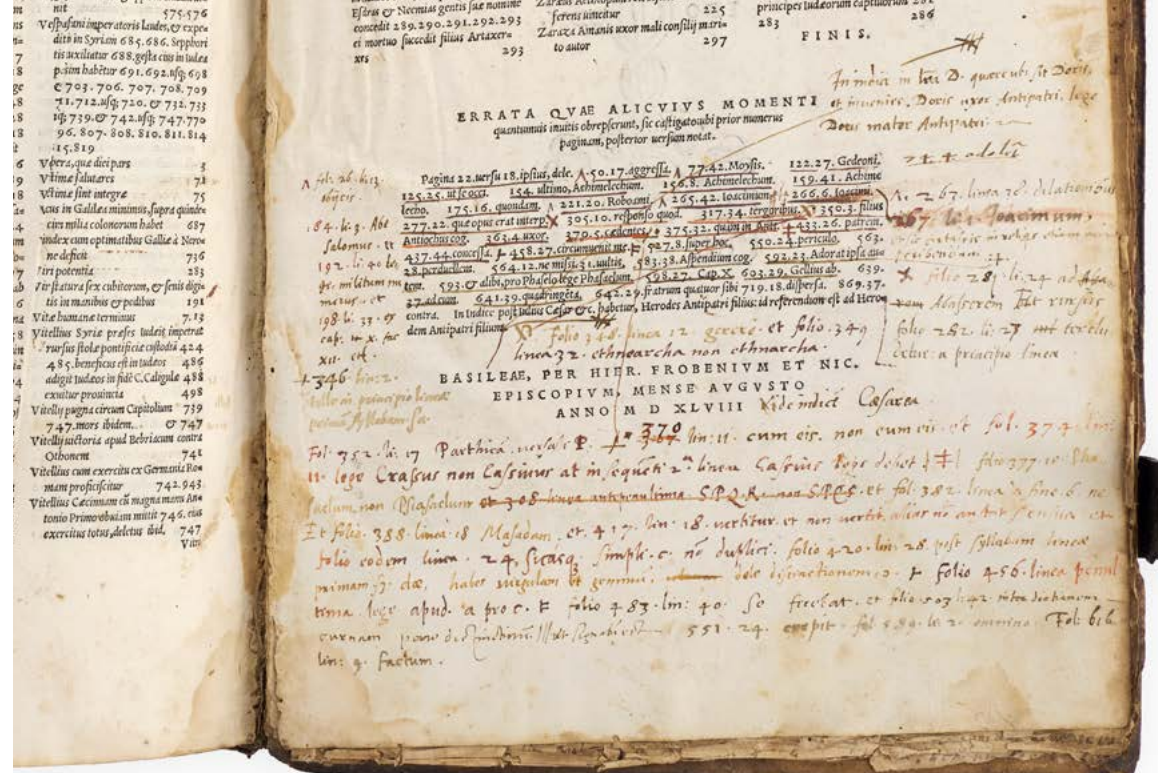
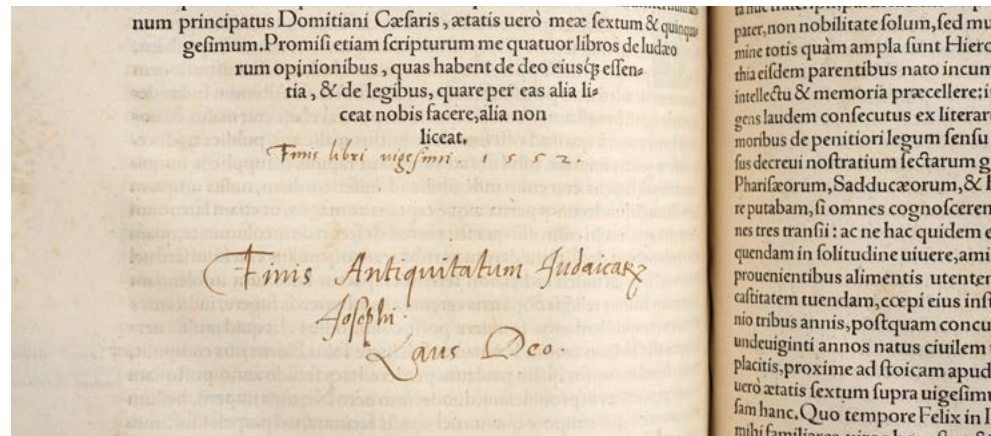


JOSEPHUS DIGESTED IN RED AND BLACK

XXIII: 23 JOSEPHUS, Flavius. Antiquitatum Iudaicarum libri XX, adiecta in fine appendicis loco Vita Iosephi per ipsum conscripta, a Sigismundo Gelenio noviter iam conversi. De Bello Iudaico libri VII ... per Sig. Gelenium castigati. Contra Apionem libri II ... opera eiusdem Gelenii. De imperio rationis, sive de Machabaeis liber unus, a Des. Erasmo Roterodamo recognitus ... Basel, Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopius, August 1548.

USIC 657571; VD 16 J 961; Adams J 364. See Ammann, Josephus Stolbenianus (2021). Folio, pp. [8], 886, [2, blank], [32, index]; woodcut Froben device to title and last page, woodcut initials; marginal dampstaining and foxing throughout, small tears at head of pp. 749–754, creasing to last few leaves, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, boards roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, bevelled edges, sewn on 5 double cords, brass clasps to fore-edge (one catchplate present but defective); corners, edges, and covers somewhat worn, small areas of skin sometime re-adhered, rear endpapers protruding beyond bookblock with consequent chips at edges; seventeenth-century inscription to front pastedown 'M. Iohannis Christophori Grassi Ard.', late nineteenth-century oval purple ink stamp to title 'J.G. Regi, Guarda'; marginalia in a sixteenth-century hand in brown and red ink to every page up to p. 657 and occasionally thereafter, some underlining, chronicle of the Planta and Konz families of Guarda, Switzerland, 1668–1729 to rear endpapers. £2500

The definitive Latin edition of the works of the great first-century Jewish historian Flavius Josephus, revised and retranslated by Sigismund Gelenius using several Greek manuscripts, representing the culmination of a decades-long intellectual collaboration with Erasmus and Froben, this copy annotated throughout by a sixteenth-century reader.



Johann Froben had previously printed a Latin edition of Josephus's works based on the translation attributed to Rufinus of Aquileia, in 1524; the inadequacies of Rufinus's interpretation, however, prompted Johann's son Hieronymus to commission a revised edition based heavily upon the original Greek, with the aid of Bohemian humanist Sigismund Gelenius (1497–1554), who had been employed as a corrector in Erasmus's household upon his arrival in Basel in 1524 and was later remembered in both versions of the his will. 'He spent the remainder of his life working for the Froben press as a scholar, editor, corrector, and translator from the Greek, even declining a position as professor of Greek at Nurnberg for which he was recommended by Melanchthon' (Contemporaries of Erasmus, p. 84).

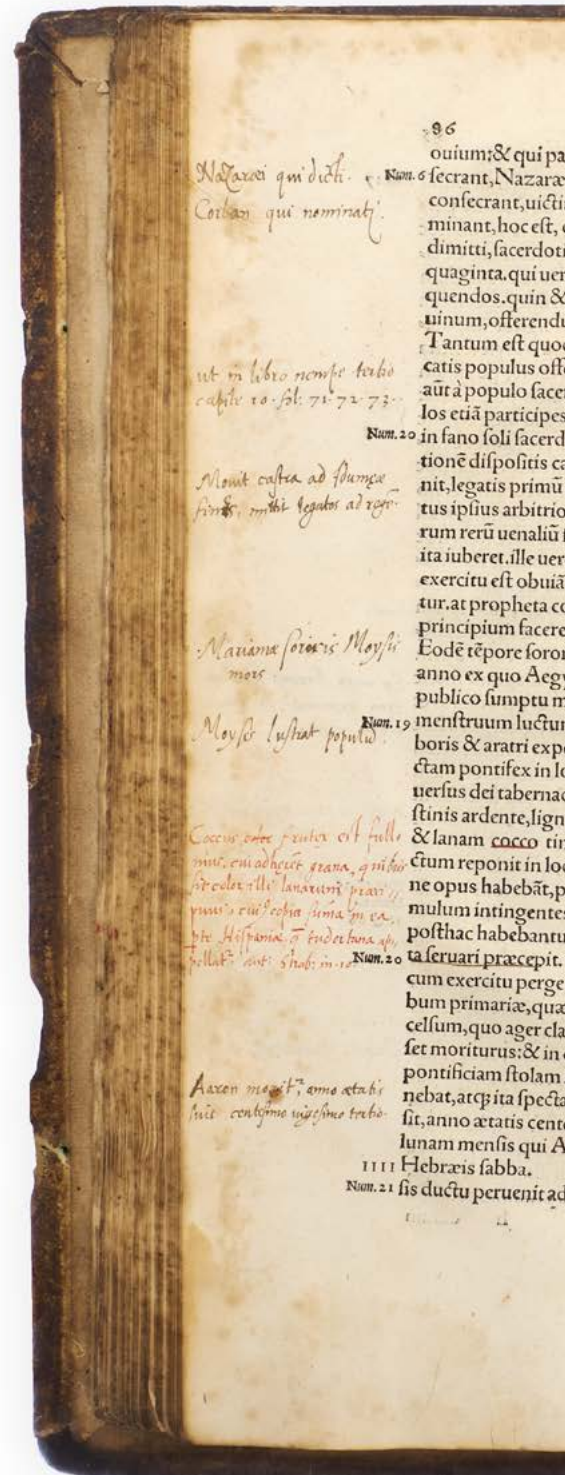
Hieronymus Froben had printed the Greek editio princeps of Josephus's works in 1544, standardised using several manuscripts lent to the printer on behalf of Erasmus, who leveraged connections with, among others, Rabelais and the humanist Jean de Pins, Bishop of Rieux. The Froben edition of 1534 had been the first Latin version to be revised on the basis of these Greek manuscripts, but it was only in 1548, in anticipation of the Frankfurt book fair, that Gelenius produced an entirely new translation. Erasmus's correspondence suggests that a new Latin translation had been in preparation as early as 1533, but – as he wrote to de Pins, who had lent him a Greek manuscript of De Bello Iudaico – 'Froben has not yet decided to print the Greek text but rather to emend the Latin translation by comparing it with the Greek' (The Correspondence of Erasmus, p. 238).



Gelenius's translations 'quickly displaced the hitherto widely used *Josephus Latinus* and became the decisive textual basis for the reception of Josephus in the ecclesiastical debates of the second half of the sixteenth century' (Ammann, p. 180, *trans.*).

This copy contains consistent marginal annotations in Latin, with occasional Greek, throughout the *Antiquities of the Jews* and *Life of Josephus*, and to the first two books of the *Jewish War*. These can be dated to 1551 and 1552 from notes at the end of each book, such as 'Finis libri primi 1551'. They pick out passages of interest, provide explanatory notes, and display a particular interest in Moses and Herod. Parts of Josephus' text deemed especially important are annotated in red and given red headlines, such as the sections on the Ten Commandments and Mosaic Laws; various maxims are also written in red e.g. 'the necessity of fate is insuperable', 'truth is the most powerful of all things' etc. Our annotator shows an enthusiasm for numbers, noting that 2656 years had elapsed between Adam and the flood and that Abraham died aged 175, for example, and recording how many minas there are in a talent and how many cohorts in a legion. A few sources are cited, such as Strabo and the Suda. Later notes to the rear blanks record births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths in the Planta and Konz families of Guarda, Switzerland, between 1668 and 1729.

*Provenance:* with the ownership inscription of Johann Christopher Grassus, seventeenth-century pastor of Ardez in Switzerland.



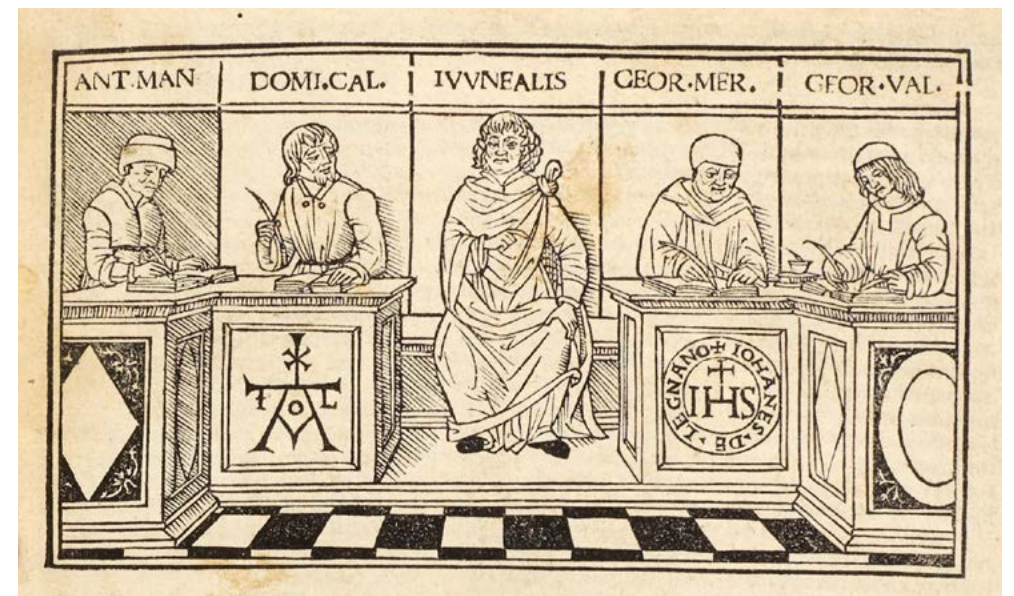
WITH CORRECTIONS TO THE TEXT  
AND CRITICISMS TO THE COMMENTARY

24 **JUVENAL, Decimus Junius.** Argumenta Satyrarum Iuvenalis per Antonimu[m] [sic] Mancinellum. Cu[m] quattuor co[m]me[n]tariis ... Sebastianus Ducius recensuit. [(Colophon:) Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler for Giovanni da Legnano, 17 August 1501.]

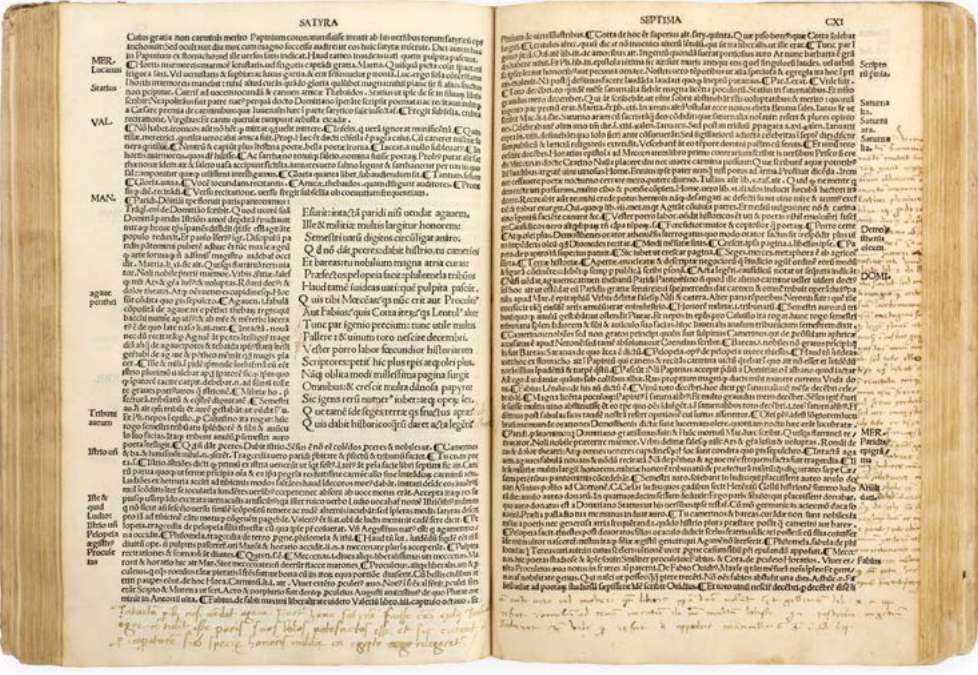
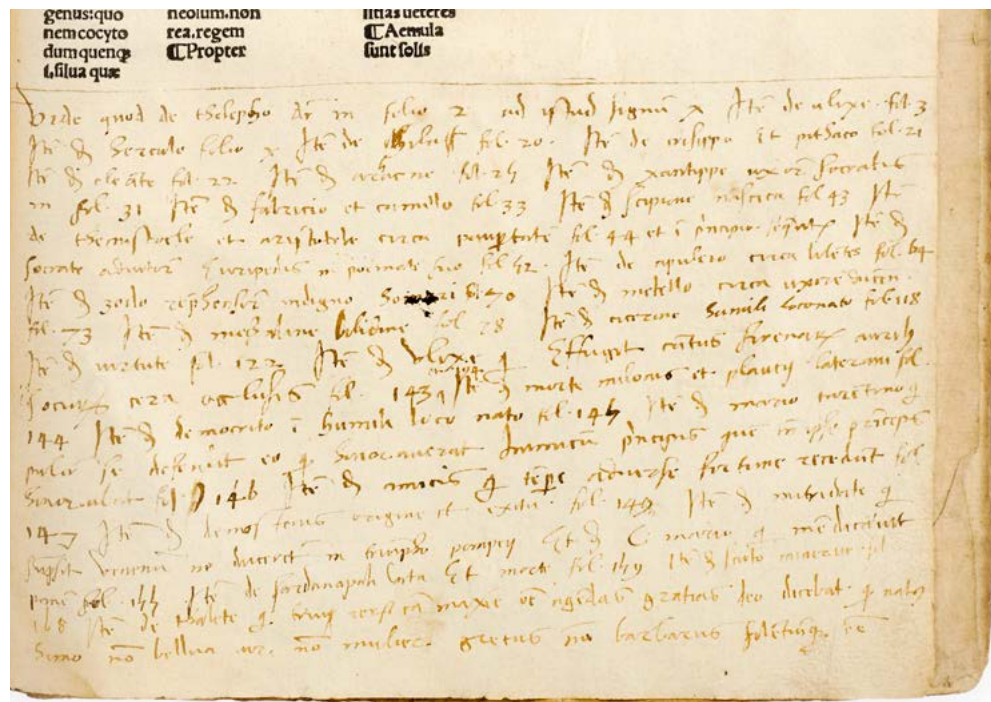
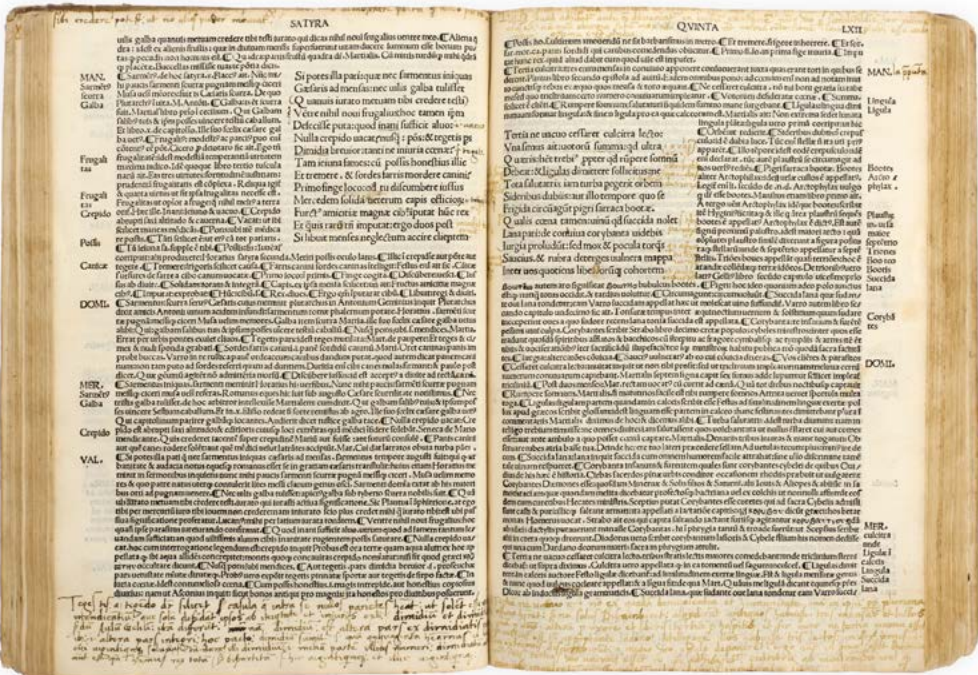
XXIV:  
EDIT 16  
CNCE 31212;  
USTC 762250;  
Sander 3730.

Folio, ff. [12], CCVI; some Greek text to commentary, large woodcut to title showing Juvenal seated with four commentators, woodcut initials, woodcut Scinzenzeler device to colophon; occasional light thumbing to corners, a few scattered marks, but overall a very good copy; bound in sixteenth-century vellum-backed boards with plain paper sides, sewn on 2 supports with slotted spine and tawed band-covers, title lettered in ink to spine in a later hand, 'Juuenalis' lettered in ink to bottom edge of textblock; endcaps very skilfully repaired, front free endpaper supplied at a later date, some stains to covers; modern bookplate 'M.B.' to front pastedown; annotations to c. 225 pp. in brown ink in a sixteenth-century hand (occasionally trimmed), underlining. £5000

**Rare edition of Juvenal's Satires with commentary by the Italian humanists Antonio Mancinelli, Domizio Calderini, Giorgio Merula, and Giorgio Valla, edited by the Greek scholar Sebastianus Ducius, with extensive early annotations and corrections to both the text and commentary.**





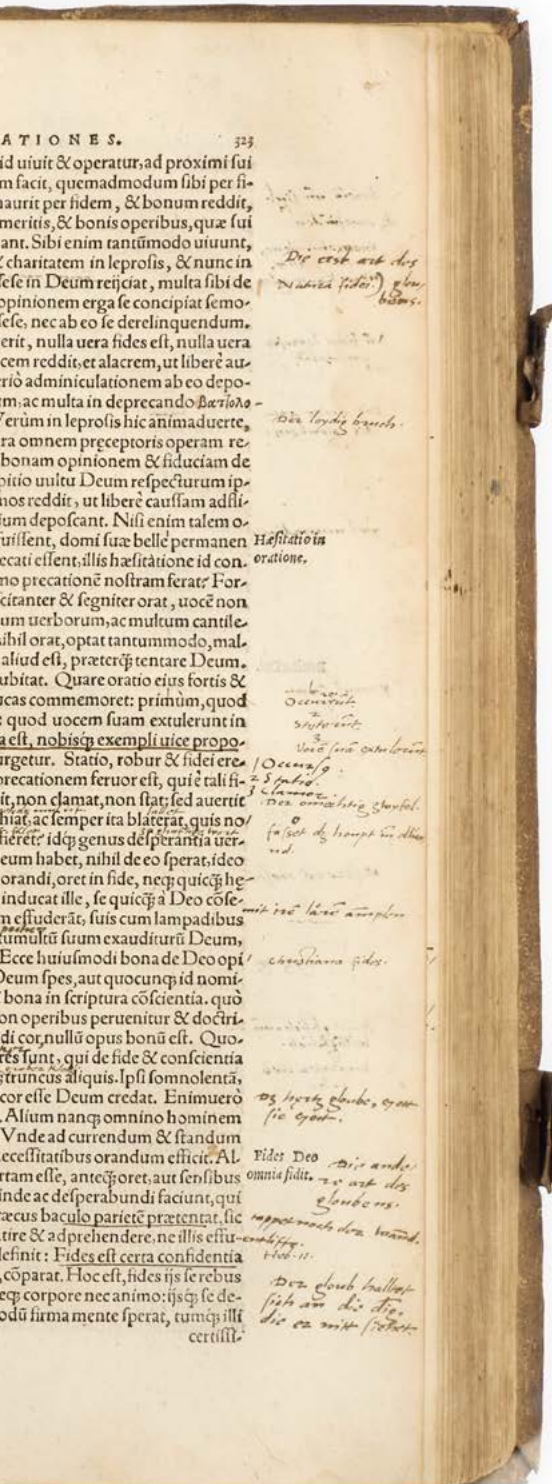


The title-page carries a handsome woodcut showing Juvenal seated in the centre with two commentators to his right and two to his left, seated at desks and busily writing into open books.

The annotations in this copy, principally in one neat sixteenth-century hand, provide extensive explanatory notes on *Satires* 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10–13. Our annotator is keen to capture the sense of Juvenal's text, frequently beginning his comments with phrases such as 'hic est sensus'. On one occasion he disagrees with the printed commentators, writing 'non est autem talis sensus quem dicunt isti interpretes', while on another he thinks they could do better: 'ita hunc locum exponi melius est'. He also corrects the text in several places, amending 'albiolos' to 'alveolos' in *Satire* 7.74, for example. He occasionally refers to other writers, such as Pliny. A list of passages of interest in a second sixteenth-century hand appears on the final leaf.

OCLC records only 1 copy in the US (Tulane University) and 2 in the UK (British Library (imperfect), Trinity College Oxford).





A TAKE ON LUTHER

25 LUTHER, Martin. Enarrationes seu postillae Martini Lutheri maiores, in lectiones, quae ex Evangelicis historiis, Apostolorum scriptis, aliisque sacrae scripturae locis desumptae, per universum annum ... Quibus praeter nunc primum adiectas aliquot homilias, accessit etiam apologia Graecorum de igne purgatorio ... per Ioannem Hartungum latinitate donata ... Basel, Johann Herwagen, March 1546.

XXV: USTC 650074; VD 16 L 5666; Adams L 1838; Benzinger, Lutherbibliographie 1152.

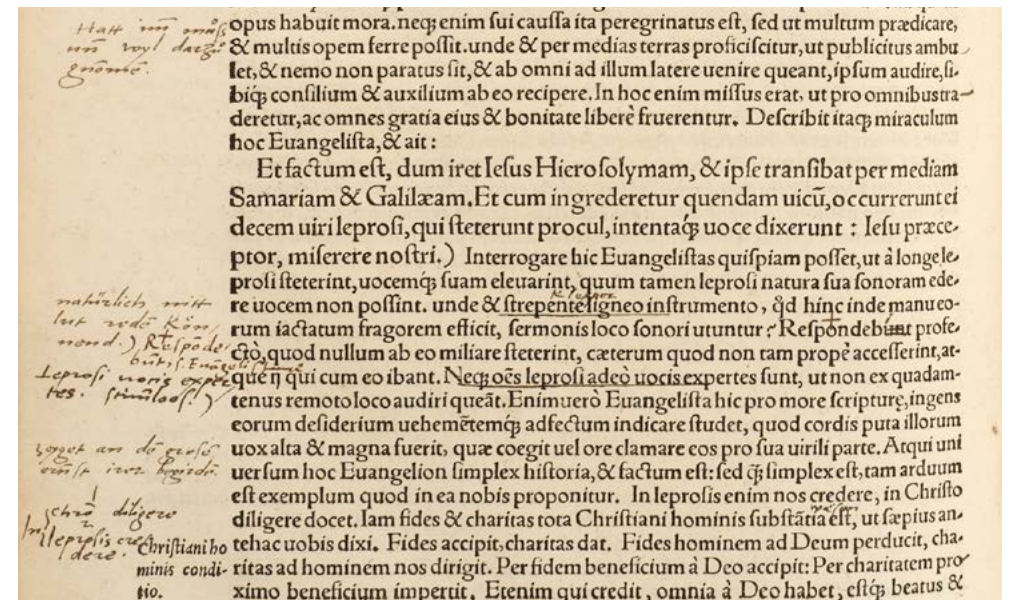
Folio, ff. [9], [1, blank], 493, [4], [1, blank]; woodcut initials; small marginal wormholes at beginning, small chip to fore-edge of quire S, occasional light marginal dampstaining, overall a very good copy; in contemporary pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, sewn on 4 double cords, remains of two brass catches and clasps to fore-edges, title in contemporary manuscript to spine and to fore-edge, fragment from a fourteenth-century manuscript inside rear board (see below); some wear to extremities, some rubbing and marks to covers, rear pastedown lifted, front pastedown lacking; annotations in a neat sixteenth-century hand to c. 235 pp., occasional underlining and manicules; 'Jn Butter(?)' inscribed to title, modern armorial bookplate of Hermann Kunst to front pastedown. £2000

Attractive Herwagen edition of the collected postils of Martin Luther (1483-1546), published just one month after his death, with contemporary annotations by one of his compatriots.

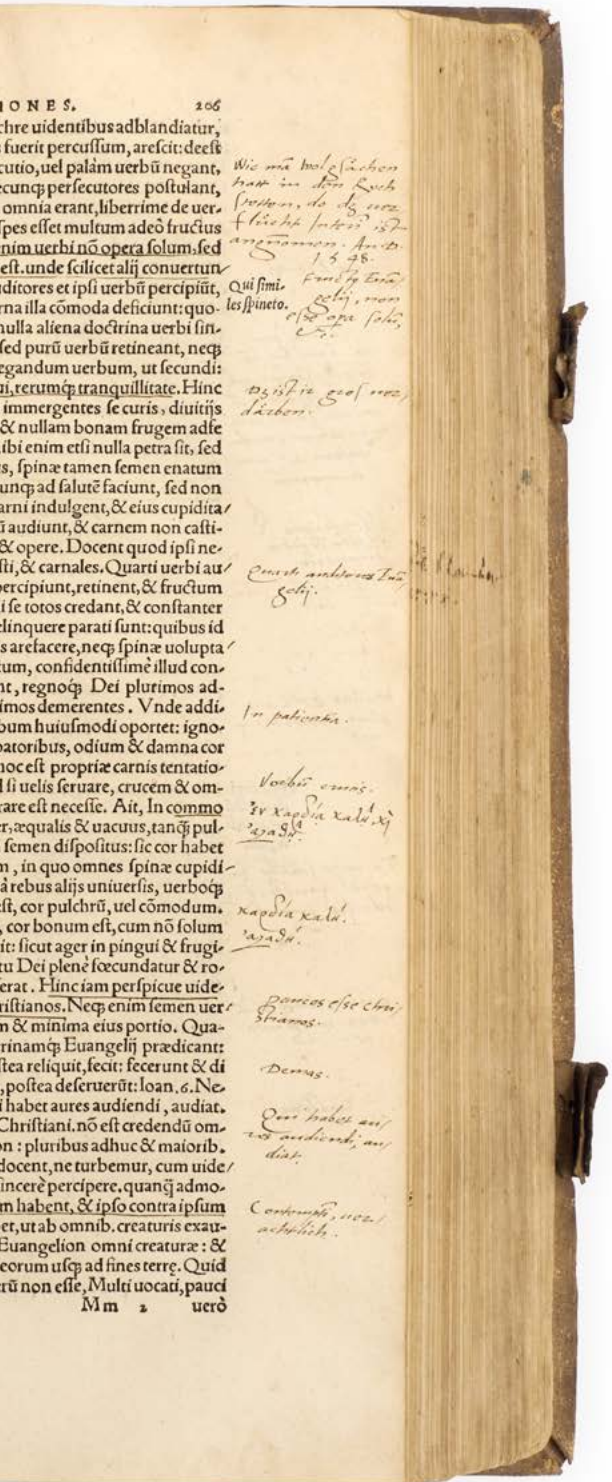
harisaei & omnes iustitiarum miseri sunt, cum etiam tant, neque hoc sanctum diadema suo capiti adhibitum uobus nimbibus aut fulgor additur, hoc non aliud significat, uerbum Dei habuisse, atque ipsorum uitam, facientem scriptam fuisse. Tertio non solum spiritualiter aut corpus, uerum penuria rerum laborare, ubique multae uiae sunt amictu, &c. suppeditando. Sicut Christus accuratè uento: Esuriui, & dedistis mihi cibum: sitiui, & dedistis egistis me: fui nudus, & operuistis me, &c. Talia opera non solum nihil dant, uerum aliena deuorant: si suauiter cum sua sanctitate uiuunt. Proinde illis sanotius capiti apponenda erat, id dignum pro ipsis insidictum est, quid faciendum sit, ut culus Deo praestet, & nihil aliud, quam ut misericordia proximo praestet. Nam



The text comprises Luther's homilies on the Gospels, Epistles, and other Biblical texts, beginning with the first Sunday in Advent and running throughout the liturgical year. Johann Herwagen (1497-1558) began his printing career in Strasbourg from where he issued numerous editions of Luther's works between 1521 and 1528. This was the only edition of Luther he published in Basel. Relations between the two were not always easy - when Herwagen published Martin Bucer's Latin translation of Luther's commentaries on New Testament readings in the mass, which included attacks on Luther's doctrine of the Eucharist, the German reformer sent Herwagen a stinging letter (see *Contemporaries of Erasmus*).



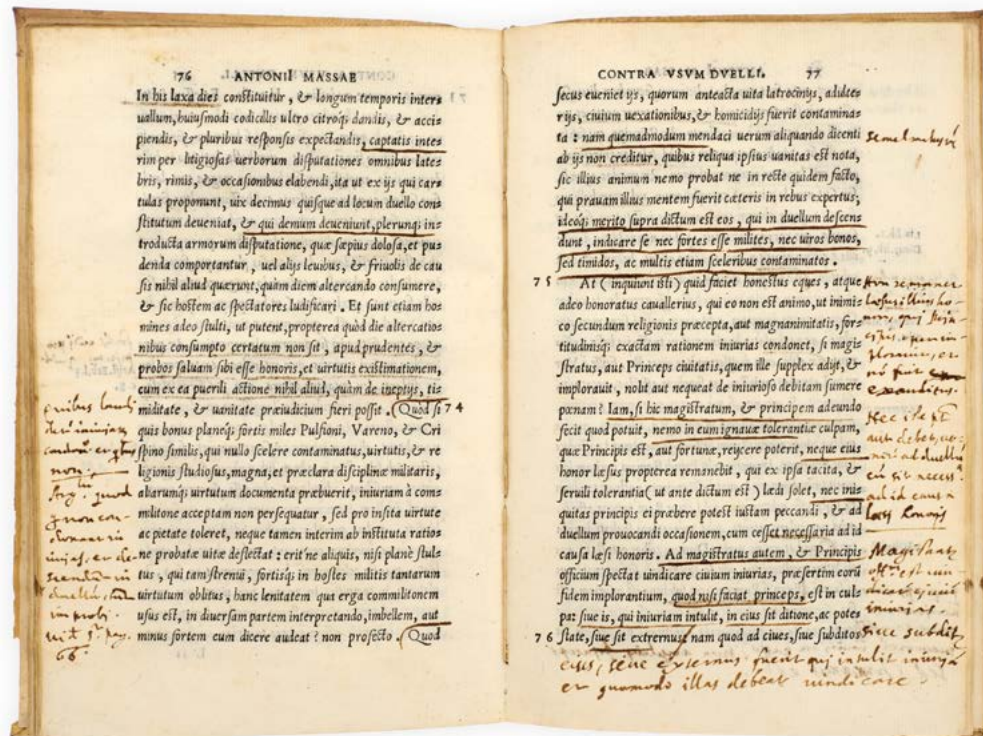




This copy contains **numerous marginal (and the odd interlinear) annotations in a near-contemporary hand in Latin and German, and occasionally in Hebrew and Greek**, picking out and translating key passages of interest. The annotations range widely, encompassing divine justice, faith, Christian liberty, grace, Christ and the Passion, the Virgin Mary, the Magi, chastity, Satan, prayer, the Trinity, sin, charity, 'papists', St Elizabeth, angels, and marriage. **There are references to Erasmus, Melanchthon, and Hus, to classical writers including Aristotle, Ovid, and Horace, to Saints Basil and Bernard, and to Nicholas of Lyra.** The date 1548 appears in a note to p. 206, and our annotator includes a marginal sketch of a saint with a halo on p. 468.

The manuscript fragments preserved in the binding come from a large-format fifteenth-century Breviary written in two columns of thirty lines. The Use is perhaps that of Strasbourg: mentioned are 'athala' (i.e. St Attala, first abbess of the convent of St Stephen at Strasbourg) and 'werndru[d]' (i.e. Werentrude, the abbess of Hohenburg who so wanted a relic of St Attala that she hired a thief to cut off one of the saint's hands and bring it back to her). An Alsatian origin for the binding would accord well with the South German dialect of the annotations.

OCLC finds only 3 copies in the US (Cornell, Emory, Augustana College).



ARGUING AGAINST DUELLING

XXVI: 26 MASSA, Antonio. *Contra usum duelli ... Rome, Valerio Dorico, 1554.*

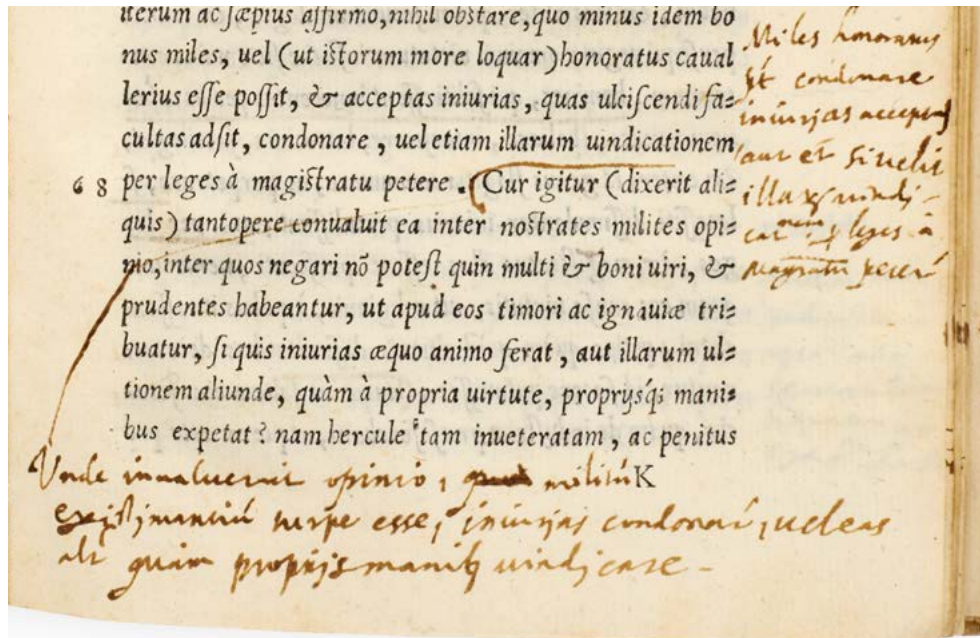
EDIT 16

CNCE 34207; 4to, pp. [16], 99, [1, blank]; woodcut initials; first quire slightly loose, a few light marks, USTC 841361; but a very good copy; in contemporary vellum, title in manuscript to spine, remains of ties to fore-edge; small loss to fore-edge of upper cover, a few small marks, upper hinge partially split; marginalia in light brown ink in a single seventeenth-century hand to c. 40 pp., underlining; nineteenth-century armorial blind stamp to title. £1750

First edition of a **treatise against duelling by the celebrated Italian lawyer and jurist Antonio Massa (1500–1568), with extensive annotations by a seventeenth-century legal student.**

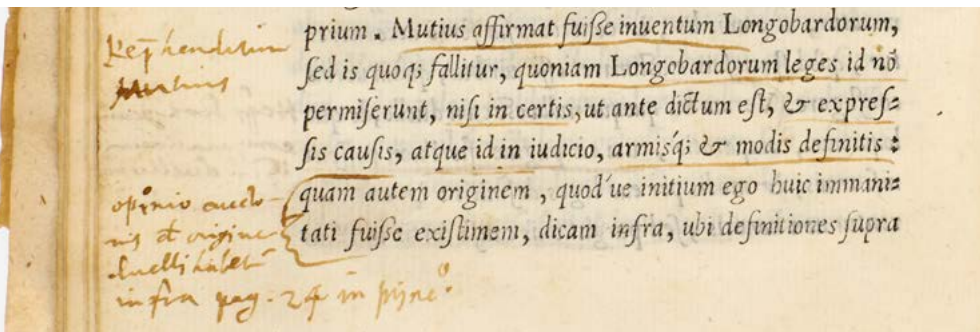
Massa authored numerous legal treatises but was also a very successful practicing lawyer, notably defending Cardinal Giovanni Morone against a charge of heresy, and a highly regarded canonist, being recruited by Pope Paul IV to serve on a commission established for the reform of the Church.





In his *Contra usum duelli*, Massa took a decisive position against the legitimacy of duels of honour, arguing that it was up to heads of government and the judiciary to redress offences against the populace. His work met with considerable success and an Italian translation appeared in 1555.

The annotator of this copy shows a particular interest in different types of duels, and in questions around insult and injury and honour. At the foot of p. 54 he writes out the maxim ‘ultio est prohibita privatis’ – revenge is forbidden to private individuals, adding a manicule to his own note for emphasis.



## ANNOTATED HEBREW GRAMMAR

27 **MÜNSTER, Sebastian.** מלאכת הדיקדוק [Melechet ha-Dikduk]. Institutiones grammaticae in Hebraeam linguam FR Sebastiani Munsteri Minoritae, Ingelnheimensis, in quibus quid per ordinem tractetur, sequens indicabit pagella. [with:] יונה נביא בארבעה לשונות [Yonah nevi be-arba'ah leshonot]. Ionas propheta in quatuor orbis principalioribus linguis, Graeca, Latina, Hebraea atque Chaldaica, pulchre sibi correspondentibus columnellis. [Basel,] Johann Froben, 1524.

XXVII:  
 Institutiones  
 grammaticae:  
 BM STC German,  
 p. 633; USTC  
 661237; VD 16  
 M 6685; Adams  
 M 1931;  
 Graesse IV,  
 col. 623.

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, ff. [128]; [16]; a–s<sup>8</sup>; in Hebrew and Latin, read left to right, r1<sup>v</sup>–s7<sup>r</sup> printed in two columns with parallel Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Aramaic text, woodcut printer's device to title-page and verso of last leaf, woodcut musical notation to p2 and p3, decorated woodcut initials and headpieces (several hand-coloured in red); title somewhat stained with short repaired tear to lower margin, occasional marginal dampstaining, a few scattered spots, old repaired paperflaw to lower corner of f2, a few neat repairs to gutters; contemporary annotations in red and brown inks to c. 189 pp., with manicules, underlining, and markings to a further c. 49 pp.; contemporary motto 'εργον τελετη', ?near-contemporary Hebrew inscription, seventeenth-century ownership inscription 'Luigi ?Scotto' (faded), and early eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'Bibliotheca C.R.S. Vincentij Placentie' [i.e. Clericorum regularium S. Vincenzo Piacenza] to title-page.

[bound with:]

**LEVITA, Elia; Sebastian MÜNSTER, translator.** ספר ההרכבה [Sefer ha-Harkavah]. Composita verborum & nominum Hebraicorum. Opus vere in signe atq[ue] utile: Hebraicae Gra[m]maticae studiosis in primis necessariu[m], Romae Elia Levita autore aeditum, & nuper per Sebastianum Munsteru[m] Latinitate donatum. Basel, [Johann Froben], November 1525.

Composita  
 verborum:  
 USTC 661383;  
 VD 16 E 1000;  
 Adams E 110.

8vo, ff. [84]; in Hebrew and Latin, read right to left, preface in parallel Hebrew and Latin on facing pages; woodcut printer's device to title-page and verso of last leaf, printed manicules throughout; very short repaired tear to outer margin of title-page, light marginal dampstaining; contemporary annotations in dark brown ink to c. 17 pp. in a single hand, markings and underlining to a further 4 pp.

See  
 Contemporaries  
 of Erasmus  
 39, pp. 329  
 and 143; Weil,  
 Elia Levita  
 humanitate  
 et maiestate  
 £7000  
 (1709–1749)  
 (1963)  
 pp. 227–8.

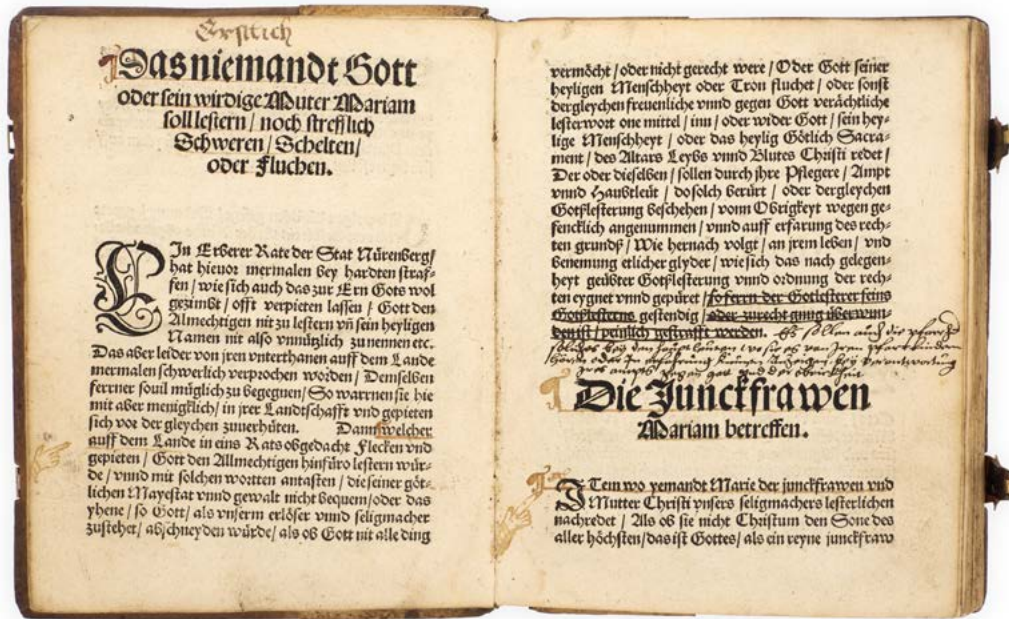
Bound together in blind-tooled panelled modern calf, spine blind tooled in compartments; rear endpapers preserved from an earlier binding and copiously annotated in Latin, Hebrew, and Greek.

**First edition of Sebastian Münster's (1488–1552) important Hebrew grammar for students, bound with the first Latin edition of his translation of Elia Levita's Composita verborum, both critical to the Christian scholarly reception of Hebrew grammatical works and here enhanced by extensive contemporary annotations in Hebrew, Latin, and Greek.**









WITH MUSICAL ADDITIONS

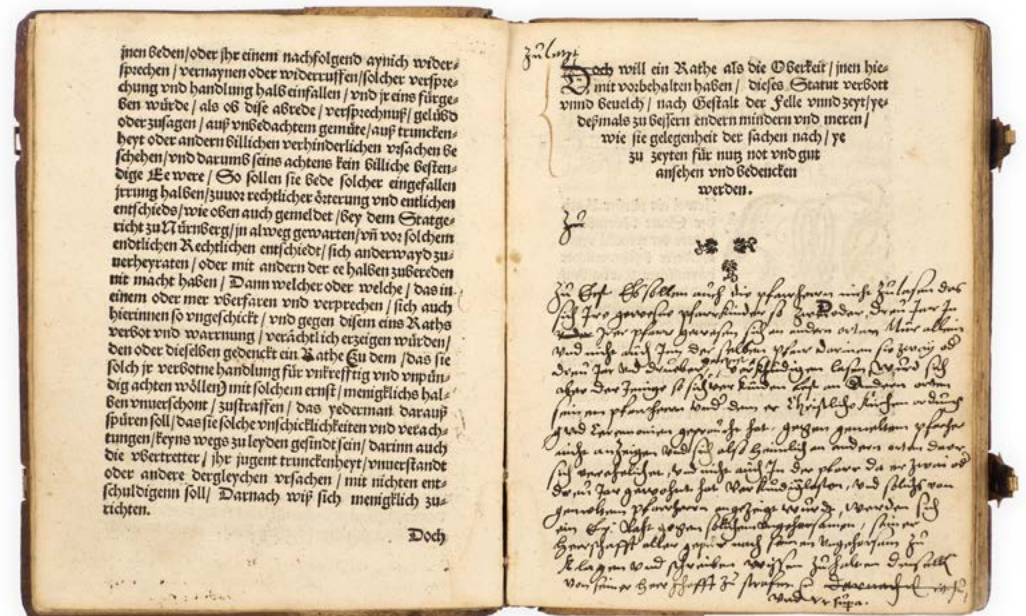
XXVIII: 28 [NUREMBERG.] Mandata oder Gesetze, Jerlich am Ersten oder Andern Sunntag inn der Vasten, auff dem Lande zuerkünden. Anno 1548. [Nuremberg, Johann Petreius, 1548.]  
 USTC 674782;  
 VD 16 N 2015.

4to, ff. [54]; A-D<sup>4</sup>, E<sup>2</sup>, <sup>2</sup>[E]<sup>2</sup>, F<sup>2</sup>, G-H<sup>4</sup>, I-Q<sup>4/2</sup>, with blanks K<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>4</sub>, and O<sub>2</sub>; title in red and black with handsome woodcut border composed of 12 blocks, woodcut initials; a very few light marks but a very good copy; in contemporary wooden boards backed with blind-tooled pigskin, sewn bypass on double cords; clasps, catches, and front pastedown renewed, flyleaves wanting, a few small wormholes to spine, some wear to corners and rubbing to pigskin; early marginal ink annotations in German to 28 pp., occasional manicules, with 12 pp. of contemporary manuscript to six blank leaves bound at the rear, beginning 'Beimannung zum gebett fur der communion' and including music on five-line staves. £2750

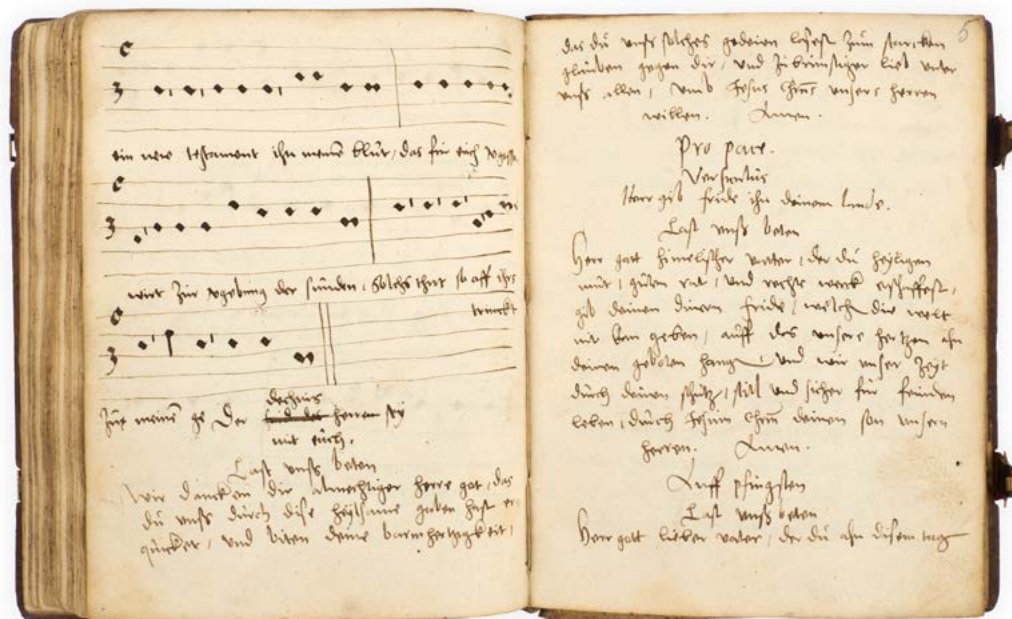
Scarce collection of legal regulations for the towns and villages in the Nuremberg area, issued in 1548, with annotations by a near-contemporary reader and with a manuscript supplement comprising prayers and a musical setting of the text 'Unser herr Iesu Christ ..'



The text offers a fascinating insight into society and governance in mid-sixteenth-century Bavaria, detailing regulations concerning, for example, oaths employing the names of God, the Virgin Mary, and Christ; eating and drinking; parents and children; weddings and baptisms; criminals, idlers, beggars, and unbelievers; livestock; priests and preachers; firearms and fires; and fishing and hunting. This appears to be the second issuing of such regulations, an earlier set having appeared in 1529.







This copy contains interesting marginal annotations and corrections by someone who was clearly highly engaged with its content, in particular with regulations relating to religious life. There are notes stating that pastors should report inappropriate swearing, that proclamations of marriages should be made on three successive Sundays rather than just two as stated in the text, and that seventy-two guests were permitted at wedding feasts rather than fifty-six as printed, and a long note to Dr discusses pastors and their parishioners, absence from parishes, and marriage. Our annotator also records fees payable for various infringements.

A twelve-page manuscript supplement added to blank leaves bound in at the end comprises a lengthy communion prayer; a hymn 'Unser herr Iesu Christ ihn der nacht da er verraten wardt nam er das brott', with accompanying music on five-line staves; and a collection of seven prayers beginning 'Last unss beten', including one for peace ('pro pace'), one for Pentecost, and another on the Resurrection.

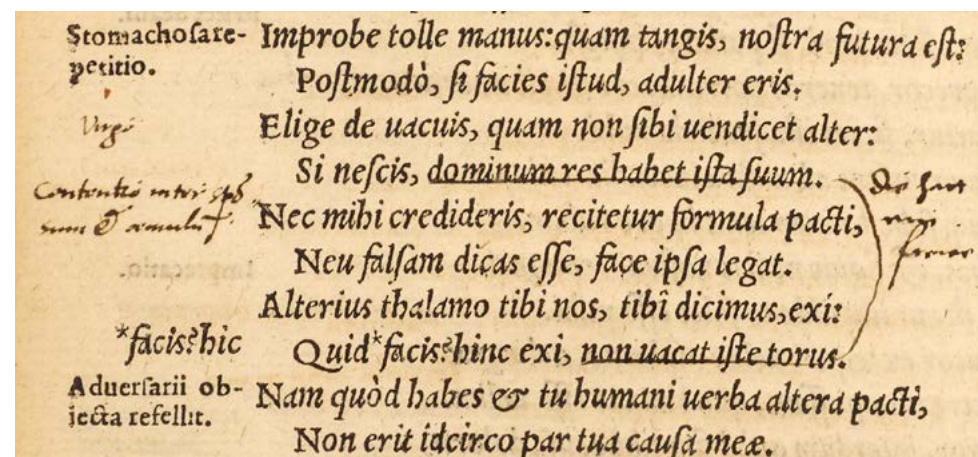
No copies traced in the UK, and only 2 in the US (Harvard, University of Pennsylvania).

## UNDERLINING THE EROTIC IN OVID

- XXIX: **29 OVIDIUS Naso, Publius.** *Amatoria*. Quorum indicem sequens continet pagella.  
 Lyons, Sebastian Gryphius, 1554.  
 USTC 123190;  
 BM STC Trench,  
 p. 332; 8vo, pp. 397, [1]; woodcut printer's device to title and at end, woodcut initials; lower  
 outer corner of xx8 torn with loss of the initial words of four lines of text, outer  
 edges of the first quire and last few leaves frayed, 3 small wormholes to lower margins  
 of first few quires, one carrying on throughout, title lightly duststained, instances of  
 light dampstaining or light browning elsewhere, nevertheless a good copy; bound in  
 contemporary blind-tooled pigskin, sides with central panels of palmettes surrounded  
 by a roll-tool comprising biblical scenes (Annunciation, Baptism, Crucifixion, and  
 Resurrection), spine blind-tooled in compartments; free endpapers repaired along the  
 margins, panelling on the outer side of both covers worn or obscured in parts, skilful  
 repairs to board-edges; seventeenth-century ownership inscription 'Sum ex libris Fischeri  
 Schwertzenbachensis ad Saalam Narisc' ('Fischer' of Scharzenbach an der Saale in Upper  
 Franconia) to title, contemporary annotations throughout the text, underlinings, and a  
 manuscript list of mythological couples mentioned by Ovid to the front free endpaper.  
 p. 204, 1283.

£1850

Attractive annotated copy of a successful edition of the collection of Ovid's poems on love, comprising *Heroidum epistolae, Auli Sabini...epistolae III, Elegiarum libri III, de Remedio amoris libri III, ad Liviam de morte Drusi, de Nuce, de Medicamine faciei, Fragmenta, Carmen ad Pisonem, and Halieutica*, printed by the 'prince' of Lyonnais printer-publishers (Febvre and Martin). This edition was a reprint of Gryphius's first Ovid, published in 1540.









FOR THE LOVE OF WOMEN

30 OVIDIUS Naso, Publius. Epistole Heroides Ovidii ... Nunc vero te[m]poris a viro docto expolitae, recognitae et apprime plusq[uam] qui[n]ge[n]tis locis eme[n] datae ... Scribe[n]tibus Antonio Volsco et Ubertino Cresce[n]tinate. In Ibim aute[m] Domitio Calderino et Christophoro Zaroto viris eruditissimis ... Venice, Agostino Zani, 25 October 1510.

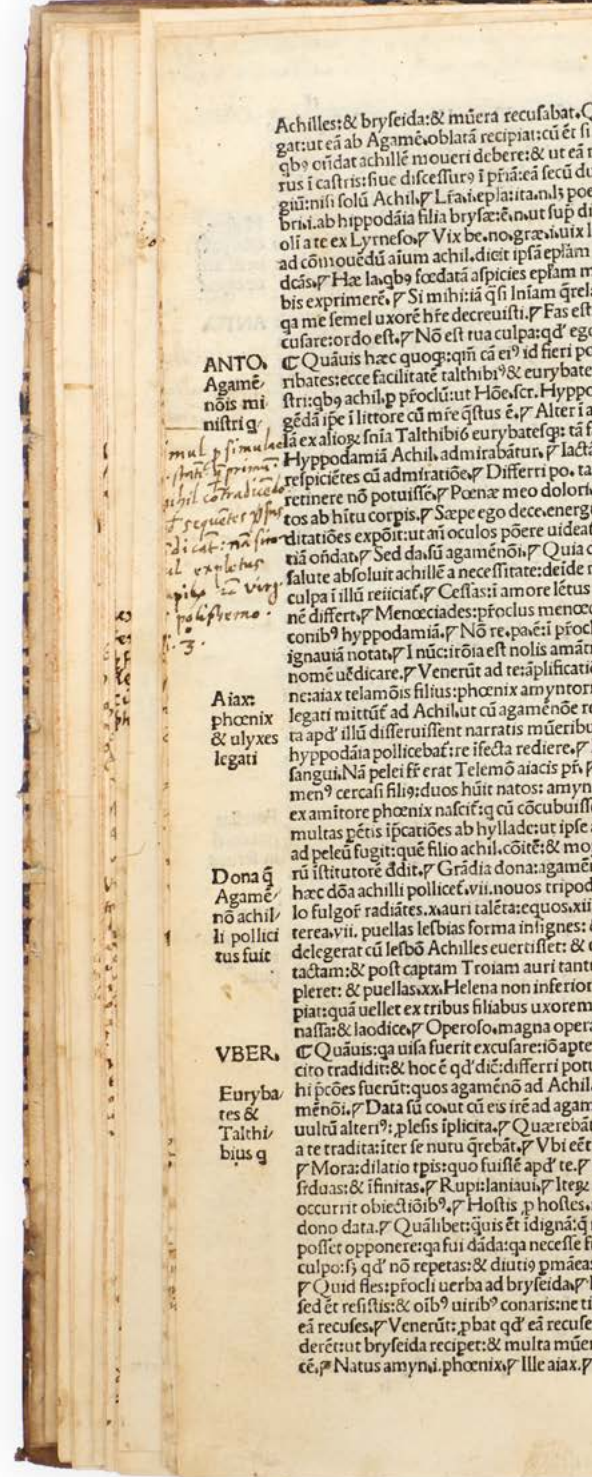
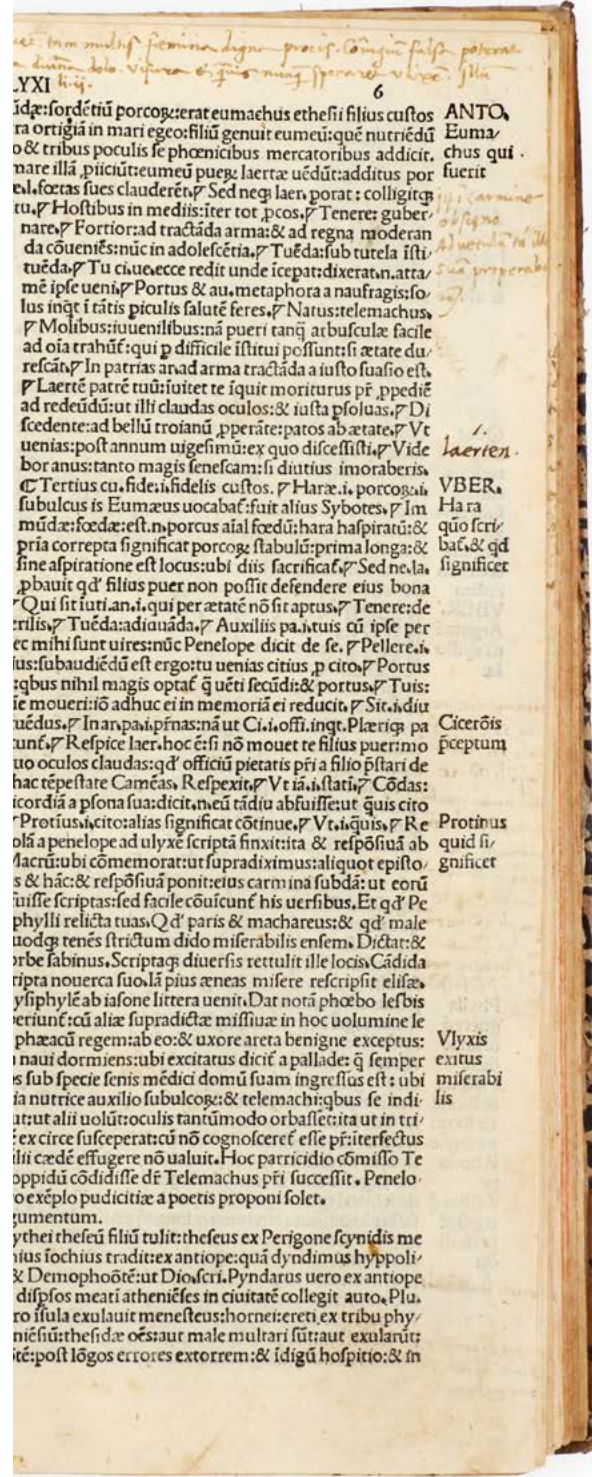
Folio, ff. [6], 106; text surrounded by commentary, woodcut illustration to title, 22 woodcut illustrations and 1 woodcut diagram to text, of which 1 with partial colouring in shades of brown, one censored, and a few with additional details added in ink, woodcut initials; repairs to gutters, some inoffensive worming (with repairs to f. 106v), closed tear to f. 16, repaired paperflaw to lower corner of f. 51, occasional browning, occasional dampstaining, a few marks; bound in eighteenth-century mottled half sheep with printed patterned paper to sides, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering-piece, edges speckled red; rebounded, some wear to corners and edges, small losses to covers, repairs to endpapers; 'Ovidius' written within title woodcut, woodcut to f. 49v partly coloured in with brown ink; early marginal annotations (slightly cropped) in Latin to c. 55 pp., occasional manicules.

£4500

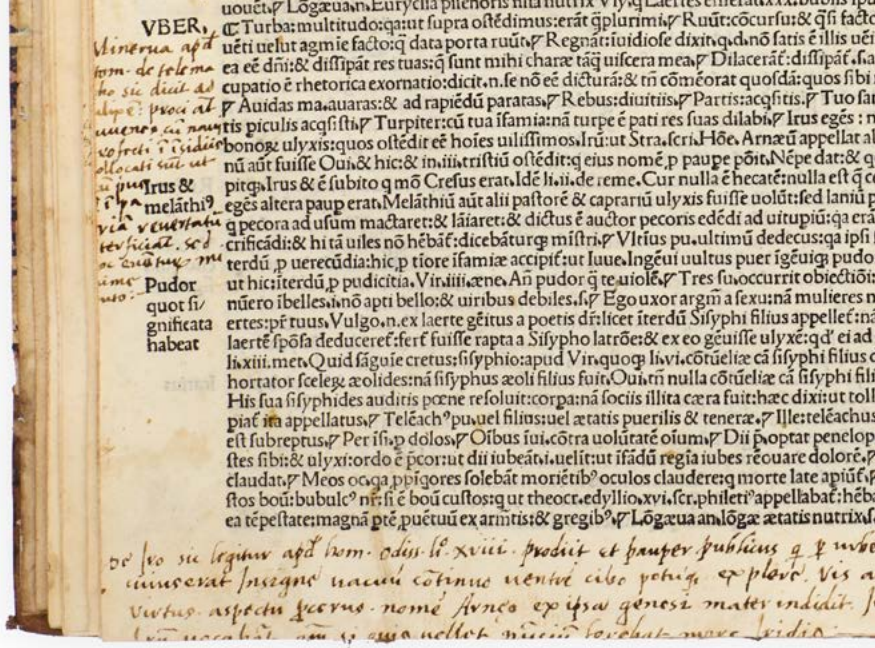
Extremely rare edition of Ovid's Heroides and Ibis, with commentary by the fifteenth-century Italian humanists Antonio Volsco, Ubertino da Crescentino, and Domizio Calderini, illustrated with twenty-four woodcuts, and with numerous early annotations to sections of the Heroides.



XXX: EDIT 16 CNCE 56960; USTC 845636; Essling II, 434.







Ovid's *Heroides* comprises fifteen epistolary poems in elegiac couplets addressed by aggrieved heroines of Greek and Roman mythology to their heroic lovers, followed by three sets of paired epistles often referred to as the 'double *Heroides*'. 'All the world loves a lover, and all the world has for a long time loved ... the *Heroides*' (Loeb edition).

The woodcuts here, depicting each of the heroines and their addressees, are taken from Bartolomeo Zani's edition of 10 June 1506, while that to the title-page, showing Ovid surrounded by his four commentators, comes from a 1506 edition of Suetonius' *Lives of the Caesars*.

**This copy contains numerous neat Latin annotations in several sixteenth-century hands, displaying a particular interest in the letters from Penelope, Phyllis, Briseis, Phaedra, Oenone, Medea, Laodamia, and Hypermnestra, as well as in those between Paris and Helen.** The marginalia refer to a host of other classical writers, including Callimachus, Catullus, Cicero, Herodotus, Homer, Horace, Juvenal, Pliny, Propertius, Seneca, Tibullus, and Virgil, as well as to the Italian Renaissance scholars Poliziano and Lorenzo Valla.

**Not found in Library Hub. OCLC records only 1 located in the US (Columbia University).**



ANNOTATED BOTANY

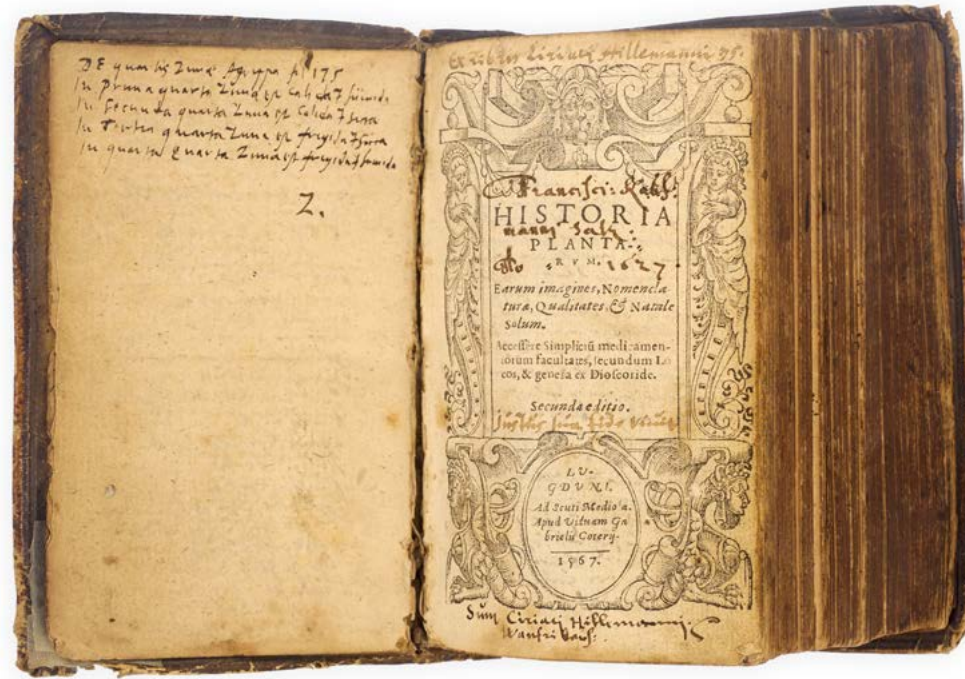
**31 PINET, Antoine du.** *Historia plantarum.* Earum imagines, nomenclaturae, qualitates, et natale solum. Accessere simpliciu[m] medicamentorum facultates, secundum locos, et genera ex Dioscoride. *Lyons, widow of Gabriel Cotier, 1567.*

XXXI:  
USTC 158248;  
Adams D 1146;  
Nissen 565;  
Wellcome I, 4153.

Two parts in one vol., 16mo in 8s, pp. 640, 229, [27, index]; quires F and G misbound; title within woodcut border, woodcut initials, numerous woodcut illustrations of plants throughout first part; occasional dampstaining, a few marginal notes shaved at fore-edges; bound in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin, panels to covers depicting the Crucifixion and Resurrection with German captions below (cf. Haebler H.V.M. Platten B VIII and IX), front board initialled 'CMS' and dated '1575' in blind, remains of ties to fore-edge, sewn on 3 double cords with 2 false halfbands, spine lined with vellum manuscript waste; somewhat worn, small hole at foot of spine, corners bumped, some worming to endpapers; ownership inscriptions 'Ex libris Ciriaci Hillemanni 75 / Justus sua fide vivet', 'Sum Ciriaci Hillemanni Wanfrideus', and 'Francisci Kaufmanni Salz. Ao 1627' to title, 'Johannes M [...] Bertuch 1678' to front free endpaper; near-contemporary annotations in Latin and German to 7 blank pp. before title and to c. 360 pp. of text, 6 pp. manuscript index to blanks at rear. £4500

Second edition (first 1561) of this handsomely illustrated work of botany compiled by the French humanist Antoine du Pinet, **extensively annotated by a contemporary German hand, and in an attractive German binding with devotional panels.**





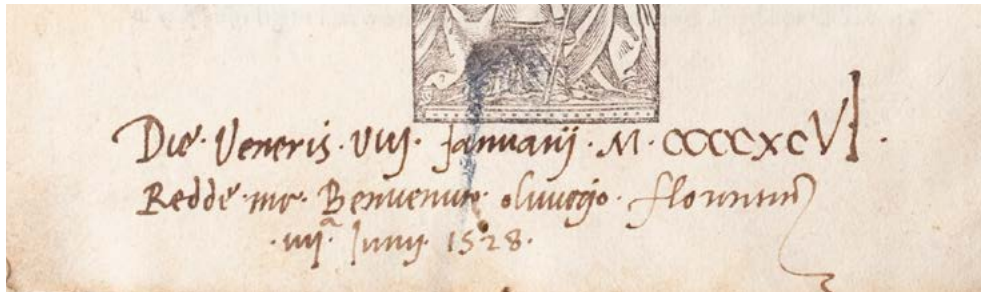
Antoine du Pinet (c. 1510–1584) was the childhood friend of Jean Calvin and later acted as his corrector and translator. For his *History of Plants* he drew upon the work of Dioscorides, Pietro Andrea Mattioli, and Leonhart Fuchs.

The marginal annotations in this copy, largely in one sixteenth-century German hand, supply a wealth of supplementary information, drawing chiefly upon the works of Dioscorides and Pliny, and of the German botanists Hieronymus Bock (c. 1498–1554, here referred to by his Latin name Tragus) and Valerius Cordus (1515–1544), with occasional references also to the German scholars Michael Toxites and Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa. The notes to the front blanks encompass heat and cold, colours, and Theophrastus.

Provenance: Cyriacus Hillemann (sixteenth–seventeenth century) appears to have been a doctor and an organist.







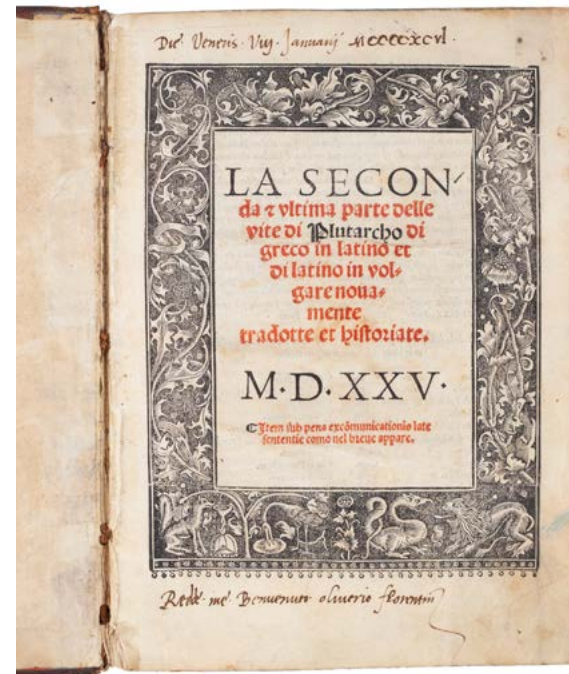
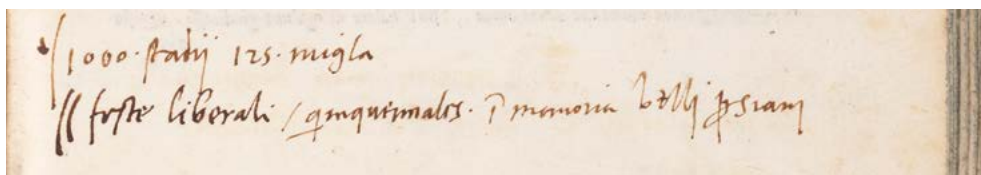
ANNOTATED BY A PAPAL TAX-COLLECTOR

XXXII: 32 **PLUTARCH.** La seconda & ultima parte delle vite di Plutarcho, di greco in latino et di latino in volgare novamente tradotte et historiate. Venice, Nicolao di Aristotile detto Zoppino, March 1525.

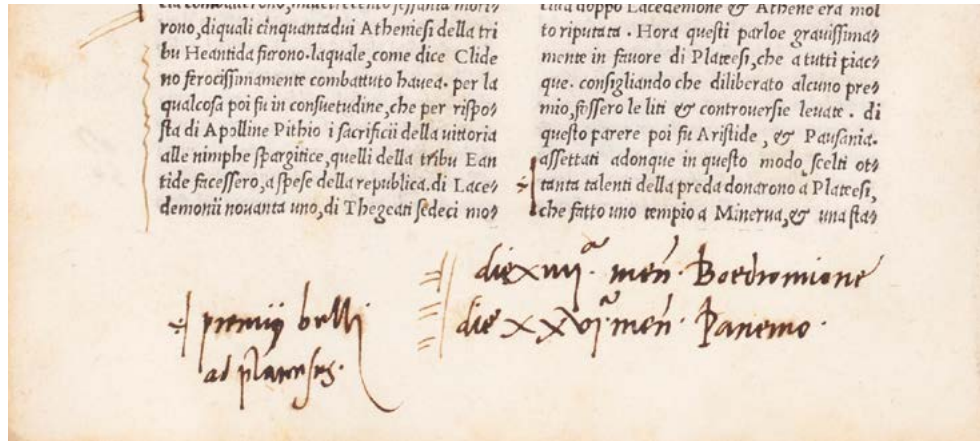
EDIT 16  
CNCE 41051  
(duplicate 74888);  
Brunet IV, 4to, ff. CCXV, [1, blank]; title in Roman and black-letter, printed in red and black within *criblé* woodcut border, text printed in italic in 2 columns with woodcut initials and 27 woodcut illustrations (58 x 114 mm), woodcut St Nicholas device to colophon; tear (c. 72 mm, without loss) to f. IX and another (repaired) to f. III; contemporary Venetian (?) morocco, upper board lettered 'ULTIMA · P · DELLE · V · DI · PLUT' in gilt, each board tooled in gilt with a central vase of flames and two fleurs-de-lys, surrounded by rays, within an inner border roll-tooled in blind and an outer blind-tooled composite border, spine tooled in blind with repeated lozenges, vestigial ties to each edge, edges stained blue and speckled red, single-core endbands in 2 colours, sewn on 3 pairs of cords; a little rubbed with some largely superficial wear, fore-edge of upper board bumped, end-caps lost with chipping at head of spine, a subtle repair to lower joint; title inscribed by Benvenuto Oliverio at head 'Die Veneris viij Januarij mcccxcvi' and at foot 'Redde me Benvenuto oliverio florentino', the inscriptions repeated below colophon and dated June 1528, f. II' inscribed 'B.S.' in large letters, a passage from St Bernard's *De consideratione* copied to final blank, contemporary annotations to 224 pp. of text. £2750

See Hobson,  
Humanists and  
Bookbinders  
(1989),  
pp. 165-166.

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

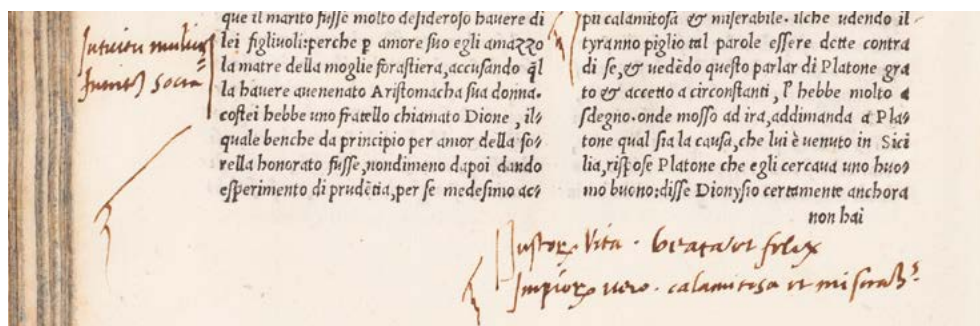






Zoppino's *Seconda et ultima parte* completes for the first time Giorgio Rusconi's *Prima parte* of 1518; copies are also sometimes found with the later *Prima parte* reprinted by Zoppino in July 1525. **The present copy is inscribed and extensively annotated by Benvenuto Oliverio, who later served as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

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



ANNOTATED AT LECTURES GIVEN AT FREIBERG UNIVERSITY

**33 QUINTILIAN, Marcus Fabius.** *Oratoriarum institutionum libri XII.* XXXIII: Doctissimorum virorum, Ioachimi Camerarii, Ioannis Sichardi, aliorumque opera ac studio partim ex meliorum codicum collatione restituti sibi, partim annotationibus illustrati ... *Basel, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1548.* i: USTC 673262; VD 16 Q 96.

[bound with:]

—. *Declamationum liber.* *Basel, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1549.* ii: USTC 674297; VD 16 Q 107.

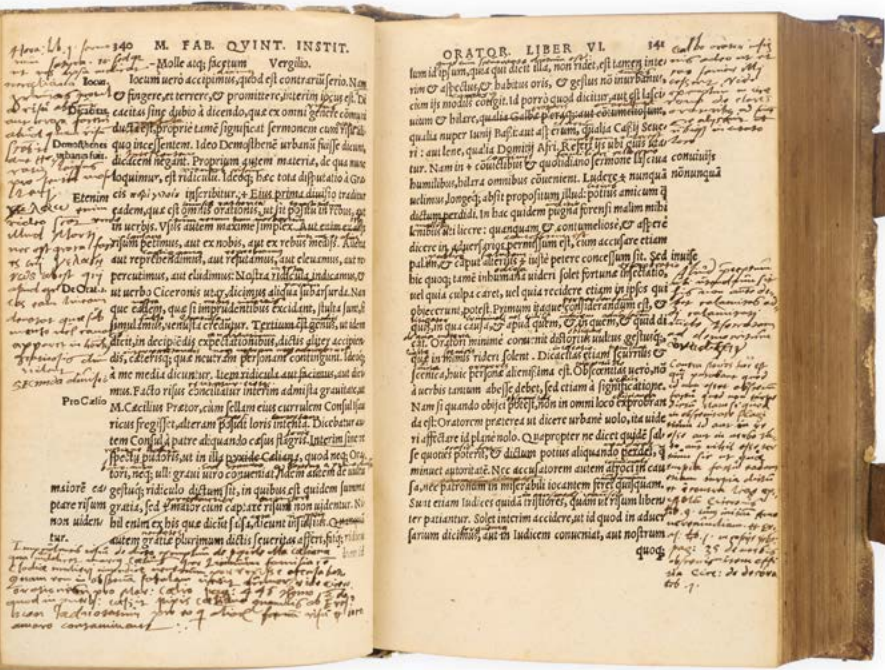
Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [8], 716, [32]; [2], 297, [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device to titles and to last page of first work, woodcut initials; very occasional light foxing, but very good copies; in contemporary tawed sheep over wooden boards, six (of eight) brass cornerpieces to boards, two brass clasps to fore-edge, sewn on 3 double cords; somewhat worn, some worming and losses, superficial splits to joints; early ownership inscription 'Jo. Frey' and 'Sum Joannis Frei' to first title and front pastedown respectively, later ownership inscription 'Jo: Bapt. Steidlin à Grünspero sum [...] 1660' and nineteenth-century armorial blind stamp to first title (*see below*), marginal and interlinear annotations in Latin in a neat contemporary hand to c. 275 pp. £3000

**Attractive Basel editions of the works of Quintilian, with profuse annotations by a contemporary student of rhetoric at the University of Freiburg providing invaluable information on the teaching at the University at that time.**

Originally from Spain, Quintilian established a school of rhetoric at Rome in 68 AD, numbering Pliny the Younger and perhaps Tacitus as his pupils, and practiced in the law courts. His masterful twelve-book work on rhetoric, the *Institutio Oratoria*, was published towards the end of his life, around 95 AD. Having discussed the budding orator's early education, he turns in books III–XI to the five traditional departments of rhetoric, namely invention, arrangement, style, memory, and delivery, including a chapter on the art of arousing laughter and a much-praised survey of recommended Greek and Latin authors. The final book deals with the ideal orator in action. The *Institutio* was rediscovered in 1416 by Poggio Bracciolini in a forgotten, complete manuscript in the monastery of St Gall. The text's emphasis on both moral and intellectual training made it a Renaissance favourite, and the first printed edition appeared in 1470. The second item here contains the nineteen *Declamationes maiores*, attributed to Quintilian but likely composed by multiple authors and published in the late fourth century; they are the only extant collection of developed Latin declamations from classical antiquity.

**The annotations here were almost certainly taken down by a student from lectures delivered at the University of Freiburg:** our student notes that they finished book IV on 15 December 1557 and started book V on 15 January 1558, and that 'M[agister] Phillip[us] Zinck began reading 23 June 58' (p. 324). A Philipp Jacob Zinck is recorded as



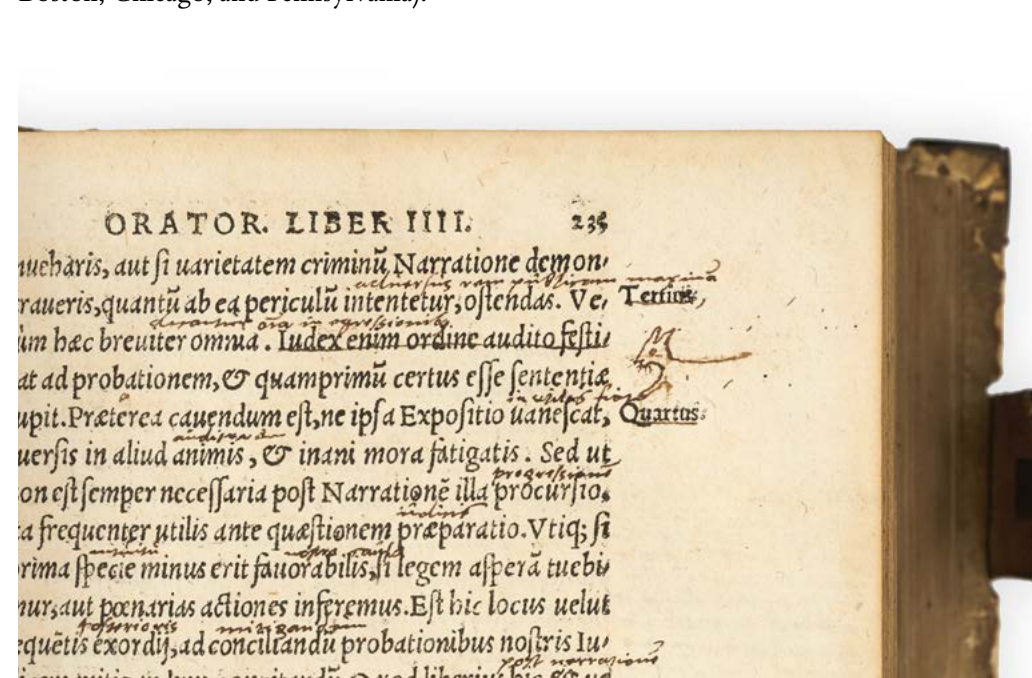


being admitted to the University of Freiberg in 1551 and made *Magister* in 1557; on 23 June 1558 he is recorded as delivering a *lectio Rhetoricae* 'ut probatur et in Bursam se recipiat'. He died in 1561 (see Schreiber, *Geschichte der Stadt und Universität Freiburg im Breisgau* (1868), vol. 2, pp. 174–175). The annotations, in Latin with occasional words in Greek, are found at the opening of book I, throughout books III to VII, and at the beginning of book VIII, which together discuss the three kinds of oratory (judicial, deliberative, ceremonial), the parts of a speech (such as exordium, narrative), and the arrangement of subject matter, principally in connection with speeches in the courts. As well as referring to a host of classical writers (Aulus Gellius, Cicero, Homer, Horace, Plato, Pliny, Virgil, and others), our annotator also cites Rodolphus Agricola, Erasmus, Melanchthon, and Budé. Key points are picked out in capitals. They were clearly a diligent student, their only sign of distraction being a partial sketch of a cat in the margin of p. 235.

Provenance:

1. Johannes Frei, apparently of Leutenberg, with his ownership inscriptions to the first title and front pastedown.
2. Johann Baptist Steidlin von Grünsparg (d. 1679), a lawyer who studied at the university of Freiburg, with his ownership inscription dated 1660.
3. Graf Philipp Joseph von Kageneck (1788–1850), with his armorial blindstamp to the first title-page.

No copies traced in the UK; OCLC records 3 copies in the US (at the universities of Boston, Chicago, and Pennsylvania).





## ANNOTATING THE REFORMATION

XXXIV: 34 **SLEIDANUS, Johannes.** De statu religionis et reipublicae, Carolo Quinto, caesare, commentarii. Cum indice luculentissimo. [(Colophon:) *Strasbourg, Josias and Theodosius Rihel*], September 1556.

USTC 667355

VD 16 S 6675

Adams S 1286

Folio, ff. [4], 390, [6, index and colophon]; woodcut device to title, capital spaces with guide letters; marginal dampstaining at to first and last quires, small losses to upper corners of first and final few leaves, overall a very good copy; in contemporary pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, covers roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, spine blind-tooled in compartments, sewn on 5 double cords, two brass catches and one (of two) brass clasps; a little worn, corners bumped with minor losses, a few light stains, wanting free endpapers; ownership inscription of 'M. Johannes Peselius P. Baden-Wilanus(?) ...' to title; annotations throughout to almost every page, in a sixteenth-/seventeenth-century hand to ff. 1–351 and in a later hand to ff. 352–390, occasional underlining. £1950

**Handsome edition of one the most valuable contemporary histories of the Reformation by the German historian Johannes Sleidanus (1506–1556), first published by Wendelin Rihel in 1555, this copy annotated throughout.**

Sleidanus was appointed official historian of the Reformation to Philip I of Hesse at the suggestion of Martin Bucer, and his work was partly financed by Edward VI of England. 'The impact of his *Commentaries* was immediate and lasting. For the first time, Sleidanus's history-conscious contemporaries obtained an integrated account of the epochal events that had touched everybody in some form but that most could have perceived only in a fragmented way. What this account meant to that society can be gauged by the rousing demand for the book, by both friends and foes of the Reformation. It was extolled and it was maligned; but above all it was read ... By his understanding of valid sources and his sense for historical context Sleidanus laid the foundation for Reformation historiography. To students of the sixteenth century his *Commentaries* are of singular value, because they convey the perceptions of an intellectually and personally involved contemporary with a modern grasp of historical process' (*Oxford Encyclopaedia of the Reformation*).

This copy contains Latin (and occasionally German) marginalia in red and brown ink in a neat early hand to almost every page up to f. 351. These summarise events in the historical narrative, containing, unsurprisingly, lots of references to Luther, as well as to the likes of Zwingli, Thomas Müntzer, Erasmus, Calvin, and Bucer. Our annotator displays a particular interest in the reactions of European leaders to the Reformation, including the Pope, the Holy Roman Emperor, the kings of France and England, and various German nobles. He shows an interest in the Anabaptists, and in various contemporary councils and conflicts too.

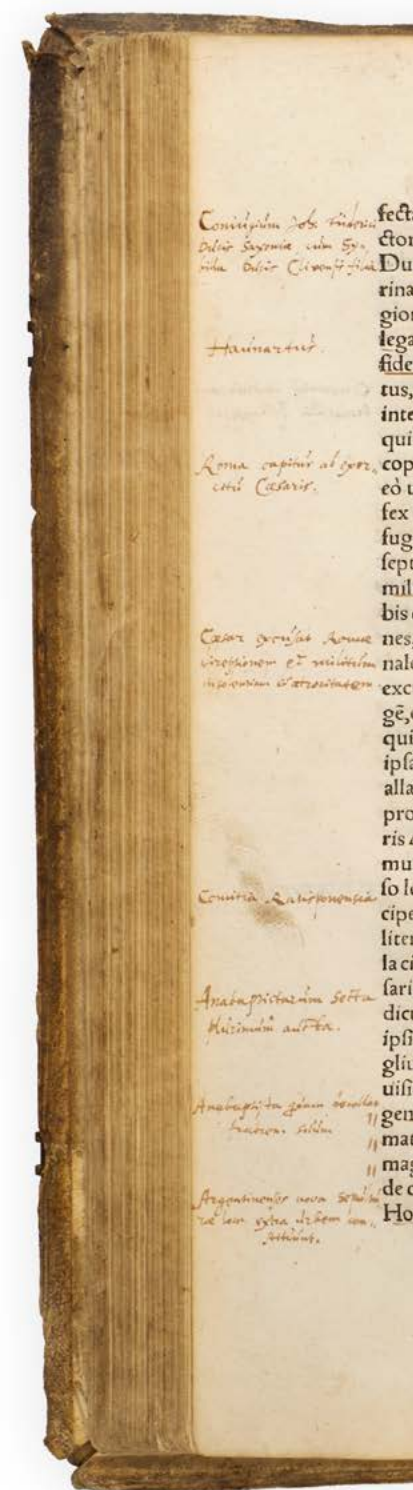


There are several notes relating to Henry VIII (e.g. 'Henricus Angliae Rex scribit contra Lutherum', 'Angliae Rex scriptum edit adversus Rom. Pontificem') including the beheading of Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cromwell, and Catherine Howard. The remainder of the volume contains marginalia in a later hand, in similar vein.

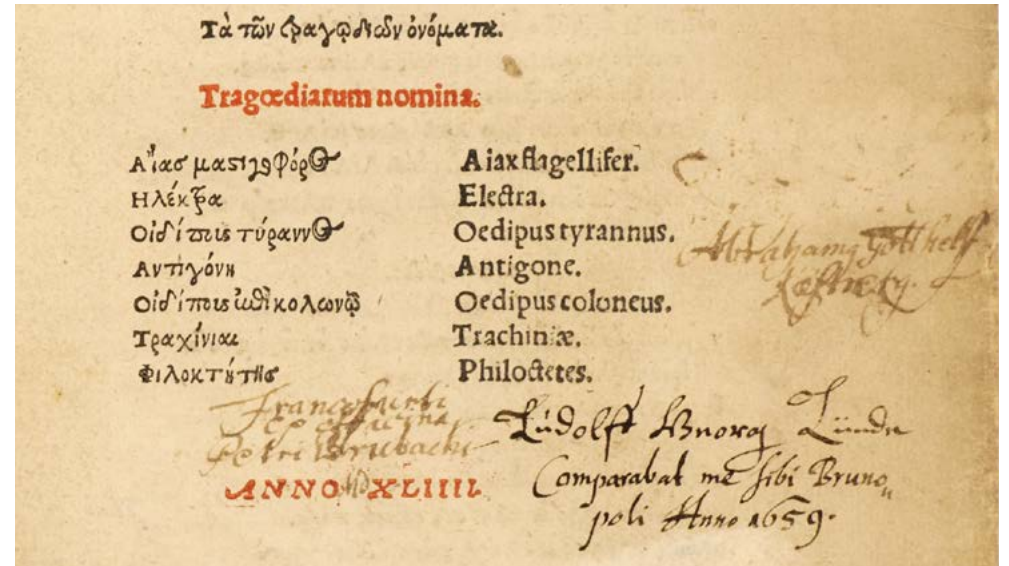
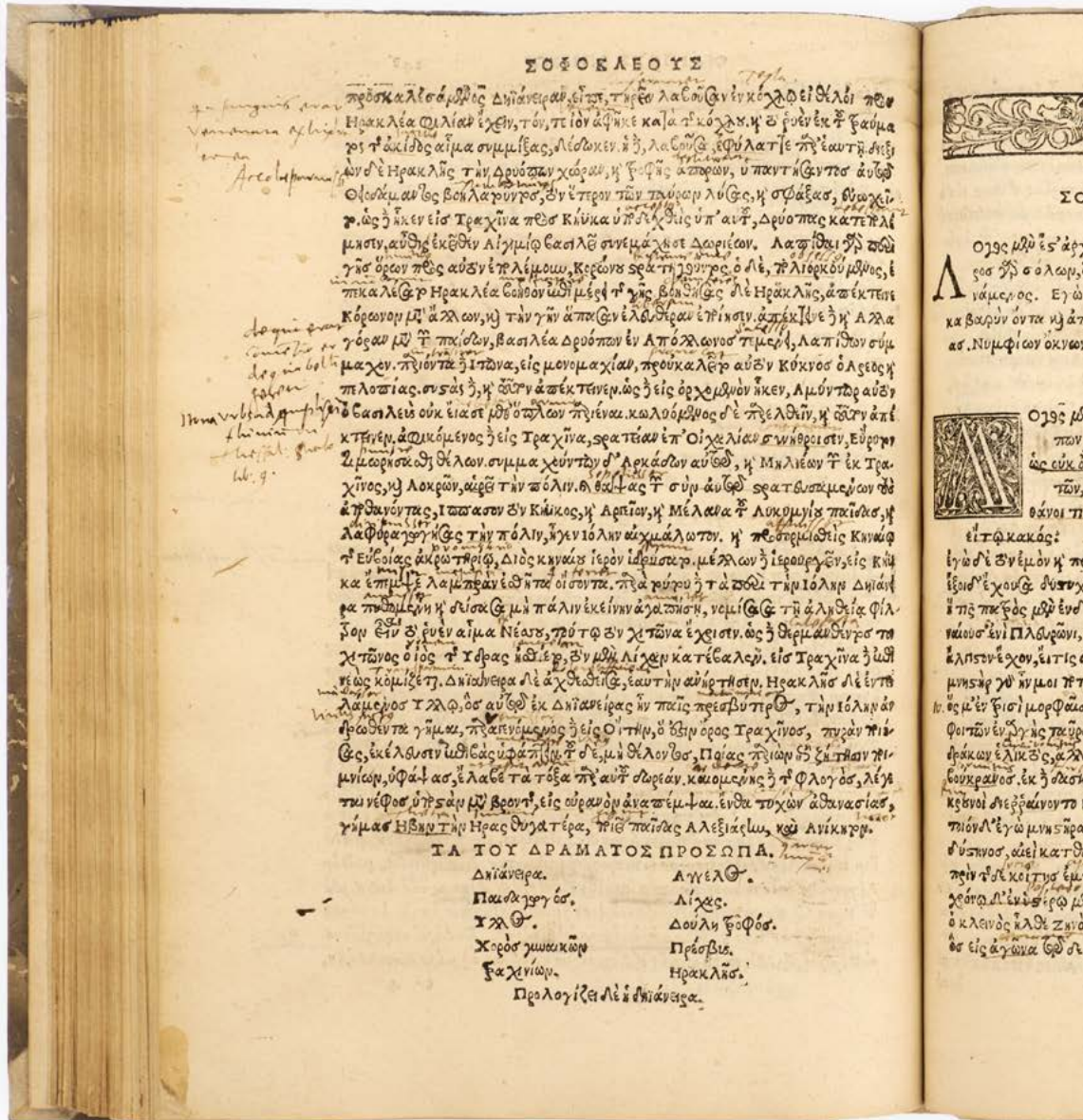
*Provenance and binding:*

a Father Johannes Peselius of Badenweiler in southern Germany is recorded in the early seventeenth century. He seems a more likely candidate for our annotator than the Dominican theologian Johannes Peselius (d. 1558) of Cologne.

The binding incorporates an amusing roll featuring various frolicking jesters (see Einbanddatenbank roo3679).







PHILOLOGY ON STAGE

35 SOPHOCLES. Σοφοκλεους τραγωδιαι επτα μετα σχολιων παλαιων και πανυ  
 ωφελιμων. Sophoclis tragoediae septem, cum interpretationibus vetustis et valde utilibus  
 ... [(Colophon:) Frankfurt am Main, Peter Braubach], 1544.

XXXV:  
 USTC 694180;  
 VD 16 S 7033;  
 Adams S 1443.

4to, ff. [2], 193; bound without final leaf with printer's device to recto; title in red and  
 black, woodcut initials and head-pieces; hole to f. 69 affecting a few words, paperflaw  
 to lower margin of f. 89, final quire reinforced at gutter, small wormhole to ff. 187–  
 191 (touching a few characters without loss of sense), a few scattered marks; bound in  
 twentieth-century half vellum with marbled sides, black morocco spine label lettered  
 in gilt in Greek (chipped), imprint in gilt at foot of spine, top-edge stained black; small  
 bumps to edges; acquisition inscription 'Ludolf Georg(?) Lunde comparabat me sibi  
 Brunopoli Anno 1659' and ownership inscriptions 'Abrahamus Gotthelf Kaestnerus'  
 and 'A. Reinking 1827' to title, ink stamp to title verso 'C. Rudloff 1830', gilt bookplate  
 of Spyridon Loverdos (dated 1925) to front pastedown with subsequent ink stamp to  
 rear pastedown; annotations, mostly interlinear and occasionally faint, in two hands to  
 c. 100 pp. £2000

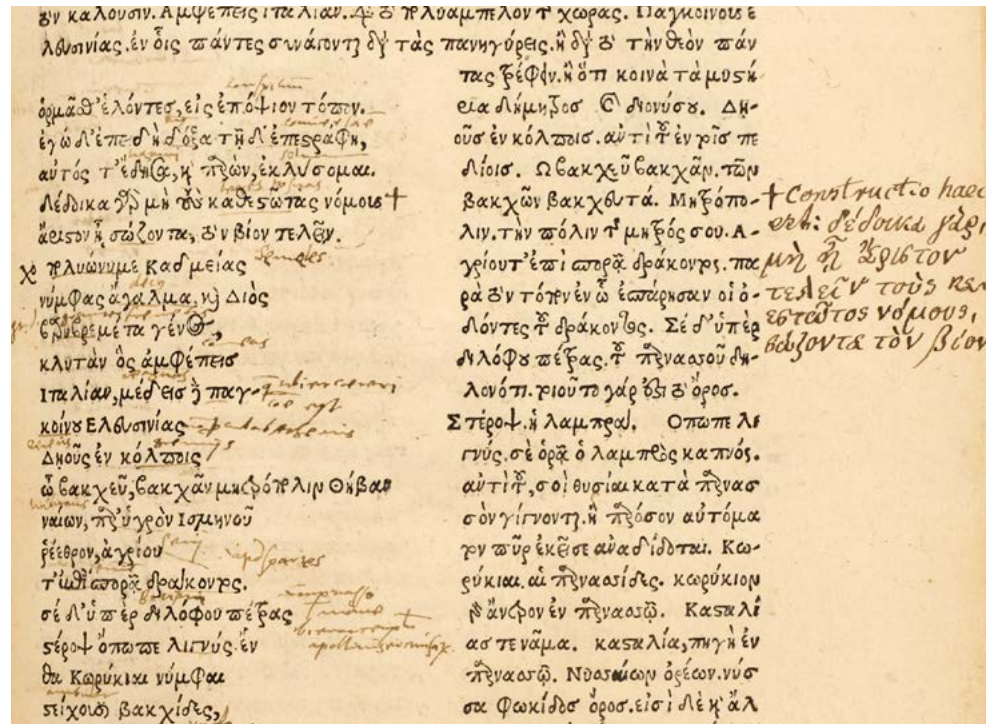
First of several Braubach editions of the seven extant Greek tragedies of Sophocles,  
 this copy with annotations in two different hands, spanning two centuries. The  
 text follows the first Giunta edition published at Florence in 1522 under the editorship  
 of Antonio Francini, with the text of the plays surrounded by extensive Greek scholia.



The bulk of the annotations are in a rapid sixteenth-century cursive and supply interlinear Latin translations and explanations of Greek words, and occasional commentary, to the plays *Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*, *Oedipus at Colonus*, and *Women of Trachis*. A few further Latin notes in an eighteenth-century hand of a textual critical nature engage with readings in *Electra* and *Antigone*. This was the edition studied by Melanchthon in preparation for the Wittenberg edition; Melanchthon's own copy also bears profuse annotations to the *Antigone*. Our copy, with annotations to the play in both hands, also evidences the enduring power of the play's central theme of the conflict between positive and natural law.

Provenance:

1. The inscription to the title would appear to be that of the German philologist Ludolph Georg Lunden (1640–1687) who studied at Helmstedt and ran a school in Celle; his note records that he purchased this volume at Brunneck, South Tyrol, in 1659.
2. Abraham Gotthelf Kästner (1719–1800) was a German mathematician and poet, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1789; the Kästner crater on the Moon is named for him.
3. Spyridon Loverdos (1874–1936), Greek banker, economist, politician, and collector, whose library was dispersed after his death.



ANNOTATED BY A PUPIL OF MELANCHTHON

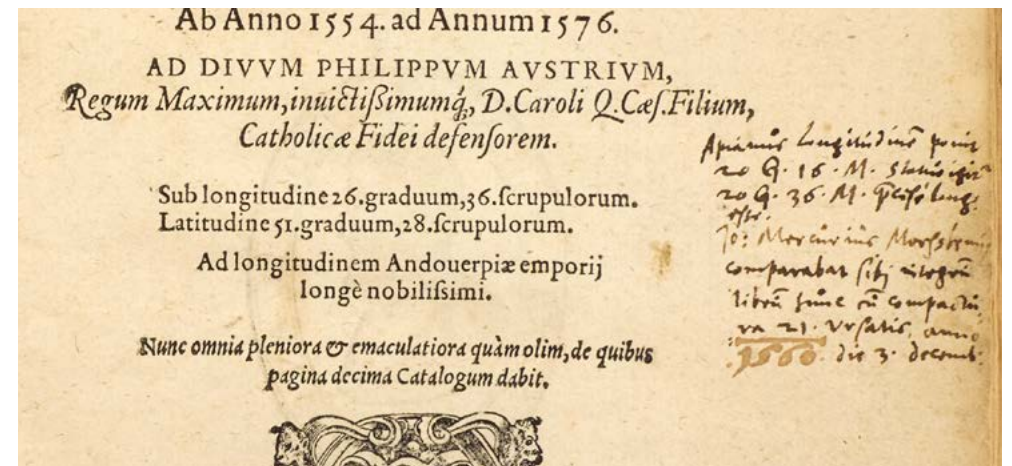
**36 STADIUS, Johannes.** *Ephemerides novae et auctae Ioannis Stadii ... ab anno 1554 ad annum 1576 ... Cologne, heirs of Arnold Birckmann, 1560.*

14653  
ADAMS S 1624  
UDC 650729  
VD 16 ZY

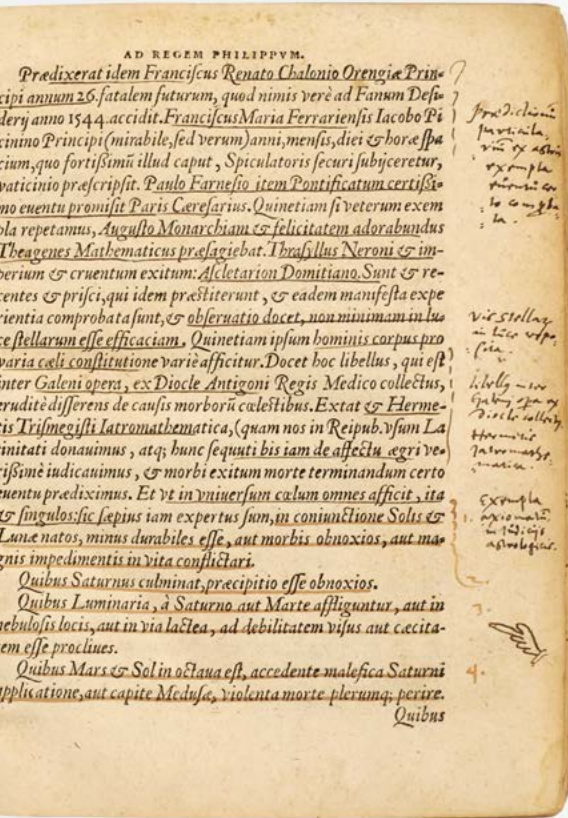
4to, ff. [386]; with divisional titles, woodcut printer's devices to title and to divisional title *Ephemeris anno Christi 1554*, woodcut portrait of Stadius to main title verso, woodcut initials, woodcut horoscopes and eclipse diagrams; toned, a few light marks, else a very good copy; in contemporary pigskin, boards blind-tooled to a panel design with rolls incorporating cherubs and heads in medallions, sewn on 3 supports; a few slight marks, a little rubbed; acquisitions inscription to title 'Jo: Mercurius Morsheim comparabat sibi integrum librum hunc cum compactura 21 ursatis anno 1560 die 3 decemb.' (see below), marginal annotations in the same hand to c. 45 pp., some underlining. £4750

Second edition (first 1556) of Stadius's important *Ephemerides*, providing the positions of heavenly bodies in the sky between the years 1554 and 1576, **this copy with interesting annotations by a contemporary German schoolmaster, a former pupil of Melanchthon.**

Stadius (1527–1579) studied at Leuven under the pro-Copernican Dutch polymath Gemma Frisius. It was Frisius who encouraged him to publish the *Ephemerides*, which he based upon Erasmus Reinhold's Copernican tables, and who urged him 'not to be deterred by fear of being accused of believing that the earth is moved, while the sun stands still in the center of the universe' (Thorndike, *History of Magic VI*, p. 15). The *Ephemerides* were astrological as well as Copernican, with Stadius asserting 'the control by the planets of the weather and of fatal downfalls of kingdoms' (*ibid.*). The work was influential, not least on the likes of Tycho Brahe and Nostradamus.





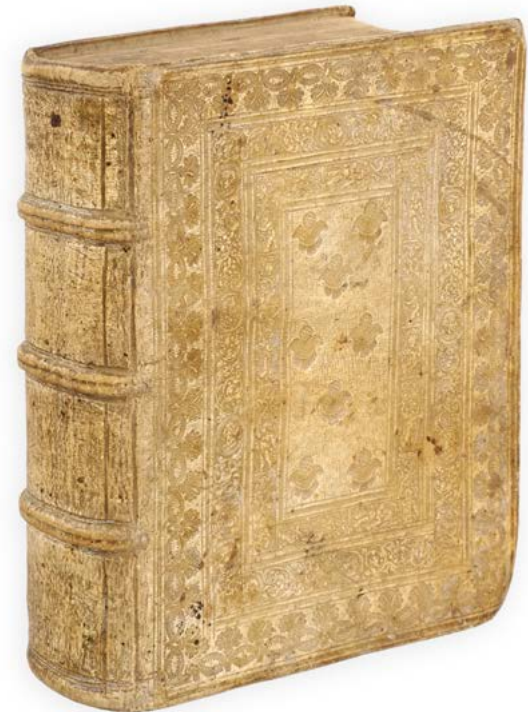


December Epilogismus calculi Planetarum diu-  
gritudinis tum latitudinis  
M. D. M. D. S. D.

1560	0	1	2	3	4	5
Dies	gr.	fc.	gr.	fc.	gr.	fc.
1	19	11	3	7	16	48
2	20	12	15	11	16	43
3	21	13	27	22	16	38
4	22	14	9	38	16	33
5	23	15	22	2	16	28
6	24	16	4	16	23	14
7	25	17	17	6	16	18
8	26	18	0	59	16	13
9	27	19	14	30	16	8
10	28	21	27	58	16	3
11	29	22	12	0	15	58
12	30	23	2	34	15	53
13	1	24	11	51	15	48
14	2	25	26	34	15	43
15	3	26	11	0	15	38
16	4	27	25	15	15	33
17	5	28	9	44	15	28
18	6	29	22	44	15	23
19	7	30	7	19	15	19
20	8	32	0	14	15	14
21	9	33	5	29	15	10
22	10	34	16	9	15	5
23	11	36	28	4	15	0
24	12	37	11	19	14	56
25	13	39	23	58	14	51
26	14	40	6	20	14	46
27	15	42	18	13	14	41
28	16	44	0	14	13	36
29	17	45	11	43	14	31
30	18	47	24	8	14	26
31	19	49	6	18	14	21
Latitudo Planetarum ad diem Mensis	1	2	25	1	45	0
	11	2	25	1	40	0
	21	2	24	1	36	0

**This copy was purchased, with its elegant binding, in the year of its publication by Johannes Mercurius Morsheimer.** A native of Worms, Morsheimer studied at the University of Heidelberg between 1535 and 1539 before moving to Wittenberg, where he appears to have been a pupil of Philipp Melanchthon. Returning to Heidelberg, he ran a successful private school (1546–1562) as well as serving as professor of mathematics at the university (1553–1562). It was during this time that he published a Latin grammar for schoolchildren, his *Institutionis puerilis rudimenta grammatices*, which appeared at Frankfurt in 1556. He ended his career as rector of the Latin schools at Lauingen and Heilbronn.

Morsheimer has read and annotated both Stadius’s dedicatory letter and Gemma Frisius’s ‘Epistola’ in defence of Copernican heliocentrism, underlining numerous passages of the latter and resorting to capitals in the marginal note ‘AN TERRA movitur?’. He also writes his own instructions on using the tables within the volume.



of that name (1532–1602). In November 1564 Morsheimer notes receiving various scholars at his school in Lauingen, and in November 1566 there is a reference to a dislocated arm.

OCLC finds only 2 copies in the US (Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution).

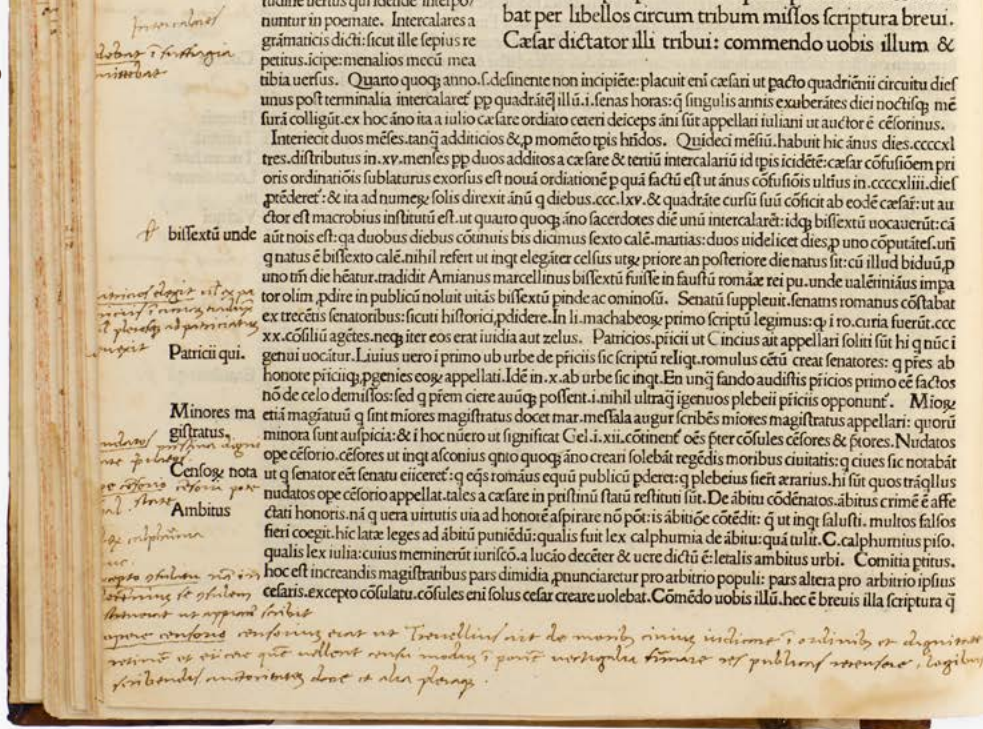
December Epilogismus calculi Planetarum diu-  
gritudinis, tum latitudinis.  
S. D. S. A. M. D. S. A. S. D.

1564	0	1	2	3	4	5
Dies	gr.	fc.	gr.	fc.	gr.	fc.
1	19	17	3	3	8	48
2	20	18	5	23	7	43
3	21	19	17	16	59	8
4	22	20	0	7	16	57
5	23	21	13	8	53	54
6	24	22	25	42	16	53
7	25	23	9	11	16	51
8	26	24	22	5	16	49
9	27	25	7	16	44	9
10	28	26	20	25	16	41
11	29	27	4	17	16	41
12	30	28	17	32	16	39
13	1	29	30	40	16	36
14	2	30	12	50	16	33
15	3	31	2	40	16	30
16	4	32	15	22	16	27
17	5	34	27	3	16	24
18	6	35	10	16	16	21
19	7	36	22	36	16	19
20	8	37	4	46	16	17
21	9	38	17	56	16	15
22	10	39	29	66	16	13
23	11	40	11	76	16	11
24	12	41	23	86	16	9
25	13	42	35	96	16	7
26	14	43	47	106	16	5
27	15	44	59	116	16	3
28	16	45	71	126	16	1
29	17	46	83	136	16	0
30	18	47	95	146	16	0
31	19	48	107	156	16	0
Latitudo Planetarum ad diem Mensis	1	0	25	1	45	0
	11	0	24	1	40	0
	21	0	23	1	36	0

of that name (1532–1602). In November 1564 Morsheimer notes receiving various scholars at his school in Lauingen, and in November 1566 there is a reference to a dislocated arm.

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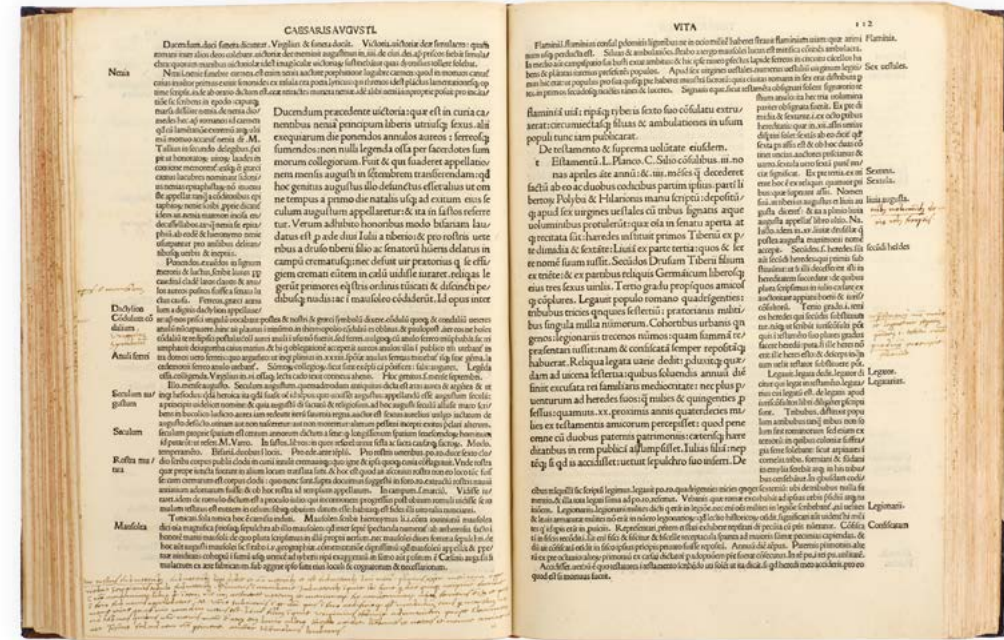
SCHOLIA AND SCABIES

37 SUETONIUS Tranquillus, Gaius. [Commentationes conditae a Philippo Beroaldo in Suetonium Tranquillum. Dicatae incltyto Annibali Bentivolo.] [(Colophon:)] Bologna, Benedetto Faelli, 5 April 1493.]

Folio, ff. [6], [2]–326, [1, register] [3, blank]; a1 (half-title) bound in place of A1 (title, lacking), quire Q misbound after quire R; capital spaces with guide letters, text surrounded by commentary, woodcut device to f. 326<sup>v</sup>; some repairs to inner margins of first quire, some marginal dampstaining and very occasional light marginal foxing, a few very small wormholes to lower margins of final leaves, overall a good copy; recased in eighteenth-century Italian mottled half calf, with printed patterned paper sides, spine gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered red morocco label, edges speckled red; repairs to foot of spine and corners, superficial losses to sides; inscription to foot of A2<sup>r</sup> 'Joseph Capeci Camillo Chequeuolta(?) dono dedit anno 1801', 'D. C. A.' lettered in gilt at foot of spine; marginal annotations in Latin in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 370 pp. (slightly cropped), Italian medical recipes in the same hand to final blanks V3<sup>v</sup> and V4, occasional manicules. £7500

The first edition of Suetonius' *Lives of the Caesars* to include the remarkable commentary of the eminent Bolognese humanist Filippo Beroaldo (1453–1505), annotated with textual *scholia* as well as medical prescriptions.

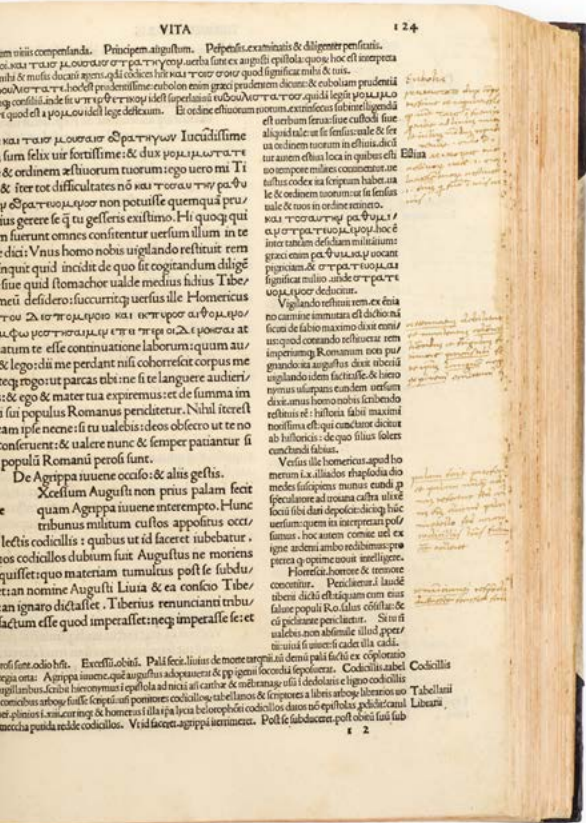
XXXVII:  
BMC VI 840;  
Goff S825;  
Bod-Inc S-346;  
ISTC  
iso0825000.



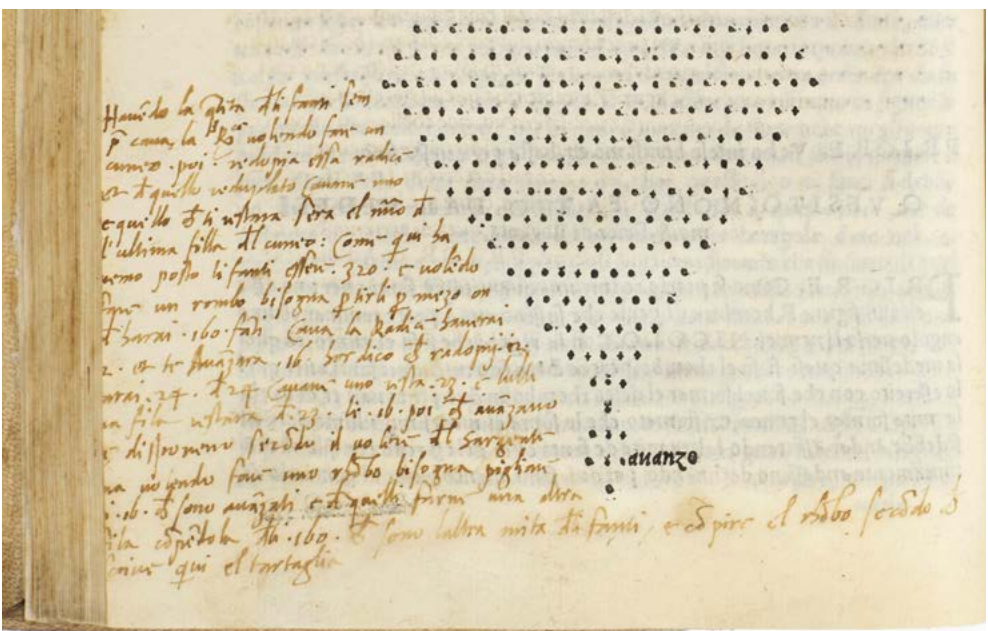
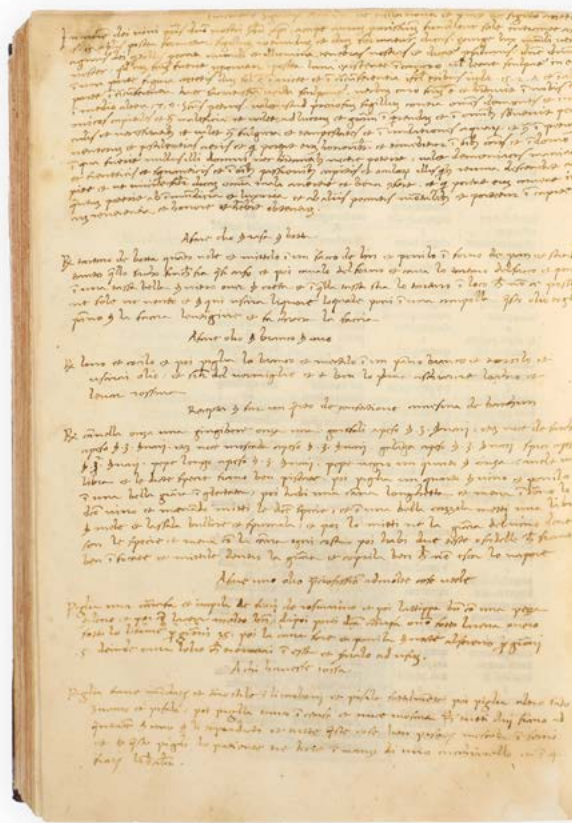
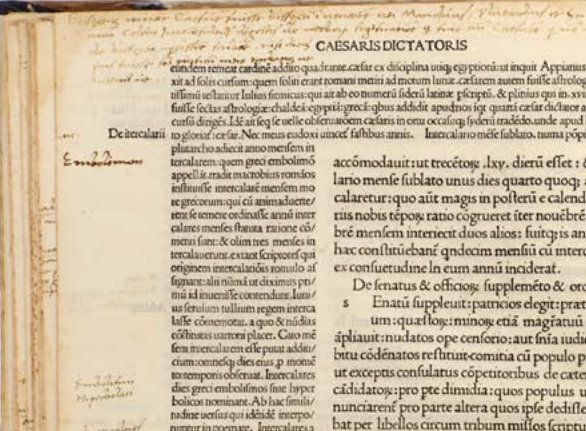
During the Renaissance Suetonius' *Lives*, containing biographies of Julius Caesar and the eleven subsequent Roman emperors from Augustus to Domitian, was, along with Plutarch, the most relied-upon source on the ruling figures of antiquity. An essential part of the canon of the Renaissance courtier's library (fourteen editions were published by 1500), it continued to fuel literary models, antiquarian-historical sources, mirrors for princes, and literary vehicles for political propaganda well into the early modern era. Beroaldo taught rhetoric and poetry at Bologna for many years and lectured in Paris on classical texts; he is best known for his enormous commentary on Apuleius' *Golden Ass*.

The numerous near-contemporary marginal annotations in this copy show that our annotator carefully studied the lives of Caesar, Augustus, and Tiberius, and, to a lesser extent, those of Caligula, Claudius, Nero, and Domitian. They contain much of interest, including notes on Caesar inventing leap years, victory games under Augustus, matrimonial laws under Tiberius, and the North Sea during the reign Claudius, and explanations of numerous Latin words (e.g. *collybus*, monetary exchange) and names. Plenty of other Latin writers are cited, such as Pliny, Aulus Gellius, and Virgil.





Our annotator was clearly medically minded too. Three blank pages following the text bear various medicinal recipes in Italian and Latin for treating scabies and kidney stones, for curing a cough ('A chi hauerse tossa'), and for concocting plasters and oils. There is also a famous Latin text regarding a 'seal' (sigillum) to guard against demons, enemies, curses, and bodily ills.



WITH ANNOTATIONS ON ARTILLERY AND ALGEBRA

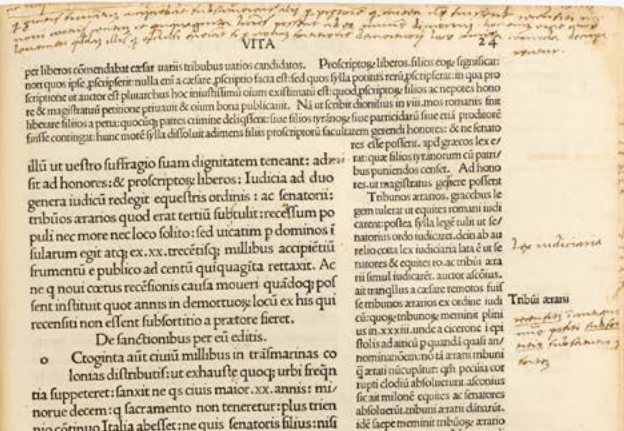
38 TARTAGLIA, Niccolò Fontana. Quesiti, et inventioni diverse. [(Colophon:) Venice, Venturino Ruffinelli 'ad instantia et requisitione, & a proprie spese de Nicolo Tartalea Brisciano Autire', July 1546.]

XXXVIII:  
BM STC Italian,  
p. 658; Adams  
T 183; Cockle,  
Foreign 660;  
Marini, pp. 11~  
12; Norman II  
2054; Riccardi II  
1:11; Wellcome I  
6225.

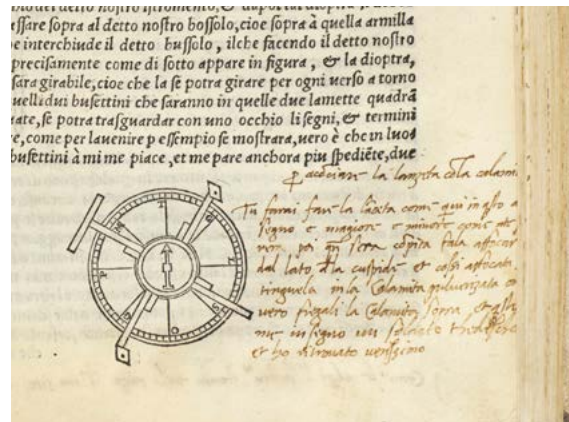
4to, ff. 132, [2, contents], without folding plate as usual; large woodcut portrait of Tartaglia to title-page with the motto 'Le inventioni sono difficili ma lo aggiungervi è facile', woodcut historiated initials, over 60 woodcut in-text diagrams and illustrations; very light marginal dampstaining to first and last leaves, occasional slight foxing, small closed marginal paperflaw to title-page neatly repaired verso, a single marginal annotation on f. 124 excised, but a very good copy; recased in old vellum, rebaked; small chip at foot of spine; contemporary annotations in Italian in light brown ink to c. 44 pp. with small marginal drawings including a cannon and a book, errata corrected in manuscript.

See DALL  
£6750  
DALL  
ff. 258-262.

First edition, annotated throughout by a contemporary reader, of Tartaglia's highly influential work on ballistics and algebra, containing his polemical rule for solving cubic equations.







restioso, per il  
le, che per notit  
ne apre la mia  
al presente io  
fin à questa ho  
tri capitoli ha  
sta mia fatica d  
pera di pratica  
solamente ho d  
uentioni de cap  
uoglio mo' strar  
la fara una col  
ogniuno, perch  
esser come dett

Brescian mathematician Niccolò Tartaglia (or Tartalea, 1499/1500–1557) taught mathematics at Verona in 1521 and in Venice in 1534, publishing the first Italian translations of Euclid and Archimedes and originating the science of ballistics in his 1537 *Nova scientia*. Divided into nine books, the present work is dedicated to Henry VIII, whose interest in the study of warfare had been indicated to Tartaglia by Richard Wentworth, the king's envoy in Venice. Wentworth is one of the many interlocutors in Tartaglia's 171 *questiti*, dialogues in which the author discusses the merits of cannonballs made from lead, iron, and stone, saltpetre and the creation of gunpowder, methods of fortification, arithmetic, geometry, and algebra.

cauella spesso me saria usito di mente, & quantunque tal mio dire in rima  
non sia molto terso non mi ho curato, perche mi basta che mi serua à redur  
me in memoria tal regola ogni uolta che io il dica, el qual capitolo ue lo uo  
glio scriuere de mia mano accio che siati sicuro che ui dia tal inuentione  
giusta, & bona.

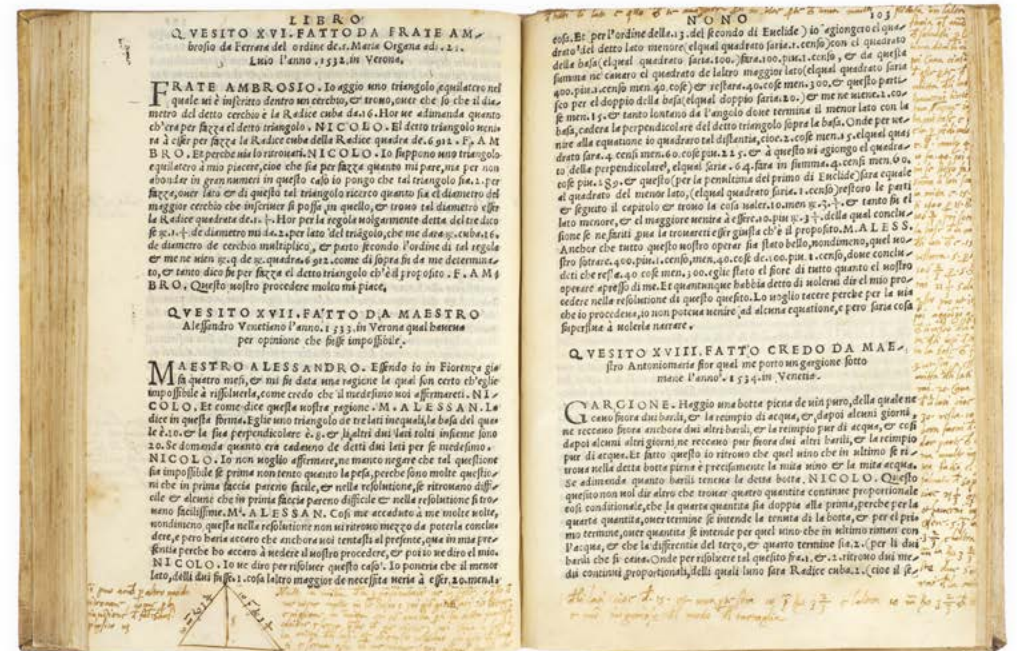
Quando chel cubo con le cose apresso  
Se agualia à qualche numero discreto  
Trouan dui altri differenti in esso

Dapoi terrai questo per consueto  
Ch'el lor 'prodotto sempre sia eguale  
Al terzo cubo delle cose neto — cioè el cubo d'la 3.<sup>a</sup> h'le cose

El residuo pot' suo generale  
Delli lor lati cubi ben sottratti  
Varra la tua cosa principale.

In el secondo de cotesii atti  
Quando chel cubo restasse lui solo  
Tu osseruarai quest' altri contrati

cofi - uno  $x^3 - 1$



'The most important mathematical subject with which Tartaglia's name is linked is the solution of third-degree equations. The rule for solving them had been obtained by Scipione Ferro in the first or second decade of the sixteenth century but was not published at the time. It was rediscovered by Tartaglia in 1535, on the occasion of a mathematical contest with Antonio Maria Fiore ... On 25 March 1539, Tartaglia told Girolamo Cardano about it at the latter's house in Milan. Although Cardano had persistently requested the rule and swore not to divulge it, he included it in his *Ars magna* (1545)' (DSB). Tartaglia retaliated by publishing their correspondence within his *questiti*, including Cardano's solemn vows not to publish on cubic equations until Tartaglia did.

Our copy, containing the often-lacking table of contents, has been annotated in a single hand: this early reader takes particular interest in the manufacture of explosives and fortification, numbering the steps for making gunpowder and noting the names of key ingredients. **Most copiously annotated, however, is the ninth and final book**, in which the annotator, *inter alia*, visualises and checks Tartaglia's equations through diagrams and calculations and provides an alternative method to the author's 'ingenioso modo' of finding the side lengths of a scalene triangle.





POCKET-SIZED PLAYS PAINSTAKINGLY POSTILLATED

XXXIX: 39 **TERENTIUS Afer, Publius.** Comediae sex. Ex recensione Heinsiana, cum annotationibus Thomae Farnabii in quatuor priores et M.C.Is.F. in duas posteriores. *Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1658.*

STCN 205446736

12mo, pp. [xlvi], '284' [recte 302], [8]; with copper-engraved title to \*I, woodcut printer's device to title and woodcut portrait medallion to verso, woodcut initials and ornaments; a few light stains, some toning, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with later manuscript label, marbled pastedowns; endcaps chipped, corners bumped, somewhat rubbed; with copious carefully numbered annotations in a single contemporary hand. £2250

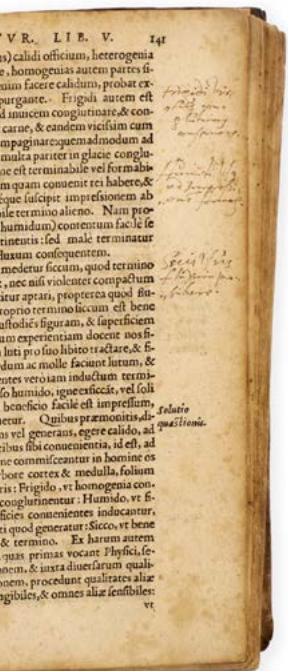
**An intensely annotated copy of this rare pocket Jansson edition of Terence's comedies.** The edition itself was a successful production, uniting the text edited by Heinsius with the commentary of Thomas Farnaby to the first four comedies, and that of Méric Casaubon to the last two. Jansson had been publishing Terence since 1640.

Terence's popularity had been uninterrupted through the centuries, and sanctioned amongst Renaissance humanists by Erasmus and Melanchthon, as well as by Martin Luther, who recommended his works as part of the educational curriculum. The Dutch humanist editor of our edition, Daniël Heinsius (1580–1655), whose essays on the merits of the two Roman comics Terence and Plautus headed his many editions of both, captured the general preference for Terence by likening his comedies to Menander's, and Plautus' to the work of the irreverent irresponsible Aristophanes, guilty of having attacked even Socrates. Among dramatists, Terence becomes a more frequent model for comedy in the Restoration and eighteenth century.

This copy was evidently used by a keen scholar, whose attention extends to all the plays, and includes as much context as could possibly be fitted within the unforgiving confines on a duodecimo volume. **The choice of annotating a pocket edition points to a recreational, rather than didactic, purpose: a more personal, content-driven rather than philological, editorial or didactic approach,** enabled by the very popular commentary, in the form of Latin footnotes with parallels for expressions, etymologies and context, by the English schoolmaster and scholar Thomas Farnaby.

Library Hub records a single copy in the UK, at Christ Church, Oxford.





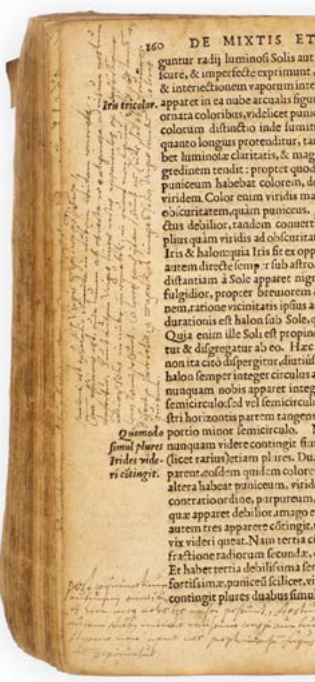
ANNOTATED METEOROLOGY

40 TITELMANS, Franciscus. Compendium philosophiae naturalis, seu, de consideratione rerum naturalium, earumque ad suum creatorem reductione, libri XII. Lyons, Guillaume Rouillé, 1564.

8vo, pp. 432, [16, index, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials, woodcut headpiece; uniformly toned with a few scattered spots, corners creased and worn, closed tear to outer margin of title; a very good copy; in contemporary German wrappers of manuscript waste on vellum (from a fifteenth-century German Missal, with readings for the Sunday after Easter), spine later lettered in ink (upside-down), sewn on 3 tawed thongs laced in, vestigial ties to fore-edge; vellum worn and cockled with several small losses, pastedowns lost; contemporary ink annotations in Latin in a German hand to c. 34 pp. (particularly pp. 14-161, see below). £1250

Annotated copy of this textbook of natural philosophy, the most popular work of the Franciscan scholar, Louvain professor of philosophy, and critic of Erasmus Franciscus Titelmans (1502-1537), with extensive manuscript annotations by a sixteenth-century reader.

Although Titelmans is most often mentioned for his notorious dispute with Erasmus concerning biblical exegesis, particularly of the Pauline Epistles, and the role of philology within this exegesis, it was his Compendium philosophiae naturalis which proved his most successful and influential work, going through no fewer than thirty-six editions between 1530 and 1596 (Lines, p. 183). First published as Libri XII de consideratione rerum naturalium, the work was based on the lectures in natural philosophy given by the

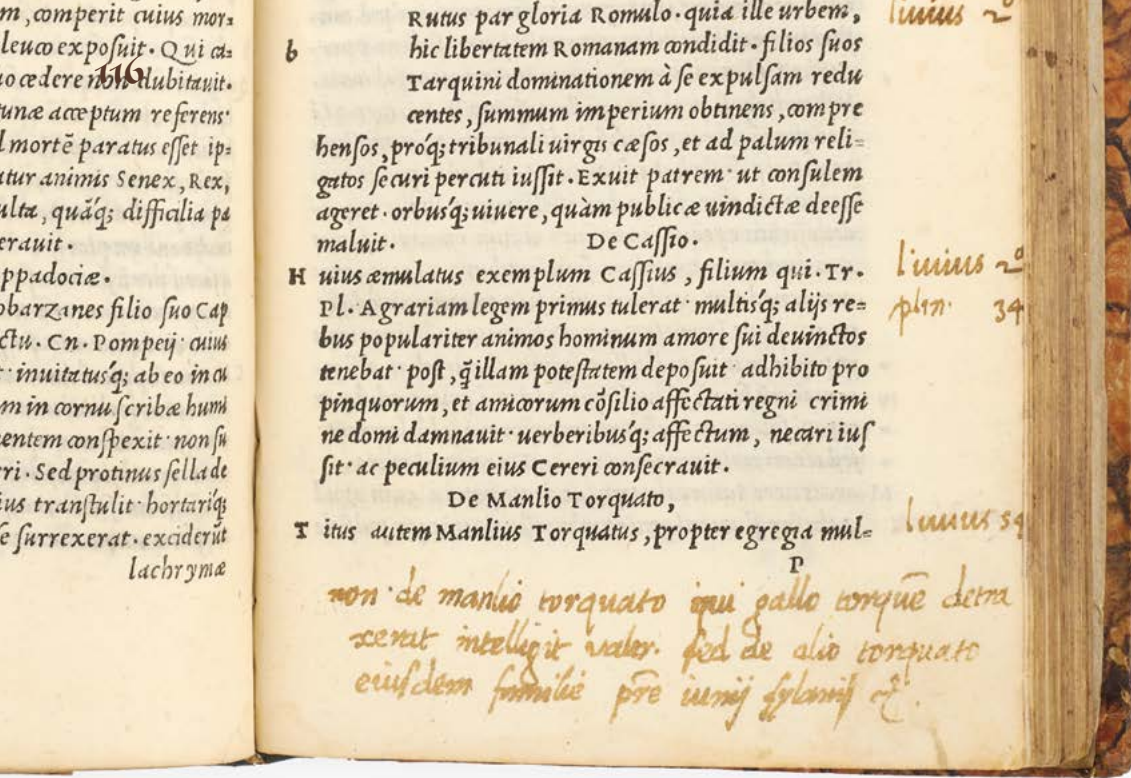


young Titelmans at Louvain in the early 1520s and notionally covered the same conventional, Aristotelian material which had dominated in the schools for the past three hundred years. In practice, however, Titelmans both re-arranged existing Aristotelian material (in particular, he gave less weight than many of his predecessors to Aristotle's Physics, which are covered in the first four of his twelve books) and supplemented it with new, above all scriptural, material. Both these decisions were largely shaped by Titelmans's conviction that natural philosophy was an equal mix of both philosophy and theology, and therefore that Aristotelian teachings on the natural world could be expanded with insights from Scripture.

One of several editions printed by Rouillé, the present copy is annotated by a contemporary reader who displays a particular interest in the sixth book, De mixtorum imperfectorum generationibus, on the generation of 'imperfect mixtures'. Here Titelmans begins by discussing the three regions of air, or atmosphere – the hot, highest zone akin to fire, the warm, lowest zone akin to earth, and the cold middle zone – before going on to explain how these zones affect natural phenomena. Building on Aristotle's De caelo, De generatione et corruptione, Titelmans discusses the origin of comets, meteors, rain, snow, hail, clouds, earthquakes, thunder and lightening, halos, and water levels in relation to river flow. Here the annotations are particularly extensive, with some featuring a quaestio and responsio structure based on Titelmans's text (e.g. why are sea levels not constantly rising if all rivers flow into the sea, p. 156), others featuring expanded explanations of Titelmans's arguments, and others still cross-referencing the text to various passages of Aristotle.





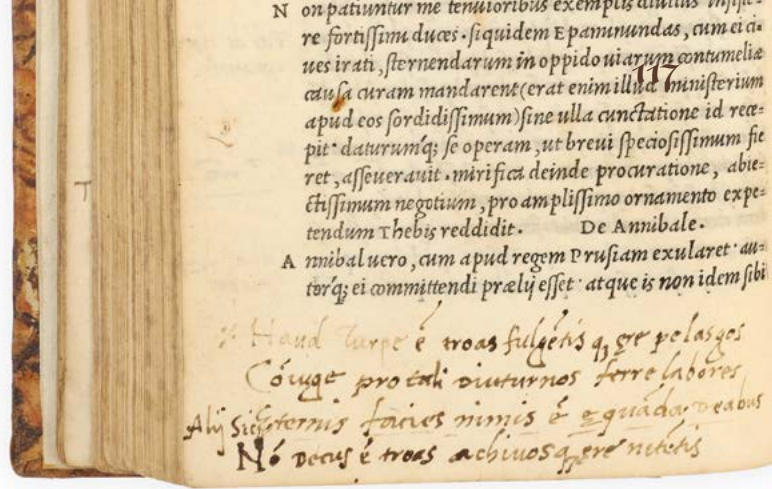
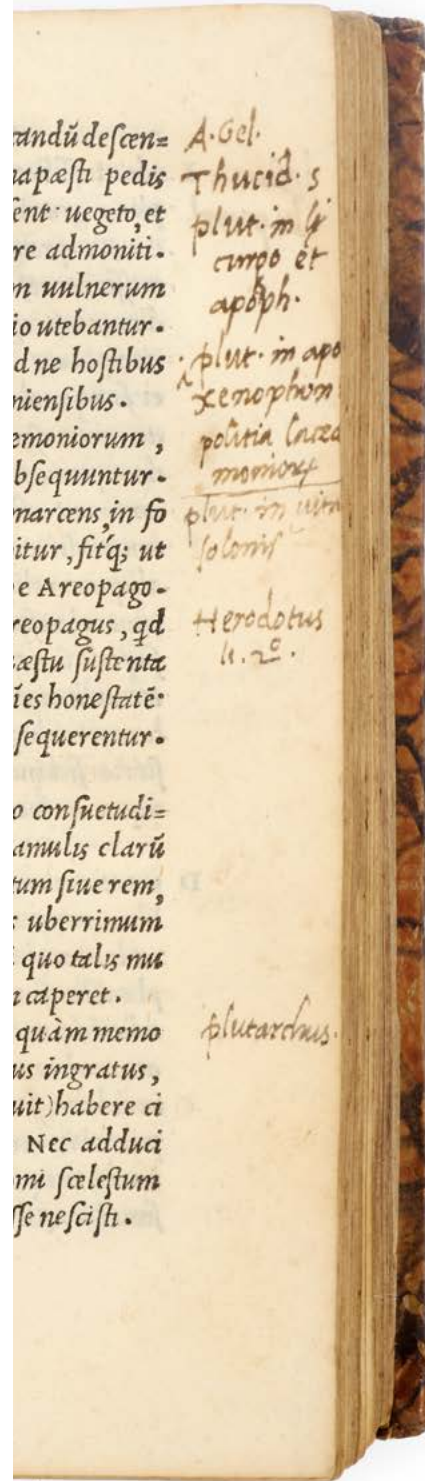
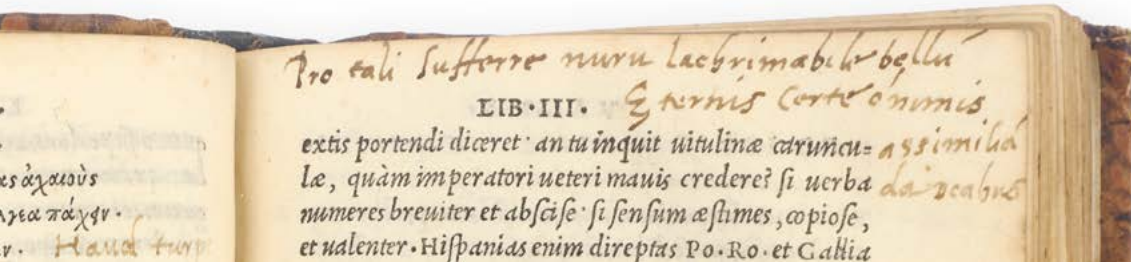


FACTS CROSS-CHECKED

**41 VALERIUS MAXIMUS.** Dictorum et factorum memorabilium libri novem. [(Colophon:) Venice, Aldus Manutius, October 1502] [April 1503].

8vo, ff. [216]; woodcut printer's device to title and colophon, text in italic throughout, capital spaces with guide letters; first and last leaves slightly duststained, occasional light marginal dampstaining, closed paperflaw without loss to I8, some minor marginal worming to last few leaves (partly repaired), else a good copy; in nineteenth-century sheep-backed boards with marbled sides, gilt-lettered green morocco spine label; some wear to joints and corners, a little worming to rear hinge; early inscription struck through on A2<sup>v</sup>, neat marginalia in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 346 pp. £2750

**First Aldine edition, variant 'B' with four additional leaves in quire A, with numerous early annotations.**



Valerius Maximus compiled his nine books of *Facta et dicta memorabilia* in the early first century AD, dedicating it to the emperor Tiberius. The work comprises anecdotes and examples drawn from the Roman and Greek worlds, covering religion, omens, social customs, good and evil conduct, good fortune, military stratagems, and much besides. While unoriginal and rhetorical in style, the work proved very popular in the Middle Ages.

When first issued by Aldus Manutius in October 1502, quire A contained only eight leaves; this Aldus soon replaced with a twelve-leaf quire incorporating twenty-four additional passages found in a manuscript at Vienna, prefaced with a letter to Johannes Cuspinianus dated 1 April 1503.

The marginalia in this copy, in an elegant sixteenth-century hand, provide cross-references to other classical writers with remarkable assiduousness. They identify not only Valerius' sources, chiefly Livy and Cicero, but also authors influenced by him, including Pliny the Elder and Plutarch. Other writers referred to in the annotations include Appian, Aulus Gellius, Cornelius Nepos, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Herodotus, Justinus, Orosius, Seneca, Suetonius, and Quintillian. A note at the foot of Pr<sup>r</sup> discusses Manlius Torquatus.



in area cum cateruis suis, & concientem penè totius Italiae frequentiam. Is fugiens decurrensq; diuo Capitolino, fragmine subfellij ictus, uitam, quam gloriosissime degere potuerat, immatura morte finiuit. Hoc initium in urbe Rhoma ciuilib sanguinis, gladiatorumque impunitatis fuit. Inde ius uí obrutum, potentiorq; habitus prior: discordiæque ciuium ante à conditionibus sanari solita, ferro dijudicata: bellaque non causis inita, sed prout eorum merces fuit. Quod haud mirum est. NON enim ibi consistunt exempla unde ceperunt, sed quamlibet in tenuem recepta tramitem, latissime euagandi sibi uiam faciunt: & ubi semel recto deerratum est, in præceptis peruenitur, nec quisquam putat turpe, quod alij fuit fructuosum. Interim dum hæc in Italia geruntur, Aristonicus, qui mortuo rege Attalo, à quo Asia P. R. hæreditarij relicta erat, sicut relicta postea est à Nicomede Bithynia, mentitus regiæ stirpis originem: armis eam occupauerat. Is uictus à M. Perpenna, ductusque in triumpho: sed M. Aquilio, capite pœnas dedit, cum initio belli Crassum Mutianum, uirum iuris scientissimum, decedentem ex Asia Proconsulem interemisset. Et P. Scipio Africanus Aemilianus, qui Carthaginem deleuerat, post tot acceptas circa Numantiam dades, creatus iterum COS. missusque in Hispaniam, fortunæ uirtutiq; expertæ in Africa, respondit in Hispania. Et intra annum ac treis mensibus quam eò uenerat circunda-

*Cap. 14.*  
*Aristonicus.*  
*P. Scipio Africanus.*

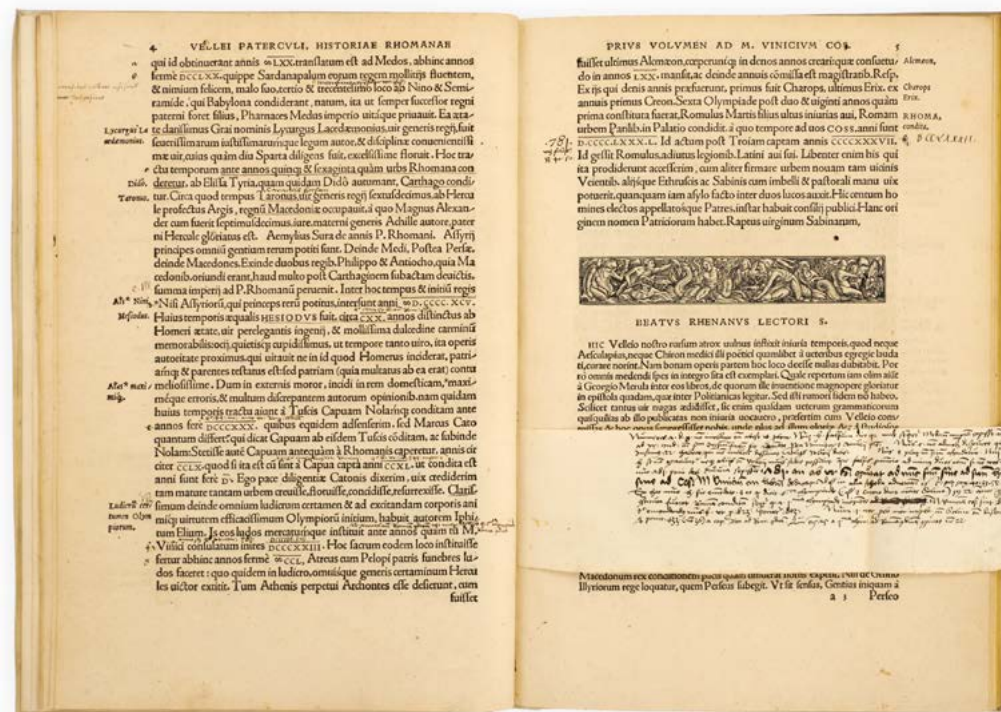
CRITICAL COMMENTS ON CHRONOLOGY

XLII: 42 **VELLEIUS PATERCULUS.** *Historiae Romanae* duo volumina, ad M. Vinicium USTC 682237; Cos. progenerum Tiberii Caesaris, per Beatum Rhenanum Selestadiensem ab interitu utcunq; vindicata. [(Colophon:) Basel, Johann Froben, November 1520.] VD 16 V 516.

Folio, pp. [xii], 70, [14]; woodcut borders to title, p. [iii], and p. [1], large woodcut initials and ornaments, woodcut printer's devices to verso of colophon and last page; three small wormholes running throughout (without loss of legibility), a few small marks, remains of fore-edge tab to title, a very good copy; in modern vellum over boards, manuscript title in ink to spine, yapp fore-edges; boards slightly bowed; marginal and interlinear annotations in a sixteenth-century German hand to c. 50 pp., notes in the same hand to three slips tipped in to pp. 5, 15, and 29, blank slip tipped in to p. 23, occasional manicules, some underlining, a few eighteenth-century marginalia, traces of old circular ink stamp to title verso.

£2750

*Editio princeps* of a summary history of Rome to AD 29 by the soldier-turned-historian Velleius Paterculus, edited from a now lost manuscript by the German humanist Beatus Rhenanus (1485–1547), with tipped-in notes by a contemporary student of Roman history displaying a remarkable concern for accuracy.



The only surviving Roman historian between Livy and Tacitus, Velleius served for several years with the army in Germany. Of his two-book history, the first, down to 146 BC, is almost entirely lost. His work 'shows partiality for the imperial house of the Caesars and enthusiasm, reaching adulation, for Tiberius ... His interest is in individuals and the biographical sketches are valuable e.g. that of Tiberius (which is in strong contrast with the picture given by Tacitus) and on a small scale those of Caesar, Pompey, and Maecenas. The history is notable also for its chapters on the evolution of Latin literature' (*Oxford Companion to Classical Literature*).

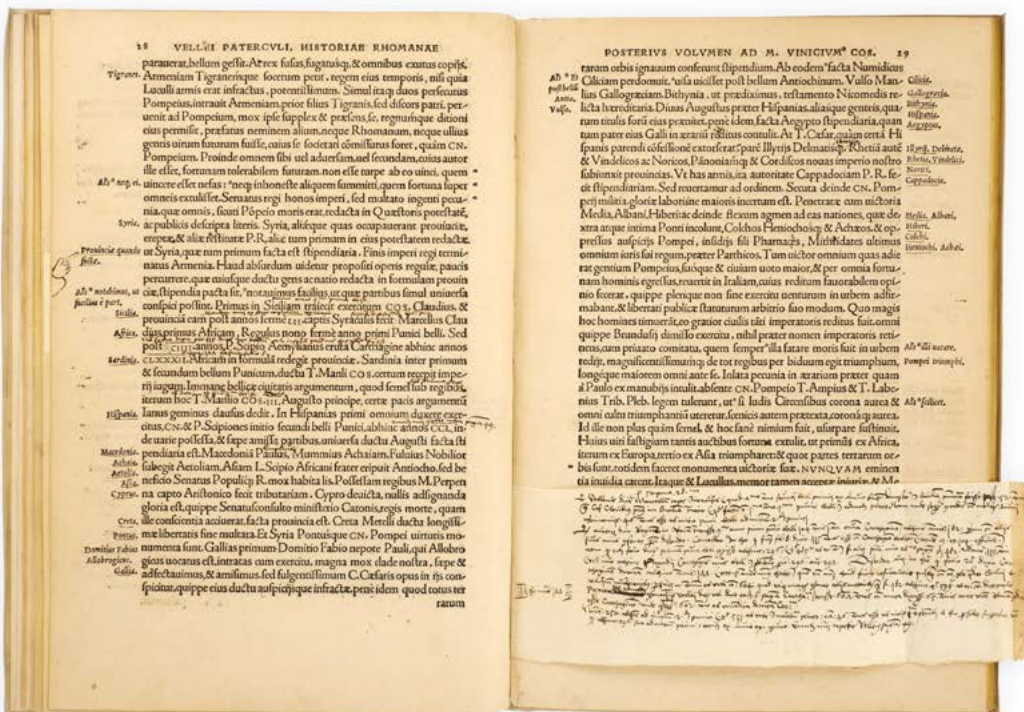
Velleius' text, taken from a manuscript discovered in the abbey of Murbach by Beatus Rhenanus and collated by his secretary Albert Bürer, was printed at Basel by Johann Froben, in whose house Rhenanus appears to have lived for some time. Froben's attractive woodcut borders used in this edition incorporate representations of various virtues and vices. Dibdin remarks that when the edition appeared 'it was considered throughout Italy to be a spurious work'.



The annotations within this copy show a remarkable critical engagement with the chronology given in Velleius' text. Our annotator has marked various passages on pp. 4-5 from a to h, and his adjoining tipped-in note tackles each of these in turn with comments such as 'Numeros a, d, g non intelligo' and 'numerus b falsum dico'. The tipped-in slips to pp. 15 and 29 carry notes in a similar vein, taking issue with Velleius' dates regarding Scipio's consulship and the Second Punic War, citing Livy and Solinus for comparison.

A very interesting comment on contemporary religious troubles appears on p. 13. Where Velleius writes at II.3, 'This was the beginning in Rome of civil bloodshed ... From this time on right was crushed by might ... the disputes of the citizens which were once healed by amicable agreements were now settled by arms, and wars were now begun not for good cause but for what profit there was in them' (Loeb), our annotator refers to both Catholics and Lutherans, writing 'et papistis et Lutheranis observand'.

A few later marginal annotations refer to the eighteenth-century edition of Velleius by the Dutch classical scholar Pieter Burmann.



ANNOTATED ENGLISH HISTORY

XLIII: 43 VERGIL, Polydore. Anglicae historiae libri vigintiseptem. Ab ipso autore postremum iam cogniti, ad[ue] amussim, salva tamen historiae veritate, expoliti. Simon Grynaeus lectori ... Indices rerum singularum et utiles et copiosos, in operis calce adiectos reperies. Basel, Michael Isengrin, 1557.

Folio, pp. [2], 69r, [37, index], [2, blank, printer's device]; woodcut printer's device to title and last page, pp. 1 and 3 within woodcut borders, woodcut initials; wormhole to upper margins of pp. 255-616 (partly repaired, touching some headlines), some marginal dampstaining, occasional light foxing and toning, overall a good copy; in seventeenth-century French brown morocco, central gilt block of the arms of Marseille to boards (Olivier, pl 772, fer 3), gilt fillet border with fleur-de-lys cornerpieces, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in gilt, edges sprinkled red and green, marbled pastedowns; ties wanting, some wear to extremities and marking to covers, skilful repairs to joints, endcaps, and corners, free endpapers renewed; marginal annotations in Latin to c. 210 pp. in a near-contemporary hand. £2500

Later edition (first 1534) of Polydore Vergil's English History, dedicated to Henry VIII, the beginning of modern English historiography, an important piece of propaganda for the Tudor monarchy, and an influence on Shakespeare's history plays, this copy with near-contemporary marginal annotations.





POLYDORI  
Vergilii Vrbinatis Angli

CAE HISTORIAE LIB. I.



BRITANNIA omnis, quae hodie Anglia & Scotia duplici nomine appellatur, insula in Oceano contra Gallicū litus posita, diuidit̄ in partes quatuor: quarum unam incolunt Angli, aliā Scoti, tertiā Vuallii, quartam Cornubienfes. Hi omnes uel lingua, uel moribus seu institutis inter se differūt. Anglia ab Anglis, qui eam occupauerāt, ita nuncupata, pars longē maxima, in nouem & triginta diuisa est conuentus, quos uocant comitatus: ex quibus, decem, Cantii, Suthsexia, Surra, Suthantonensis, Bercheria, Vuilceria, Dorcestria, Somersetus, Deuonia, & Cornubia, primā insulae partem continent, quae ad meridiem uergens, inter Thamesim & mare intercedit. Deinde usq; ad Trentam amnem, qui per mediā labitur Angliam, sexdecim ponuntur comitatus: quorū sex superiores ad ortū solis sunt, Essexia, Midelfexia, Hertefordiensis, Suthfolchia, Northfolchia, Cantabrigiensis: decem posteriores magis mediterranei, Bedfordiensis, Huntyngtona, Buchyngamiensis, Oxoniensis (tamētī huius pars citra Thamesim producitur) Northantonensis, Rotelandia, Lecestrensis, Notyngamiensis, Varuicensis, & Lincolnienfis. Post hos, sunt sex, qui ad Vualliam, occidentemq;

a 3

De his regno Anglie  
Quod dicitur ad ecc  
mubienfes comitatus  
legitur: quod dicitur  
in dubio, postea dicitur  
scilicet p. 11. dicitur  
comitatus autem illi  
mibi uidentur esse  
postea p. 11. dicitur  
illi. dicitur dicitur  
de dignitate comitatus  
in illis dicitur  
de off. comitatus  
comitatus, scilicet dicitur  
uidentur insignes sunt.



rat, ut statim post illos quinque tyrannos, ponatur in ordine regum Dunualdo Molmicius pater ipsius Brenni. Siquidem Brutus, siue Brito, fertur anno trecentesimo decimo, post interitū Syluij patris, in insula imperio potitus esse, cum geretur annus ab initio mundi centesimus super quater millesimus: at post trecentum annum, quā Brito uenisse dicitur in insula, urbs Roma prout tam ex epitome temporum Eusebii, quā ex Latinorum Graecorumq; historijs constat) Brenni ductu, a Gallis Senonibus capta est. Is autem Brennus (si non a historijs credimus, ab eaq; numerum annorū colligimus, quorum ratio minus rectē initur) circiter quatuorcentum annum post aduentū Bruti in insulam, militari arte floruit. Quapropter liquidō constat Brennū hunc, a quo historia aptam esse urbem testatur, ante trecentum annos fuisse, quā illud bellum susceptum sit. Ne igitur hunc manifestissimum errorem sequatur, necessarium ordinem commutabimus, & reliquos ponemus reges, donec ad ea tempora uenerimus, quibus de Bellino & Brenno ratio ipsa iubebit nos mentionem facere. Sed rursus reuertamus eodem.

Quinque igitur tyranni regnandi libidine agitati, statim mutuis inter se odijs bellum ruunt: ingens simul seditionis furor per ciues peruat, premittitriter. Verū ita usu uenit, ut tyrannis breui post tempore suo mucrone contentis atq; deletis, Respublica sibi reddita, eiusq; forma ad unius imperiū reuicta sit. Itaque Gintolinus populi iussu rex dicitur, uir consilio bonus, cui uxor erat nomine Martia, mulier praeter ceteras pulchra & sapiens. Dei nutu actū credunt, ut Gintolinus ad regnū ciuilibus diffusionibus quassatū perueniret, quō illud in pristinū statū restitueret: quod nauiter fecit: ubi enim o est potitus, Rempub. Britannicā ab alijs reoribus ferē informatā iure legi

Ann. à creato mundo  
4100. Brutus  
Albione potitur.  
Hect. Boeth. 4027.  
Ambo. 70. postea  
fore sequitur.  
Lilius. 2850. supputat  
Hecolica uerit. Bede,  
Hermāij Contacti, et  
funecij fore sequens.  
Balus, funeciu omni  
sequens, scribit. 2828  
in Bruto.

Hic relinquitur memm.  
f. 17.

Ad memm. velt. f. 22.  
quāuis diuersa sint aliqua  
doxerit nomina.

The *Anglica historia* is Vergil's best-known work. Born at Urbino around 1470, Vergil came to England in 1502 and was soon researching a full-scale history of England at the encouragement of Henry VII, drawing upon 'an impressive array of sources' and frequently showing 'a sophisticated critical intelligence' (ODNB). Vergil's work was not without its English critics, but his 'treatment of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries ... remained authoritative down to the nineteenth century' and his work 'has become part of the national myth' (*ibid.*).

The annotations in this copy, by an anonymous sixteenth-century reader, display a particular concern with accurately dating historical events in Vergil's narrative, supplying alternative dates from sources such as 'Lilius' – presumably George Lily (d. 1559), the English Roman Catholic priest and humanist, who contributed chronologies to Paolo Giovio's *Descriptio Britanniae, Scotiae, Hyberniae et Orchadum* (Venice, 1548). The marginalia to the early chapters show an interest in Gildas, Bede, Julius Caesar, and the emperor Constantine. They reappear at the end of the reign of Stephen, and show our annotator to have been interested in Henry II and Thomas Becket, in Richard I, John, Henry III, Edward I, Edward II, and especially in Edward III and his conflicts with the Scots and the French. The naked cherubs in the woodcut border to p. 3 have been censored in ink at an early date by a prudish owner.



TWO FRENCH ANNOTATORS

XLIV: 44 VIRGIL Maro, Publius. Opera. Paris, Robert Estienne, 1540.

USTC 147861;

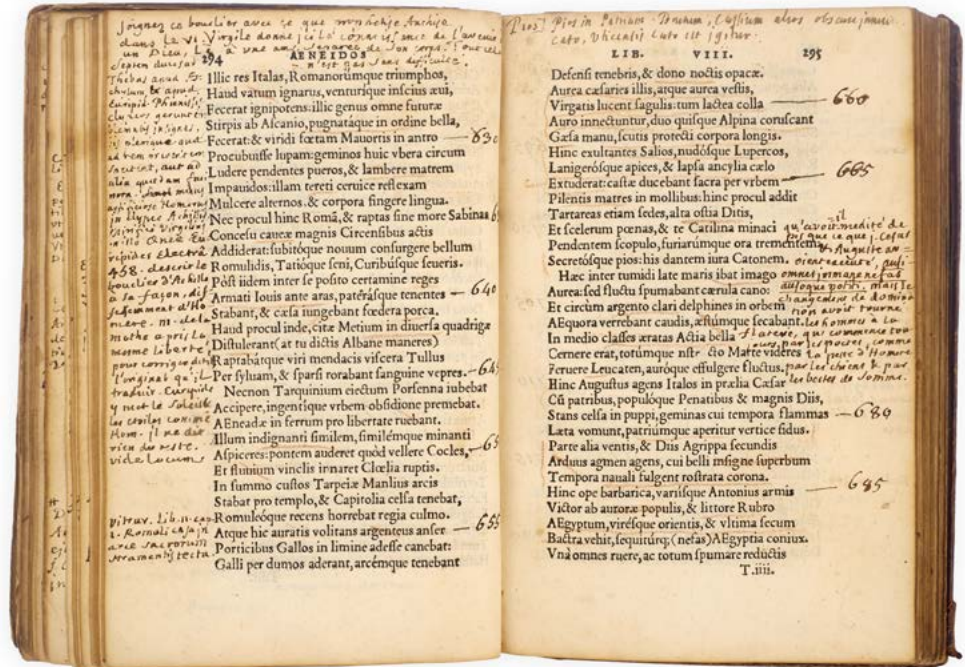
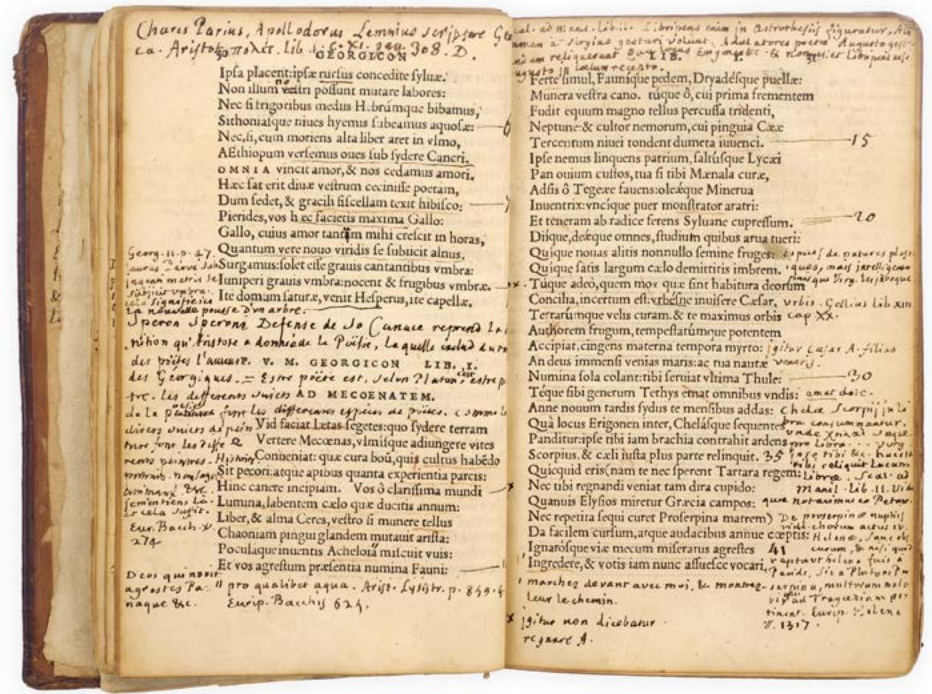
Moreau V, 1975: 8vo, pp. 527, [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title; title stained and torn at gutter
Pettegree, Walsby and Wilkinson 90400; boards panelled in blind with gilt centre- and cornerpieces, spine covered at an early stage with reused vellum and lettered in ink; boards rubbed and worn with several scuffs, headcap chipped, front free endpaper and pastedown renewed (obscuring contemporary annotations); copiously annotated throughout by at least two French owners, one near-contemporary, and the other post 1695 (see below), writing in Latin and French and consistent with the ownership inscription 'Hernu' found at beginning and end of the volume and on p. 209; initials 'L. A. H' scratched to front board and 'L. H. A.' to rear, top edge initialled 'H A.'

£3500

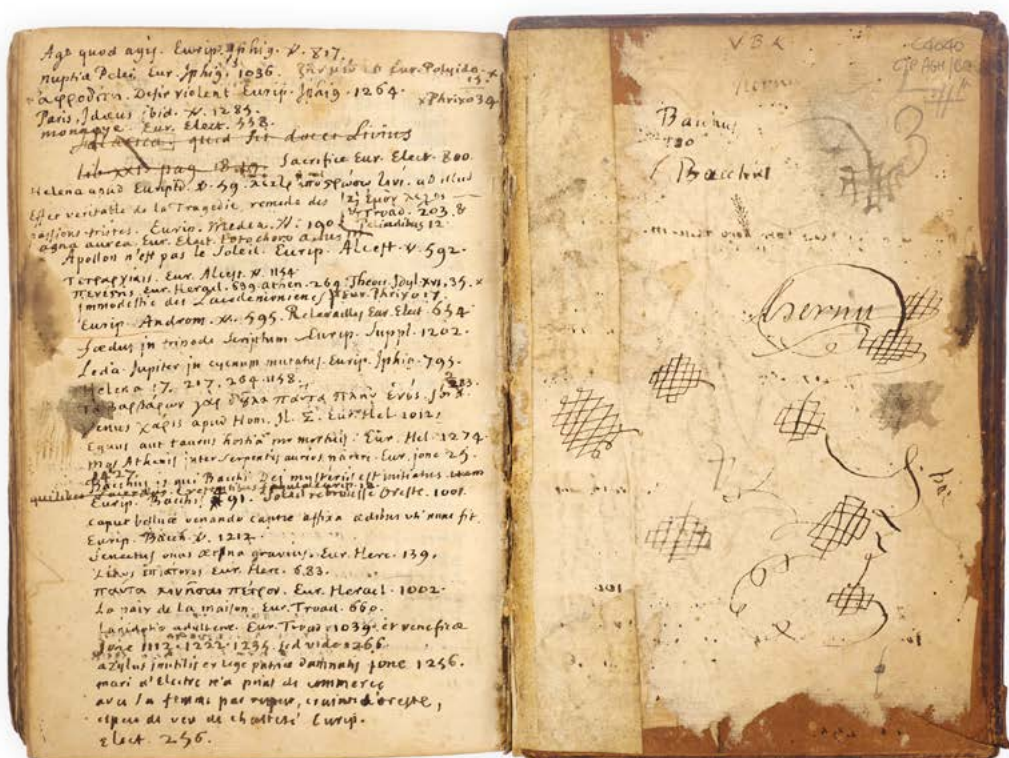
A much-annotated copy of one of Robert Estienne's octavo Virgils, owned and inscribed by at least two French scholars between the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Estienne's first edition of Virgil had first appeared in folio in 1532, to much acclaim. The four octavo editions that followed in the next fifteen years carried, in less sumptuous form, the same editorial value and care, aiming at a readership of scholars and students of Classics.

Both readers responsible for the two very intensive sets of annotations were French, and wrote in Latin or French, with occasional short references in Greek, making full use of a wide range of marks. Marginal line numbering facilitated referencing; red pencil is used for underlining or strikethroughs, while marginal crosses mark salient loci, perhaps indicating a reading which took place at a different time. The marginal annotations in brown ink give references to other editions of Virgil, intra-textual and inter-textual notes within the Virgil corpus, or quotations from and comparisons with a wealth of classics and some Renaissance commentaries. Neither annotator made any marks to works beside the Bucolics, the Georgics, and the Aeneid.

infra. Nondum illi flauum Proserpina vertice crinem Abstulerat, Stygiôque caput damnauerat Orco.
Dans ce liure, Junon tend un piege à Venus, Venus y donne, & par ce mesme piege sauue Encé son fils, & cause la mort de la reine protegee par Junon. Venus sauua le Duhin vide lib. 1.







The earlier annotator shows great interest in the comparative study of Virgil *vis-à-vis* Propertius, Horace, and Lucretius (among other Latin classics) but also the Greek works of Euripides and, to a lesser extent, Homer. A reference to Castelvetro's translation and commentary of Aristotle's *Poetics* dates the activity of this reader after 1570. The later annotator's interventions seamlessly complement those of his predecessor, even at what could have been a considerable distance in time. This reader's clear predilections are for the impact of Lucretius' philosophy on the shorter works, and for the intertextuality between the *Aeneid* and the *Iliad*; he writes more often in French. His critical approach appears more philosophical (with the inclusion of a quote in Greek from Plato), and more explicitly informed by contemporary scholarship: there are references to Scaliger and Elzevir editions and to a commentary on Tasso's *Aminta*, a passage in the *Georgics* in p. 91 stimulates the recall of Francesco Redi's *Experiments on the Generation of Insects* (published 1668). A reference to Graevius' edition of Cicero's *Pro Roscio Comedo*, published in 1695, provides us with a *terminus post quem*.





qz relones pmi z scdi ordinis ad nullu il-  
 loz punet fm te. **C**Scdm qz sequitur qz ois  
 potetia terminet immediate tm ad actioem  
 vel passionē: qd videt falsum: cu ens diui-  
 dat in coi pacuū z potetia. z ita qdlibet ge-  
 nus sic diuidat. **C**Tertiu qz relō cāe effici-  
 enus vel mālis nō fundet: nisi sup rem de  
 gñe actiois et passiois: z nō sup formā ab-  
 soluta. cu illa videat pncipiū vel cā actiois.  
 Silt cā efficiēs videt pfectior effectu. Effe-  
 ctus qiqz est suba. g formalis rō in cā nō ē  
 actio: qz etiā materia. iō videt recipere: nō  
 ecōuerso. **C**Quartū qz relō sup receptio-  
 nē est ad receptū illud nō est aliqd cōposi-  
 tū. **C**Itē cōpositū est pductū. z ita terminat  
 scdam relonē actiois. nō g pma. **C**Quintū  
 qz idē pducit p generationē z creationē.  
 g eadē relones fundabit alioqn illud p-  
 ductū p se refert ad duo: cōtra. **A**z. hic. idē  
 etiā pducet duabz pductionibz. **C**Item si  
 agēs formalr denotat a relone cāe efficiē-  
 tis. igit fundamentū est in ipō: s; actio nō  
 igit nō vniuocē dī de calefactiu est ignis:  
 qz deus in qztū calefactiuus nō dī ad cale-  
 factibile. ignis dicit: qd videt incōueniēs  
 cum diuersitas suboz nō variet relones.  
**C**Item ad idē spē actio eadē spē. ergo fun-  
 dat relones eadē. **C**6<sup>m</sup>. qz si creatio est in  
 create. ergo est eterna: z ita nō terminat po-  
 tentiā. **C**7<sup>m</sup>. qre nō dī tunc deus reali ad  
 creaturā: sic efficiēs cātus ad creaturā effe-  
 ctā. **C**8<sup>m</sup>. qz volitio est passio in qztū reci-  
 pit. in volutate similiter itellectio. **C**9<sup>m</sup>. qz  
 cum actio possit esse sine termino alio a se:  
 qre nō similiter aliqua passio. z hec hñr de  
 pma itellectioe qz est passio sine aliqua for-  
 malia impissa. **C**10<sup>m</sup>. qre in creatioe nō  
 potest pntelligi naturalitē potentiale siue  
 actuabile: z in illo priori natura transmu-  
 tari ad actū z illam transmutationē esse p-  
 ductionē compositū: sicut si deus solū crea-  
 ret materiā summe dispositam: z approxi-  
 matam agenti naturali qz agēs in eodem  
 instanti: licet posterius naturaliter indu-  
 ceret formam in materiam sic si deus ni-  
 hil creet nisi materiam: et de illa simul du-  
 ratione producat compositū nō creando.  
**C**11<sup>m</sup>. quia cum passio sit effectus actiois  
 in 6. principijs actus: z potentia potē-  
 tia: quare ille modus relatiuoz in 3<sup>o</sup> ordi-

ne nō est cāe efficientis ad effectus. **C**12<sup>m</sup>.  
 qz actiuū importat potēs agere: passiuū  
 potēs pati: rōne potētie hinc inde dīr nō  
 mutuo: qz illa vtrinqz tm dī ad acū: ergo  
 tm rōne actionis z passionis terminantū  
 potētā. S; actio terminās potētā ē actio  
 in actu. ergo eadem relō est actio et passio  
 fm actū: z fm potētā: qz eadē relata. **C**13<sup>m</sup>  
 firmat termin<sup>o</sup> nō specificat p relonē. ergo  
 nec actio p potētā q est ad ipam. **C**14<sup>m</sup> sic nō  
 silt referunt que immediate referunt: z que  
 nō: agens immediate refert ad patēs potēs  
 agere nō ad passiuū in qztū huiusmodi: qz  
 potēs agere pmo refert ad agere: sic passiu-  
 uum ad pati. vltra actionē et passionē.

**Ad primū cōceditur**

clausio. quia nō de transcendentibus: sed  
 tantū certū genus recipientibus pro fun-  
 damento. quō sit glosandū: quere. **C**Ad 2<sup>m</sup>  
 potentia z actus vt sunt dīe entis diuidūt  
 qdlibet ens: hic ē sic albedo in potētia ob-  
 iectiue. i. obiectum siue termin<sup>o</sup> potētie:  
 terminus inquam vt cōrelatiuum albe-  
 do in actu. i. terminus euacuās potētā: sic  
 albedo in fieri ad quā sequitur relatiuo fa-  
 ctionis passiuē ad factū esse. **C**Cōtra. fieri  
 in facto esse euacuat fieri in potentia vt p  
 se terminus. **C**Ad 3<sup>m</sup> dōm illud concedo  
 actu actus: z potentia potentia: forma vero  
 z finis nō sup actionē z passionē tantū fun-  
 dant. qz efficiēs z mā pcedūt rē z ei<sup>o</sup> forma  
 z finis pductionē: z cōcomitant: z sequūt  
 ordine nāe pductionē. iō magis sūt: vt ter-  
 min actionis z passiois qz fundent super  
 ipa. actio aut z passio pnt terminari ad ab-  
 diuersoz gener. **C**Ad addit qz absolutū est  
 pncipiū actiois. vt falsum. qre pcessum in  
 infinitū iter pclones de actione de lb. vii b  
 pbat ar<sup>m</sup>: qz o3 ponē 4<sup>m</sup> relonez que est  
 media inter primā et secundā. Quod ad-  
 ditur de pfectione efficientis intelligitur  
 quantum ad remotum fundamentū relatio-  
 nis. **C**Ad 4<sup>m</sup>. passio est actus z productio  
 z receptio et motus. Receptio intelligitur  
 in motu: sicut in parte actionis: impressio  
 actiua intelligit in motibe. vñ quē enter  
 scdo loco ponitur pductio 3<sup>o</sup> loco motus.  
**C**Cōtra. prior est receptio forme qz pduc-  
 tio compositū. **C**Ad aliud concedat idēz

*[Marginal notes on the left side of the page, including some illegible text and symbols.]*

*[Marginal notes on the right side of the page, including some illegible text and symbols.]*