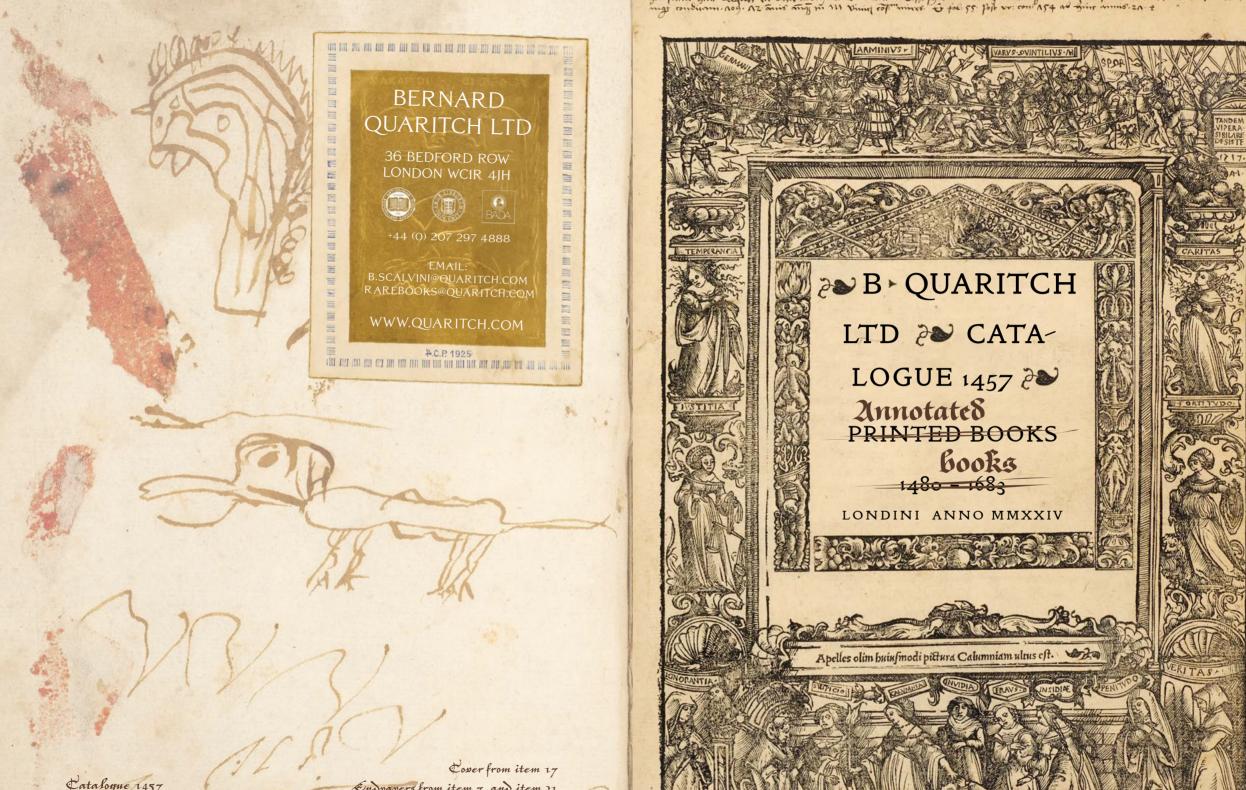
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Catalogue 1457

© Gernard Duaritel, Atd 2024

Cover from item 17
Endpapers from item 7 and item 21

With image from item 42

Calinia annit vir palling

'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.]

CNCE 8593

USTC 808459; 4to, ff. [70]; a-h⁸ i⁶, with blanks e7-8; printed in italic type, woodcut Aldine device to Adams A 633; title and verso of final leaf; light stain to upper margin of title-page from removal of a slip, small ink stain to a7^v, 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 inscriptions and

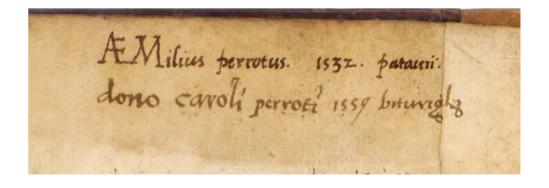
First edition of Alcionio's dialogue on exile, an intensely annotated copy from a family of French humanists and Reformers. Pietro Alcionio (or Petrus Alcyonius, fl. 1487–1527) was a Venetian humanist, scholar and Aristotelian translator who began his career as a proofreader for Aldus Manutius. His exceptional 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.

shelfmarks to title and a2, largely obscured in ink, except for 'Ex lib. ... paris'.

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,



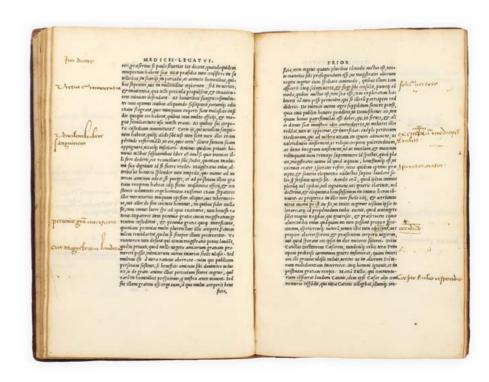
ingenij, et liter arum promopum nalog commadat signes essent. Quid Timos, or calamitom Regni Neapolita- Cafuspopi vegni naipolitami no ceffit Gallis, Or foodericus aget galles in arago in e cognatione iunctus Gallos communers, ius Regis mentionem um calamitate sermo euit ille instis de confaraous res promeps tonommus lum ante cum Prin-dende neapolitamin quandiu regno Nea vea fortuna suppose fortuna supposentebat am eum Mediola= co. Excesserat Neapo issimus, or sapientis regnum illud, quod o enerteret, ad Lu-Cudourus galla vex , sperans illum pasum etiam obtineret riosum ei esset constit constitutu constrictum uideri. dussa secutus Ludoui officer campa erma extimescens Ce ludounus rox mutaliam trongist alliam usque Toga-casar borgens of Gatha togata tum ut diæbam, me am nullam opem af offe, quemadmodum patri fecerat, cum baurentim pater ferdmande regi illud non modo ho- spectaculum hommobus, feris, or feris luctuofum. ponetibus lurtuofum , ato adéo conferna ceder e repno nativo rege rialim , que popularentur extere gentes agros popularitur oterant, fed ad prae ucx ant in be.

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.







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.

UCLA 678;

JOHN CHRYSOSTOM. De virginitate liber a Iulio Pogiano conversus. Rome, Paolo ii. EDIT 16
Manuzio, 1562.
CNCE 27775;

[and:] Renouard 186/5;

iii. EDIT 16 GREGORY of Nyssa. Liber de virginitate, a Petro Galesinio conversus. Rome, Paolo UCLA 674; CNCE 21752; Manuzio, 1562.

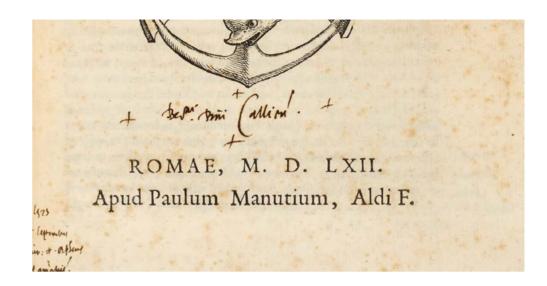
Renouard 186/6; [and:]

OCICA 675, GREGORY of Nyssa. Conciones quinque de oratione Domini. Eiusdem conciones iv. Edit 16 octo de beata vita comparanda. Omnes a Petro Galesinio conversae. His adiuncta est ab CNCE 21753; eodem Nyseni vita e veteribus auctoribus collecta. Rome, Paolo Manuzio, 1563.

Renouard 188/4;

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. ni 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 Cagli 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.

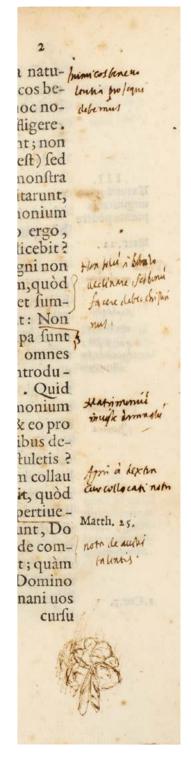
rum eo, unde natum est: sic ex homine nalcitur homo; ex uitioso homine uitiosus; ex peccatore item peccator . Ergo cum iis, qui concipiuntur, simul ingeneratur peccatum: quod eodem item partu ortum, una cum illis augescit; extremog; eodem uitæ actu finitur ac terminatur. At uirtutem ipsam tum difficilem illam quidem esfe, quam assequamur; tum uix multis laboribus ac sudoribus eius officium recte præstari posse, e multis diuinarum litterarum locis hoc cognouimus; cum reoni coleffic iter difficile illud anidem stane

Comprimade

derit. etiam iussit. conius nore c Lawam enim. non ed resergions no pur ui cum il Domi tus fue nam ef fine car Ierint, maiusc Matth. 5. uestros effe, & mimici odiffe, dititandi. uolenti fatis eff mur.n ethnici ceffion mala wifards Ged bonn you gere uo geenna dr: neas, n donand te isto c non foli amare d ris, & fi perfec

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 Cagli, 5 September 1575; 28 May 1577, on the feast of Pentecost at the Abbey of St Michael Archangel; I 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 vis-à-vis annotations works produced after 1577 (Gli affetti, Eunia, Evagria, Ifalsi sospetti and, of course, the Lettere instruttorie) may offer valuable insight into the work of a notable author.



AN EDITOR'S WORKING COPY?

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

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).

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.

ros, quia loco Iphigeniæ ad arawapparuisset taurus, ipsam autem * tempore venisset, se enistranstulit Iphigeniam in Leuger cen ad Achillem: mutataque iccur que natura, eam divam sene- sortucetæ mortisque expertem secit, enisy, nomine in Oreilochiam con-prococu verso: fuitque uxor Achillis. a ais est quan a que air que reservante se suitante que na a que air que reservante se suitante que a a que air que reservante se suitante se suita

us. Hefreli is Heperoby 22 ANTON. LIBERALIS METAMORPHOSES. 28 THE SEPYEL THE PARAGERS . THE OF. pectus eius dilaniasse. Ideo A'uspanialtus en Dygovius this Ambraciotas fervitutis excuffo ήνιο δελείαν, Α'ρπμιν ηρεκόνω ιλάjugo, Dianam principem pla- Wiches τει γν επώται. και πιγουννην αυροπιτή της επασμα το Επρακότου χαλ-πεον αυτο Επρατί ο δε Η ρακλής επολιματιδείκνυεν Α μορακίαν τι, και casse: venatricisque Dianæ simulacro facto, feram ei appofuiffe. At Hercules cum Ambraciam, tum universam Epi-Thu) อยุมานอน H'ndpov ซอนม caurum ad se pertinere ostendebat: Nam Celarhos, Chaonas, cellas Thesprotos, & universos Epiτ8 πολεμήσων σες 38 σύπως Κελ-Kepristis nay Xaovas nay Ocaresrotas bello, quod intulifient, à τες και σύμπαν ας Η'παρώτας, fe subactos, quo tempore con-ंक वार्म प्रवामिश्य , का चोड 6 κ. λεομι . Εξε σωνελθόντε ά Φεjunctis viribus fibi boves Geλέωσι : χρόνω ο θερον λαον ryonis adimere effent aggressi. Goral Eminey Exfer on Kochibe, not Aliquanto post colonos à Corintho venisse, qui, cum omnes TES wesoter avastounas A'uessent Corinthii ab Hercule Ερακίαν σωνοικίσας · Κορίνθιοι δε πάνθες είσιν άΦ' Η'ραorti pulfis Ambraciæ civibus urbem denuo tenuerint. His ndéss · à Alansons è Koagaλούς, έγνω τω πόλιν Η'ραauditis Cragaleus urbem Herκλέες είναι · Α΄ πόλλων δε καί culi adjudicavit. Apollo autem ira-

82 ANTON. LIBERALIS

MEPOΠΙΣ. εξ.

Τορι Βισο Θενγοριας Β.

Ε΄ υμηλα τὰ Μέροπ Θ εγβου.

Το πάιδες τὰ τὰ κρι Μεροπίς κρι

ο Θερεκά Βιστα κρι Μεροπίς κρι

Α΄ ρεων κρι ἀκαν Κών πω Μερ

μεταίδες ροπίδα νησιν Ι ή δε γη πλώτον

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αξυ και κοι μεταίδον το και Αντικο

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μεν Α΄ γινά τις ἱερα πιών και

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τις αὐτις κρι γλαικιώ γεν ν

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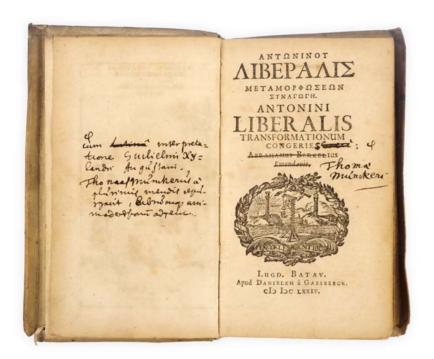
ας λεεκν γλαίκα τιω ορνικο

ας δεεκν γλαίκα τις δε

METAMORPHOSES. 83

XV. MEROPIS.

Refert Baus de Avium ortu libro 1. iberos habuit Eumelus Meropis F. fuperbos & injuriofos. Byffa, Meropis, & Agron ii erant : habitabantque Con infulam Meropidem. Iis terra plurimos edebat fructus: quia hanc folam deorum vene-17 8707 rabantur, folumque diligenter colebant. His nulli erant cum hominibus congressus, neque vel in urbem intrabant, vel folennes epulas & festos Diis dies obibant. Nam five puellæ ad rem Minervæ facram faciendam invitarentur, frater recufabat, gratas cæfiæ deæforores fuas nigris præditas oculis negans, libique invisam omnino whe det: flan year este pert several only se ideland.



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 lexica 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

APPIAN of Alexandria. Civili. Appiano Alessandrino delle guerre civili de Romani tradotto da M. Alessandro Braccio secretario fiorentino CNCE 2204; ricorretto, & nuovamente con somma diligentia Cataldi Palau impresso. Venice, [Pietro Nicolini da Sabbio for Federico Torresano, April 1538. Renouard 116/3;

[bound with:]

-. Esterne. Appiano Alessandrino delle guerre ii: EDIT 16 esterne de Romani tradotto da M. Alessandro Braccio CNCE 73154; secretario fiorentino, ricorretto, et nuovamente con cataldi Palau somma diligentia impresso. Venice, [Pietro Nicolini da 154 (but 155 in Sabbio for Federico Torresano, January 1538. the other issue):

Renouard Two works in one volume, 8vo, ff. 287, [1]; 191, [1]; 116/2. 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 eighteenthcentury 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.

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trapi. Dad



rimente aunt, & quelli che erano prim Antiocho, furon lafaati liberi. In questo m mant partirono le cofe tolte à Antiocho Doppo la morte di Antiocho Magno, fub gno Seleuco fuo figliuolo, elquale come p rare Antiocho fuo fratello dato per ftati mando in suo luogo Demetrio suo figliuol. wiecho Imiere Antiocho Luniore ad afa, et effendo gra Athene, Seleuco p tradimento di Eliodor uno de fuoi mimitri. Et facændo Eliodore gnorirji di quello regno, fu impedito da da Atralo , & mediante il fauore loro fu Antiocho Iumore, alquale erano molto af per alchune offele riæuute da Romani h minaato bauerli à sospetto. In questo me figliuolo di Antiocho Magno acquistò i della Soria, elquale nome appresso à Soria tempo gia era flato molto celebre o illuft to adunque, of stabilita Antiocho buona Eumene reggena la Soria & tutte le altr ainstanti & fece Timaro Satrape di Bab fauriere eleffe Heraclide fuo fratello, equa inali suoi ragazli. Dipoi mosse la guerra xa Re di Armenta, et haue dolo unto et pre richo lun of to fo della fua nitu, la faado doppo fe Antioci lo detà danni ix. elquale e Seriani per la i tische Cupans dre chiamorono Eupatro . Cofiui da puer da Lyfia. Il Senato neggendo la Stirpe di I



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.



The concentration of several different marks in the most ancient epochs of Roman history may indicate a more sophisticated reading, perhaps in the awareness that, as a consequence of the loss of the relevant books in Livy, Appian was one of the principal sources – and sometimes the only extant source – for the second and first century BC. The annotator also appears to have been aware and appreciative of Appian's unique understanding of the social causes of the Roman civil wars. This attention was quietly central to the formation of early-modern historiographic thought contending with the potentially competitive drives of chrono-topographic accuracy and the rhetorical, moral role of history in contemporary society; such attention to social phenomena would inform, among others, Carlo Sigonio's innovative *De antiquo iure populi Romani* (1560).



PÉRLIE M'antoner copio fi benta cel cheria si muitabateraduo demique imméone reforde corporchas quo medibalores underroume a funeram producijame magnasqua occidente presente in presente de processi presente in qualitati de la mercatum producijame magnasqua occidente presente in qualitati de la mercatum producijame magnasqua occidente presente presente in qualitati de la mercatum producijame magnasqua occidente presente in que teolo očeročastomi cope que demobate meis rezusco-purabate manum cuasif di fenore fordemice que ganguas sed muide magnaturi da la potente degram meditus de fenore fordemice que guante sed culturation de la presente deservativa de repeta plentilime control, que rea creumfantui ab empreson eme su upote forcollimi determita dos l'il ciproce distipatistatistado se cana cua cua fernation in meta fortunari de culturation for presente del culturation de certaria dos l'il ciproce distipatistatistado se cana cua cua fernation in meta fortunari decidente individual deservativa de la comparta del control de certaria dos l'il ciproce del disputation del certaria dos l'il ciproce del calcimitation que conclusta del discontrol que del calcimitation del cal

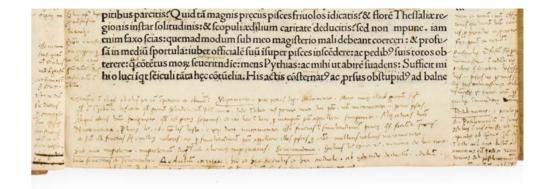
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DEASINOAVREO

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ANNOTATED ASS

APULEIUS, Lucius. Opera. Venice, Filippo Pinzi, 30 April 1493.

BMC V 495;

GW 2303; Folio, ff. [4], 'CVI' (recte CXIII); without terminal blank t6; text at head of f. I^r in Goff A936; red, capital spaces with guide letters; some spotting, a few leaves browned, a few small Bod Inc A-371; wormholes, pencil marks to a few pages; overall a very good copy in old vellum, title ISTC 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).

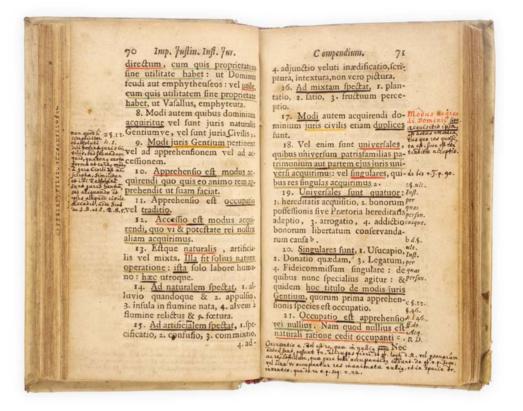
Third edition of the works of the second-century AD Numidian novelist Apuleius (first published in 1469) edited by Giovanni Andrea Bussi (1417–1475), humanist and bishop of Aleria, with copious marginal annotations to the first third of the volume.

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 Alcinous' *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 book 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^r); 'Ambrosia cibus est divinus sicut nectar poculum est divinum' (f. 25^r); 'Abstemius significat cum qui non bibit vinum sed aquam' (f. 28'). He also provides cross-references to other writers, such as Ovid, Persius, Pliny, Virgil, and Augustine.

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uicinia sempiterna cotexi. Ipse trepidus & eximie metuens mihi: per diuersas & auias Solitudines aufugi. Et quali coscius mihi cædis humane: relicta patria & lare: ultroneu exilium amplexus:nunc Aetolia:nouo cotracto matrimonio:colo: Hac Aristome nes: at illecomes eius: qui stati initio: obstinata incredulitate sermone cius respuebat. Nihil iquit hacfabulafabulosius: nihil isto médacio absurdius: & ad me couersus. Tu autem iquituir:uthabitus & habitudo demostrat ornatus accedis huic fabrile! Ego war au de ling uero ing nihil ipossibile arbitror sed utrungsfara decreuerint: ita cucta mortalib? pro uenire. Nã & mihi & tibi & cunctis hoibus multa ufu euenire mira & pene ifecta: qua taméignaro relata fidé pdant. Sed ego huic & credo hercules & gratas gratias mem ni: plepidefabulefestiuitate nos auocauit: aspera denique prolixa uiam sine labore & tædio euali: Quod beneficio ét illu uectoré meu credo lætari: fine fatigatione sui: me ulquad istaciuitatis porta:nodorso illius:sed meis auribus prouecto. Is finis nobis & fermois & itineris comunis fuit. Na comites utrigad uillulas pximas leuorfu abieres Ego uero o primu igressu stabulu cospicatus sum accessi & dequada anu caupona il co pcontor est ne inq Hypatahecciuitas: Annuit . Nostine Miloné quenda epri bus! Arrisit. Et uere inquit primus istic perhibetur Milio: qui extra pomeriu & urbem tota colit. Remoto inq ioco parens optima dicoro & cuiatis sir: & quib diversetura dibus. Vides ne iquit extremas fenestras: que foris urbé prospiciunt; & altrinsecus fe res proximu respicientes angi portu imbiiste Milo diversatur: ampliter numatus: & longe opulentus: uez extreme auaritie: & fordis ifime: ifamis homo: fœnus deniqua copiolum sub arrabone auri & argenticrebriter exercens: exiguo lare iclusus: & erug ni semper intentus: cu uxore etia calamitatis sue comite habitat. Neg preter unica pa scitancillula: & habitu mendicantis sempericedit. Ad hacego risu subiicio: benigne ing & prospicue Demeas meus i me cosuluit: qui peregrinatus tali uiro cociliauit: i cu ius hospitio nec fuminec nidoris nebula uererer. & cu dicto modico secus progressus opel hostiu accedo: & ianua firmitet opessulara pulsare uocaliter icipio. Tandem adolesce sula quada procedens. Heus tu iquit : qui tam firmiter fores uerberasti: sub qua specie inutaricupis : An tu solus ignoras preter aux argentuquullunos pign9 admitteres Melioraing omiare: & potius responde : an itra edes hex tuu offederi; Plaeiquit: sed q EU Plans du meliora de li dical meliona commar Hear oder & pronomity or monthly chiparfied affaul.



MULTICOLOUR UNDERLINING AND ANNOTATIONS

BÖCKELMANN, Johann Friedrich. Compendium Institutionum Caes. VI: Justiniani. Sive elementa juris civilis in brevem et facilem ordinem redacta. Leiden, Felix USTC 1815243. 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.

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Compendium. istin. Inft. fur. ex obligatione nobis debetur, & op-21.27. ponitur ei quod nofrum est 2, sed, 2 l. il aliud est, quam jus n-judicio, quod sibi hic aliifque locis continet etiam 34.9 quod nostrum est, ut subjecta hæc ur, i. e. legitima fa-efinitione fervitutis, &c. Dicitur perfevisio aliaque loca evincunt b. 6. Summa actionum divisio est arg. à causa proxima, quod sint vel in les sine rem, vel in personam, vel mixtæ e . b l. o, quod jure veteri apudi judicem peda-7. Actio in rem est, quæ nascitut 108. nullam haberet jurif-cundum formulam à ex jure aliquo in re d, cujus species 178.4.
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II. Actiones in rem dicuntur vin- Influence personam obligatam f. dicio, fed in jure fieri dicationes & petitiones, actiones in e d. s. personam condictiones g , vel sim-15. ta funt; abolito fordicum pedaneorum nomia vifum eft.

III. Actio in rem inflitui poteft 1/9. us debitum, nifi cum, non tantum in loco domicilii rei, med, led etiam in loco rei sitæh. Actio roll. torum officio fungiin personam tantum in loco domi- est s IV. Actiones in perforam aliæ in remediate funtal. od debetur; quod ver-e fignificat id, quod

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).

OILLES MOTIONS GUERIA Ft clayis dulass other non inexpleta hominum cupiditas alliqubit? Hac nostra uis c. Nil iam parta uidenper . Hunc continuum ludum ludimus. Rotam uolubili orbe uer Sed qualin uorans faua rapacitas Samus. Infima fummis fumma infimis mutare onudemus. Alios pandit hiatus A fande fi plant fedealege neuti cum ludicri mei ra Que iam precipitem frena cupidinem tio pofæt, defandere iniurian putes. An tu mores igno Certo fine retentent ? rabas meos? Nesciebas Cresum regem Lidorum Cyro pau Largis cum potius muneribus fluens loante formidabilem , mox deinde miferandum root flam Sies ardefat habendi. mis tradium misso colius imbre defensum: Num te præte Nunquam diues aget , qui trepidus gemens vit Paulum Perfes regis à se capit calamitanbus plas im Se se credit egentem . pendiffe lachrymas? Quid tragediarum clamor aliud h Is igner fi pro se tecum formad loquereter, quid deflet nist indiscreto ielu fortunam felicia regna uerten profecto contra hisceres non haberes. Aut siquid rem Nonne adulescentilus duo dolia unum est quo querelam tuam iure tuearis, proferas oportet, da quidem malor, alterum autem bonorum binus dicendi locum . Tum ego speciosa quidem ista sunt In Touis limine ideere didiafti? Quid fiuberius de bono ing oblitage rethorica acmufica melle dulcedinis, tutan rum parte sumpfifti? Quid fi à te non tota disceffi? Quid si hec ipsa mei mutabilitas iusta tibi causa est sperandi tun cum audium oblectant . Sed miferis malorum altior sensus est. Itaq; cum hac auribus insonare desterint, in meliora. Tamen ne animo contabe fois et intra commune omnibus regnum locatus, proprio iure uiuere defideres. fitus animum maror pragrauat. Et illa , ita est inquit. Hac enim nondum morbi pi vemedia, sed adhuc contunta Duo doha etc. Homer fliados w inducit Achillem his verbis to Priamim, qui ad eum venerat, ut redimeret corpus Hectoris. Moin 7 1 a Mote welle rance of a Rugular amola of hat he one Tar Autold's oun. Augontor Edning Ex 4000 out, hoper ou diduot kakur etepoode Eaw, a ner nannigao dun Jevo Teptrikegavror the chart propositions of the stay Save wife Thigher out perfore y and or

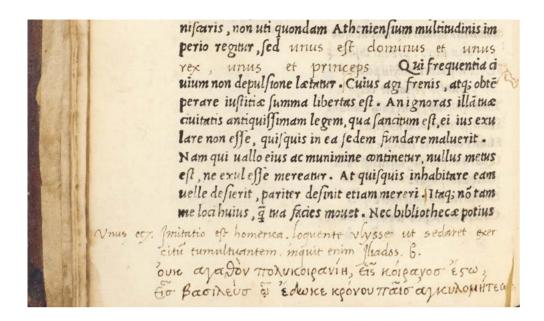
INTEGRATIONS, ANNOTATIONS, OWNERSHIP, DOODLES, DIAGRAMS, SKETCHES

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

CNCE 6542;

8vo, ff. [64]; a—h⁸; capital spaces with guide letters, printed in Italic type; some Pettas, The dampstaining to the first three and last three leaves, a few scattered stains, but a very good Giunti of copy; in contemporary Italian (likely Bolognese, see below) sheep over wooden boards, Florence, 21; boards panelled in blind with central vase-of-flames tool, panelled spine tooled in blind, Renouard Plater 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 See Webben, places; abundant evidence of contemporary and near-contemporary readership, with Humanistic and two ownership inscriptions ('Joannes Franciscus Mattheus Cristinus' to preliminary Probhinders blank and, later, 'P. J. Fr[ancis]cus Lubacus Archip[resbyte]r Cayn.' to title), early (1969). annotations and integrations in red and brown ink throughout the text, in Latin and Mr. 165–166. Greek, and several inscriptions, doodles and drawings to the binder's blanks.

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 <u>copiously annotated</u> <u>copy</u>, and <u>in a symbolic contemporary binding</u>. 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 $a2^v$, some variant readings, integrations in Greek to supply where the printing left a lacuna (e.g. $a6^r$), other integrations supplied in Latin (e.g. $b1^v$), 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. $b5^v$). 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 ($b5^r$).

The first front free endpaper bears the <u>late sixteenth-century ownership inscription</u> '<u>Joannes Franciscus Mattheus Cristinus</u>', 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[ancis]cus Lubacus Archip[resbyte]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.

Nec speres aliquid nec extimescas,
Exarmaueris impotentis iram.

At quisquis trepidus pauet uel optat,
Quod non sit stabilis, suigs iuris,
Abiecit clypeum, locogs motus
Nectit qua ualeat trahi catenam.

Sentis ne inquit hac, atq; animo illabuntur ne describes a free Quid stess sach and and a sit sach a sit sa



25

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.

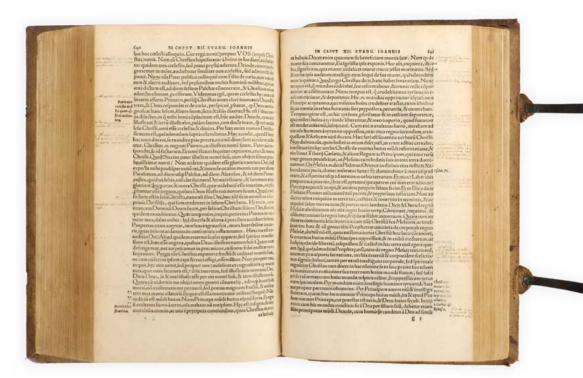
Folio, pp. 972, [24, index]; woodcut initials; some very slight marginal dampstaining to lower corner at beginning and end, very occasional browning, small marginal puncture to last few leaves, nonetheless a very good copy; in contemporary German blind-tooled pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, front 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.

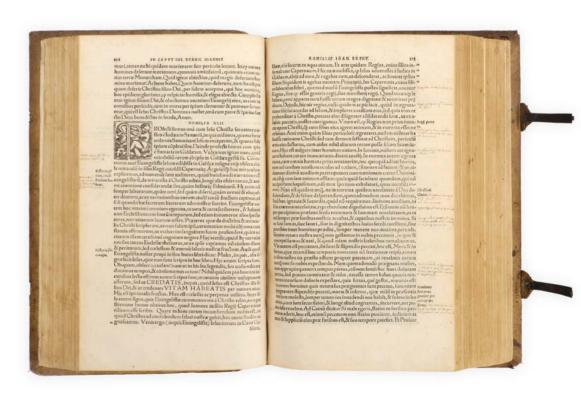
Later edition (first 1545–1548) of a <u>collection of 154 homilies on St John's Gospel by</u> the German Lutheran theologian and leader of the Reformation in Württemberg, Johannes Brenz (1499–1570), profusely annotated by an early reader.

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.

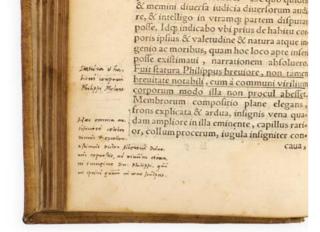
The Evangelion is divided into two parts, the first comprising eighty-two sermons on the opening ten chapters of St John's Gospel, with the second containing seventy-two sermons on the remainder. The Latin marginal annotations in this copy show an extraordinarily close reading of Brenz's text, embellishing 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

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.

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

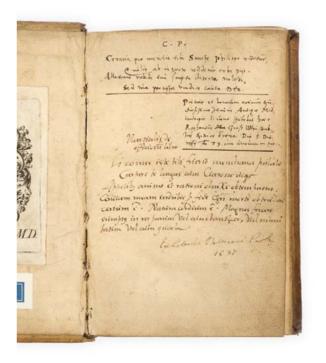
First edition of the <u>earliest biography</u> of the <u>great German humanist and</u> reformer Philipp Melanchthon (1497–1560) by the classical scholar and Lutheran theologian Joachim Camerarius (1500–1574), this copy with <u>profuse contemporary</u> annotations and <u>in an attractive contemporary</u> 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 fuocbo in la casa dentro cioe ne la nima, Et pero ci conuiene bauere buona guardia per aneste porte. Come dice Teremia la morte entra per le fenestre cioe per li sentimenti, per gli ochi entra vapor la morte del peccato incontinente subgiunge q dice. locbio arobata lanimal Et pero tutti li sentimeti sono a zepme max li silvii da riprimere 7 da rifrenare da la sua uoluntade come dice sco Sze. li ozi sono raptori 7 inductori acolpa che se Eua non bauesse mi rato incautamete lo pomo non lo bauaria desiderato ni tocbato. Inco parlando sanc to gregorio del pecca to di dauid che miro berfabe 7 defiderola i dice. Eo si adujene per giusto giuditio di dio che chi usa inconst

AN EDITOR'S MANUSCRIPT WORK

[CAVALCA, Domenico. Trattato della pazienza. Milan, Leonardus Pachel and HR 4798; Uldericus Scinzenzeler, c. 1480.]

BMC XII 53;

GW 6402; 4to, ff. [72]; a-i8, with terminal blank i8; printed in gothic types, rubricated throughout IGI 2626; with 6-line initial in red to a1" early ink foliation; skilful repairs to a1 with loss to several Goff Suppl. C3324; lines of text, a few marginal chips, various instances of staining and spotting, but a wide-ISTC margined copy, recased in later vellum, painted arms of the Ricci family of Macerata to icog332500, the upper cover; rebacked, 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 fourteenthcentury 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 sixteenthcentury Tuscan scholar adding his reading notes.

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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° here and f. 36° 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^r 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^r 'Doman/date chel vostro gaudio sia pieno. Ancho questo gaudio ...;./ ... Delle predette / tre conditioni di questo gaudio parla Ysaia et dice ... 'and f. 131' 'e haver / patientia poiché per le pene si viene a tanta gloria'.

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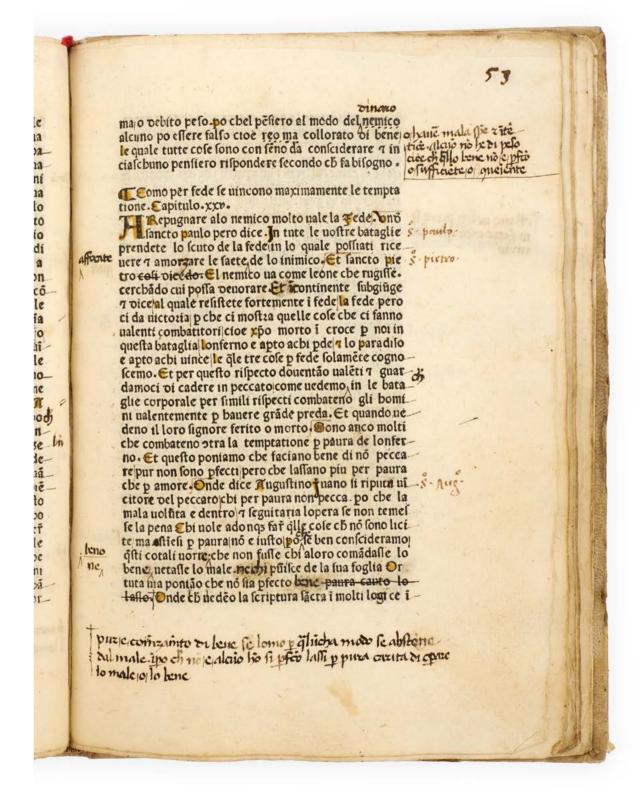
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The presence of these additions and, at the same time, the fact that they appear in variant forms lead to some inferences: firstly, our annotator was using this copy with editorial intents, likely to prepare a new edition; secondly, he was able to 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).



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

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

USTC 157330;

8vo, pp. 271, [1]; with additional blank interleaved between c1 and c2 (see below); woodcut Guldingen, printer's device to title, woodcut initials; marginal throughout, several repaired with v p. 97, 546; tissue, entering text of the last 25 leaves, but sense recoverable, heading to p. 3 ('Philippus Pettegree, Walsby, Melanchthon lectori') partially erased and defaced in ink, some scattered browning and and wilkinson staining; bound in contemporary Spanish vellum, contemporary ink titling and small 61447. 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; fee Orenstein-ownership inscriptions with various declensions of the Jewish-Spanish name ?Almolius Mahavetty, (e.g. '?Almolius magnifico senyor me te[ne]', p. 9, and again on p. 129) in the margins of Minot numerous leaves, the book copiously and minutely annotated throughout in Latin with (Minul), 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 for leave in the same hand. Prini') and more modern pen marks to title.

An intensely and minutely annotated copy of this edition of the De Oratore, published online edited by Melanchthon. The identification of the extraordinarily prolific annotator 2011; Alach, of this book has proven elusive, even as the same name returns again and again in many A Vocitory of of the upper margins: the inscriptions give various declensions of a name which could Penatrone be read as the Jewish-Hispanic Almolius or the Hispano-Arabic Almoh/Al Mohad. The Penatrone annotator's attention is lavished on the greatest part of the work, with only a few topics 1620 (2011), being read more in passing: subjects connected with witticisms, or the ornate style, 1620-121. 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.

DE ORATORE. me ifta omnium comunia or contrita pracepta didiciffe, dam, postea controuerstam constituendam, tum id quod nos intenderemus confirmandu, post qua contra dicerena omodate:deinde ele omnem oratione, aut de infinite tur, refellenda, extrema autem oratione ea quæ pro nobis rei questione fine designatione personarum & tempos escrit amplificanda er augenda, queq; escent pro aduer farijs infirmanda atq; frangenda. Audieram etiam que rum, aut de re certis in personis ac temporibus locata. In utrag, autem re, quicquid in controuerfiam ueniat, in eo queri folere, aut factum ne fit, aut fi est factum, quale fit, de orationis ipfius ornamentis traderentur, in qua preaut etiam quo nomine uocetur, aut, quod nonnulli addunt, recle ne fictum effe uideatur. Existere autem contem apteres quafi decore, fingularumig rerum pracepta tognora. Quinetia que maxime propria essent nature, tumen his ipsis artem adhiberi uidera, nam de actione & trouersias etia ex scripti interpretatione, in quo aut am= bigue quid sit scriptum, aut contrarie, aut its ut à sententia scriptum disideat; bis autem omnibus partibus subiede memoria queda breuia, sed magna cum exercitatione th quedan effe arguments propris. Sed caufarum que fint a comuni questione feiueta, partim in indicijs uer-fari, partim in deliberationibus: effe etiam genus tertis, de memoria queda brenta, fed magna com exercipatione pracepa guileram. In his enim frey rebus omnis siloram artificam destrina ierfatus, quam ego fi nibil dicam da-inuare, mentiar: habet enim quedam quafi ad commone-dam oratorem, quo quida; referat, er quo intitiens do co quodenna; fibi propofueri, munus aberte. Verum ego hane um untelligo effe in praceptis omnibus, non ut ca fegiti oratory; eloquetie faude fint adepti; fed que fiu Ponte bomines cloquetres faceron, es quode no affequod in laudandis, aut uituperandis hominibus ponerequod in tatasanta, sau stamper anas roomatos ponte-or tir : circos; gle lecos, quibssi in indicijs steremur, in quibus aquitas quaritus : alios in deliberationibus, qui omnes ad utilizatem dirigerentur corum, quibus confilio deremus; alios item in laudationibus, in quibus ad perfosponte bomines eloquentes facerent, ea quosdam obsernarum dionitatem omnia referrentur. Cumq; effet omnis uaße, atq, id egiffe: sie esse non eloquention ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, quod tunen, ut ante oratoris uis ac facultas in quinque partes distributa, ut deberet reperire primu quid diceret, deinde inuenta non folum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio dixi, non cijcio. Est enim etiansi munus necessarium ad bene dicendum, tamen ad cognoscendum non illiberale. Ba exercizațio quedă suscipienda uobis est quanqua nos quidem iampridem estis în cursu, sed ijs, qui ingrediutur difpensare atq; difponere, tum ea deniq; uestire atq; or= nare oratione, post memoria sepire, ad extremum agere cum dignitate or uenustate:etiam illa cognoram or acce peram, antè quam de re diceremus, initio conciliandos ad fludium, quiq; ca, que agenda funt in fero tenquam in acie, posunt etiam nunc exercitatione quasi ludiera corum effe animos qui audirent, deinde rem demonstran predifeere ac meditari. Hanc ipfam, inquit Sulpitius;



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 Yaḥyah's Leshon Limmudim, 1542, prefaced by a poem by Almoli) and author of the widely known Pitron Ḥalomot or Mefasher Ḥelmin ('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 fifteenthcentury 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).

of OR A TORE. 223 port arquatur, aut non ita agi ut debuerit ac licuerit; er si sa= andre phe esto tis ese putatis sea que isti scriptores artis do cent, disce= sa la array regue multo tamén ornatius, quam ab illis dicuntur, Platone, e dicendi nuberius explicauit Antonius; sed si his cotenti estis, atque
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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).



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AN UNPUBLISHED HUMANIST FULL CRITICAL MONOGRAPH IN THE MARGINS

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

GW 7059;

IGI 3010; Folio, ff. [101]; A2-8, B8, a-k8, l6, 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 C701; 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.

ico0701000.

£.18,000

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 annotatator 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.

tur numina faunia or fic orfus olympo. nortalia curas faturnia posta gnouimus æuie ore paterno s impellere uitæ: randesceret aruist neu uina tumerent ent in pocula ripæ. nec eni liuescere fast uod diffuafor bonefti nat copia mentes. os:reruma remotas xploret egeftas: enutriat ulus. instat natura quærelis s:dirumq tyrannum. taca fæcula patri ouem se diuite clamat. dumila repleri m fructibus annum? alibus ante fuiffet ofife nouercæ: olo ?quid profuit altu fi more pererrant ia pabula glandes? Aribus addita lustris 1 fæpe parentis lem clementior orbi iertere uictu: nunc ignara malorum m matre leones: lo discurrere luctu etata reperte irrulg feratur The white in much ner comett fparfurus ariftas. Aza dracones. orem prodere diuum pacemes profundam cet ille.fororue: umue agminis una: am uertice iactet: gida: fentiet ictum with morio for cents relaturadus. Spours hum some motion a notat : reginated for un parti Commo

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 The outstanding conjectures. 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), Phyrrus (Paris, 1677), and Gesner (Leipzig, 1759).

Laguarda notes that Calepinus' Sor a detailed entry for Claudianus mentions the reliminary praiseworthy editorial work of commission Ponticus Virunius, which is now see Gavera lost to us, and attempts to verify Loquarda, whether our annotator might be Mas postilas identified with Virunius, leaving anonimas al the question very much open to Propte de further investigation. Prosespino, in Titvillus. Revista Internacional sobre Libro

Antiquo (2018), pp. 11-25.





ANNOTATED IN 1552 WITH BIBLICAL REFERENCES

XIII: 13 CURTIUS RUFUS, Quintus. De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni regis USTC 688890; Macedonum opus ... Accesserunt enim antehac nunquam visa ... Omnia summa fide VD 16 C 6466; atque diligentia ... congesta, per Christophorum Brunonem ... Basel, Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopius, 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 15 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.

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

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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

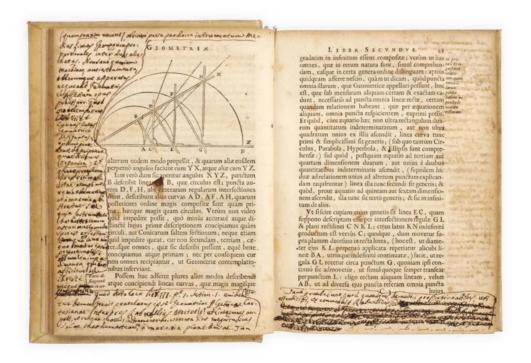
XIV: 14 DESCARTES, René. Geometria a Renato Des Cartes anno 1637 Gallice edita USTC 1826198; postea autem una cum notis Florimondi De Beaune. Amsterdam, Blaeu, 1683.

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.

An extensively annotated copy of the third Latin edition of <u>Descartes' Geometry</u>, <u>his masterpiece</u>, <u>marking the birth of the geometry of coordinates</u>. It had first appeared in French in 1637, together with the *Discours de la méthode*, 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 indepth 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 seemed redundant after further reading.



'A TYPOGRAPHIC JEWEL' WITH QUADRILINGUAL ANNOTATIONS

[DEUTERONOMY.] ספר אלה הדברים [Sefer eleh ha'devarim]. Deuteronomium. [Paris, Robert Estienne, 1544-6.] Adams B 1224:

Brunet I, col. 856

de plus beau en

('jolic édition'); 16mo in 8s, pp. [214], [2, blank]; P-Z8, 2A-D8, 2E4; title-page printed in Latin and Darlow Err Hebrew and the following text entirely in Hebrew with cantillation and Tiberian Moule 5089n; vocalisation, woodcut Estienne olive tree device to title-page, incipit within woodcut Mortimer, Grench 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 seventeenthcentury 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 l'Imprimerie des slightly gnawed; heavy marginal and interlinear annotation in a precise French Estienne, p. 65, hand (second half of sixteenth century) in light brown ink, in Latin interspersed no. 1 ('Cette petite with Hebrew, Greek, and French, to every page, R6" inscribed?'Leius .I' in another édition [...] est hand. £,8500 vraiment un bijou

typographique, et First sextodecimo edition of Robert Estienne's Hebrew Deuteronomy, a peut-être ce qui a 'typographic jewel' (Renouard), our copy with heavy exegetical annotations to jamais été imprimé every page by a sixteenth-century reader in Latin, Hebrew, Greek, and French.

langue hébraïque); Robert Estienne was appointed imprimeur du roi for Hebrew in 1539; his seventeen-part Schreiber 82: sextodecimo Hebrew bible (Quinque libri legis [חמשה חומשי תורה]), each of which was Steinschneider exclusively sold separately, was more costly than his quarto bible of 1539-44 and employs 115, col. 22. 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' (SI'), 'dieu p[er]donna a Aharon, ma[is] a la fin il est mourut' (T_3^{v}) , and, within a discussion of virginity, 'S'il a fait parler d'elle en mal' (Z_4^{r}) . As well as numerous references to other books of the Old Testament (including Exodus 20 (R4 $^{\rm r}$) and Genesis 20 and the Psalms (R6 $^{\rm v}$)); 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.

ואתחנז החקים והמשפטים אשו יהוה אלחיכם ללפד או לעשות בארץ אשר אתם שמה לרשתה: למען את יהוה אלהיך לשמר כל חקתיו ומצותיו אשר מצוך אתה ובנף ובן ב ימי חיין ולמען יארכן יו ושמעת ישראל ושמרת אשרייטב לה ואשר תרב כאשר דבר יהוה אלחי לך ארץ זכת חלב ורבש ם ישמנן ישרא אלהינו יהוה אחד :

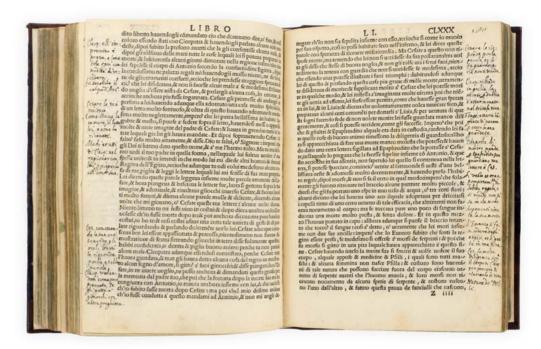
קרחה בין עיניכם לכתו נים מת הארנכת ואת השפן כי קרוש אתה ליהוח אלהיר ום מעלה גרה הפר זופרסה לא בחר יהוה להיות לו לעם מול ההרוסו שמאים הם לכם: ואת מכל העמים אשר ער ש החזיר בי מפרים פרסרה הוא האהמה: ם לא תאל וואניה שמא הוא לכם מבשרם בל תועבה: זאת הבהמהאש לא תאכלו ובנבלתם לא תבעו: ס את זה תאכלה תאכלו שור שה כשבים ושו עזים : איל וצבי ויחמורואו מכל אשר במים כל אשר לו ורושן ותאו וומר: וכל בחוו מפיר וקשקשת תאכלו: וכל מפרסת פרסר ושסעת של אשר אין לו סנפיר וקשקשת שתי פרסות מעלת ברה בנחוו לא תוכלו שמא הוא לכם : D אתה תאכלו: אך את הח תאכלו ממעלי הגרה ומספרם תאכלו: וזה אשר לא תאכלו







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 pocketsized 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^r 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 historico delle guerre et fatti de Romani. Tradotto di XVI: Greco in lingua vulgare per M. Nicolo Leoniceno. Con le sue figure a ogni libro, opera EDIT 16 nuovamente venuta in luce, ne piu in lingua alcuna stampata ... Venice, Nicolò Zoppino, CNCE 17205; March 1533.

, CNCE 17205; Adams D 511; Essling II, p. 660;

4to in 8s, ff. [6], CCLXXXII; title within woodcut border, woodcut portrait of Dio Sander 2436. Cassius to $^*4^v$, 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.

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

fendo liberta di Iulia mori di morte uolontaria, & per questo rispetto fi firinfero Augusto che almanco gli concedesse raferma. Et Cesare allhora sece suo figliuolo a laudata da Cefare. Et essendo stato mandato Gaio alla guerra contra gli dato la possanza Tribunitia per dieci anni. Armeni, Tiberio esfendo uenuto a' Chio gli fece honore, perche si hun liaua fe medefimo,& fi fottometteua non folamente a' colui, ma ancho dofi che coftui per questa ragione non fi leuaf a' quegli ch'erano feco. & hauendo fcritto Phraate Re de Parthi per lam the non faceffe alcuna nouita adotto' oltra lui ce a' Cefare, & hauendo referitto Cefare a' Phraate simplicemente sen tello con tutto che effo Tiberio haueffe figliuo. nominarlo Re.& comandandogli che fi partiffe dell'Armenia, coluino uendo prefo buona audacia come che lui hau folamente non hebbe paura,ma anchora fra Paltre cofe gli referisse supe nolfe un'altra uolta comunicare col Senato. Et bamente nominandosi Re de Re , & chiamando Augusto solamente natori i quali lui hauea in grande honore,tre d Cefare, nientedimeno finalmente fi reconcilio' con questa conditione di i quali erano tratti per forte nientedimeno mo. si partisse d'Armenia, poi che lui udi come Gaio era presente nella Sina rifiutato la possanza laquale gli era stata data,co riamente la lasciorono. Questa cosa lui sece per fospettaua che in casa sua non si facesse qualche turbatione per odiodis fimo fece la descrittione di coloro i quali habit Et incontinente dopo queste cose accadette Tiberio partirsi da Rhodi,& fedeuano meno di cinquantamila perche color andarfene a' Roma essendo morti Lucio & Gaio, perche Tiberio estend dottiffimo Aftrologo,& hauendo feco Thrafillo ilquale naturalmenti & che habitanano fuori di Italia non gli conftri beni, temendo che effendo perturbati, non fac pena tutta la scientia delle stelle,& conoscena tutti i destini suoi, & dio cioche non pareffe fare questo come Cenfore p loro,& dicefi che nolendo lui una nolta gittare Thrafillo da un muto po si aggionse la dignita proconsulare per fornire che nessuno sapeua i suoi pensieri se non lui, accorgendosi che Thrasil ftaua mesto, gli dimando la cagione della sua mestitia, & dicendo costi tione della citta,& perche molti gionani & del fre erano poueri fenza alcuna colpa, a' molti hauere fospetto di un certo pericolo, Tiberio si astenne di gettarlo. Et narie, & ad alcuni le augmento infino ad o detto Thrafillo, tanta cognitione hauea di ogni cofa, che uedendo da lo Et essendo molti i quali de industria faceuar gi la naue laquale portaua la ambafciata a' Tiberio da Augusto, & del madre che lui ritornaffe a' Roma gli prediffe quello ilquale gli donce fere annuntiato. Et i corpi di Lucio & di Gaio furono portati a' Roma no' la eta laquale fuffe condecente hauere a' i quali riccuessino la liberta, & i privilegii tri nerfo quegli che fuffino fatti liberi & i m Chiliarchi, cioe' capitani di mille huomini, & da principali ch'eranoi faccendo lui queste cose gli surono poste le i ciafcona citta , & gli fcudi & le haste aurate i quali nel tempo della fi Gneo Cornelio nato di una figliuola di Por adolescentia haucuano riceunto de caualieri furono reposte nel Senato.

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 Leoniceno (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

DUNS SCOTUS, Johannes. Quaestiones in Aristotelis Metaphysicam. De H 6451*; primo principio. Theoremata. Mauritius de Portu: Epitomata seu castigationes in Quaestiones Metaphysicae, De primo principio, atque Theoremata Johannis Duns Scoti. (Ed: Mauritius de Portu Hibernicus). [(Colophon:) Venice, Johannes Hamman, for Andreas GW 9066; Torresanus, de Asula, 20 August 1499.] Klebs 352.2;

ISTC 00373000.

BSB-Ink D 299; 4to, ff. 233, [1]; text in two columns, woodcut initials, colophon at foot of penultimate Rhodes (Oxford leaf; first leaf defective with repairs to verso in the text and most of the recto laid down, colleges) 707; 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' Quaestiones on Aristotle's treatises on metaphysics and on God as first principle, edited by the Irish Franciscan theologian Muiris Ó Fithcheallaigh (c. 1460–1513).



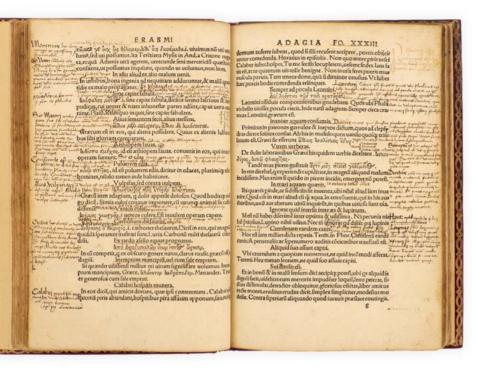
Ó Fithcheallaigh (also Maurice O'Fihely or Mauritius de Portu Hibernicus) took his Franciscan vows while at Oxford, before studying at the University of Padua where, after his ordination, he was appointed professor of philosophy. One of the earliest Irishmen to become involved with the innovations of 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.

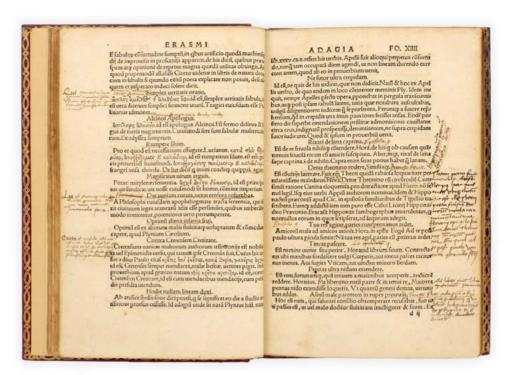
Here a contemporary owner, whose identity remains unknown, but whose work indicates a professional engagement with Scholastic philosophy and theology with a Franciscan understanding of the Aristotelian tradition, displays a particular and expert interest in certain portions of the *Quaestiones* on Aristotle's *Metaphysics*: I, I, 4; II, 6; IV, 2, 3 and 4; V, 6 and 7; VI, I, 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 *cruces* 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 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*.





'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

COLLATING ERASMUS WITH BAPTISTA MANTUANUS

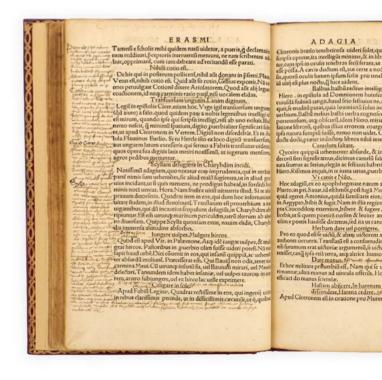
XVIII: **18 ERASMUS, Desiderius.** Collectanea adagiorum. [(Colophon:) Strasbourg, VD 16 E 1921. Matthias Schürer, 1519.]

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.

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 *Ecloques*. The reader either had Mantuanus's text to hand whilst annotating



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 folger copies in Continental Europe.

in Sixteenth-Century England' in Prenaifvance and Preformation / Prenaifvance et Preforme, val. 18, no. 2 (1994), pp. 19-30.

Vi canis e Nilo. iű, ex eo apophthegmate natum apparet, cuius meminit ri. Satur. id efthmoi, post fuga Mutinensem querentibus t Antonius, quida familiaris eius, respondit. Quod canis o, bibit & fugit. Nam in illis regionibus constat canes ras dilor exterritos, bibere & fugere. Eo huncin modif uti quem poetică cursim & leuiter attigisse significemus, es tis hausisse dicamus, sed ita ut canes e Nilo. Herbam dare uel porrigere. tod est se uicurit. Translatu est a consuetudine militari. Antiquitus astidorali astet. m erat uictoriæ argumentu, si uictus uictori herbam por jipfa etia terra, atopaltrice humo se cedere significans. Dare manus. Eft wirter oftender litare prouerbit est, Nam qui se uictori dedunt, ne inter to to dedunt Itra manus ad uincula offerut. Horatius in odis. Iamiam fortice phase manus scientiæ. Hastam abijcere, In harenam El rectamen inice. descendere, Harena cedere. It rectame & elimque Oir Hora: in Odio Jam ceronem est in oratione pro Murena, pro eo gd est causa aem rette compio. He populing to exterona total exacer havena.



ANNOTATED BY A GREEK SCHOLAR

19 EURIPIDES. Ευριπιδου τραγωδιαι επτακαιδεκα ... Euripidis tragoediae XIX: septendecim, ex quib. quaedam habent commentaria et sunt hae ... Venice, Aldus EDIT 16

Manutius, February 1503.

EDIT 16 CNCE 18373; Adams E 1030;

Vol. I (of two), 8vo, ff. [268]; $A-\Gamma^8$, Δ^4 , $E-H^8$, Θ^6 , $I-\Lambda^8$, M^6 , $N-\Xi^8$, O^{10} , $\Pi-P^8$, Σ^{10} , T-Ahmanson Υ^8 , Φ^6 , $X-\Omega^8$, $2A-B^8$, $2\Gamma^6$, $2\Delta-Z^8$, $2H^6$, $2\Theta-I^8$, $2K^{10}$, $[\star]^4$; woodcut printer's device to Murphy 69. 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 (dated 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.

The <u>first volume of the editio princeps of Euripides' collected plays</u>, 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.





τέχναιο άτο τελού μενα τοις θεωρητικοίς, κοι πρακτικοίς, κοι το λιτικοίς. Δ 10 τής ΤΟ λιτικής ούκ επιν οικείος ακροατής ονέος. άπειρος γουρ τη ησιτά τον βίου πράξεων. οί λο γοι δέ, εκ τού των και τοθεί τού των. Επ δε τοις παίθεσιν ακο λου θητικός ών, ματαίως ακού σε ται κή ανωφελως. Επειδή ή τέλος δείνου γνώσις, άλλα πράξις. ο ροθέμενος το το τείτω περιμίω ποθελακροατού Ιπείν ο ποίος δεί είναι Ιπρότερον με καθόλου διέλαβε αδρί το όποιον δεί είναι τον κρίνοντα τα μαθ έμας πν τέχνιω ή εποις ήμιω ολοβγούμονα मार्गाम्मा ठिम देशा बोमार्थ Mai ago TE NOV pelva lei Ta in Now is in The nei perov, of it The now as fen per an Alexanis mai awir, it าริเราองเน็นที่รองที่แรง อันต์อรู่สันอุดสาทีรูอ์ พ่อรู โหลนี ปล่างาเปราลัยว อรู้ส่ ปียอกามูลาอุดนตาลา โกาอล้าอง อรู้ส่อผลงาน อังค่อง pli ex the to povou Beaxy thtos, lu as veos et a dinvocer co to Bi whit dunbers d'onizeu merean λαβείν την ματ αυτρο πράξεων, Τζ ων κή ποθλωνοί λότοι δος ου δε δύναται κρίνον δρθώς ταυ τα. ο δεσυλλογισμός ου πρώτω χήματι ο νεος άπειρος τι καταί τον βίον πράξεων Τπάς άπειρος τινωλ οῦ δύνατοι κείνειν ἐκείναων ἄπειρος όξιν Ινέος ἄρα οῦ δύνατοι κρίνον ημλώς τοις καιτοί τον βίολο Traffers Landoust To US author ray and lainth rejoucea, et to be, et to proper to US author Stocker attended the to Booth λέχεται, όταν ώς προτάσεις λαμβανωμεν σοθιαύτο δί, όταν ώς περβλήματα καλουμ- ξεων πράσματα [p de Adregov em χείρημα p, ε le de τοις πά θεσιν ακο λου θη τικός ών και τα εξής μα- νως 24 ον οθητών καλι πείαν θείκνοι κοιρανωφελή των είρ των τον τον λόπον ακρόκουν πάς του λότος κοι πότοις το κατ το βίον ποξείν πράξις και ο δργεια, πεδς τέλος τί δρωντα, 4 μη τιγχάνει τούτου, μάπην λέγε τι γίνε δαιρέπει τοίνων οι ποθλάρετων λόγοιου πελς Δεωρίαν άπλως απο βλέπρισιν, αλλά πελς το πράπον τοί σου σαία και με τα διώκειν το άρα βον (μη τε τέλοιο επιτυγχάνουσι, μάτην λέχοντοιι, και μάτην ά-

EDITIO PRINCEPS

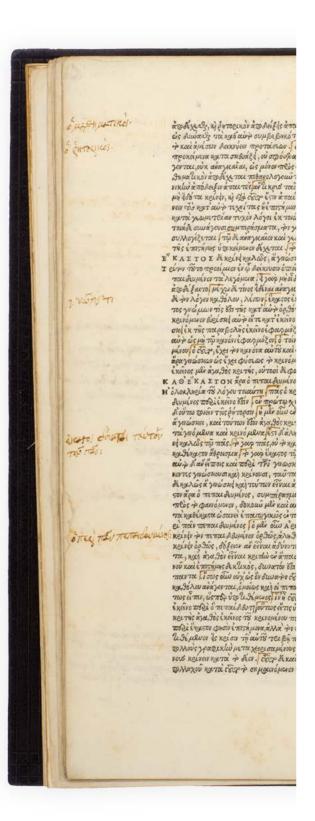
20 EUSTRATIUS of Nicaea, et al. Ευστρατιου και αλλων τινων επισημων υπομνηματα εις τα δεκα των του Αριστοτελους ηθικων Νικομαχειων βιβλια μετα του υποκειμενου. Eustratii et aliorum insignium peripateticorum commentaria in libros decem Aristotelis de moribus ad Nicomachum, una cum textu suis in locis 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°-34°, 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. (very slightly trimmed in places).

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.

ά τον αιστον διοθεί μονα το λλάκις και να και ισβυμενον σαθρώς / έξορο δε TOV, Mai) Thi amov cou with Bá-में, देखीं मात्रप्रदेश मंडक नवा विकास कि के opáceas la anoinder The Bute poins, as eighter To de xx pourieur, 2 44 x wv τα βάλλεθαι χρώματα , κάντεῦ-Tous is Si hanis, and Thes siv dinat apertio cispydae The Ou-OV . NEGETOLI DE KOLI THIS THES TOUS BEN THE'S TO MANAGE ZENT TO NOVI-ที่ที่ ผู้หลผมผลาดเร สมาร์เร, สารสานสpranspager gli, oux in rais at haster the register ं कियारि, यह भाग वार में मारा वहां, को विंता AND STUDY SENETHACIONE XOUTES ANμον πιδιαν το είνου άπλως υπίρο Το Ο Λογική Τυχή καιναιρά Ακω-TO de ne perou word गई हारा à-रंगे वृद्ध काड केंड्रे, प्रताम के के संग्रा में कर में निर्मा ने करा Bar einer, hou di norta ipr Bion MONOR TO SE KUCIUS THIS DIGOU- KUCION THE WILLIAMS AT HAT LO त्या, रमें वेश्वर्भातमा के दिन प्रयान की सी व्यवस्था प्रवास कि वहार राथ की की अर्थाय मुद्दों में हम रमें में मुद्दा कर कहारीके सत्ये मुख्यों में हम रमें मुद्दा की सामित राम की मिलासी हों! usviav oi no Moi this ¿ Easco eiztac. di aprocuores à ann des, à HE TORE & PAUVO HENOV UTTER-טידעור טידולפצבו או מולפטידוים אב LOVILLE TO ALL JOS KOLI Thi EMα, μοτιμώτολαι, δέφ το μάλισα סבף בסומבע מבדוכט דצ מון ציענשמב μονίαν ύτο λαμβανι δαι ότι δίου , אוא דמי מיצורים אבין וי מערים αι μονία, πώς αυτής ή αξέβαιον Letter mas nut autal ever EBOUTO TO TOUTON TO ONE PORTI-61 Lead nois por new read Todars vereil Berotates nave fait Lucucron in its colins mexiter τοίς δεδαίους μάλισα τά πουν. is oineicros it apeth is movimon, e Bir p mi car Nulle glue Dac אינ אפרד מטדניב מלומנים חודם חופתapeths, now augus Sytovotors , หณะ สิธิธิสเอง The de, อุท์ฮอา ซิธ-ผิงชิน แบงเลฮ ซิธ ซิสเลฮ อบัฮเรอิ ส่วนพร สมินอง ลังอน ารี Belaiov. שוצמנו . / אמנו שוי חופה דל ביו מגםcarry will form theger मार्थे के के विकास कि मार्थित निर्मा निर्मा मार्थित न on Da . This own run peta Ca- TOTEON A LINE IN LITER .



Eustratius (c. 1050-c. 1120), bishop of Nicaea, and the twelfth-century scholar Michael of Ephesus are believed to have been encouraged to write commentaries on Aristotle by the Byzantine princess and historian Anna Komnene (1083-1153). Their respective commentaries on the first and sixth, and on the fifth, ninth, and tenth books of the Nicomachean Ethics are printed here. Eustratius' exegeses of Books I and 6 'are commentaries in the fullest sense of the word. They are not primarily concerned with explaining particular passages, phrases, or words in the text, but with interpreting the very scope, design, and impact of Aristotle's Ethics' (Mercken). Albertus Magnus and Bonaventure have recently been shown to have adopted 'a great deal of material' (idem) and ideas from the Byzantine bishop, whose tenets recur in paraphrase not always with attribution. 'In interpreting Aristotle, Eustratios clearly followed the late antique Neoplatonic philosophers, though at certain places, like the issue concerning the knowledge of first principles, he advocated theses which seem closer in line with his Christian beliefs ... About Michael of Ephesus' life next to nothing is known. On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that his breadth as an Aristotelian commentator is remarkable' (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy). The Greek text is here prefaced with a Latin dedication by Paulo Manuzio addressed to Georges de Selve, who served as French ambassador to Venice and is immortalised in Holbein's painting *The Ambassadors*.

A contemporary annotator has left numerous Greek marginalia to books I to 5, picking out key words and phrases and offering summaries to guide their reading. They engage with concepts such as goodness, happiness, skill and ignorance, upbringing, 'ideas', wealth, justice and injustice, and political and practical aspects in Aristotle's thinking.

r aconporcheros Ern Anna 14 mi QLA O: Ow proivoi anofe ou oi Ta The Thi κλ λιον π πες αυτός τιμής ιζ πρέτον ου μόνον πες τα τ φίλων αιθί ιρείν ως τε στο ζεως τιω αλήθεση νη μη κρυπτομούλω έξ αύθρω πων απόλ ν, φισίαλως τι η οιλοσόφοιο έντας , σιλαλή θης 200 ο οιλόσοφος, φι λελή σης ο σιλοσίζος! αι γάξτις Φιλών, Φιλόσοφός βει σοφία θέ, Τον τε τοι εκμιν ονται ονται μτα η ακί ώς έχχουν χονται η διαπαντρς οι ακευμοία μεν ου τα μάντευ οντα πώς αρα φελόσοφος ο πινός οντος βατέραν πθείς τω αλήθοαν; Ucesov in free tais ounder ι σοιον πεστιμαν πω αλήθίαν. िंग के मीं, दें में मारें, वें मारेंड कों के मार्चित हैं हैं के मारा प्रकार के मारें में के के के के के Levi vi Thi delay To pli ow obs alrow Than, obsisors is Theart of the protection GOTOY 2011 THE TREOSING TO του. θείου γουρκαι ή αλήθεα. מו דענידור, פעוצ בשיסופעני ולבש כי סוב יף מפס דסף פרון יף עובסף באבוסיר. עווו דשם לבש או ד לבושיוי viney you of Thi ideau do Eus, in ti Anot An pleate to map enerous coισο δρέαζοντες, ούκ εποίοων οθασ οἱ εκείνοις τοῖς πράγμασιν οἰ οἰς το οἱ τον 1000 βοξείζον τες οὐκο Το το προβραβοντες οὐκ εποίοων οἰς οἱ κὰ, πρότερος Υδίν, ο δεμεταιόν, οὐκ ετίθε εποίουν 1000 με εξείενου τος πρ νι λογικών δίων η λειών, το μετέχοντα τε είδοιο άτομα, ο μοταιτώς γιωσην εξ δε περτεχον τη τ ου, το δε μετ εκείνο, όμοιως κή τα μετέχοντα το μοτ γεύους επόπουτε 95 γείος γείος το βοδίν τα ναιθέτεραν νή έτεραν μετεχό μενα τάξιν ' deων το de, ουκ εποιοανίθεαο, κή το i δεαν και τεσκούκζον, επίτκθες eiAdams H 748.

ANNOTATED BY A STUDENT OF GRYNAEUS

XXI: **21 HOMER.** Ομηρου Ιλιας και Οδυσσεια μετα της εξηγησιος. Homeri Ilias et Ulyssea USTC 663959; cum interpretatione ... Variae lectionis in utroque opere annotatio. *Basel, Johann* VD 16 H 4591; *Herwagen*, 1535.

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 free endpaper; 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.





O M H P OY ดู้ได้.) เขาหัวที่ เหตุสลุ่นั่ง ซึ่งแห้ง.) หาย อัครน์. เขาอรุ่าสุโดย) 🕫 ชนุม เกือง หนึ่งระดับที่ ระดีจุดแนน่งขนา. สุเมิร์วิ งา.) qual) ลบร อ 6รลดนิยนนาสโอร Zrist. อย ซึ่ง ลัง.) อย นิเล คื สลมย. ชักแล.) ชักแล.) ชักแอในอย. รั อากิเอะระ ώντα πράζοντα. · ορώροι) καταλάδει. · λλάσασκιν,) τηλ κτίεμ. · ομοκλύσασκι.) κ' κατέλυσε μις ! องรับ) เรามชาน วิจ ซอกูร์ ลงรร์ รี ผมหองในเมอบ ตุมหมังรมีระสากุรแมน ที่งอง.) มูเลี้ หองมูลมาหมลังโละลับ อัง.) ครุริยเ.)พละเลของปร. ลัทว์ค่ะแรง.)ลัทสอาราแหน่แมะลังคเอร. ลังสคมเร.) ลัติจะพร.ลังบังสทร. "เขตอุปรมเอร.) UMENO. CHAT.) TETEou mis was.) of pla 106 Ouros of vieyas os Storpege & Baourio. oun aratop.) deri 7

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דבולסב מסנים. בב קאסו אל

Trund' en Aiss 851. Order de pariera Zolis. sodukosparin.) woduwpομδ' αυ δήμε τ' ανδραίδοι, Βοσωντατ εφδίροι, G.) βκσιλιώς. אין κμώρ. Του, σκινήζω ελάσμοκευ, όμοκλησασκε τε μύθω. 10 i Provop ag xà olà the Δαιμόνι άτρεμας που κομ άλλων μυθον άκσε, rake isi. ig oi Adayaios οι σεο φορτοροι είσι. συ δ' απτόλεμοσ, Ε αναλκις, OVER BE GO HOX PER SERVE to, as of Aires weapons Ουτέ ποτ ζω πολεμω ζωαρίθμιος, ουτ ζω βελά. Ser. inire Adiirie iου μεν πως πάντες Βασιλούσομεν ον θάδι Αχαιοί. aravac, evikup . Bomb OUN ayabey πολυποιρανίκιεις ποιραν Θ isw, Korwp rikap + F IIIAo/ Είς Βασιλεύς, οι εσίωκε Κρόνο παις αγκυλομέντω ательбор. бяку куб та Σκηπρουτ ηθε θεμισας, ινα σφισι βασιλούμ. Νοθοςip il komp ifiros soi-De or apigavewy d'ient spary, oi d' avogivole Αυτις επεοςδίονο νεών απο, κου κλισιαων בים לף ברדת , מין קאסוף THE . B ON STIFE SI ZALIP Ηχή, ώς ότι κυμα πολυφλοίσ βοιο θαλάστης डबंग ने कारें गाँ वृश्व विकर्त Αίγιαλω μεγάλω έρεμε), σμαραγεί δίε τε πίντ Ο. באם מושות סוף מילוב מעו. AMou wey g' E (ove oparuley de natedoas. exemple subjet , to es Θερσιτις δί ετι μένος αμετροεπίς εκολώα, Ος ς επεα φερουμασιματομάτι, πιλιάτι μόνι, Μαλ, απάρε τη ποσμομεριζιμέναι Βασιλούσιμ on. H pr arnoxa no onoxid RATA TORGER NO THE Hory Holodo . This 30 Αλλ' ό, ποι εσαιτο γελοιίου Αργειοισιν прин ажетементой бис Euugrac. aigusos de avne soo iniou nade.

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λαιστρ. ພື້ອ έταρ λίγη άγκυλομμέτορ τ΄ Κούνορ. κ. τα αριφερέν καζ αχώμα, ώς τι άγκυλα κύκλα. κ. τ έχν

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d'inte.) ปะเรสสเร. ปีเพ็พรู่. เพรสะยองโอ.) ที่หูหองโอ. เพพพอลอย์ออนม. ลิลมลังรษ.) อย่า ออกูย์ออ. หนึ่ง.

เอย. หัวที.) มะเลที่สอบ ที่ หอนบาทีร. ดอยนะรา.) หัวสำหาบหลื. อนลอลาส์.) ทั้วสู่. อัง อังเหตุล.) ร็อ

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ώκετο. η κατάκρημε ώρ πεσώρ, τοιούτοι ές έκετο, ολομ Ομυρος αύτμ παρίσμουμ. έσορε Εί φορίωμ.

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119 POECS ENU nepanip. Ledvid Enquivole hazvy. Extiso d' Aximi panis lu, nd' odvoni. אין דש אמף שבוצפונסאב דפד מעד אאמעבעיטיו לינש. נס فالده הבאלווצים אבץ סימולובת. דש או מף אצמנים באדמין אשה אפ דבסים עבעבסה אפעיד' קיו לעעש. Αυτάρο, μακρά Βοδυ, Αγαμεμνονα νεικες μύθω. בשולון דבש לו מעד שלי שני שני של שולו אמדו (מוני) דאמע די אמאונס אונסים, דרא מנ לב אנשמותנה Eirip evin hioins deaige or, as my Axacoi Γρωπεω δίσουδη, ευτ αυ προλιεθρού ελωμεν.

Η επικά χευσε αποδοθεαι, ου κεπε οισει Τρώων ιπποσίαμων Ης Ιλία γος αποινα. Ou xey eyo dinlas ayaya, nah @ Axalay אוב ששמותם שינש, ועם עוס צימו לי קואסחודו, נואי ד מעידי מחס עססקו ומחס צימנ, ש עולי בסוגשי Αρχόν εονία, κακού του ξασκιμον υιας Αχαιών. n memores, nan energie Azailoles, on er Azaioi, Oma demop our vavoi vergueta, rovo e d' caple Auro ou Trong yora weast plusoppa idigrau, Heari or y nues who Cammone, he nou ski,

sid of the ph Ayaniare μιγάλα. κικληγώς.) Coup. Liga. Jakray. du. Cegis. + ad ag.)+0 moriovro.) igrifort. зинцоот напривой merms of meratous abusine inακολόγή. τίο.) τίτο: grae.) inipipas, inifates Misto. Mia. Dingle מולל משנים חום מאושי พอน เมงห์อิพ. มีน หมีน หรือ Spa Timor in & Karkis ronduai. ifaipere.) eva τι. αί καζά τημιώ διδέμ Kanatup. Bentisp.): out. individu. Yordin ap mi reg. eled.) arrive mion T Touch are & Ix ים.) שיף סי אוחולים דוש מי Is a waip you daga. (Xautip.) are notrov + Ai

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Ηπιμισον, ελώμ γορ εχει γορας αυτος απόρας, Αλλάμαλ εκ Αχιλλεί χολος φρεσίν, αλλά μεθημων, Η γαράν Απρειδη, νύμ νεατα λωβκσαιο. σος αάτο, νεικείων Αγαμεμνονα πειμενα λαώμ Orgains, To d' and mulisur d'ios odlussois. Και μιγ τωοδρα ίδων, χαλεπω πνιπαπε μύθω, Θερσίτ ακριτόμυθε λις ύτω ορ εωμ αγορκτής, Ίσρο, μήθ' εθελ οιος οριζείδητα Βασιλεύσιμ, Ου γτόρ εγώ στο φημι χερίστορομ βοστιμ αλλομ

Ος κοι νύμ Αχιλία, εί με γ αμείνονα φωτα,

A idesot , i peragoga a Енцупа, ыр желогыр, ат шер Na. Th Nois ud Th agu manana had suirdora. nan inighaa. Dana onidu. Anaidic con yanajeds olniri avolds. เหมียะชน.) พอคุณมีแรงน. เช่า d. d. เลียเน.) เองเอา di. List to Arau Acifumey. Pier weathey.) ra yipa o ist tag timar, natigfy a metagora o & For yaspi orting ลีย และหอุณาลอดี จาย น่าเอนเรอย หอ่าอย, ลองเออออก รามีเ หลออมเหล่า อันเด่นเนา, อัง ซาร์สินาสเ. อังคุณ เอาห

This copy contains interlinear and marginal annotations to around two hundred pages, mainly in a near-contemporary hand, providing Latin translations of Greek words and explanatory notes, and, in particular, drawing out numerous proverbs from Homer's text. They demonstrate an especial interest in *Iliad* 2 and 17-24, and in the first ten books of the Odyssey, and include references to Aristotle, Pliny, Strabo, Virgil, Pomponius Mela, and Boccaccio. A note by our annotator to p. 567 refers to Thomas Grynaeus as 'praeceptor noster ... egregius', with the date '1539 die veneris post festum Martini'. The nephew of Simon Grynaeus, Thomas (1512–1564) taught Latin and Greek at the High School in Bern at this time, and it seems likely that our annotator was a student there.

Provenance: a Gabriel Güntispergius of Zurich is recorded at the University of Heidelberg in 1566; Spyridon Loverdos (1874–1936), Greek banker, economist, politician, and collector, whose library was dispersed after his death.

ANNOTATIONS AND DRAWINGS BY A CAPUCHIN

IEROME, Saint. Epistolae Sancti Hieronymi. Venice, Johannes Rubeus Vercellensis, XXII. 7 January and 12 July 1496.

BMC V 419; Goff H175;

Folio, ff. [vi], '390' [recte 392]; a few woodcut initials, capital spaces, some with guide ISTC letters, occasionally completed in manuscript; lower margin of f. [ii] excised and neatly iboo175000. repaired, marginal repairs to title and f. 392 and to outer margins of ff. 145-147 and 277, some dampstaining, very occasional light foxing and other marks, nonetheless a good copy; bound in twentieth-century vellum over boards, title in ink to spine, edges sprinkled red; light marks to covers; annotations in Latin and Italian in a sixteenthcentury hand to c. 348 pp. (slightly trimmed), several manicules, some underlining.

£,3500

Venetian incunable edition of Jerome's epistles, one of the most famous collections of letters in Latin literature, alongside those of Cicero, Seneca and Pliny, this copy with interesting marginal annotations.

Over 120 epistles from Jerome's pen are extant, written between the years 370 and 419 and ranging from a few lines to several thousand words. They are an essential source for our knowledge of Christian life in the fourth and fifth centuries and provide an insight into one of the most striking and complex personalities of the age. Much admired by Jerome's contemporaries, they were one of the works most appreciated by Renaissance humanists. There were numerous incunable editions, beginning in 1468. This edition was printed by Giovanni Rosso, of Vercelli in Piedmont, in two parts, the first with colophon dated 7 January (f. 164°) and the second dated 12 July (f. 376°).

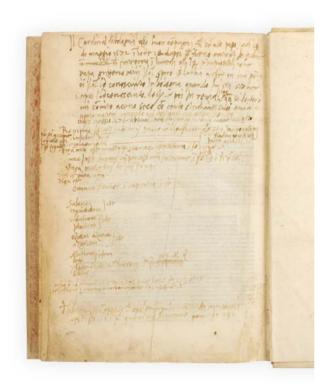
This copy contains numerous interesting sixteenth-century annotations. The name of the annotator is recorded in the capital space on f. [1] as follows, 'di pret. Marcho benedecti Capp.no In S. Mart. di luc. e delli Amici suoi ch. prima hera della felice memoria del r.do m. Cesari bo n uisi mio patrone' i.e. the capuchin friar Marco Benedetti of San Martino in Lucca, who notes with fondness his patron Cesare Buonvisi (the name of a prominent Lucchese family). His note to the final blank regarding the election of Pope Gregory XIII in 1572, and another dated 1574, indicate the period when he was reading Jerome's letters.

minis fanguine litiat: cupit & nititur utcuch potuerit prælens uitare dilcrime, Ita & homo a principio cor ditiois sua deo utitur adiutore, ut cum illius sit gratia q creatus est: illius q misericordia q subsistit & utinibil boni operis agere potest absog eo qui ita libera concesserit arbitrium: ut sua per singula opera gra tiam no negaretine libertas arbitrii redundet ad iniuriam conditoris: & ad elus contumaciam qui a deo c ditus est; ut abso deo nihil esse se nouerit. Quod aut dixit in generatioe & generationem: omnia significatempora: & ante legem & in lege & in euagelii gratia. V nde & apostolus dicit : Gratia salui sacti estis p side & hoc non ex uobis: fed ex dono dei. & omnes epistolæ eius in salutationis pricipio non prius pacem habe & fic gram: fed ante gram & fic pacem; ut donatis nobis peccatis nostris: pacem domini confequamur. An te q montes nascerentur: & parturiretur cætera terra & orbis:a fæculo usen in fæculu tu es deus, lxx. Ante montes firmarent: & figeretur terra & orbisia læculo & usch in sæculum tu es deus. Hunc locu gdam pra





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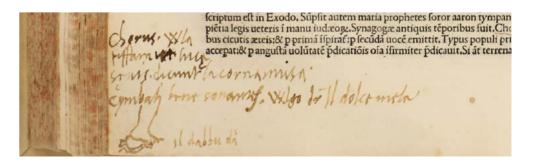


opus effet. Alii paupibus distribuendos esse dicebantialit dandos ecclesia: nonulli parentibus remittendos.

Maccharius uero & panthomius & isdorus & cateri quos patres uocantisancho in eis loquente spiritu decreuerus infodiendos esse ecdem dicentes: pecunia tua tecum sit in perditione. Nech hoc crudeliter qsq putet esse factu. Tátus quoch cunctos prota azyptu terror inualituu unu solidu dimissis si contenta anni unua patres uocantisancho in eis loquente spiritu decreuerus infodiendos esse esse putet esse succentisancho. Nech hoc crudeliter qsq putet esse salar quoch suppositione. Nech societa siam iusta demius si unitu de si unitua de contenta appositione si unitua de si unitua de si unitua de si unitua de contenta anni unitua deres si unitua de si unitua de contenta anni unitua deres si unitua penetam pascit esuries. Esti il si si unitua de si unitua penetam pascit esuries. Esti il si si unitua si unitua de si unitua de si unitua de si unitua penetam pascit esuries. Esti il si si unitua si unitua de si unitua della della

turis omnibus nibil inuenies unctor potenbus humefacta iri non gat : sed teris aiantibus as in ea fenfus é acta fit demuta Ouid eni hoc id tam decore p uerba modulas! Quidin fer. actus qd in affe us dignitatibus narit:cui parage donatú mor nfa latenter i you were once nit, ut cu nobis HECKY MATSON contra aiam p End rom par æ:& captiuanté bar roll nero it aduerfus carditor:q uel nos processi surby t crimis quanti Negrægun fue Long bus pria fronte lő ergo tunc tá-K pariet filium. ro.& tanta mirauerut esse uératur. Et qualistiis bestia mor

Benedetti's notes demonstrate an interest in Christ's body, baptism, crucifixion, and resurrection; in the Trinity and the Virgin Mary; and in subjects as diverse as fasting, free will, sin, vanity, prayer, virginity, death, wisdom, and music. His marginalia contain references to the likes of Origen, Cicero, and Petrarch. Verses in Italian on a panther appear in the lower margin of f. 305° ('Panthera sono animal dolce e fero'), and there are a few small drawings: Christ's tomb at the foot of f. 4^r, a naked Adam to f. 244^r, and an acolyte and a wolf at the bottom of f. 380^r accompanying a note on a marble sculpture at Bologna. There are various notes to the title-page, on Jerome and Augustine for example.



JOSEPHUS DIGESTED IN RED AND BLACK

JOSEPHUS, Flavius. Antiquitatum Iudaicarum libri XX, adiecta in fine USTC 657571: appendicis loco Vita Iosephi per ipsum conscripta, a Sigismundo Gelenio noviter iam VD 16 J 961; 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, See Ammann, August 1548.

Josephus Josephus 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.

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.

num principatus Domitiani Cæfaris, ætatis uerò meæ fextum & qui gesimum. Promisi etiam scripturum me quatuor libros de ludao rum opinionibus, quas habent de deo eiusch effens tia, & de legibus, quare per eas alia lis ceat nobis facere, alia non Finis libri nigefini. 1 5 5 2. liceat. Finis Antiquitatum Judaicarz Josephi aus Doo.

mer non nobilitate folum, fed mu mine totis quam ampla funt Hiero thia eifdem parentibus nato incum intellectu & memoria præcellere:it oens laudem confecutus ex literar poribus de penitiori legum fenfu fus decreui nostratium sectarum g Pharifæorum, Sadducæorum, & reputabam, si omnes cognosceren nes tres transii: ac ne hac quidem e quendam in folitudine uiuere, ami prouenientibus alimentis utenter castitatem tuendam, coepi eius infi nio tribus annis, postquam concu undeuigintí annos natus ciuilem e placitis, proxime ad stoicam apud uerò atatis fextum fupra uigefimi fam hanc. Quo tempore Felix in I



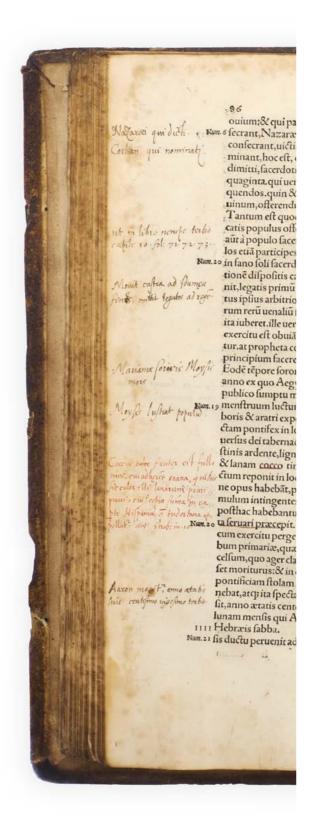
Johann Froben had previously printed a Latin edition of Josephus's works based on the translation attributed to Rufinus of Aquileia, in 1524; the inadequacies of Rufinus's interpretation, however, prompted Johann's son Hieronymus to commission a revised edition based heavily upon the original Greek, 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 *Judaico* - '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.



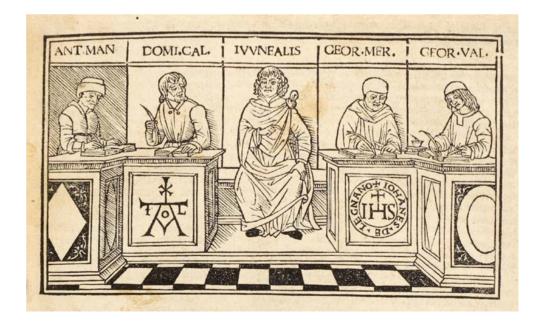
WITH CORRECTIONS TO THE TEXT AND CRITICISMS TO THE COMMENTARY

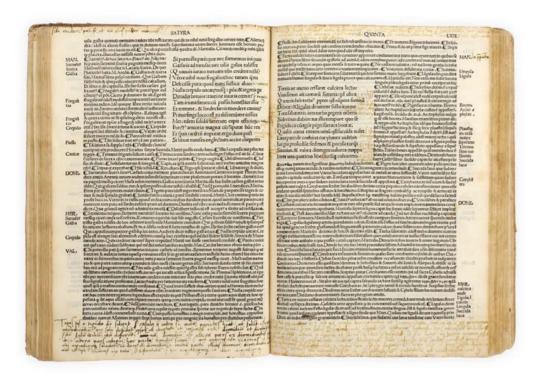
24 JUVENAL, Decimus Junius. Argumenta Satyrarum Iuvenalis per Antonimu XXIV: [sic] Mancinellum. Cu[m] quattuor co[m]me[n]tariis ... Sebastianus Ducius recensuit. EDIT 16 [(Colophon:) Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler for Giovanni da Legnano, 17 August 1501.]

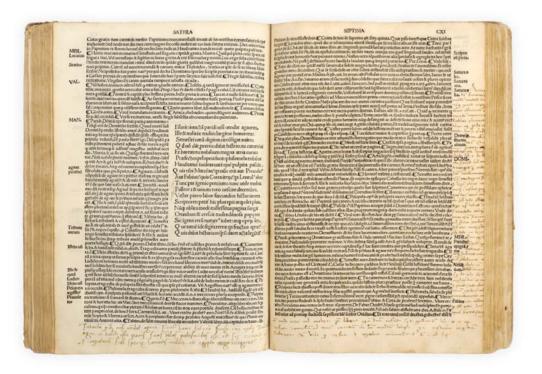
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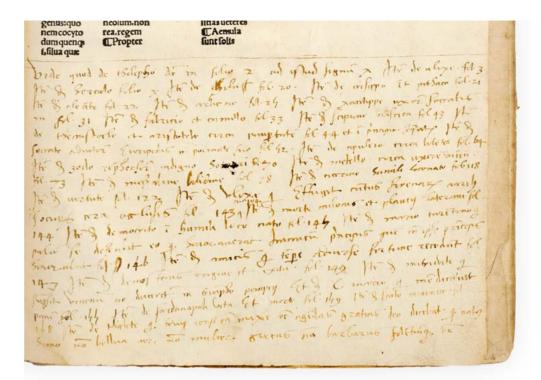
Folio, ff. [12], CCVI; some Greek text to commentary, large woodcut to title showing sander 3730. Juvenal seated with four commentators, woodcut initials, woodcut Scinzenzeler device to colophon; occasional light thumbing to corners, a few scattered marks, but overall a very good copy; bound in sixteenth-century 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.

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 to *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 qualem 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 I copy in the US (Tulane University) and 2 in the UK (British Library (imperfect), Trinity College Oxford).

id uiuit & operatur, ad proximi fui m facit, quemadmodum libi per fiaurit per fidem, & bonum reddit, meritis, & bonis operibus, quæ fui ant. Sibi enim tantumodo uiuunt, charitatem in leprofis, & nuncin ese in Deum reijciat, multa sibi de pinionem erga fe concipiat femoefe, necabeo fe derelinquendum. erit, nulla uera fides est, nulla uera cem reddit, et alacrem, ut libere auriò adminiculationem ab eo depomac multa in deprecando Barloso erum in leprofis hicanimaduerte. ra omnem preceptoris operam rebonam opinionem & fiduciam de pitio uultu Deum respecturum ipnos reddit, ut libere caussam adflium deposcant. Nisi enim talem ouillent, domi fuæ belle permanen Hefitatioin ecati essent, illishæsitatione id con. oratione, no precatione nostram ferate Forcitanter & fegniter orat, uoce non um uerborum, ac multum cantile ibil orat, optat tantummodo, malaliudelt, præterentare Deum. ubitat. Quare oratio eius fortis & icas commemoret: primum, quod quod uocem fuam extulerunt in aelt, nobisco exempli uice propoirgetur. Statio, robur & fideiere 10 cess/9 orecationem feruor est, qui etalifi- 3 5 pto 10 it, non clamat, non stat, sed auertit hiat ac lemper ita blaterat, quis no/ herete idop genus delperantia uereum habet, nihil de eo speratsideo orandi, oret in fide, nech quico heinducatille, se quico à Deo cosen effuderāt, fuis cum lampadibus umultū fuum exauditurū Deum, Ecce huiusmodi bona de Deo opi/ Deum fpes, aut quocungid nomibona in scriptura coscientia, quò on operibus peruenitur & doctridi cor, nullu opus bonu est. Quodi cornulli opus bonu en Cara-ces funt, qui de fide & confcientia struncus aliquis. Ipli fomnolenta, coreffe Deum credat. Enimuero 25 harte gloube, og con-Vndead currendum & standum ecessitatibus orandum essicit. Al Fides Deo Dir ander rramesse, antecporet, aut sensibus omnia sidit. indeac desperabundi faciunt, qui acus baculo pariete pratentat, lic appet moch don louis efinit: Fides est certa confidentia coparat. Hocest, sides is serebus expropore necanimo; isos se de condition de condi

A TAKE ON LUTHER

LUTHER, Martin. Enarrationes seu postillae Martini Lutheri maiores, in lectiones, quae ex Evangelicis historiis, USTC 650074; Apostoloru[m] scriptis, aliisque sacrae VD 16 L 5666; scripturae locis desumptae, per universum Adams L 1838; annum ... Quibus praeter nunc primum Benzing Luadiectas aliquot homilias, accessit etiam therbibliographie apologia Graecorum de igne purgatorio 1152. ... per Ioannem Hartungum latinitate donata ... Basel, Johann Herwagen, March 1546.

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; 'In 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.

harifæi & omnes julticiarn miferi funt, cum etiam ta unt, nechoc fancia diadema suo capiti adhibitu uobus nimbus aut fulgor additur, hoc non aliud fignifi, is, uerbum Dei habuisse, atchipsorum uitam, facieniscripta fuisse. Tertio non solu spiritualiter aut corius, ueru penuria reru laborare, lbica multe uiæ funt amictu, &c. suppeditando. Sicut Christus accurate ento: Esuriui, & dedistis mihi cibum: sitiui, & dedistis egistis me: fui nudus, & operuistis me, &c. Talia ope im non folum nihil dant, uerum aliena deuorant: lisuauiter cum sua sanctitate uiuunt. Proinde illis san, otius capitiapponenda erat, id dignum pro ipfis infi dictu est, quid faciendu sit, ut cultus Deo præster, & nihil aliud, dut misericordia proximo præstef. 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).

Hatt word Jopus habuit mora. nece enim sui caussa ita peregrinatus est, sed ut multum prædicare, word dange & multis opem ferre possit. unde & per medias terras proficiscitur, ut publicitus ambu let, & nemo non paratus fit, & ab omni ad illum latere uenire queant, ipfum audire, fibig confilium & auxilium ab eo recipere. In hoc enim milfus erat, ut pro omnibustraderetur, ac omnes gratia eius & bonitate libere fruerentur. Describit itacs miraculum hoc Euangelista, & ait:

Etfactumest, dum iret Ielus Hierosolymam, & ipse transibat per mediam Samariam & Galilæam. Et cum ingrederetur quendam uicu, occurreruntei decemuirileprosi, qui steterunt procul, intenta quoce dixerunt : lesu prace ptor, miserere nostri.) Interrogare hic Euangelistas quispiam posset, ut à longele profisteterint, uocemq suam elevarint, quum tamen leprosi natura sua sonoramede. rum iactatum fragorem efficit, fermonisloco fonori utuntur e Relpondentali productiva de de de la compositiva del compositiva del compositiva de la compositiva del compositiva de re vocem non possint. unde & strepenteligneo instrumento, qd hinc inde manueouoxalta & magna fuerit, quæ coegit uel ore clamare cos pro fua uirili parte. Atqui uni uerfum hoc Euangelion simplex historia, & factum est: sed & simplex est, tam arduum est exemplum quod in ea nobis proponitur. In leprosis enim nos credere, in Christo est exemplum quod in ea nobis proponitur. In leprosis enim nos credere, in Christo diligere docet. lam sides & charitas tota Christiani hominis substatia est, ut sapius an ileprosis crechristiani ho tehacuobis dixi. Fides accipit, charitas dat. Fides hominem ad Deum perducit, charitas dat. minis condi-ritas ad hominem nos dirigit. Per fidem beneficium à Deo accipit: Per charitatem proximo beneficium impertit, Etenim qui credit, omnia à Deo habet, estés beatus &



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.

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 Adams M 846. 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.

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.

nerum ac Jæpius affirmo, nihil obstare, quo minus idem bo nus miles, uel (ut istorum more loquar) honoratus caual it condmare lerius esse possit, à acceptas iniurias, quas ulciscendi factioningas acceptas cultas adsit, condonare, uel etiam illarum undicationem aux et sinelie quis) tantopere conualuit ea inter nostrates milites opis car eles pio, inter quos negari no potest quin multi & boni viri, & mante kecer prudentes habeantur, ut apud eos timori ac ignauiæ tris buatur, si quis iniurias æquo animo ferat, aut illarum ul= tionem aliunde, quam à propria uirtute, proprysqs manis bus expetat? nam bercule tam inueteratam, ac penitus Vode innaluerie opinio, pod milink esejljminish herpe esse, iningas combonas, ucless als guin propise manig wind; case -

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 of 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.

prium . Mutius affirmat fuisse inuentum Longobardorum, sed is quoq; fallitur, quoniam Longobardorum leges id no permiserunt, nist in certis, ut ante dictum est, & expres= sis causis, atque id in iudicio, armisqi & modis definitis : opinio and quam autem originem, quod'ue initium ego buic immania and at origine tati fuisse existimem, dicam infra, ubi definitiones supra in fra gay . 24 m pigne .

ANNOTATED HEBREW GRAMMAR

MÜNSTER, Sebastian. מלאכת הדיקדוק [Melechet ha-Dikduk]. Institutiones אינון [Melechet ha-Dikduk] grammaticae in Hebraeam linguam FR Sebastiani Munsteri Minoritae, Ingelnheimensis, Institutiones in quibus quid per ordinem tractetur, sequens indicabit pagella. 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.

p. 633; USTC 661237; VD 16 M 6685; Adams

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, ff. [128]; [16]; a-s⁸; in Hebrew and Latin, read left to right, M 1931; rıv-s7" printed in two columns with parallel Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Aramaic text, Graesse IV, woodcut printer's device to title-page and verso of last leaf, woodcut musical notation cof. 622. 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 ϵ . 49 pp.; contemporary motto έργον τεχνη', ?near-contemporary Hebrew inscription, seventeenth-century ownership inscription 'Luigi ?Scotto' (faded), and early eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'Bibliothece C.R.S. Vincentij Placentie' [i.e. Clericorum regularium S. Vincenzo Piacenzal to title-page.

[bound with:]

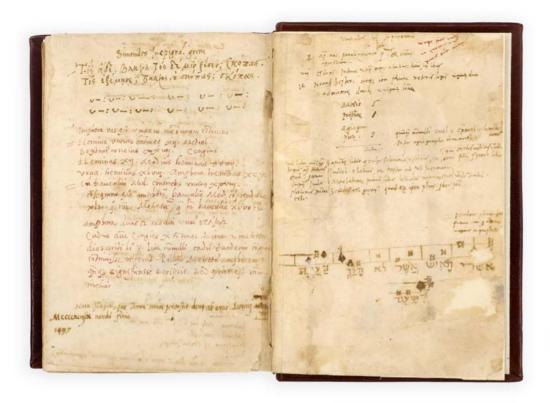
LEVITA, Elia; Sebastian MÜNSTER, translator. ספר ההרכבה [Sefer ha-Harkavah]. Composita verborum & nominum Hebraicorum. Opus vere in signe atq[ue] utile: Hebraicae Gra[m]maticae studiosis in primis necessariu[m], Romae Elia Levita autore aeditum, & nuper per Sebastianum Munsteru[m] Latinitate donatum.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

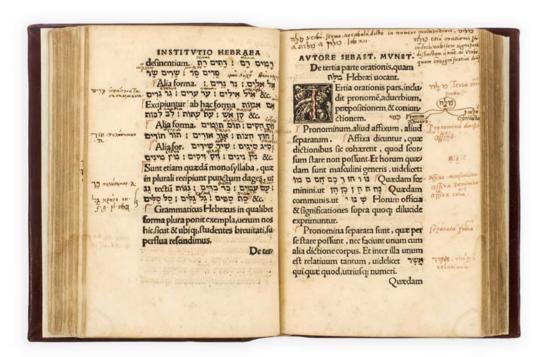
VD 16 E 1000; Adams E 110.

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 99 11 single hand, markings and underlining to a further 4 pp.

Bound together in blind-tooled panelled modern calf, spine blind tooled in compartments; The Lorta 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.







'Of greatest importance in the sixteenth century were the works of Sebastian Münster (*Epitome Hebraica grammaticae*, 1520; *Institutiones Grammaticae*, 1524), who, following Elijah Levita, perfected the science of Hebrew grammar as regards both its material and its methods of presentation' (*Jewish Encyclopedia*). Johann Froben, the printer, and Beatus Rhenanus, the cosmographer, mathematician, and professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, prompted Münster to produce his first introduction to Hebrew grammar, in which he includes a list of common Hebrew abbreviations, notes on cantillation, an appendix on the Book of Jonah and a section on 'the vernacular written in Hebrew characters', or Yiddish, with a brief Yiddish-Hebrew-Latin glossary. With the encouragement of Simon Grynaeus, Münster was the first to translate into Latin the Hebrew works of the Neustadt-born lexicographer and grammarian Elia Levita (1469–1549), author of the popular Yiddish epic *Bovo-Bukh*; his *Sefer ha-harkavah*, which alphabetically addresses compound and foreign terms in the Hebrew Bible, was written in 1517 and appears here in Latin for the first time.

Our copy has been extensively annotated in a single hand, particularly the *Institutiones grammaticae*. Most heavily annotated are the sections on vocalisation, conjugation and declination, and word order, in which our reader imitates the printed Hebrew text and produces several elaborate tree diagrams on *hiphil* and *hithpael* verbal stem formations and parts of speech, frequently citing the grammatical works of Levita, Reuchlin, Abraham de Balmes, and David and Moses Kimhi. The rear endpapers contain, in the same hand, Latin descriptions of different varieties of Greek vases, copied in red ink from Joannes Cruceus's 1558 annotations to Justinian's *Pandects*, and an epigram by Simonides. In another early hand we find the opening line of Psalm 1 in Hebrew (*Ashrei ha'ish*), with musical notation; and a list of the books of the Prophets and of the Torah (the latter in Latin and in transliteration).



WITH MUSICAL ADDITIONS

VD 16 N 2015. 1548.

[NUREMBERG.] Mandata oder Gesetze, Jerlich am Ersten oder Andern Suntag USTC 674782; inn der Vasten, auff dem Lande zuuerkünden. Anno 1548. [Nuremberg, Johann Petreius,

> 4to, ff. [54]; A-D⁴, E², ²[E]², F², G-H⁴, I-Q^{4/2}, with blanks K2, L4, N4, and O2; 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 'Beimanung zum gebett fur der communion' and including music on five-line staves. £,2750

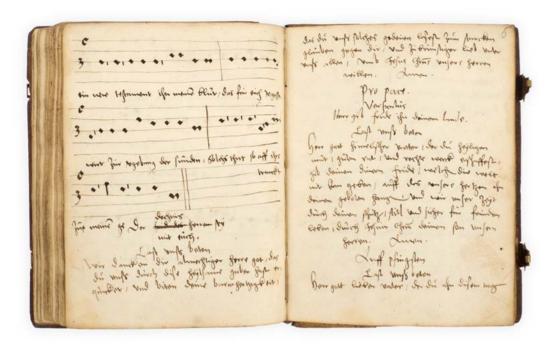
> Scarce collection of legal regulations for the towns and villages in the Nuremberg area, issued in 1548, with annotations by a near-contemporary reader and with a manuscript supplement comprising prayers and a musical setting of the text 'Unser herr Iesu Christ ..'.



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.



£,1850



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 DI^r 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

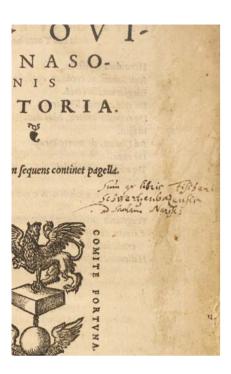
OVIDIUS Naso, Publius. Amatoria. Quorum indicem sequens continet pagella. USTC 123190; Lyons, Sebastian Gryphius, 1554. BM STC French

p. 332; 8vo, pp. 397, [1]; woodcut printer's device to title and at end, woodcut initials; lower Pettegree, Walsby outer corner of xx8 torn with loss of the initial words of four lines of text, outer and wilkinson edges of the first quire and last few leaves frayed, 3 small wormholes to lower margins 81359; of first few quires, one carrying on throughout, title lightly duststained, instances of Schweiger II, 634; light dampstaining or light browning elsewhere, nevertheless a good copy; bound in von Gültlingen, V 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.

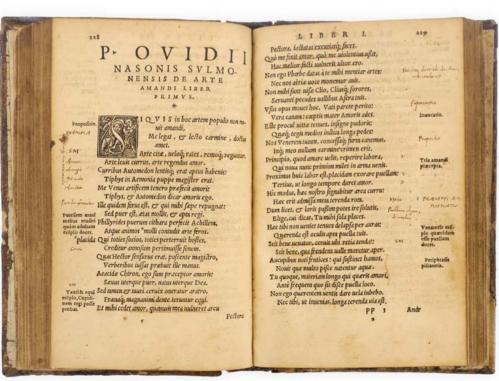
> Attractive annotated copy of a successful edition of the collection of Ovid's poems on love, comprising Heroidum epistolae, Auli Sabini...epistolae III, Elegiarum libri III, de Remedio amoris libri III, ad Liviam de morte Drusi, de Nuce, de Medicamine faciei, Fragmenta, Carmen ad Pisonem, and Halieutica,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

Stomachosare- Improbe tolle manus: quam tangis, nostra futura est: petitio. Postmodo, si facies istud, adulter eris. Elige de uacuis, quam non sibi uendicet alter: Vingi Si nescis, dominum res habet ista suum. Qui sun St nejevs, aominim res vabet yta juum.

Nec mihi credideris, recitetur formula pactis Neu falsam diças esse, façe ipsa legat. Alterius thalamo tibi nos, tibî dicimus, exis Quid facis hinc exi, non uscat ifte torus! Aduerfarii ob- Nam quod habes & tu humani uerba altera pacti, iecta refellit. Non erit ideirco par tua causa meæ.









Our copy bears the annotations of a contemporary reader. The careful listing of mythological couples penned in ink to the front free endpaper testifies to a particular interest in the Heroides, Ovid's collection of verse letters purportedly written by illustrious or mythical abandoned women to their lovers, first-person laments and appeals from, among others, Dido, Ariadne, Briseis, Penelope. The Heroides were a great publishing success throughout the Renaissance, even more evidently so in the last two thirds of the sixteenth century, when public appetite challenged the previously unquestioned preference for the Metamorphoses. The Heroides, and with them Ovid's other elegiac works, were widely commented upon, translated, and imitated in the Renaissance.

None of Ovid's amatory works, however, escape our reader's laconic yet thorough attention. Not confined to the concerns of grammarians, rhetoricians, and moral philosophers, the marginal annotations and some underlining, extend even to the most explicit passages of the Ars amatoria, sometimes specifically marked with an encircled cross, and, remarkably, to passages where advice in the art of seduction is given to women. The reading marks indicate an understanding of and an openness to Ovid's specific emphasis on what was present but not prominent in other Latin elegy: its 'capacity for comedy and satire' (Mack), as well as overt sensuality.

Rare outside Continental Europe: OCLC finds 3 copies in the US (Missouri, Yale, Columbia); 3 copies in the UK (BL, Manchester, Liverpool); 1 at Trinity College, Dublin.

FOR THE LOVE OF WOMEN

OVIDIUS Naso, Publius. Epistole Heroides Ovidii ... Nunc vero te[m]poris xxx: 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, ustro 25 October 1510.

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

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. 106°), 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; rebacked, some wear to corners and edges, small losses to covers, repairs to endpapers; 'Ovidius' written within title woodcut, woodcut to f. 49° partly coloured in with brown ink; early marginal annotations (slightly cropped) in Latin to c. 55 pp., occasional manicules.

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, <u>illustrated with twenty-four woodcuts</u>, and <u>with numerous</u> early annotations to sections of the *Heroides*.

Anc tua penelopeiquae tibi hactenus in tata peoge turba pudice uixit: & cõiugale thoru fine labe fer uumit p Mittit uibispoeticu eftaad te dicet oratory Tibileto. Qui defee sei & nio amore frigeleis: & Creba coo mutera turori defiderio no moueris. p Nilmihi referibas sepiflolae pooliui e p Mihisquae te expecto no litteras y Artameticelo, pi focus monos vigiti abfens fuiflay. Tioia iacettidicatacile fore ed podinish redities. Na troia iacettidiruta eft elegărius Virgide exprimit cu dicit. Et campos ubi troia fuit. Dicha eft roia a Troe rege ericlonii & calliroes Scamandri filocantea reucria a Teucro; & Dardania a Dardao dicebat, y Inuifa quae tellum uidus odiofaseft enim inuidere odificaquod contra uorum ni mium uidemus. P Danais puellis. Heroidibus graecista na no cura anum danao Strabo tellatur danaos nuncupatos.

Anc tua Penelope, Quoducigo opus legendu inium uidemus. P Danais fiellimui: porato argumetor un fielficili enceffe eftigobretu officio p appir appointificio p appir appir appointificio p appir appointificio p appir appir appointificio p appir appir appointificio p appir ap

ide: fordetiú porcon: erateumachus ethefii filius cuftos ANTO ra ortigia in mari egeo: filiu genuit eumeui que nutriédu Euma o extribus poculis se phænicibus mercatoribus addicit, chus qui ra ortigiá in mari egeofiliú genuir eumeusqué nutriédú ok tribus poculis fe phoenicibus mercatoribus addicir, mare illá piiciútreumeŭ puege laerta uccuticadditus por elafoctas fues clauderen Sed neg laera porat: colligitatu. Plofubus in mediis:iter tot p.cos. Prenere gubernare. Portiorad tractada arma: & ad regna moderan da couenissmic in adolefeéria. Pruedasfub turela ifiti tuedas Tuchueecce redit unde icepatrdixeratn. attamé ipfe uenis Portus & au-metaphora a naufragis: folus inq i tatis piculis faluté feres. PN atus: telemachus. PMolibus: iduenilibus: na pueri tanq abufcule facile ad oia trahute; qui p difficile iflitui posfiunt: fi ætate du refeats. In patrias anad arma tractada a iufto fuafio ell. PLaerte parté tuui iuitet te íquir moriturus pr. ppedié ad redeúdú: ur illí claudas oculos: & insta pfoluas. PD i feedente: ad bellú troianú pperate: patos ab ætate. PV tuenias: post annum uigesiminex quo difeessifisti. Pide bor anus: tanto magis senescamis diutius imoraberis. Tertius cu-sideia fidelis custos. PHaræ. i. porcogais subulcus is Eumæus uocabas: fait alius Sybotes. Pla a quo feri musicus culturas di perate di sus subulcus. Puetren bor anus: tanto magis senescamis diutius imoraberis. Tertius cu-sideia fidelis custos. PHaræ. i. porcogais subulcus is Eumæus uocabas: fait alius Sybotes. Pla a quo feri pria correpta significat porcoga stabulá: prima longa: & diiguisticer pria correpta significat porcoga stabulá: prima longa: & diiguisticer pria correpta significat porcoga stabulá: prima longa: & diiguisticer pria sunti. Prelicre. In interestince Penelope dicto de se. P Pellere. In instituta di penelope dicto de se. P Pellere. In instituta di prima papaniprinas: na ur cisiosfii. ingt. Plæriga pa uns. Prescie la caméas, Respeatur V t. i. i. islati. Prescipa dictiva poi in provincia a plona suadas; q'officiú pietatis pria ssilio prima de hac repestar Caméas, Respeatur V t. i. i. islati. Produci de la provincia a plona suaddicit. meŭ tidiu absuisse a su silio provincia ab qui si provincia a pona suaddicit. meŭ lex circe fusceperaticu no cognosceret este printersectus ilit cæde esfugere no ualuit. Hoc particidio comisso Te oppidu codidisse de Telemachus pri successir. Penelo o exeplo pudicitiæ a poetis proponi solet. ythei these filiú tulit: theseus ex Perigone scynidis me itus sochius traditiex antiope: quá dyndimus hyppoli & Demophoôté: ut Dios scri. Pyndarus uero ex antiope dispsos meatí athenicses in ciuitaté collegit auto. Plu. ro ifula exulauit menefteus:hornei:ereti ex tribu phy nichu:thefidæ ocsaut male multari fut;aut exularut; ité:post logos errores extorrem:& idigu hospitio:& in

Achilles: & bryfeida: & muera recufabat. (gat:ut ea ab Agame oblata recipiat:cu et fi gatutea ao Agameooiara tesparago gby otidatachillé moueri debere; & utea rus i caftris flue difeeffurs i priaceá fecú di guinnis folú Achilly Léasteplacitands por bristab hippodáia filia bryfætenut fup di giinit folu Achin, Leante para meo dolori retinere să admiratios e urplate să futuratios e xpoincur să datul admirabitur plate să pre cu de cu se cu s né differt. P. Menœciades: proclus menœ comb 9 hyppodamiá. P. No re paéci proc ignauiá notat. P. I núciro aest nolis amát nomé uédicare. P Venerút ad teaplificati nexaiax telamôis filius:phœnix amyntor phœnix legati mittúf ad Achillut cú agamenõe re egati liegati medi da Arimateria alici da della men9 cercafi filigiduos huit natos: amyn examitore phoenix nascif: q cu cocubuis multas péus ipatiões ab hylladetut ipfe ad peleu fugit: qué filio achil.coitê; & mo ru ilititutore ddit.p Gradia dona: agamé hac doa achilli pollicet. vii.nouos tripod no achilli pollicet teravii. puellas lefbias forma infignes: delegerat cú lefbo Achilles euertifiet: & tafam: & polt captam Trojam auri tanta tactam:& post captam Troiam auri tant pleret: & puellas.xxxHelena non inferior piat:qua uellet ex tribus filiabus uxorem VBER.

VBER.

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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 I located in the US (Columbia University).



ANNOTATED BOTANY

3I PINET, Antoine du. Historia plantarum. Earum imagines, nomenclaturae, XXXII: qualitates, et natale solum. Accessere simpliciu[m] medicamentorum facultates, USTIC 158248; secundum locos, et genera ex Dioscoride. Lyons, widow of Gabriel Cotier, 1567.

' XXXI:
' USTC 158248;
Adams D 1146;
Nissen 565;

Two parts in one vol., 16mo in 8s, pp. 640, 229, [27, index]; quires F and G misbound; wellcome I, 4153. 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.

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

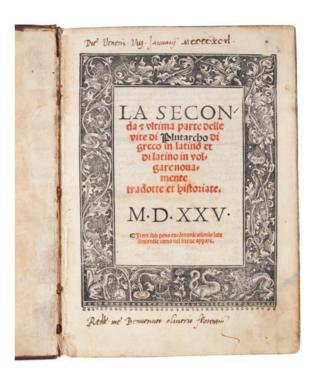
PLUTARCH. La seconda & ultima parte delle vite di Plutarcho, di greco in latino et di latino in volgare novamente tradotte et historiate. Venice, Nicolao di Aristotile detto Zoppino, March 1525. CNCE 41051

(duplicate 74888)

Brunet IV. 4to, ff. CCXV, [1, blank]; title in Roman and black-letter, printed in red and black col. 741 (misdated within criblé woodcut border, text printed in italic in 2 columns with woodcut initials and 1522); Essling 27 woodcut illustrations (58 x 114 mm), woodcut St Nicholas device to colophon; tear 598; Sander 5788. (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 In Bolion, rays, within an inner border roll-tooled in blind and an outer blind-tooled composite Humaniti and border, spine tooled in blind with repeated lozenges, vestigial ties to each edge, edges Doohlingers stained blue and speckled red, single-core endbands in 2 colours, sewn on 3 pairs of cords; (1989) a little rubbed with some largely superficial wear, fore-edge of upper board bumped, end-165-166. 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 mccccxcvl' and at foot 'Redde me Benvenuto oliverio florentino', the inscriptions repeated below colophon and dated June 1528, f. II^v 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.

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

(foste liberali / graguermales. Promoria LAM & Stan

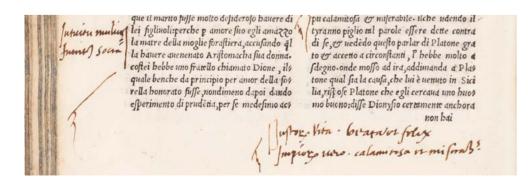






Zoppino's Seconda et ultima parte completes for the first time Giorgio Rusconi's Prima parte of 1518; copies are also sometimes found with the later Prima parte reprinted by Zoppino in July 1525. The present copy is inscribed and extensively annotated by Benvenuto Oliverio, who later served as a Papal 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

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 _{USTC 673262;} illustrati ... Basel, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1548.

VD 16 Q 96.

[bound with:]

—. Declamationum liber. Basel, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1549.

USTC 674297;

Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [8], 716, [32]; [2], 297, [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device VD 16 Q 107. 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 nineteenthcentury 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 Freiberg 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 majores, 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 

The print of the p

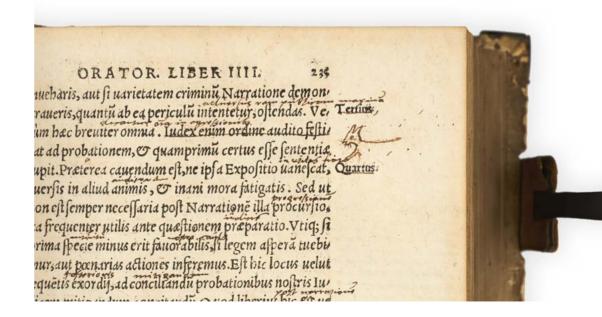


being admitted to the University of Freiberg in 1551 and made *Magister* in 1557; on 23 June 1558 he is recorded as delivering a *lectio Rhetoricae* 'ut probatur et in Bursam se recipiat'. He died in 1561 (see Schreiber, *Geschichte der Stadt und Universität Freiburg im Breisgau* (1868), vol. 2, pp. 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:

- I. Johannes Frei, apparently of Leutenberg, with his ownership inscriptions to the first title and front pastedown.
- 2. Johann Baptist Steidlin von Grünsperg (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

VD 16 S 6675;

Adams S 1286.

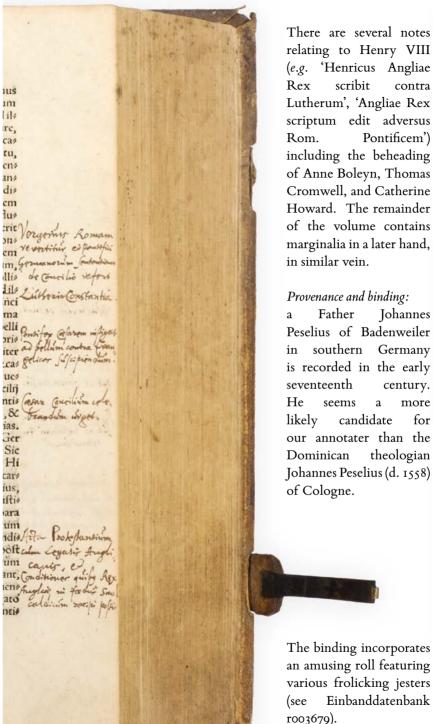
SLEIDANUS, Johannes. De statu religionis et reipublicae, Carolo Quinto, caesare, commentarii. Cum indice luculentissimo. [(Colophon:) Strasbourg, Josias and Theodosius Rihel], September 1556.

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 blindtooled 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.

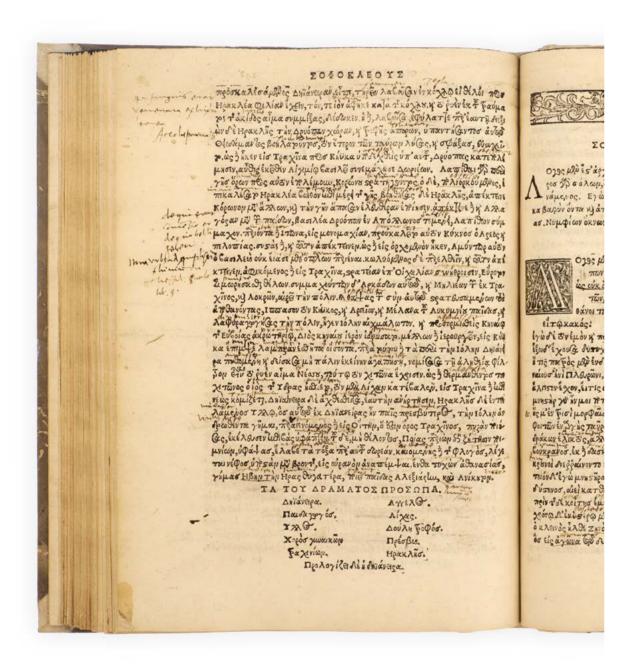
Sleidanus was appointed official historian of the Reformation to Philip I of Hesse at the suggestion of Martin Bucer, and his work was partly financed by Edward VI of England. 'The impact of his Commentaries was immediate and lasting. For the first time, Sleidanus's history-conscious contemporaries obtained 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).

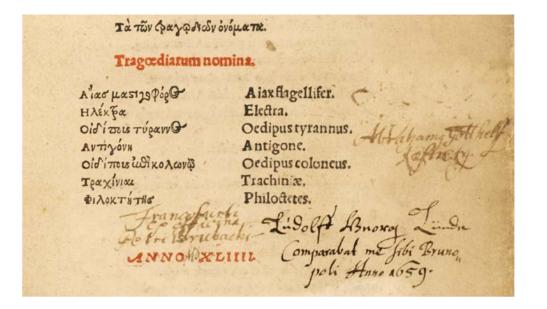
This copy contains Latin (and occasionally German) marginalia in red and brown ink in a neat early hand to almost every page up to f. 351. These summarise events in the historical narrative, containing, unsurprisingly, lots of references to Luther, as well as to the likes of Zwingli, Thomas Müntzer, 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.



'Henricus Angliae contra Pontificem')

Johannes century. more for af cert cop cip lice lac





PHILOLOGY ON STAGE

SOPHOCLES. Σοφοκλεους τραγωδιαι επτα μετα σχολιων παλαιων και πανυ XXXV: ωφελιμων. Sophoclis tragoediae septem, cum interpretationibus vetustis et valde utilibus _{USTC 694180}; ... [(Colophon:) Frankfurt am Main, Peter Braubach], 1544.

VD 16 S 7033; Adams S 1443.

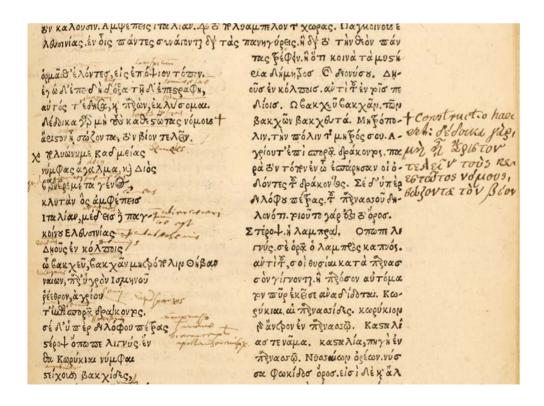
4to, ff. [2], 193; bound without final leaf with printer's device to recto; title in red and black, woodcut initials and head-pieces; hole to f. 69 affecting a few words, paperflaw to lower margin of f. 89, final quire reinforced at gutter, small wormhole to ff. 187-191 (touching a few characters without 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 'Ludolft 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 £,2000 *c*. 100 pp.

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 Bruneck, 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

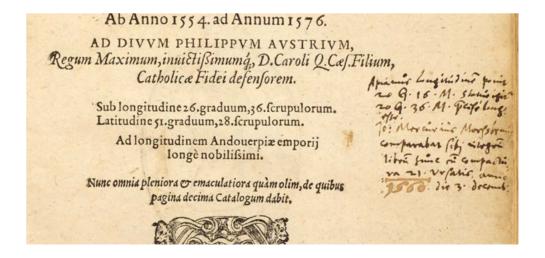
STADIUS, Johannes. Ephemerides novae et auctae Ioannis Stadii ... ab anno XXXVI: 1554 ad annum 1576 ... Cologne, heirs of Arnold Birckmann, 1560.

USTC 650729; VD 16 ZV

4to, ff. [386]; with divisional titles, woodcut printer's devices to title and to divisional 146533 title *Ephemeris anno Christi* 1554, woodcut portrait of Stadius to main title verso, woodcut Adams 5 1624. 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 Morssheim 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.

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.



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cipi annum 26. fatalem futurum, quod nimis verè ad Fanum Desi- 7
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rientia comprobata funt, & observatio docet, non minimam in lus vie stellaz
e fellarum effe efficaciam, Quinetiam ipfum bominis corpus pro
variations confinence varieufficient. Doce not abetas, qui els
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rudite differens de causis morboru calestibus. Extat & Herme-
is Irymey it that omattematica, (gram nos in Respublyum La)
mitati donaumus, atq; bunc fequuti bis iam de affectu ægri ve-
issime iudicauimus, & morbi exitum morte terminandum certo
mentu pradiximus. Et vt in vniuerfum calum omnes afficit, ita
5 Ingulos: sic Lepius iam expertus sum, in conjunctione Solis &
Luna natos, minus durabiles effe, aut morbis obnoxios, aut mas
nis impedimentis in vita conflictari.
Quibus Saturnus culminat, præcipitio effe obnoxios.
Quibus Luminaria, à Saturno aut Marte affliguntur, aut in sebulosis locis, aut in via laclea, ad debilitatem visus aut cecita- em esse procliues. Quibus Marses Sol in octana est accedente malesca Saturni
rebulosis locis, aut in via lactea, ad debilitatem visus aut cacita-
em esse proclines.
pplicatione, aut capite Medufa, violenta morte plerumq; perire.
Quibus

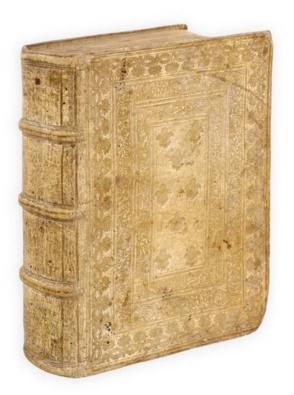
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This copy was purchased, with its elegant binding, in the year of its publication by Johannes Mercurius Morsheimer. A native of Worms, Morsheimer studied at the University of Heidelberg between 1535 and 1539 before moving to Wittenberg, where he appears 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.

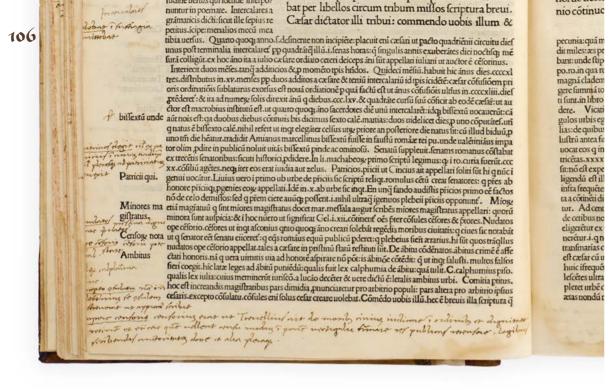
As well as engaging intellectually with the content of this book, Morsheimer annotates it in a more practical and personal way, using it as a diary. From December 1560 to March of the following year he records weather data, noting, for example, that it snowed on Christmas Day, that on 3 January it was dry all day, with the sun shining, and a north wind rising in the evening, and that February was stormy. In September 1561, he notes the birth of a son to Nicolaus Rüdinger of Wertheim (d. 1581), teacher, poet, and a fellow graduate of Heidelberg, and in June 1564 there is a reference to the wedding of a Doctor Martin Rueland, likely the German physician and alchemist

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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).



SCHOLIA AND SCABIES

SUETONIUS Tranquillus, Gaius. [Commentationes conditae a Philippo XXXVIII: Beroaldo in Suetonium Tranquillum. Dicatae inclyto Annibali Bentivolo.] [(Colophon:) BMC VI 840: Bologna, Benedetto Faelli, 5 April 1493.]

Goff \$825; Bod=Inc S=346;

Folio, ff. [6], [2]-326, [1, register] [3, blank]; at (half-title) bound in place of At ISTC (title, lacking), quire Q misbound after quire R; capital spaces with guide letters, text 1500825000. surrounded by commentary, woodcut device to f. 326°; 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 A2r '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^v 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.



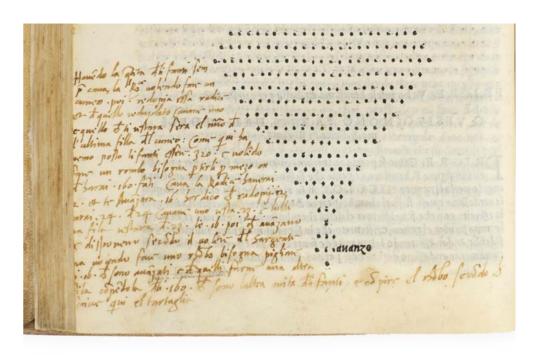
During the Renaissance Suetonius' Lives, containing biographies of Julius Caesar and the eleven subsequent Roman emperors from Augustus to Domitian, was, along with Plutarch, the most relied-upon source on the ruling figures of antiquity. An essential part of the canon of the Renaissance courtier's library (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.

defidero: fuccurrito: uerfus ille Homericus lactum esse quod imperasset:necp imperasse se:et

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 curious Latin text regarding a 'seal' (sigillum) to guard against demons, enemies, curses, and bodily ills.





WITH ANNOTATIONS ON ARTILLERY AND ALGEBRA

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

p. 658; Adams T 183; Cockle,

4to, ff. 132, [2, contents], without folding plate as usual; large woodcut portrait of Toreign 660; Tartaglia to title-page with the motto 'Le inventioni sono difficili ma lo aggiungervi è Marini, pp. 11~ facile', woodcut historiated initials, over 60 woodcut in-text diagrams and illustrations; 12; Norman II very light marginal dampstaining to first and last leaves, occasional slight foxing, small 2054; Riccardi II closed marginal paperflaw to title-page neatly repaired verso, a single marginal annotation I:11; Wellcome I on f. 124 excised, but a very good copy; recased in old vellum, rebacked; small chip at 6225. 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.

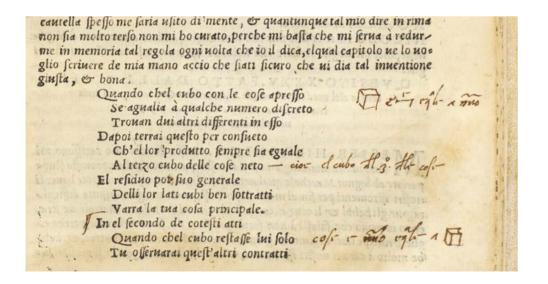
£,6750 XXII

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.





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 *quesiti*, 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.





'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 *quesiti*, 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.

USTC 1839759



POCKET-SIZED PLAYS PAINSTAKINGLY POSTILLATED

XXXIX: 39 TERENTIUS Afer, Publius. Comoediae sex. Ex recensione Heinsiana, cum STCN annotationibus Thomae Farnabii in quatuor priores et M.C.Is.F. in duas posteriores. 205446736, Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1658.

12mo, pp. [xlvi], '284' [recte 302], [8]; with copper-engraved title to *1, 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.

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.

VR. LIE. V. 141) calidi officium, heterogenia homogenias autem patres fima facere caldinum, probat cra regante. Frigala autem et amusem conglumare, & coname, & candem vicifiam cum pagiana cuparedamodum ad hulta patretri m glacie conglucel terminable vel for mabingam conuenit rei habere, & tertermino alieno. Nam promindum) contenerum facele fe nettis i fed male terminatur sum confequentem. neederur focum, quod termino neederur focum, quod termino neederur focum, quod termino neederur focum, quod termino mur apetan, reoperca quod fiuprofito termino iccum et bene folici figuram, & faperchiem nur apetan, froperca quod fiuprofito termino iccum et bene folici figuram, & faperchiem nur petantim modoru nosfitim profito hibro tractire, & fitum e medle facionati lutum, & ten verviam inductum termihominois, ingereficia, vel [onhominois, ingereficia, vel [onhominois regreereficia, vel [onhominois regreere alido, ad was filo connenientes indicantur, quod generatur in homine os ore cortex & medulla, folium s Fringido, vri homogenia conneglumentur. Humido, vr ficien connenientes inducantur, quod generatur sicko-ox bene cum, se instradiune farum qualitem, se instradiune farum qualitem, procedum qualitares alize gibilei, & omnes alize fentibiles. vel

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).

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

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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.

Aque tamen plumisles, que ce mari euaporantur, o amare: quotamen eleutantur vapores pariores, é aix por virturem celefitum. Item fluminață qua filumi ri immediate, per meatus teres tranficuntare, douare partirulul dari fuam amartudinem, és acepuare dulceiniumi ri immediate, per meatus teres tranficuntare, douare zam. Huius estam figumunel, quoda que maria que returi vas vade quaque concluium per poros ingred dulces funt require funt que funtare priori pentirus anos repugarei far pariter; ve & fecundum naturialem conditionem traini que funtare la priori pentirus non repugarei; far pariter; ve & fecundum naturialem conditionem traini que funtare la feculificatio, se milionium și dicia amplius canfa quâm durimus. De fluxu auren future maris fe cala feculirităre, e unification priori pentire pentirul propriori pentirul producții de carantifur are douini are deini la recumirul producture de decenii are deiniare rediuri. Lurua cum afece pri pra borzonetim în quo eft nare, a Do rientes pund ad pundum merdeis, fluit mare. A pundo aurem adorații merce de la pundum merdeis, fluit mare. A pundo aurem adorații merce de la pundum merdeis, fluit mare. A pundo aurem adorații merce de la pundum merdeis, fluit mare. A pundo aurem adecariim decimare rediuri. Inecum es ab Ocea angulum mocha prepare duni rab angulo nocâis, a tem verfluir. Ondu aurem maria alegarado fortiris fluant de durini, indeemim eft, quoi lierus quotăle ecrorant fici fluidem proprio norus quonite tredecius ge rendecium ministris de gradus quindecim, horam. Quida aurem maria alegarado fortiris fluant de quan alio tempore eft exvicinitate lama ad maria do enim luma director refinit nare, exciftent figure an mundo fortiris munum arefler, noi figuidem, verinique & Solvi, & Luna lumes in evaleat acei (intellem franca caparatium errideri, noi figuidem, verinique & Solvi, & Luna lumes in evaleat acei (intellem franca caparatium erriderium errideri



Rutus par gloria Romulo quia ille urbem, lunus 2 m, comperit cuius mors hic libertatem Romanam condidit . filios suos leuco exposuit. Qui as Tarquini dominationem à se expulsam redu ocedere non Hubitavit. centes, summum imperium obtinens, compre unæ acceptum referens hensos, proq; tribunali uirous casos, et ad palum relimorte paratus effet ip: outos securi percuti iusit. Exuit patrem ut consulem tur animis Senex Rex. ageret orbusq; uiuere, quam publica uindicta deeffe elta, quaq; difficilia pe De Callio. maluit. erauit. H uius amulatus exemplum Cassius, filium qui. Tr. ppadociæ. Pl. Agrariam legem primus tulerat multis'q; alijs re= barzanes filio suo cap bus populariter animos hominum amore sui deuinctos ctu. Cn. Pompey aum tenebat post, qillam potestatem deposuit adhibito pro inuitatusq; ab eo in al pinquorum, et amicorum cosilio affectati regni crimi m in cornu scribæhum ne domi damnauit uerberibus'q; affe chum, necari iuf entem confexit non fu ri . Sed protinus sellade sit' ac peculium eius Cereri consecrauit. De Manlio Torquato, ius transtulit bortarigs T itus autem Manlius Torquatus, propter egregia mule surrexerat. exciderut lachryma non de manlie vorquato qui palle conque detra cent intelligit rader. ded de alie conquete einschen finnilie pre innij sylming of.

FACTS CROSS-CHECKED

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^v, neat marginalia in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 346 pp.

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

Tro tali Sufforre nuru lachrimabili bellu

EIB·III. E ternis Corte onumis

extis portendi diceret an tu inquit uitulina caruncu: a ssimilal

la, quàm imperatori ueteri mauis credere? si uerba dai scabro

numeres breuiter et abscisse si sensum assimose, copiose,

et ualenter · Hispanias enim direptas Po·Ro·et Gallia

niensibus. politica Correct emoniorum. momorph bsequentur narcens in fo itur, fita; ut e Areopago -Herodotus reopagus, ad 4.20. æstu sustenta ies hone state. sequerentur. o consuetudi= amulis claru um sine rem uberrimum quo talis mis adperet. blutarchus quam memo us ingratus, uit)habere a Nec addua mi sælestum Te nescisti.

andu descen= A.Gel

ent uegeto, et

re admoniti.

n uulnerum

io utebantur.

dne hostibus

EDIT 16

upæsti pedis Thucid s

N on patiuntur me tenuioribus exemplus diulus injerre fortissim duces. siquidem E pamnundas, cum ei a ues irati, sternendarum in oppido ui arum contumelia au a curam mandarent (erat enimillud ministerium apud eos sordidissimum) sine ulla cunctatione id reapit daturum se operam ut breui speciosissimum sit ret, asseurauit imirista deinde procuratione, abit chi simum negotium, pro amplissimo ornamento expetendum Thebis reddidit. De Annibale.

A nnibal ucro, cum apud regem Prusiam exularet aun toris, ei committendi praly esset atque is non idem sibit dure pro entro procurations forre labores.

Ali sies remis fories minis e equada reabus No penus è trous achiuos quero nichts.

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 P1^r discusses Manlius Torquatus.

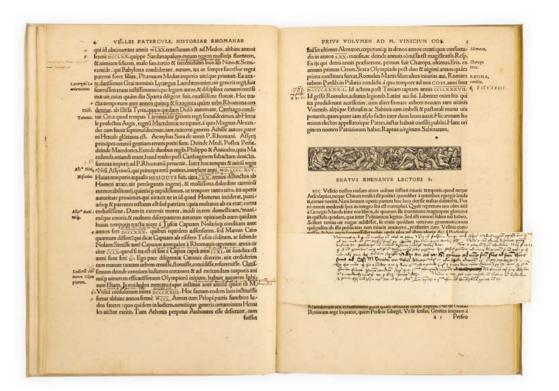
in area cum cateruis suis, & concientem penè totius Italia frequentiam . Is fugiens decurrensce diuo Capitolino, fragmine subsellijictus, uitam, quam gloriolissime degere potuerat, immatura morte finiuit. Hoc initium in urbe Rhoma ciuilis sanguinis, gladiorumque impunitatis suit. Inde ius ui obrutum, potentior ce habitus prior: discordizeque ciuium ante à conditionibus fanari solitæ, ferro dijudicatæ: bellaque non causis inita, sed prout eorum merces fuit. Quod haud mirum est. NON enim ibi consistunt exempla uni de coperunt, sed quamlibet in tenuem recepta tramitem, latissime euagan; " di sibi uiam faciút: & ubi semel recto deerratum est, in præceps peruenitur. " nec quisquam outat turpe, quod alif fuit fructuosum. Interim dum hac in Cap. 10 Italia geruntur, Aristonicus, qui mortuo rege Attalo, à quo Asia P. R. ha Aristonicus. reditati relicta erat, sicut relicta postea està Nicomede Bithynia, mentitus regiæ stirpis origine: armis eam occupauerat. Is uictus à M. Perpenna, du-Ctusque in triumpho: sed M. Aquilio, capite pœnas dedit, cum initio belli Crasium Mutianum, uirum iuris scientissimum, decedentem ex Asia Proconsulem interemisset. Et P. Scipio Africanus Aemylianus, qui Carthagi P. Scipio nem deleuerat, post tot acceptas circa Numantiam dades, creatus iterum Africanus, COs.missusque in Hispaniam, fortunæ uirtutice expertæ in Africa, respon dit in Hispania. Et intra annum ac treis menses quam eò uenerat circunda-

CRITICAL COMMENTS ON CHRONOLOGY

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

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.

Editio princeps of a <u>summary history of Rome to AD 29 by the soldier-turned-historian Velleius Paterculus</u>, edited from a now lost manuscript by the German humanist Beatus Rhenanus (1485–1547), <u>with tipped-in notes by a contemporary student of Roman history</u> 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 'numerum 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.

VELLEI PATERCYLI, HISTORIAN RHOMANAE POSTERIVS VOLVMEN AD M. VINICIVA COS. 1 terat, bellum geflit. At rex fulus, fugatusqi, & omnibus exatus copiis, eniam Figranerisque foctum peter, regent eius temporis , nifi quia Ili armis erat infractus , potentil limum. Simul itaqi duos perfecutus Media, Albani, Hiberitat deinde flexum agmen ad eas nationes, que de atra atque intima l'onti incolunt, Colchos l'eniochose, d'Achteos d'opé-prefilos aufocis Pompei i indigh; fili Pharmaches, Mriffsdasse ulcimus omnium iuris foi reguin, prater Parthicos, Tum uichor omnium quas adia hoc homiest timerrik, or graitor ciulis talt imperatoris tredius fuit omni quipe Brauddqi dimillo exercito milip patre nome imperatoris teritoris, apprendi qui per la superiori propriatori seritori, anguli comitato, quem femper illa fatare moris fuit in urbem «Ma^{tta}li suore redigi, magulificamigh qui tore regious per bidunen geit triumphum. Propriatori marcello, magulificamigh est proglusar printing prette quam si Paulo ce manophis multi ableme ces. Penompies T. Ampies ST. Labonius Tinh. Pleb. legem tulement, set fi lucitis Ciercufibus corona succe & Ab*folior, omni cultur triumphanniú tueretun fencicio antem pretexta, coroniq autrea.

Lel ille non plus quain funds & boc fant amisum fait, ulimpare fulfunos. at quippe eius ductu aufpicijsque infractat penicidem quod totus ter

ANNOTATED ENGLISH HISTORY

Anglicae

VERGIL, Polydore. USTC 684681; historiae libri vigintiseptem. Ab ipso autore VD 16 V 713; postremum iam recogniti, adq[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], 691, [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.





rat, ut statim post illos quing tyrannos, ponatur in ordine regum Dunual Molmicius pater ipsius Brenni, Siquidem Brutus, siue Brito, fertur anno irciter decimo, post interitu Syluij patris, insulæ imperio potitus esse, cum geretur annus ab initio mundi centelimus luper quater millelimu: at post 4100. Brutus CCx annum, quam Brito uenisse dicitur in insula, urbs Romasorout tam x epitome temporum Eusebij, quam ex Latinorum Græcorum historijs onstat)Brenni ductu, à Gallis Senonibus capta est. Is autem Brennus (si no æ hiltorie credimus, ab each numerum annoru colligimus, quorum ratio ninus recte inituricirciter CCCC annum post aduentu Bruti in insulam, mi tari arte floruit. Quapropter liquidò constat Brennu hunc, à quo historia aptam esse Vrbem testatur, ante CCCx annos suisse, quam illud bellum su teptum sit. Ne igitur hunc manifestissimum errorem error sequatur, necesriò ordinem comutabimus, & reliquos ponemus reges, donecad ea temora uenerimus, quibus de Bellino & Brenno ratio ipla iubebit nos mentio em facere. Sed rursus reuertamus eôdem.

Quincpigitur tyrani regnadi libidine agitati, statim mutuis inter se odijs Hic relinquifor ponem bellum ruunt:ingens simul seditionis furor per ciues peruadit, premitis 4.17. criter. Veru ita ulu uenit, ut tyrannis breui post tempore suo mucrone coectis atcp deletis, Respublica sibi reddita, eius op forma ad unius imperiureucta sit. Itag Gintolinus populi iussu rex dicitur, uir consilio bonus, cui u 4d monemut. redit f. 22. or erat nomine Martia, mulier præter cæteras pulchra & sapiens. Dei nutu guanis duens sint aliqua actu credunt, ut Gintolinus ad regnu ciuilibus dissensionibus quassatu per enerit, quò illudin pristinu staturestitueret: quod nauiter fecit; ubi enim o est potitus, Rempub. Britannica ab alijs regibus ferè informată jure legi

Albione potitur. Hect Booth 4027 mbo. 70. Jestorpre exe sequitos. ilins . 2850 . Cusputa Hobraica vexy. Bode funcci fore sequen Balçus funccia ommis in Bruto.

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

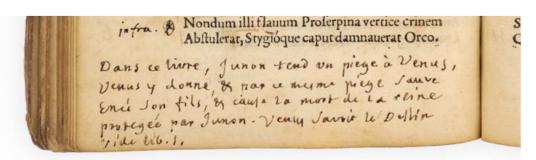
XLIV: 44 VIRGIL Maro, Publius. Opera. Paris, Robert Estienne, 1540.

USTC 147861;

Moreau V, 1975; 8vo, pp. 527, [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title; title stained and torn at gutter Pettegree, Walsby where sometime crudely repaired, small repair to lower inner corner of first two quires, and Wilkinson the occasional ink smudge to some of the annotated pages; in contemporary French calf, 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.'

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*.



Chares Paries, Apollodorus Lemnius Josephere Condition mad librie libripens coin in astrophysis of persons of an artistopen in astrophysis of the condition of Ipfa placent; ipfa rurfus concedite fylux.

Non ilium veitri poflunt mutare labores:
Nec fi trigoribus medus H. brumque bibamus, Munera veltra cano, ruque ô, cui prima frementem Fudit equum magno tellus percuffa tridenti, Sithonialque niues hyemis fubeamus aquofæ: Neptune & cultor nemorum, cui pinguia Caex Nec, fi, cum moriens alta liber aret in vlmo, AEthiopum verfemus oues fub fydere Caneri. Tercentum ninei tondent dumera innenci OMNIA vincit amor, & nos cedamis amori, Pan ouium cuftos, tua fi tibi Mænala curæ, Hæc fat erit diuæ veitrum eccinife poetam, Dum fedet, & gracili fifcellam texit hibifco: Adfis ô Tegeze fauens:oleáque Minerua Inuentrix: vncique puer monstrator aratri Pierides, vos h ec facietis maxima Gallo: Et teneram ab radice ferens Sylvane cupreffum. ne teneram ao rastic terens Sylvane cupreflum.
Dique, decigue omnes, fudum quibus ara tueri:
Quique nouas altis nonnullo femine fruges. Espais la patricip de Quique faits largum calo demittitis imbrem. Auce, mont isrella patricip de la que de la que fin habitura deorfim que fin de la patricip de la que fin habitura deorfim que fin de la patricip de la patricip de la que fin habitura deorfim que fin de la patricip de la pat Gallo, cuius amor tantam mihi crefcit in horas, Quantum vere nouo viridis fe fublicit alnus, urgamus: solet este graus cantantibus vmbra: de maria le lumperi granis vmbra: nocent & frugibus vmbra: Concilia, incertum efferteene insifere Casar, vrhis Gedius Lib xu Terrarunque velis curam. & te maximus orbis cap Xx. Speron Sperone Defense de Jo Canace represo la Tetratunque veus curam ce te maximus orosi e para Audiorem frugum, temperfatumque potentem Accipiat, engens materna tempora myrto: jeliev Lucas A. filias An deus immensi venias maristae rua nauta nition qu' tristope a donnie de la Puifie, La quelle carles durs des pries l'aucest. V. M. GEORGICON LIB. X. Les Georgiques - Estre priese est, Jelon Platon Petres Numina fola colant: tibi feruiat vltima Thule: Les Congrand ... E fine prèce est., Jelen Platon entre procede est. Les des generals unités à DMECOMETEM.

Le la destine four les défléceurs expérien au prises. Commit de la publication prises procede prises prises prises procede prises pri Numna tola colant: the Irruar Virum Thule:
Teque fibig generum Terhys ernat omnibus widis: and observed.

Anne nonum tardis fydus te mensibus addas: Cheka Serpijia
Qua locus Brigonen inter, Chelásque sequentes

Pandituris fer thi iam brachia contrahia radiens, some since a despensable of the second of the sec Quanus ciyuos inictur Greeta campos.

Nec repetita fequi curet Proferpina marrem)

De propagnin o maph

Nec repetita fequi curet Proferpina marrem)

Da facilem curfum, arque andacibus annue ceptis. H. el en el Liber, & alma Ceres, veftro fi munere tellus Eur. Bacch & Chaoniam pingui glandem mutauit ariffa:
274 Poculaque inuentis Achelora milcuit vuis Ingredere, & votis iam nunc affuefce vocari, Et vos agreftum prefentia numina Fauni: Ingredere, o votestaminate moi, be monthly strong a multivamas naque the Eurip Backly 624. 19 the non disebatur PERRON A.

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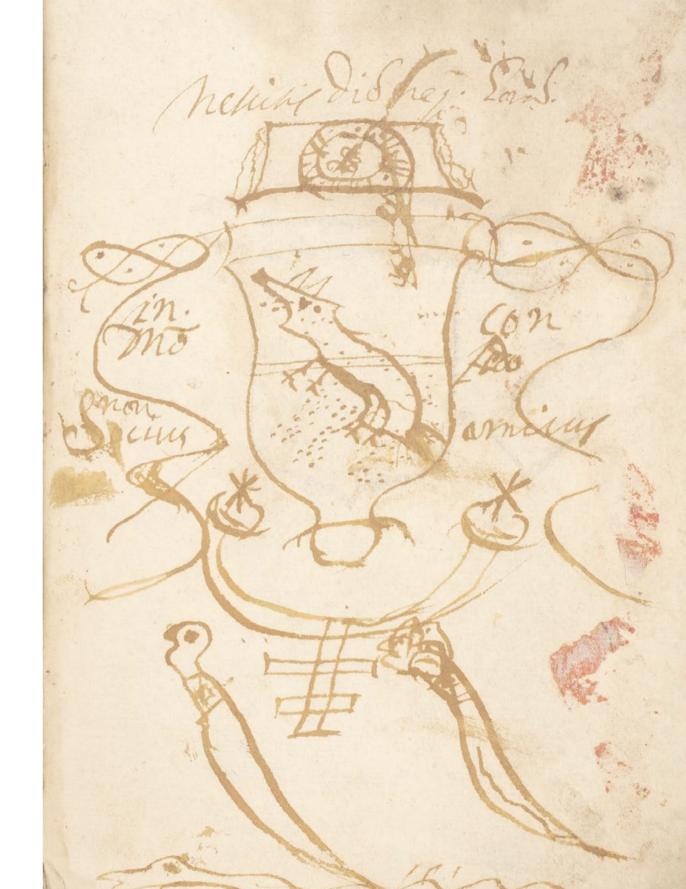
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yitrav. Lib.n.cap.Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo. Hinc ope barbarica, varifque Antonius armis Victor ab aurorae populis, & littore Rubro AEgyptum, viréfque orientis, & vltima fecum Bactra vehit, fequiturq; (nefas) AEgyptia coniux. A Romalis (a)a h Atque hie auratis volitans argenteus anfer
Porticibus Gallos in limine adeffe canebat:

Galli per dumos aderant, arcémque tenebant Vna omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis



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.



Quintus

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