

directe et tria oblique altitudinis sunt in die et in nocte. Sed haec in
dius demonstratione oculari in spherico corpore aut astralibus possunt videri
diuerse in diuersis climatibus. Nunc calamus ad celum septimum festinat.

transf. 2. d. m. m.

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

primus astronomie inventor
fuit Zoroaster filius Noe
formatus secundum similitudi-
nem sui ipsius.

omnium ferrentia et
apud omnes astrono-
mos recepta septem
asserit stellas errantes
huc planitas, viximus
huc planitas propria
habere stellas
sui orbem, unde
euenit, ut inter
planetas appellati
sunt in stellas veni-
at, aliqui autem totum
orbem significauerunt,
nos q. proprie legunt
hanc stellas
ipsum dicens Celi
sunt orbem planetarum
velut in hunc, viximus
et q. septem sunt
orbis planetarum
et omnes ciuitates
notandum est q.
orbis planetarum est vni-
versitate aggregationis
nam quibus ex stellas
errantes ad minus habet
tres orbis et Epitolum;
excepto pte q. omnes
epitolum rari;



CATALOGUE 1460

ANNOTATED BOOKS

Dr. Dob. Subn.
possent po

Epitolum tri quasi propria auctoris signum ab editis, sup. et Rikkuor

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

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

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

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

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

Barbara & all at Quaritch

Varronis plurima opera	char. 26	cap. 10
Vehere & uexare	ch. 13	ca. 6
Ventorum descriptio		
Veruca	ch. 25	cap. 7
Vesticeps	ch. 41	c. 19
Vestales sacerdotes	4.4	c. 67
Vellinus portus	ch. 63	c. 16
Veritas ipsi filia	ch. 20	ca. 8
Vetulus bassus	c. 99	c. 4
Verba colat	ch. 101	c. 13
Vetulum	ch. 101	cap. 11
Vestibulum	ch. 106	c. 3
Ve & uelsum	ch. 106	c. 3
Verba ficta a laberio	107	c. 7
Vesperauerat	ch. 114	c. 2
Verouerbium	ch. 120	c. 2
Vena	char. 123	cap. 10
Vestrum potius q' uestri		
Velico	ch. 24	ca. 15
Vinum rhodum: & vinum		
lesbium	ch. 83	ca. 5
Vita beata	ch. 119	cap. 1
Vindicare	ch. 134	c. 9
Vituperones	ch. 117	c. 7
Vitium	ch. 17	ca. 30
Voluptas	ch. 57	ca. 5
Vocabula onciptia	79	c. 9
Vocatio	ch. 91	ca. 23
uoluntia uigiti scripta ab		
A. Gel.	ch. 134	ca. 11
Vex an sit corpus	ch. 40	c. 13
Vultum	ch. 18	ca. 22
Vindarum motus nati		
ch. 23	cap. 30	
Vitica	ch. 33	cap. 11
Vitupatio	ch. 51	ca. 10
Vibes & urbis	char. 88	
cap. 19		
Vxores communes		
char. 120	cap. 1	
FX littera		
Xantippe	ch. 9	c. 17
Xeniades	ch. 17	ca. 18
FZ littera		
Zeno	char. 119	c. 21
Zephyrus	ch. 18	c. 22
FINIS		
Laus Deo		

AVLI GELII NOCTIVM ATTICARVM COM- MENTARII. LIBER PRIMVS.

LVT ARCHVS IN LIBRO quem
is metarum: idque secille longum pedes ducentos: cetera quoque stadia in ter-
ris graeciae ab aliis postea instituta: pedum quidem esse numero ducento-
rum: sed tamen esse aliquantulum breuiora: facile intellexit modum: Ipse
tamen planta Herculis ratione proportionis habita: tanto fuisse: q' alioru
procerus: quanto olympicum stadium longius esset: q' cetera. Comprae-
henit autem mensura herculani pedis sui naturalem membrorum omnium
inter se coequentiam modificatus est. Atque ita id collegit: quod erat conse-
quens: tanto fuisse Herculem corpore excelso: q' alios: quanto olym-
picum stadium ceteris pari numero latus antere.

¶ Ab Herode attico consulari viro tempelue depromptum quendam
tractatum & gloriosum ab eodem centemalio: periclitum plurimopie lectato-
rum uerba Epicteti stoici quibus testuiter a uero stoico secundum uulgus
loquacium nebulonum: qui se stoicos nuncuparent. Caput II.

Erodes Atticus uir & graeca facundia: & consulari honore pre-
ditus: accersiebat sepe nos: quum apud magistratos athenis esse-
mus: in uillas eius urbi proximas: me & clarissimum uirum Ser-
uiliam: & copulurisque alios nobiles: qui Roma in Graeciam:
ad capiendum ingenii cultum concesserant. Atque ibi tunc quum essemus
apud eum in uilla: cui nomen est cephyria: & aestu anni: & sidere autumnu
flagrantissimo propulabamus caloris incommoda: lucos & umbra ingentiu
longis ambulacris: & mollibus adium posticum refrigerantibus lauacris
nitidis: & abundis: & collucensibus: totiusque uillae uenustate aquis undiq.

A PERSONAL TAKE

2. **ARISTOTLE.** De natura, aut de rerum principiis libri VIII. ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571. *I: USTC 138429 (three copies); TB 54599.*

[bound with:]

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

II: Not in USTC.

[and with:]

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

III: USTC 138374; TB 54605.

[and:]

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

IV: USTC 138411; TB 54602.

[and:]

— De Animo, libri III. ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571.

V: Not in USTC.

[and:]

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

VI: USTC 138426; TB 54608.

[and:]

— Aristotelis libelli, qui parva Naturalia vulgo appellantur ... Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1571.

VII: USTC 170053; TB 54604.

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

+ All these editions are rare, with USTC and OCLC locating, at most, four or five copies each.

£4500

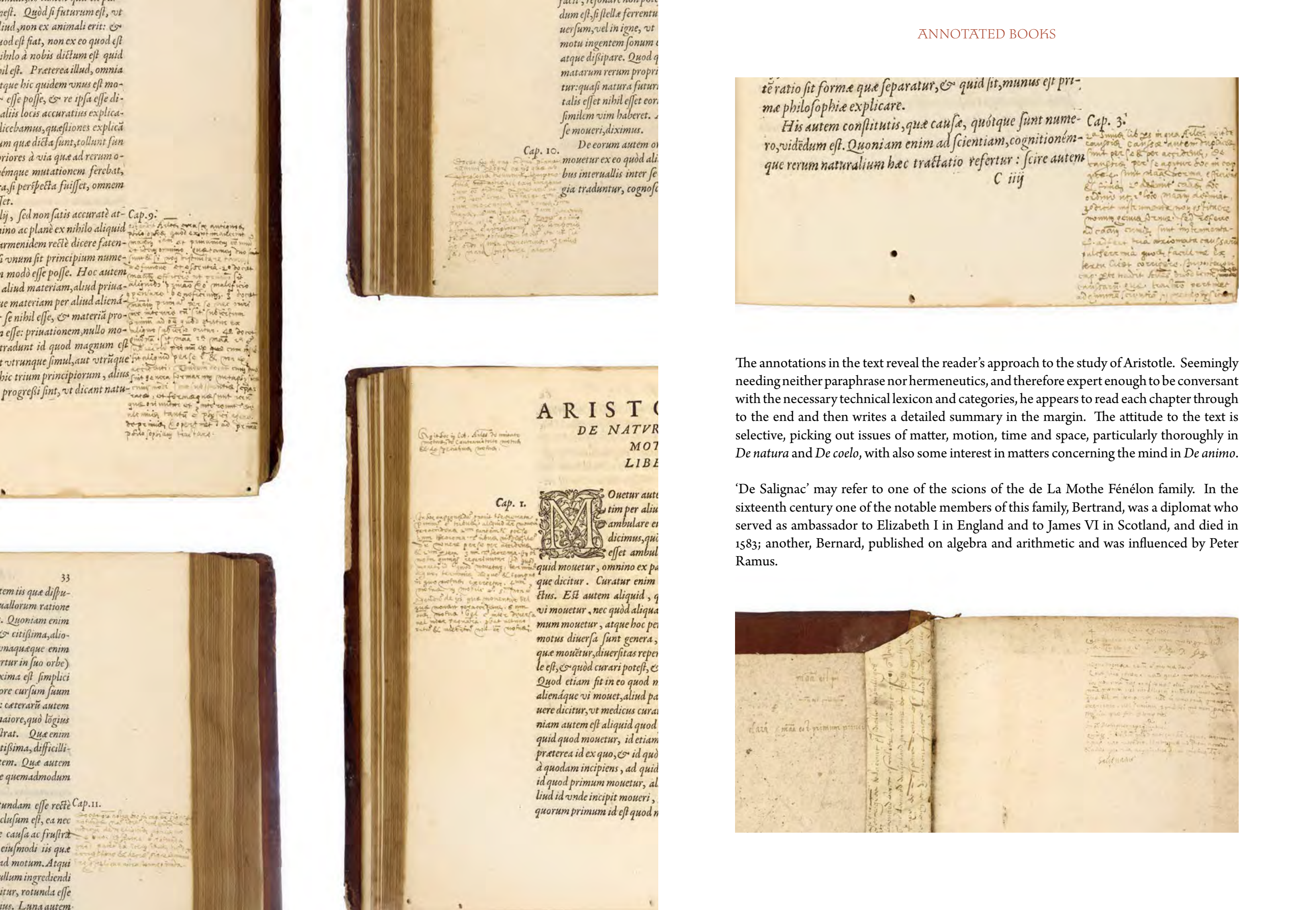
Sammelband of seven Parisian editions, published by Gabriel Buon, of Aristotle's works on the natural world and on the mind, with a commentary of Mathieu Fragellan and edited by Nicolas de Grouchy, gathered together and annotated by a contemporary reader, 'de Salignac'.

Volumes at the Folger Shakespeare Library and at the Médiathèque Boris Vian near Paris gather the same contents as our Sammelband.



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

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



te ratio sit formæ quæ separatur, & quid sit, munus est pri-
mæ philosophiæ explicare.

His autem constitutis, quæ causa, quòque sunt nume-
ro, videndum est. Quoniam enim ad scientiam, cognitionem-
que rerum naturalium hæc tractatio refertur: scire autem

C iij

Cap. 3.

in anima libere in qua anima non est
composita, causa autem tripliciter
est per se & per accidens, & per
compositum. Per se agitur hoc in corpore
est. Per accidens agitur hoc in corpore
est. Per compositum agitur hoc in corpore
est. Per se agitur hoc in corpore est.
Per accidens agitur hoc in corpore est.
Per compositum agitur hoc in corpore est.
Per se agitur hoc in corpore est.
Per accidens agitur hoc in corpore est.
Per compositum agitur hoc in corpore est.

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

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



ANNOTATED ATLAS
– IN PREPARATION FOR A PUBLISHED WORK?

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

Large folio (525 x 330 mm) containing 35 double-page engraved maps (some with folded edges); occasional marks and neat repairs, some toning; overall very good in twentieth-century brown morocco, boards panelled in blind, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label; short splits to upper joint (holding firm), some staining to foot of front board and spine, some wear to extremities; **profuse ink annotations throughout written c. 1765**, private collector's blind stamp 'DV' to old front flyleaf and to margin of first map, old typescript description pasted to front flyleaf describing the volume as bound in seventeenth-century calf with the bookplate of Count Marescalchi, the bookplate likely lost when the volume was rebound. £15,000

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

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

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



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

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





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

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

A full list of contents is available on request.

WITH EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

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

USC 6127031.

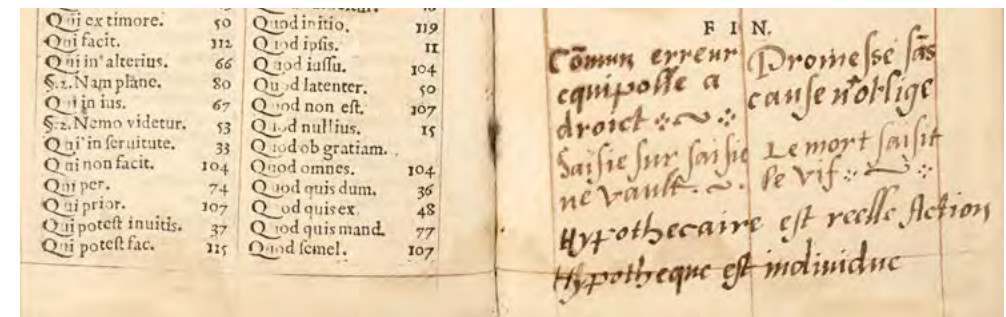
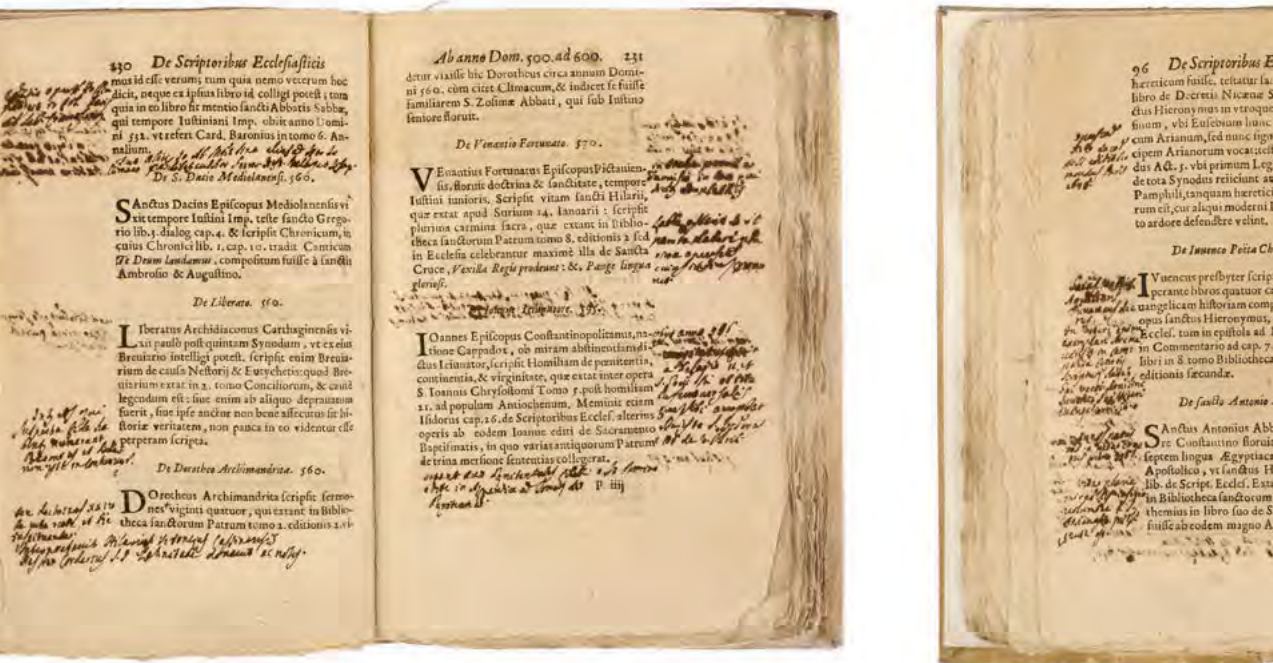
8vo, pp. [xxiv], 573, [3, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces; a little toned throughout with occasional light spots, but a very good copy; uncut in contemporary vellum, sewn on 3 tawed thongs laced in, later manuscript title in ink to spine; recased, endpapers and endbands renewed; **eighteenth-century annotations to c. 230 pp.**; some show-through and bleeding of ink from annotations. £1250

see below

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

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





POSTILS OF A PRACTISING LAWYER

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

[bound with:]

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

Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. *Bétholaud*: [10], 123, [6, index], [3, blank], *Justinian*: 128, [8, index]; *Bétholaud* title printed within composite border of woodcut ornaments, margins ruled in red throughout; some dampstaining, *Bétholaud* A2 torn with old repair to verso (obscuring a few characters), first quire reinforced along inner margin, tears to a few leaves of quire B neatly repaired; bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript title in ink to spine; some staining; ownership inscription to first title 'Carolus Blauet ... Emi Parisiis xvi s viii d xliiii Julii 1563'; **contemporary annotations to c. 100 pp.** (mostly in second work, slightly trimmed) **and a 16 pp. manuscript supplement at the end** headed 'Regulae sexti decretalium Bonifacii'. **£1600**

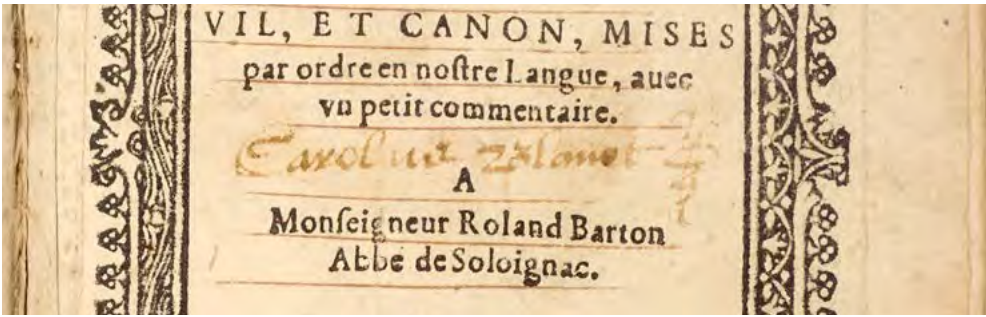
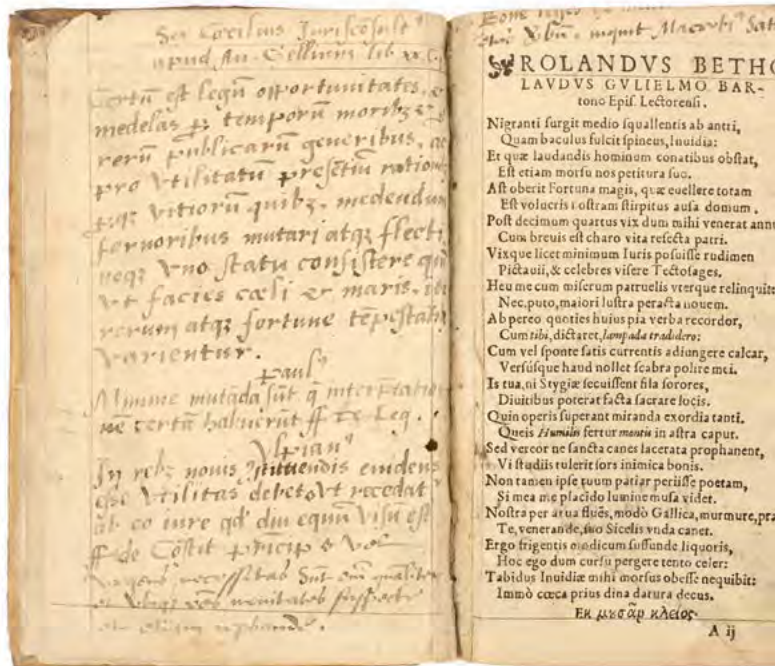
+ **Two rare works on Civil, Canon, and Roman Law, with numerous contemporary annotations and a manuscript supplement most likely by a practising lawyer.**

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

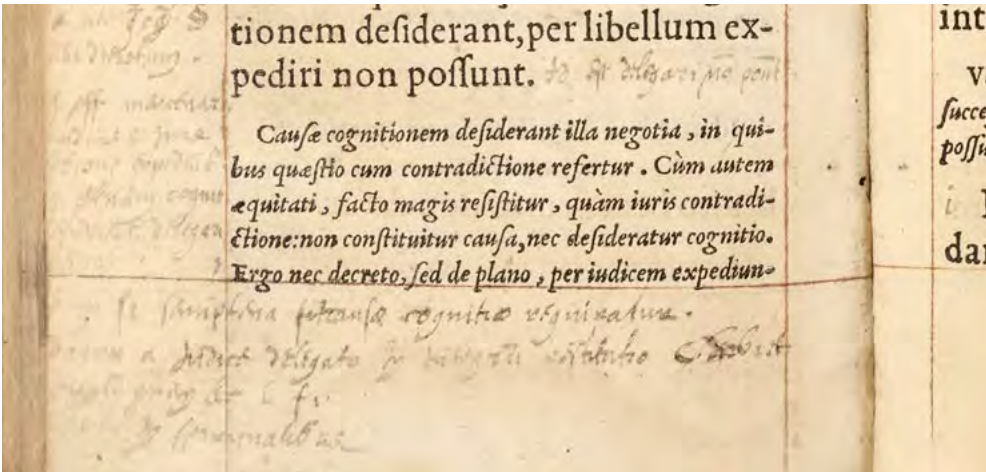
+ I: No copies traced in the UK or US. II: Only one copy traced in the British Isles (Dublin City University) and three in the US (University of Chicago, Harvard Law, Newberry Library).

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

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



The marginalia are probably the work of the Charles Blavet whose name appears on the first title-page with a note that he purchased this volume in Paris on 24 July 1563 for 16s 8d. He was clearly a practising lawyer, his annotations intended to clarify and elaborate upon the printed text. While the first work contains only a few notes (essentially providing running headings to guide Blavet's reading, e.g. 'la preuve', 'condamner'), **the second work is annotated almost throughout.** The notes here show an interest in, for example, offences committed in the heat of anger; refusal to defend oneself; the authority to sentence offenders; fraud; gifts; equality before the law; mistakes by court scribes; the punishment of minors; rights of action (with a note dated 1563); contracts of sale; property; and marriages. Practical examples are given, e.g. a passage on fraud is accompanied by a note regarding a tutor and a pupil and sums of money. There are quotes too, from the likes of Julius Paulus and Ulpian. The manuscript supplement at the end comprises legal axioms drawn from the *De regulis iuris* of Pope Boniface VIII and other sources.



USTC 616602; V'D16 ZV 25679; cf. Darlow & Moule 6101 (1521 Saccon edition);

A PROTESTANT SCHOLAR IN BOHEMIA *cf. Mortimer, Harvard
French 63 (December
edition).*

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

Folio, ff. [xiv], [25], [1, blank], CCCXVII; with blank CC10 but without blank R6, the indexes (quires AA–CC) bound after the preliminaries; title, a1 and H5–8 printed in red and black, large woodcut of St Jerome by Hans Springinklee to title-page, woodcut initials, full-page woodcut of the Six Days of Creation to bb6^v, smaller woodcut illustrations to the start of each book (some attributed to Springinklee or Erhard Schön), larger woodcut of King Solomon to start of Proverbs, large woodcut of the Nativity to H4^v, both by Springinklee, many of the smaller woodcuts **with early colouring and manuscript captions**, occasional red initial strokes; old marginal repair to upper outer corner of title-page, occasional light staining, s1 torn across and repaired in margins at an early date (one repair with early annotations on it), a few other mostly marginal tears or paper-flaws (without loss), tiny wormhole in quire n and surrounding leaves (affecting a few characters), final leaf reinforced along inner margin (covering a few characters), but a good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary Silesian or Bohemian blind-stamped half pigskin over wooden boards, a border of foliate rolls with a central column of a budding shrub tool with a curved foliate surround and a band of quatrefoils across head and foot, spine in compartments with the same quatrefoil stamp, two brass clasps to fore-edge, sewn on 4 split tawed thongs, vellum index tabs cut from a manuscript (a red letter 'a' visible on the tab on h4) to mark the start of each book; pigskin slightly rubbed and darkened, boards a little scratched, front joint neatly repaired, endpapers sympathetically renewed, a few tabs detached (e.g. on m2) or lacking; **heavily and attractively annotated throughout the Old Testament in red and black in several contemporary and later sixteenth-century hands**, a few manicules, later sixteenth-century signature of Casparus Seifart Gryphenb[urgensis] to title-page, ink stamp of the library of S. Maria Magdalena (Breslau) 'Ex. Bibl. ad aed. Mar. Magdal.' and duplicate stamp of the Breslau Stadtbibliothek to verso of title-page, blind stamp of the General Theological Seminary, New York, to title-page, g3, and final leaf, their booklabel to front pastedown, and stamped inventory number 29175 to title verso.

£5500

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

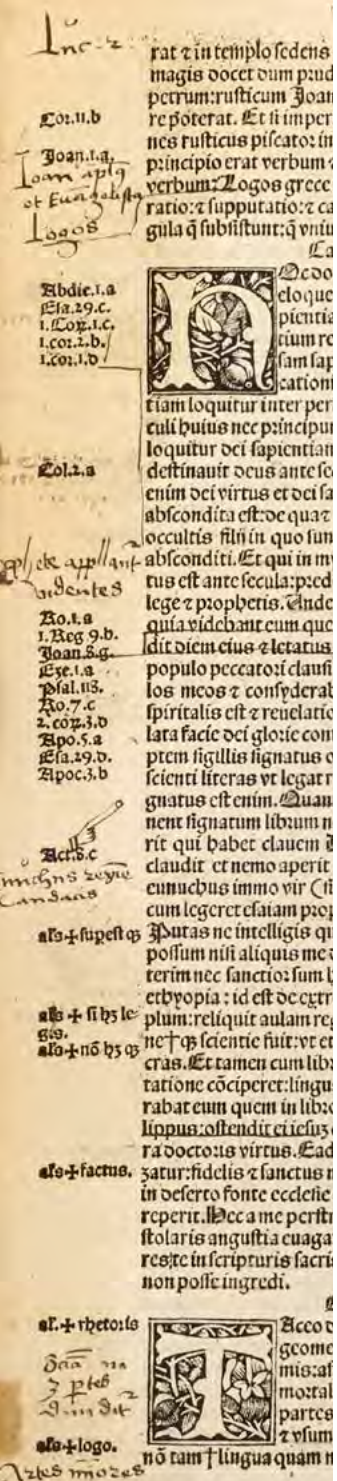
In the sixteenth century, this area of what is now western Poland became Protestant and remained so until the restoration of Habsburg rule at the end of the Thirty Years' War, at which time the Protestant churches were closed. The city of Breslau (Wrocław), where this book was located in the eighteenth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

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

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

the Antichrist Pope





There are also a few references to contemporary events in the annotations. At the head of f. CXXI, in Psalms, the hand with the distinctive diagonal R writes: 'Reperta est hec propheta de Ferdinando et [?] Verbo De[-] q[uo]d florebit [-] eo in Biblioteca civitatis Budissensis alias Bautzen', about a prophecy found in a manuscript in a library in the town of Bautzen, now in Germany, just over the border from Silesia. This could date our annotator to the mid-sixteenth century, when Ferdinand (1503–1564, the brother of Charles V) was king of Hungary and Bohemia; in 1547 he put down a Protestant revolt in Prague.

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

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

Provenance:

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



ASPIRING TO EMULATE BUDÉ

7. **BUDÉ, Guillaume.** G. Budaei ...

Epistolarum latinarum lib. V. Annotationibus[ue] adiectis in singulas fere epistolas. Graecarum item lib. I. Basilii item Magni epistola de vita in solitudine agenda, per Budaëum latina facta. [Paris,] Jodocus Badius, February 1531.

BP16
106593;
US1C
203459;
Adams
II, p. 237.

Folio, ff. [viii], 'LII' [recte CXLII], '20' [recte 25], [1, blank]; title within woodcut border with large woodcut printer's device, *criblé* initials; title laid down on gauze with marginal losses (barely touching border in one place), dampstaining throughout, edges slightly browned and brittle with occasional chips and tears, a few old marginal tape repairs; bound in twentieth-century brown morocco-backed boards with brown cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt, preserving an older front flyleaf; joints and spine bands rubbed; eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'J. Jortin' on title, and to front flyleaf 'Ex libris G.K.W.' with note dated 30 April 1825, ink stamp of the 'Stinneck Maryland Episcopal Library 1879' to front flyleaf and title, bookplate and labels of 'St Mark's Library the General Theological Seminary Chelsea Square New York' to front flyleaf; **annotations in an elegant sixteenth-century hand in brown and pale red ink to c. 300 pp.** £5500

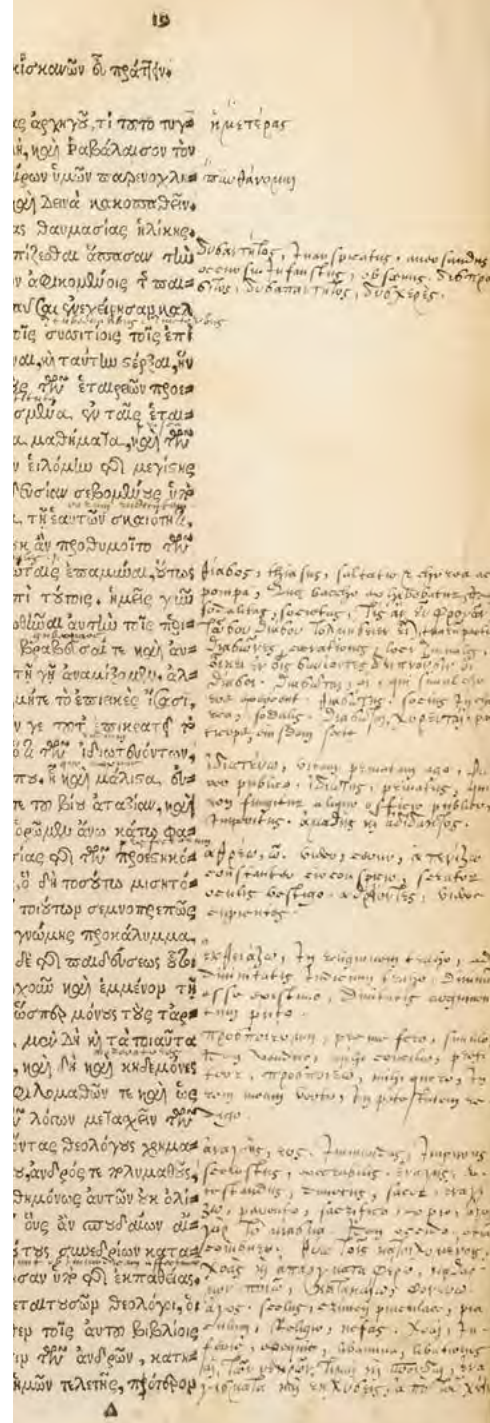
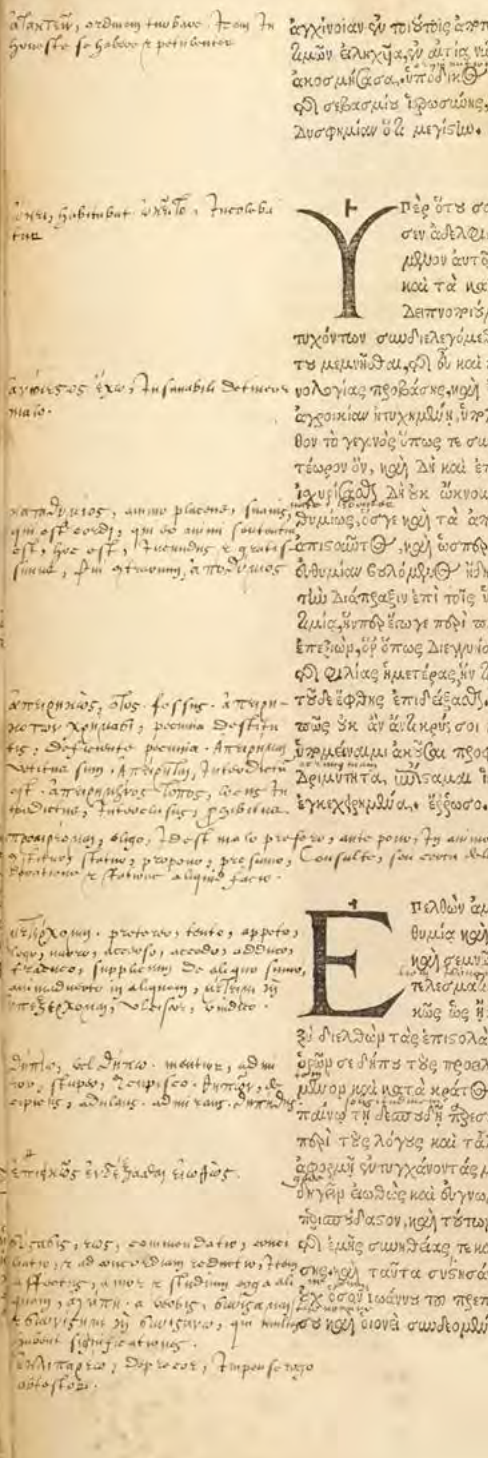
Handsomen Badius edition of the Latin and Greek letters of the great French humanist Guillaume Budé (1467–1540), edited with commentary by his pupil Jacques Toussain, here with profuse annotations by a contemporary French student to almost every page.

'A scholar of vast erudition', Budé 'was the most eminent French humanist of his generation and was responsible in 1530 for persuading the king to appoint the royal readers in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin who formed the nucleus of the future Collège de France.

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

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

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





2. William Rollinson Whittingham (1805–1879), Bishop of Maryland. His note here was written in 1825, the year of his graduation from the General Theological Seminary in New York, where he later served as both librarian and professor. His important theological library became the core of the Maryland Episcopal Library, later transferred to the General Theological Seminary.



+ Uncommon outside of Italy: OCLC finds

one copy in the UK (Cambridge University Library) and only five in the US.

WITH CONTEMPORARY DRAWINGS

8. **CAESAR, Gaius Julius.** *Commentaria Caesaris.* [(Colophon:) Florence, Giunta, 1508.]

8vo, ff. [ii], CCXLVIII; printed in italics, printed guide letters for initials; margins of first few leaves a little chipped and soiled, light spots to a few leaves, some scattered marginal stains, but a good copy; recased in its contemporary Venetian blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, panelled sides with multiple orders of geometric motifs and stylized leaves, panelled spine, brass catches to fore-edge (clasps perished), pastedowns of manuscript waste on vellum (*Decretales* with surrounding commentary, fourteenth-century), sewn on 3 double cords; a few neat repairs to spine, some light surface wear; **contemporary manuscript annotations to two thirds of *De bello gallico* and two thirds of *De bello civili***, contemporary citations from Cicero *Ad familiares* to title page and verso of printed dedication, and **an additional quire of 6 blanks bound in at the front with contemporary pen-and-ink drawings of four Roman siege machines and a list of place names mentioned in Caesar's text** with corresponding sixteenth-century names in Italian or Latin, all manuscript additions seemingly in the same hand. £4000

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

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

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



EDIT¹⁶ CNCE 8145; USTC 817483; Adams C 24; Brunet I, col. 1453; Decia, I Giunta 21; Renouard, Alde p. XXXV, 21.



HUMANISM AND ANTIQUARIANISM IN RENAISSANCE ROME

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

8vo, ff. [152]; A-E⁸F⁴²A-D⁸²E⁴a-i⁸; text printed in italics, initial spaces with guide letters, title repeated (corrected) to verso of last leaf, two additional blanks bound in at the beginning of Catullus, the whole of Tibullus and Propertius Book I interleaved; a very good, crisp copy; bound in near-contemporary vellum, vestigial ties to fore-edge, later manuscript lettering in ink to spine, sewn on 3 tawed thongs laced in, spine lined with manuscript waste; slightly soiled, spine neatly repaired; **extensively annotated in several sixteenth-century hands, with marginalia on almost every page, on endpapers, and on numerous interleaved blanks.** £14,000

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

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





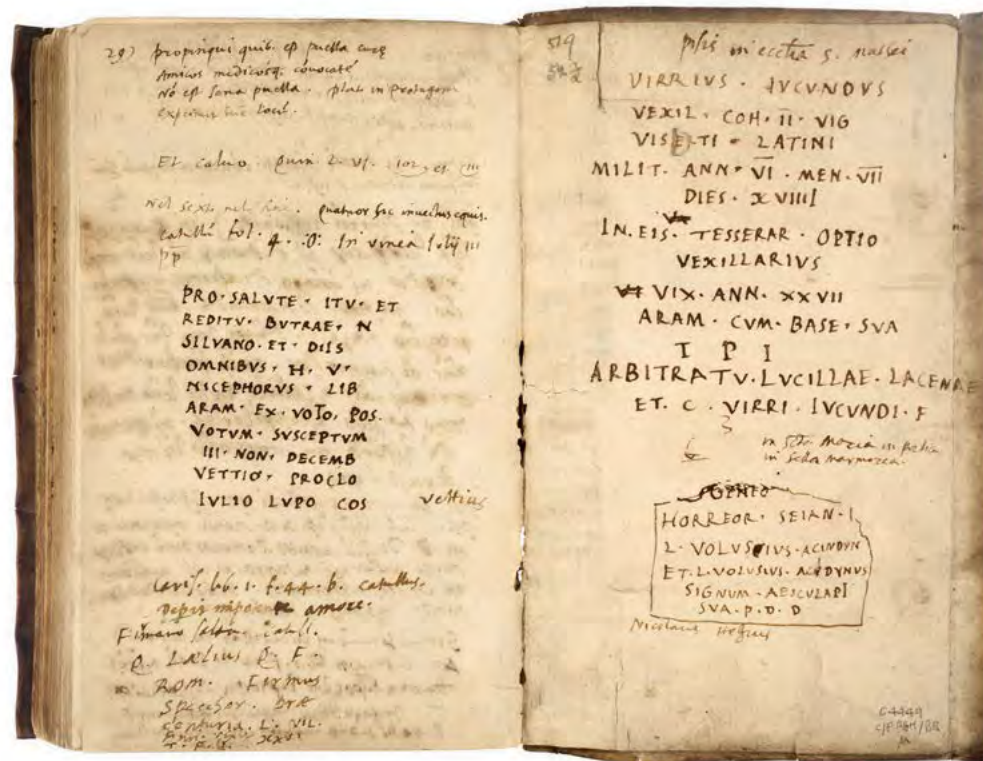
The principal annotator was an uncommonly accomplished sixteenth-century humanist.

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

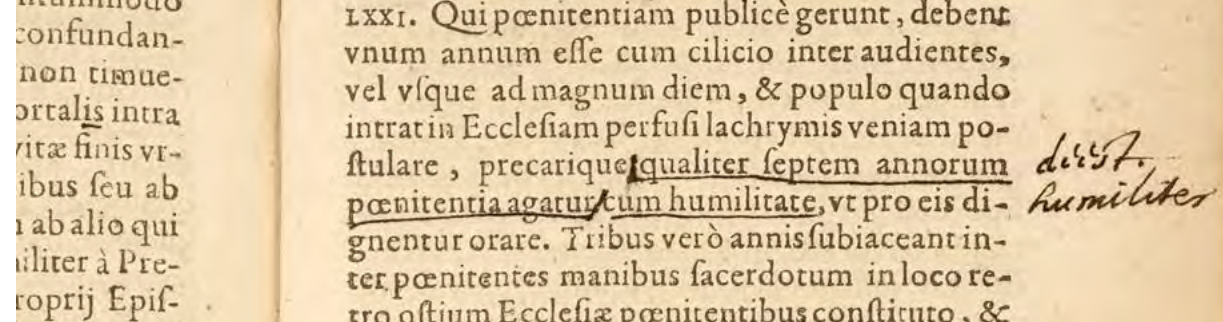
In the Catullus portion the marginalia are very concentrated, making the most of every blank space on the page with horizontal and vertical running of the script. The annotator employs a system of different reading marks (crosses, groups of three dots, dots within a circle, and so on). The Tibullus section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

The marginalia provide a glimpse into the principal annotator's store of knowledge and, as it were, his own library.

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



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



PROFUSELY ANNOTATED
BY ETIENNE BALUZE AND PIERRE DE MARCA

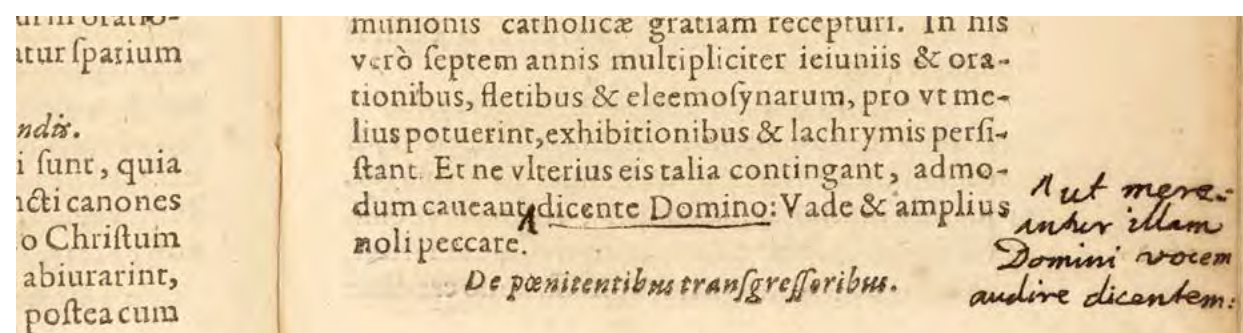
USTC 6039527.

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

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

see below

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





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

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

Provenance:

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

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

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



'YOU WILL REJOICE IN THE CREATION OF THIS INDEX'

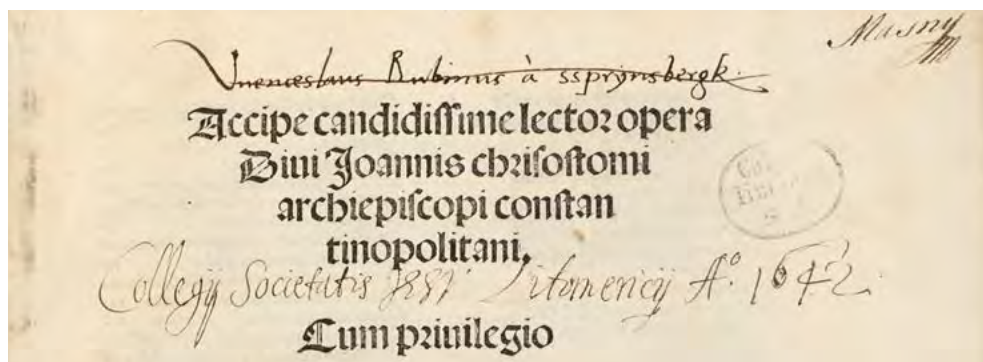
11. **CHRYSOSTOM, John.** Opera ... [(Colophon:) Venice, Bernardino Stagnino and Gregorio de' Gregori, 9 February 1503.]

for vol. ii see item xii

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

see below

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



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

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

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



Provenance

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

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

3. *Quidam* *beni* *et* *multum* *in* *linea* *om* *14 c*
 4. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 5. *Quidam* *plena* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 6. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 7. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 8. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 9. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 10. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 11. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 12. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 13. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 14. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 15. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 16. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 17. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 18. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 19. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 20. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 21. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 22. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 23. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 24. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 25. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 26. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 27. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 28. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 29. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 30. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 31. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 32. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 33. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 34. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 35. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 36. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 37. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 38. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 39. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 40. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 41. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* *idcirco* *om* *uim* *uile* *q* *om* *ead* *o* *c* *f*
 42. *Quidam* *et* *uolunt* <

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Domelia prima

Beati Joanne chrisostomi episcopi constantinopolitani ex
positio in superscriptione psalmi quinquagesimi.

[illegible]

Homelia prima

[illegible]

Thomill

[illegible]

FINI

Soli autem Deo gloria: Homini bus utro pax & bona voluntas.

A M E

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

'HERETICS ARE SNAKES'

12. **CHRYSOSTOM, John.** [Opera] Que in secundo volume continentur super Mattheum homiliae ... super Joannem homiliae ... de laudibus Pauli homiliae ... in ep[isto]lam ad Titum homiliae ... ad haebreos [sic] homiliae ... ad thimotheum homiliae ... adversus vituperatores vitae monasticae libri ... [Venice, Bernardino Stagnino and Gregorio de' Gregori, February 1503.]

for a copy of vol. i see item xi

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

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

meritis facit
etiam & per
a mendacio
manifestanda
bum est verita
daciibus. Qua
in manus falsi
principibus ir
ritiam conder
cerdotes esse
cerdotes, & se
tis tenuerint
eum gentibus
eum cum iudi
ritatis uerbum
uerbum uerit
posito inuenie
tis, non colunt
bum ueritatis
nientes in cl
idoneam habi
monia proph
sus christum. l
quasi homine
se christum, de
& scribae hanc
tradunt eum, l
per ignorantia
rum non eos e
cut nec illos e
non erat hom
stus: sic modo
clauit: caecos il
re: ubi sit uerb
unitum. atq; d
monium conu
ad intelligend
praecepta. Qu
bum. Vbi aut
nihil horum fi
in animabus c
dies filius: sec
tem dies aliud
tia dies est: qu
entia fuerint c
nisi qui ieiuna
in anima sua:
surrectionis i
tens aliquid al
ca, secundum
stas: qui manife
possumus, que
bus non quasi
tis quid petati



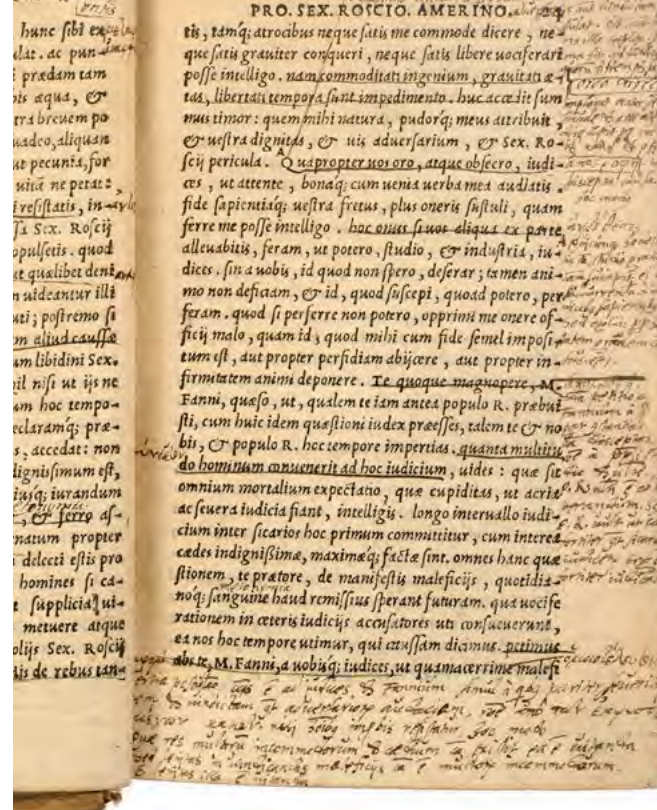
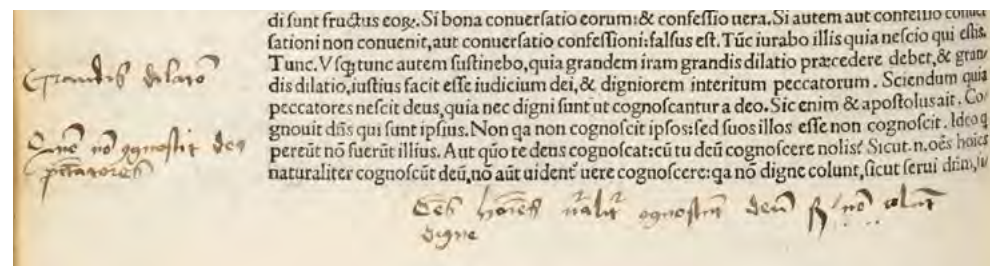
We have located copies of just this volume in Wisconsin and Durham, and of both volumes in Yale, Boston College, and Corpus Christi Oxford.

For both volumes, see
ED116
CNC 33769;
USC 762277.

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

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

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



ALDINE CICERO IN GERMAN WHITE CALF

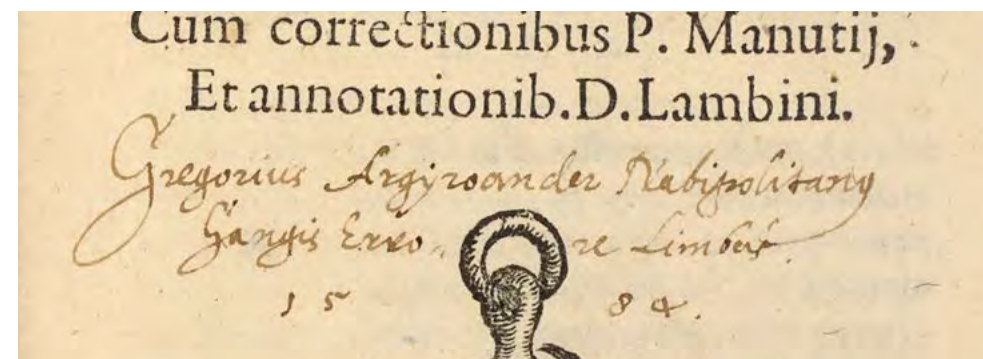
13. CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Orationum pars I. Cum correctionibus P. Manutii, et annotationib[us] D. Lambini. Venice, 'ex bibliotheca Aldina', 1570.

Vol. II only (of III), 8vo, ff. 236, [2, device and blank]; italic type, the dedicatory letter in roman type, woodcut Aldine device to title-page and penultimate leaf; a few quires lightly browned, small chip to fore-edge of C8, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary German blind-stamped white calf, panel-stamped centrepieces of Lucretia (EBDB p003378, with the initials 'H B') and Justice (EBDB p003379, with the date 1573), a border of a foliate roll-tool, front board lettered 'SHST' and '1573' in blind, spine with blind-stamped arabesque tools, sewn on 4 double cords; soiled and rubbed, some worming, corners worn, headcap neatly repaired; **late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century manuscript annotations to c. 50 pp.** (the first 42 pp. in the same hand, a line of text, missing in the printer's exemplar, has been added in manuscript to the head of F4v (below the printed note 'Desunt non pauca'); inscription of Gregorius Argyroander of Nabburg to title-page dated 1584, inscriptions on front endpapers (some erased) including Sebastian [...] and Christian Rudolph Roth of Bebenhus.

see below

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

£1850



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

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

The two panel stamps on the binding are also found together on a volume in the Dombibliothek, Freising (Bavaria; EBDB w004754).

*Bavaria;
EBDB
w004754*

Provenance:

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

For me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain



ANNOTATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

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

4to, ff. 20, [10 (pp. '21-40')], '41-118' (i.e. 31-108); woodcut printer's device to title, one woodcut *criblé* initial, capital spaces with guide letters; small stain and marginal worming to ff. 2-4 (with loss of one character of running titles), occasional very light foxing; overall a very good copy in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, edges speckled red; a little worn, part of front free endpaper cut away at head; **numerous contemporary interlinear annotations and marginalia to c. 40 pp.** (somewhat cropped), ink ownership inscription 'Ph: Bridel Pastor 1801' to front free endpaper. **£2250**

see below

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

Extremely

rare: only one copy traced on OCLC, at the BnF.

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

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

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

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



CYPRIAN SEEN THROUGH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SENSIBILITIES

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

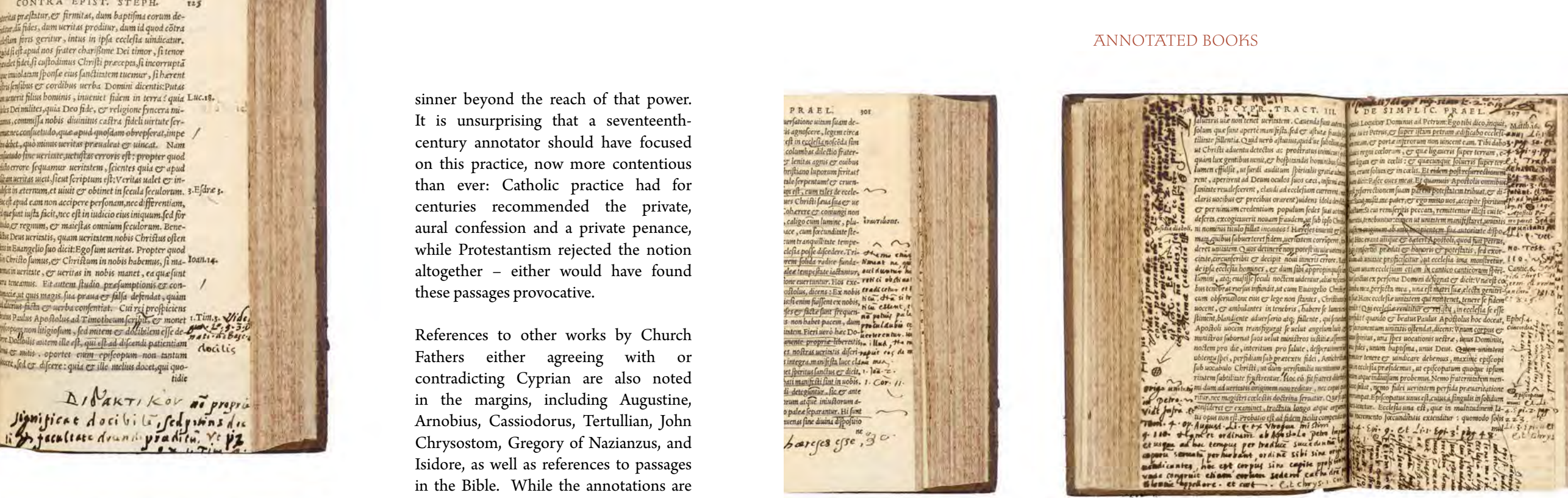
Two volumes in one, 8vo, pp. I: 466, [14], [2, blank], II: 456, [8]; woodcut printer's device to both title-pages, variant device to final verso of vol. II, text in italics, woodcut initials; some show-through from annotations with occasional marginal ink corrosion (in a few instances causing small marginal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

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

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

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

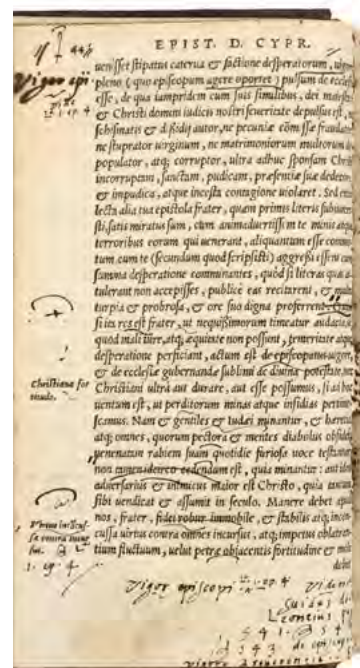
+
USTC records
two copies in
the US, at
Harvard and
Yale, and
three copies
in the UK,
at Cambridge
University
Library, the
National
Library of
Scotland, and
the British
Library.



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

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

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



'ABRACULAUSTU'



I. USTC

629407;

V D16

D 2286.

II. USTC

660361;

V D16

M 3384.

see below

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

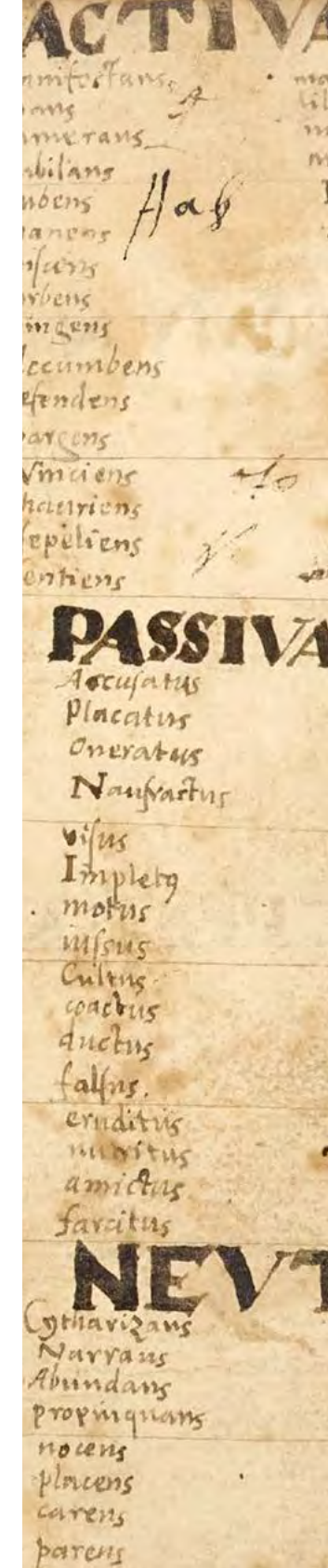
[bound with:]

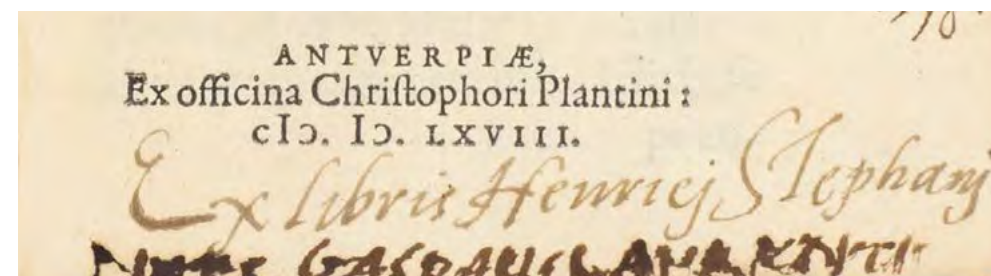
MELANCHTHON, Philipp. Grammatica Philippi Melanchthonis latina, iam denuo recognita et plerisque in locis locupletata, et autoris voluntate edita. Accesserunt et annotationes recentes, de consilio Ioachimi Camerarii utiles futurae tam magistris quam discipulis. Item, tractatus de orthographia, recens.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

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

No copies of
either traced in
the UK or US.

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





ANNOTATED BY HENRI ESTIENNE

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

17. [ESTIENNE, Henri.] *SAPPHO, et al.* Carmina novem illustrium feminarum ... Antwerp, Plantin, 1568.

[bound with:]

PARTHENIUS Niacensis. De amatoriis affectionibus liber Iano Cornario Zviccaviensi interprete. Basel, Froben, September 1531.

[and with:]

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

Three works in one vol., 8vo, *Carmina*: pp. [xii], 352, 373–387, [1, blank]; bound without quires Z and a (pp. 353–372); Greek, roman, and italic types, woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initial, two woodcut medallions at the head of the section dedicated to Sappho; *Parthenius*: pp. 76, [44]; Greek and italic types, woodcut printer's devices to title and last leaf, woodcut initial; *Epigrammata*: pp. 159, [1]; Greek and roman types, woodcut Herwagen device to final leaf, woodcut initials; occasional light soiling or spotting, but very good copies; recased in their contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript title to spine 'Novem illustrium foeminarū | carmina', vestigial ties to fore-edge, 8 blank ff. bound after *Parthenius*; upper hinge split, spine lining and rear pastedown (?and endbands) renewed, binding somewhat soiled; **ownership inscriptions of Henri Estienne** 'ex libris Henrici Stephani', Gaspard Laurent 'Nunc Gasparis Laurentii' and 'Gaspar Laurentius emit 1598', and 'J. B. Trembley 1753' to title, **contemporary annotations in the hand of Henri Estienne**, early manuscript historical note to the front free endpaper, slip with manuscript editorial notes pasted to foot of colophon of *Parthenius*, extensive notes to front free endpaper, early ink shelfmark to front pastedown.

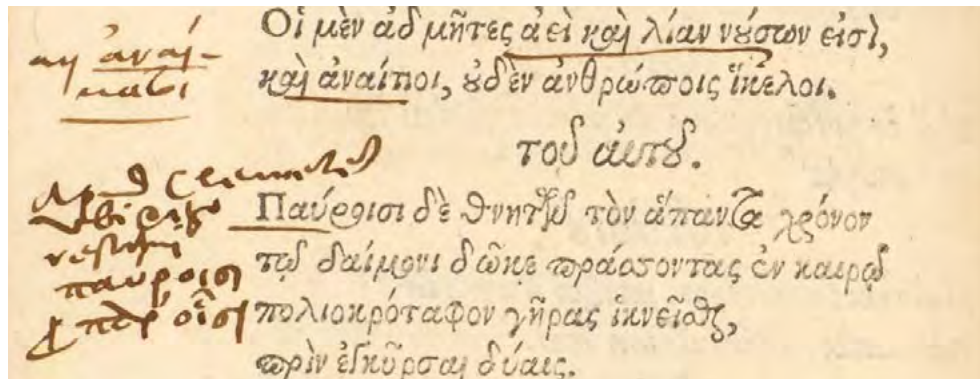
£20,000

see below

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

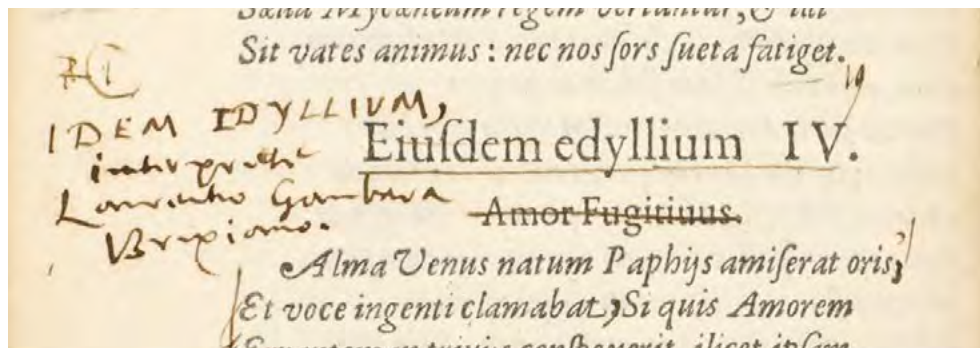
One of the annotators, Elias Weidenbach of Abtswind in Bavaria, signs his name several times, once with the date 1589. The marginalia are mostly in a single small, neat hand and show a very careful reading of Melanchthon's text in particular. Two leaves of additional manuscript notes have been inserted,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

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



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

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



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

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

The volume stands as an exceptional witness to Henri Estienne's dedicated philological and editorial work in the pursuit of editions capable of conveying ancient texts in the purest possible form.

Fittingly, at the turn of the seventeenth century it was acquired by the Huguenot humanist and editor Gaspard Laurent (1556–1636), a refugee after the St Bartholomew's Day Massacre who in 1587 was offered the Chair of Philosophy at the Calvinist University of Geneva, and then, in 1597, the year before acquiring this volume, became Isaac Casaubon's successor to the Chair of Greek. He would remain in his post for thirty-five years, thus profoundly shaping Hellenic studies in his university.



USTC 152265; Pettigree & Walsby, French Books 70021; Smith, Rare
Arithmetica, p. 240; Steck III.56.

ANNOTATED EUCLID

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

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

£5500

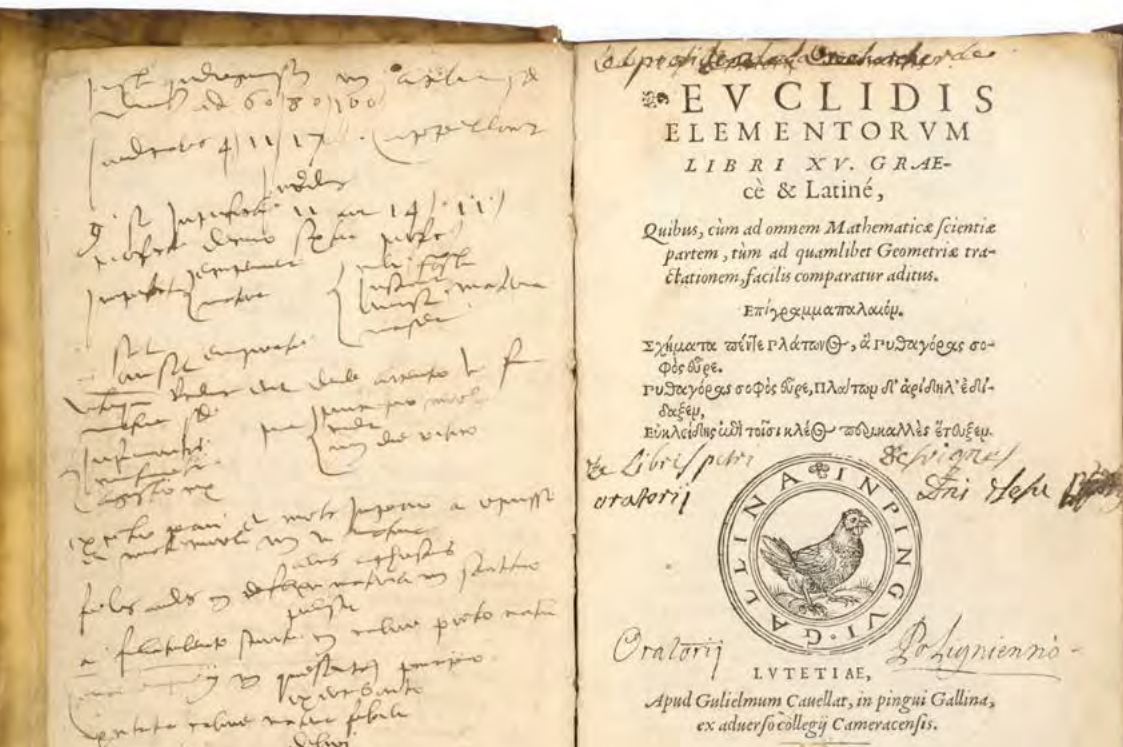
see below

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



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

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



A CANVAS FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT



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

EDIT 16
CNC 20603;

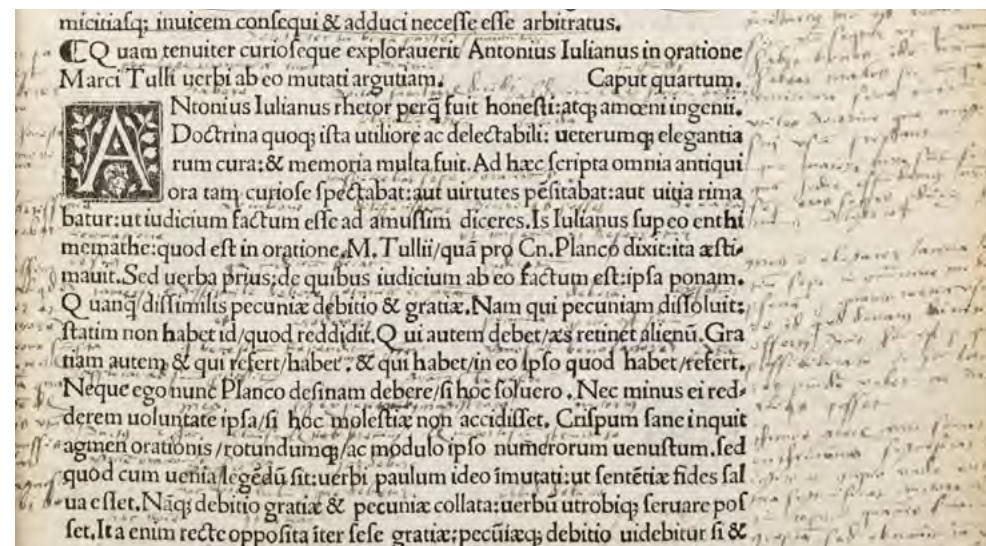
Adams 6 339; Folio, ff. [18], XCVII, XCIX–CII, CIV–CXXXV, [1]; lacking bifolium N2.7 (ff. XCVIII and CIII) and final blank R8; title printed in red, woodcut printer's devices to title (John the Baptist, printed in black) and colophon, large historiated and decorated woodcut border to f. I^r with initials, heading, and chapter *incipit* printed in red, large white-on-black woodcut initials throughout; old repaired tears to ff. LVII, LVIII, and CXXXV (the first with loss of a few characters), paper-flaw to f. LXXIII (affecting a few characters without loss), ff. XIII^r and XIV^r stained, scattered minor spotting and occasional unobtrusive stains, a few small wormholes (occasionally repaired); bound in early twentieth-century red morocco by Zaehnsdorf, spine lettered directly in gilt, preserving an old rear flyleaf; joints rubbed; occasional contemporary marginal annotations in red ink; **ownership inscription to title ('Martinus de Tertiano')** and **his copious contemporary manuscript annotations to c. 30 pp., both interlinear and marginal**, further occasional annotations later in the text, and extensive notes to rear flyleaf verso; printed booklabel of Georg Franz Burkhard Kloss (1787–1854) transferred to front pastedown; bookplate of the General Theological Seminary, New York ('The Gift of The Rev. Dr. W.E. Eigenbrodt') to front pastedown, with blind stamp to title and f. CXXXV and ink-stamped serial number to title verso. £4250



OCLE finds
a single copy
in the US
(NYPL).

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

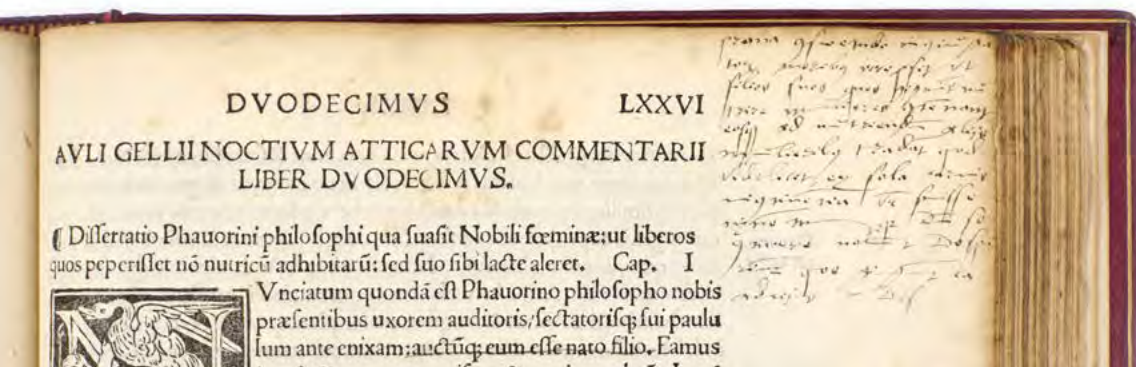
Although editions of Gellius began to be produced in the fifteenth century, it was not until 1519 that an edition (Ascensius') appeared with any kind of scholia – short notes, placed at the head of the chapters. The scholia were expanded for a revised edition of 1524, and again in 1530, when Ascensius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



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

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

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



four copies
in the UK
(British
Library,
Cambridge
University
Library,
Olefinian, and
All Souls,
Oxford).

4to, ff. [xxviii], '359' (*recte* 459), [1, errata]; bound without blanks Zzzzzz4 and Aaaaaa2; woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials; very occasional light staining; minor marginal worming to lower inner corner of quires Ppp–Sss, Qqqqq1 torn and crudely repaired with loss of a few words, otherwise a very good copy; bound in early eighteenth-century Cambridge-panelled calf, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges sprinkled red; extremities somewhat rubbed, cracks to joints, headcap chipped; **late sixteenth- and seventeenth-century annotations in two hands to c. 335 pp.** (some shaved), frequent ink underlining, Ombersley Court pencil shelfmark to front flyleaf. £875

EDIT¹⁶
CNCE
21380;
USTC
833543.

£875

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

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

quinoſo la fortezza inſino da' fondamenti: ne contenta la fortuna di far tanti mali all'Imperatore , gli diede un'altro gran trouaglio, peroche Dragut gli tolſe ſette galere del Donau, trouate da lui preſſo a Gaeta, che portauano ſoldati a Napoli. Nacque ancora in quel tempo, di ſparere tra' Principi di Germania , onde Maurizio Duca di Saffonia ſ'accorſo alla corte dell'Imperatore: & il Lantgrauio fu cauato di prigione, e la città d'Auguſta rihauuta dagli Spagnuoli, fu condannata in trecento mila ſcudi , & a queſta guiſa ritornò ſotto l'Imperatore. Alberto medeſimamente ſi pacificò con Cere, & unì i ſuoi ſoldati con gli Spagnuoli, i quali di compagnia andarono a ricuperare Mets: la qual città era beniffimo guardata da Franceſi, e fu aſſediata da gl'Imperiali gran tempo in uano, e ſofferſe gagliardamente ogni furore de' nimici. Venne poi all'eſercito di fuora il freddo del uerno, il qual ſi grande, che morirono di freddo piu di ventimila ſoldati: onde ſcematel le forze de' gli Imperiali , & andando ogni giorno le coſe loro di male in peggio, furono coſtretti leuar

*Museo. Dign
viri huius
cipi. M. S.
A. G. m. A. Com
Lipm. et
is dicitur me
mihi d. L. h.
talis inter na
all' am. i. d. b.
S. C. J. p. r.*

Capan Borgin
 via del Cerkio
 cito a Felti
 e Coprenti

 per i regni del
 Romi del Borgin

 Legato tra Ad-
 mico di D'Francis
 e Ferdinando di
 Spagna con
 Federico d'Ara-
 gona.
 Francis con
 dinno al papa
 di Napoli

 Venetian spe-
 ditione ottrini
 in Vaghenia
 in Portogallo
 e esortar alla
 guerra con
 Baiarini.

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

Venetiana p̃ la sua fede e valore,
morte, a cui il Senato ordinò, che
li fu drizzata in Padoua in su la
mo ancora fu deliberato p̃ nuoua
arbo, e da Rinier Vitturi, che à sei
n'aggiūgessero tre altri: e nel pri-
urator Luigi Loredano, huomo
ta autorità nella Repub. nel secō
ualiere: e nel terzo fu fatto Fran-
il Ricco: e così da quel giorno in
cue Procuratori, essendo prima
te' quali, si suol quasi sempre eleg-
mpo ancora, fu presa da Antonio
Antiuari, città dell' Albania, e la

à 6 Proc: 21
aggiungendo
9 Proc: 21
J. Mano

præclarus.
Alcmeonis eius
uitis ac forma in
yfanias solus hic
Alcon. Tot
omnia patriam sin
tinens explorauit
unc cum singulis
recipere tamen in
facere ac magni
& illorum ma
eius maiores Cy
quo ipe Clitene
obus in conuiui
est: pccertamen

Atq. hac pte Alcmeonis pte Gegeram (vnde Colubani). Ex hac Conuol-
uio Clitones nascitur: qui tribus. ut hanc popularum antedictibus
Conuoluit. psumptu Manuini nri (pccertum) nominat. Hic pte
Hippocratis Magni nascitur.

Timor

READING LATIN HERODOTUS WITH THE ORIGINAL GREEK TEXT TO HAND

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

Folio, ff. [viii], CXXXIII; A⁸ a–d⁸ e–x⁶; roman type, a1 within elaborate white-on-black woodcut border; A1 a little stained and slightly creased with neat repairs to lower margin, bifolium A1.8 reinforced at backfold, some marginal staining, repaired tear to f. CXXXIV (without loss of text), else a good, wide-margined copy; bound in modern vellum, manuscript lettering in ink to spine; **early sixteenth-century manuscript annotations in Latin and Greek to c. 184 pp.** (see below), seventeenth-century inscription of Robertus Benamatus Garelianensis (Roberto Benamati of Garigliano/Gallignano/Corigliano) to title-page. £12,500

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

This edition has a magnificent woodcut all'antica border (A1¹) framing a woodcut vignette of the writer in his study being crowned with a laurel wreath: 'Magnifique encadrement à fond noir, si justement vanté, qu'on peut considérer comme le type le plus parfait de l'art décoratif appliqué à l'ornementation du livre' (Essling). This woodcut border is very similar to those designed by the artist and illuminator Benedetto Bordon, for example the border found in his 1494 edition of Lucian (Goff L329).

is Geminianæ Antistitem: Diniq; Mar-
decus omniumq; bonarum artium &

re Venetorū decus cōsilio pariter & lin-
/allenti latius elegantissime littenstra
superant: Q uia de re Gregorius de Gre
litimus copies illam fideliter imprimis
ariis. Perlegi quidem: inueniū est & de
tero exemplari collato emendata sunt
signisima: apposto etiam quo facilius
ographia nunc agimus: & in Diodoro
laud nūti sed impressoribus asenbatur
i seq; q; littera pio littera inueniū ob
a fuerint: Tibi Nicolae Rubee pñdū
profectum domi tue. idq; Mantuano
iaq; huius seculi alterum. Meocrenatena
Nec ista nec alia mea qualiacūq; passima
tā: Tuis moribus: Tuae benignitati de
go autem te semper ut nomen uenera
reos a quibus beneficium acceperunt:
s. Datum Venetiis tertio Cal. Aprilis.
111.



HC 8472*; BMC V 345; GW 12323; Goff H90; BSB-Ink
H-122; Bod-Inc H-056; ISTC i00090000; Sander 3376.



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

hinnitu edidit: & hinnitu edito protinus iungit iereno caio romitruq; exiit. & hac cum Dario tāq; ex cōposito accidissent: cū cōpotē uoti fecerūt. Nā ceteri ex eqs defiliētes Darium adorauerunt. Sūt qū hoc dicant Oebarē fuisse machinatū: sunt qui aliud. Vtroq; enim modo refertur a persis: Volunt nāq; Oebarem attrēctatis manu huius equae genita libus: ipsam manum intra subligaculum tenuisse abditam: & sub ipsum statim Solis or-
+ Hec. n. sola persarum domus: Adhuc in libertate persueuerat, neq; cūq; subest nati quannū ei libuerit, persarum leges non transire dicit.

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

rio nihil melius esse constat. Q uod qui tenti non immerito ratum popularem munum faciat ut taceam sic praecipue consilia in aduersarios trahi solere. Porro in statu paucorum cum plures uirtuti incumbant in publicum uehementi ora priuatim odia excitari consue-



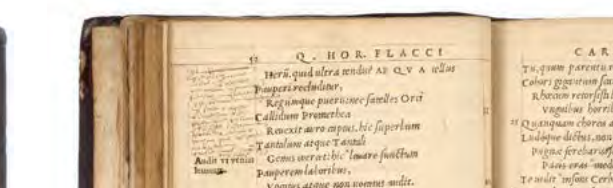
A STUDENT'S HORACE

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

8vo, pp. [xvi], 135, [1, blank], 134, [2, blank], 112, [22], [2, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initial and headpieces, ruled in pale red; inner margin of title worn and reinforced affecting a few characters, occasional light dampstaining and small marks, but overall a very good copy; bound in contemporary calf, central arabesque lozenge blocked in gilt to boards with the initials 'I' and 'B' lettered in the centre, edges gilt; rebounded, superficial repairs to leather, endbands lost; **interlinear and marginal annotations in a contemporary hand to c. 125 pp. with a 3 pp. manuscript index in the same hand to the final blanks**, some underlining, a few marks in red and blue crayon. £2500

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

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





EARLY READER INTERESTED IN 'GREAT MAN' HISTORY

23. [HUTTICH, Johann.] Imperatorum Romanorum libellus. Una cum imaginibus, ad vivam effigiem expressis. [(Colophon:) Strasbourg, Wolfgang Köpfel, 1525.]

[LAMBERTUS von Hersfeld.] [Germanorum res praeclare olim gestae] Quisquis est gloriae Germanicae & maiorum studiosus, hoc utare ceu Magistro libello. Tübingen, [(colophon:) Ulrich Morhart, August] 1525.

Two works in one vol., 8vo; *Huttich*: ff. [viii], '81' (recte 88), [3]; without final leaf N4 containing printer's device; title within woodcut border (attributed to Hans Baldung Grien) with woodcut printer's device, woodcut roundel portraits (mostly by Hans Weiditz), some left empty if not recorded; *Lambertus*: ff. [178]; A¹² B–X⁸ Y⁶; first title worn with slight loss to upper inner corner of woodcut frame, first few leaves with small chips to fore-edge, last few leaves somewhat dusty, but good copies; bound in contemporary south German blind-tooled calf using rolls assigned to the Blütenrolle IX workshop of Augsburg (EBDB w003547, fl. 1493–1520), the centre of upper cover filled with 4 vertical rolls of a pineapple stamp within a border of a floral roll-toll, lower cover with 4 vertical rolls of two different patterns (the pineapple roll and a roll of vases and cherubs, the latter EBDB r003372, assigned to Jörg Bernhardt of Heidelberg, sixteenth century) within the same floral border, spine with blind ruling, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 3 double cords; binding somewhat worn, splits to joints with repairs to joints, endcaps, and corners; ownership inscription 'Raphaelis Seileri A's [15]59' to first title, **annotations throughout the volume in sixteenth-century and later hands to more than 200 pp.**, authors' names added in manuscript to each title-page, a few words of Hebrew to each pastedown.

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

I: OCLC lists
five copies in the
US (Universities
of Chicago and
Pennsylvania,
Harvard,
Yale, and the
Morgan) and
two in the UK
(Glasgow and
Armagh).

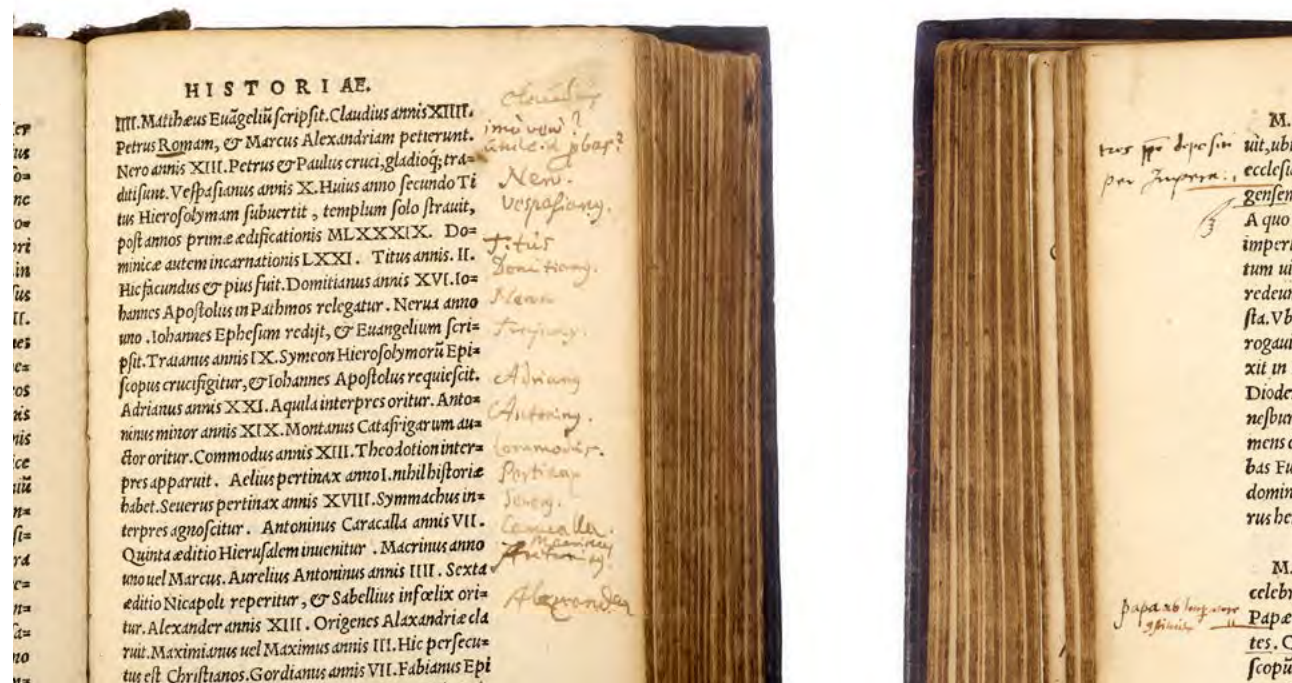
II: USITC lists
copies in Texas,
Newberry,
Yale, NYPL
and Urbana;
OCLC adds the
British Library
in the UK.

£1750

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

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

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



HC 6525; GW M11684; Goff J202; BSB-Ink
I-113; Bod-Inc J-084; ISTC ij00202000; Sander

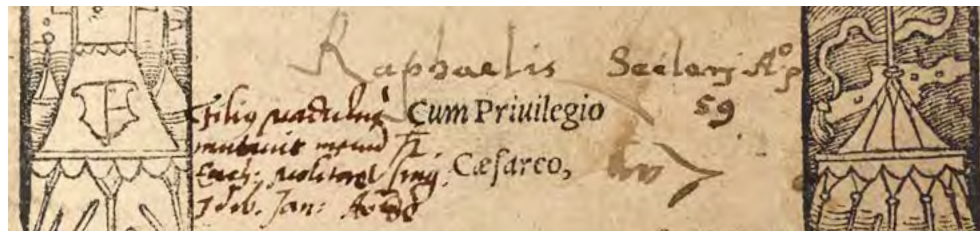
7733; cf. BMC SIFTING THROUGH VORAGINE
V 274 (part II)

and XII 41 24. JACOBUS DE VORAGINE. Sermones
(part IV). quadragesimales [– de tempore & de sanctis per
totum annum] ... [(Colophons:) Venice, Simon
de Luere for Lazarus de Suardis, 12 September 1497;
– 31 August 1497.]

Parts III and I only (of IV), in one vol., 4to, ff. III:
[97], I: [152]; aa⁸ (–aa⁸, blank) bb–kk⁴ ll⁴ mm⁸ nn⁶,
2⁸ 3⁴ a–r⁸ s⁴; gothic type, text in double columns,
woodcut illustration to each title depicting the
author sitting at a desk on which rest a book and
a bishop's mitre, preaching to a group of clerics,
woodcut Suardis device on ll4; first leaf slightly
stained around edges, occasional light marginal
staining and minimal worming (not affecting
text), inkstain to n3–4, but withal very good
copies; near-contemporary north Italian blind-
stamped panelled sheep sides neatly laid down
over sympathetic late nineteenth-century sheep,
4 pairs of vestigial ties, edges stained yellow,
marbled endpapers; worming to rear board
with very slight loss; **manuscript annotations
throughout** (to c. 200 pp) including underlinings
and marginal notes, some numbering of sections
and simple manicules, armorial bookplate of
John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (1826–1900),
to front pastedown, small paper shelflabel to foot
of front board.

£3250

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



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

Provenance:

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

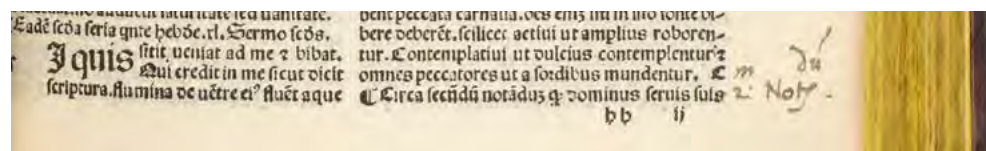


II. 118
iger vnam margaritas ser-
vis seurne ambula. Istud
la margarita est preceptum
mi. De hac duplici dilectio
rimi. C. circa primu autes
monet ad diligenduz que
lechaum. Bonu. Bonu.
lectabile. C. Primu igitur
la est pulchru. Dionysius.
desiderant. In xpo aute est
id summe est diligendus.
iz lucis eterne et speculu fi-
nitatis illius. ubi tria dicu
is eterne: speculu puritatis
atis. In xpo qd sunt tres
deitas. Caro enim eius fuit
e purissimis sanguinib' vir
fuit ad dei imaginē crea
pleta. Deitas fuit speculu
reclut cōa et preterita et pre
et facta et corda. De ista pul
lug. in li. de libero arbitrio.
o iustitie: tāta iocunditas lu
et in eo amplius viuere q
et hoc soluz innumerabiles
delitiis et circumfluentia bo
meritoq; contuerentur.
ad diligendū est bonitas. si
rictoritate Dionysi. In deo
et: id est summe diligendus
ista nō diligant nisi q; bona
rēdo non amare bonū ipm.
ius bonitate dicit. Dama
ni bonus et sup bonus dñs
ter superabundātes diui
sustinent solū esse quod bo
naturā a nullo participatā.
i diligentia exponēda. De
sed nō omni bonus. I. ex oī
hēt defectus. Angelus est
sed nō sup bonus: q; hēt su
m. Homo aute et angeli lz
imma bonitas: q; nō habēt
accidentales. q; possunt eaz
tanebit homo: et angelus re
it patet in malis āgelis. Bo
essentialis: q; sicut ignis nō
m sic nec deus suā bonita
sic est bonus: et bonum est
deo suam bonitatem creatu
lam vāns esse. alijs viuere.
iger. C. Tertius qd monet
Sex sunt a no
monet ad dilig
a oīa sup nō
m
pulsu dō
m xpo fuit
substantie
mā - de
pulsu dō
dei.
m bonitas
Dama: de
bonitate dei
d solū
tango.
m bonitas
3 bonitas



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

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



THE CHRISTIAN CICERO STRIKES BACK

EDIT¹⁶ CNCE 34364; USC 762283;

Sander 3758.

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

Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. VIII, ¹I–CLX, ¹I–XXII; roman type with some phrases in Greek, woodcut printer's device to title-page (signed 'B M'), white-on-black woodcut initials, A1 with large woodcut initial and headings printed in red; title-page somewhat soiled with marginal repair at foot, occasional light marginal staining, bifolium A4.5 detached with a few chips to edges, small rust-holes in inner margin of last few leaves, otherwise a very good, fresh copy; bound in late eighteenth-century Italian mottled calf-backed boards with mottled paper sides, spine ruled in gilt with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, front endleaf with watermark of three crescent moons, rear endleaf with watermark of a W surmounted by a hand holding a sabre (late eighteenth–early nineteenth century), sewn on 3 sunken cords; a little rubbed, spine chipped and defective at head and foot with a few small wormholes, sewing defective; **late sixteenth- and seventeenth-century annotations to c. 85 pp.** (sometimes shaved); inscription 'Joh. Franc. Presbyt. Bauchieri [–] Theol. D.' to front flyleaf.

£2750

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

sicut et deus corp
nus est, sic et ciu
na sunt sapientia

buit: sempiterna sunt. Quid opa cor
ortis experte: Nam corpus q̄a p̄sum
: ea q̄ caduca sunt. Nihil. n. Tullius ait
iō aliq̄n ad interitū redigatur: uel iniu
te. At uero ai opera uidemus aterna.
moriā monumēta igeniorū factorū q̄
uirtutis nomē i debile q̄sierūt. Ergo
ale ē: sequitur ex eo ut aia immortalis ap
a. Eodē mō desideria quoq̄ corpis aq̄
ū. Corpus. n. nihil nisi tpale desiderat
atē. Et tñ hac ipsa sine ui & adminicu
per se multa desiderat quā ad officiū
ilia sed aterna sunt: ut fama uirtutis: ut
bstinētia cupiditatū & libidinū pati
corpus anima cōcupiscit Vnde credi
re: q̄a corpus sine aia nihil pōt: aius at
ea q̄ uisibilia sunt oculis: & tangibilia
nō possunt: Ea uero q̄ neq̄ sub tactu
& rō: & affectus apparet: aterna sunt:
ut si ideo mortale ē: q̄a uisui pariter
alis est: q̄a nec tāgi pōt nec uideri;
tiū: & Epicurū. Et de differentia men
Cap. xii.

erūt refellamus: q̄ Lucretius tertio li
e in q̄aia nascitur, cū corpe itereat ne
solidū. n. & cōprehensibile corpus ē:
nuis: & tactū uisumq̄ fugiēs. Corpus
ē: aia in se nihil concreti, nihil terreni
ra posset hēre solertiā: tāta uim: tāta ce
ē q̄m fictū ex pōderoso & corruptibi
atq̄ occidit, nec uim repellere potest
it quia tenuitate sua omnē tactū fugit
iūcta & sociata nascatur, & alterū qd
sculū fit alterius, qd est a caelesti subti
rit, q̄ discretio mors, uocatur: cū utrūq̄
errā resoluitur: qd ex caelesti spū: id cō
npiternus est. Deinde idem Lucretius
aderet hos uersus posuit.

oris,
Quod eius non erat dicere qui perire
P iii

maiorum emulatio, q̄a nō tangit eā ab omni corruptione
sacrum est. q̄d & aeternū
a. alary. utrum est. uel nō
nō est immutabile, q̄d aliqd aeternū tangit
statu cōpōsitū. q̄d nō tūc
q̄d est immutabile immutabile. cōpōsitū aeternū

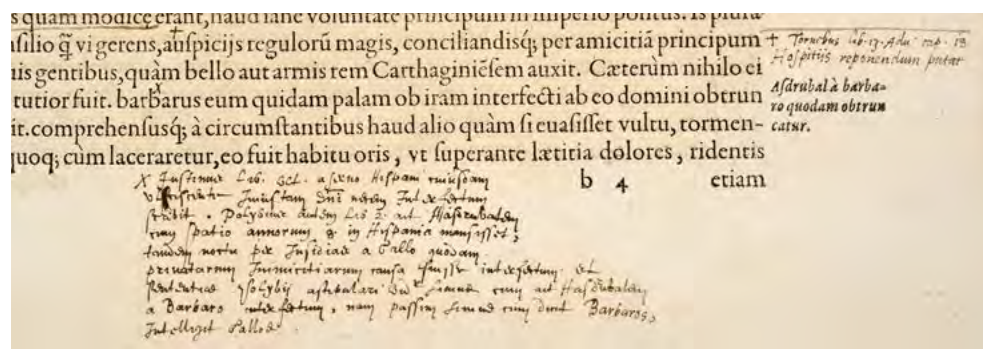
Lactantius (c. 250–c. 325), from north
Africa, taught rhetoric at the imperial
court in Nicomedia, where he witnessed
the Christian persecutions of Diocletian.
According to Jackson Bryce's online
bibliography of Lactantius editions, this is
probably the eighteenth printing of the works
of Lactantius,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

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

it adepta est, cōsenescit. I
ctu quē expetūt finitūtur. I
ne ppetua ē: nec discedere
aliquando ea carere possu
Non ē igitur cōprehēsa
collocavit in oī actu uersa
re nisi pect⁹ qd isedit pper
manū aium si uirtutem co
manus uirtutē capit. Qu
traria sit necesse est q̄a uir
nitudo & trāquillitas ai ē.
& par sibi sp. Quia uirtio
sunt. Virtutis ergo fructu
uirtutis igitur i futuro. Ita
huc ipsa ē. Nam sicut uirtū
tur ita uirtus cū finita ē m
qm̄ & in morte suscipiēda
tem. Deniq̄ Cicerō in Tu
non nisi post mortē conti
inqua aut summū bonū:
guīt hominē: sed ad prēm
bus cōtaminauerit uolup
diuinā literā secūdā mor
na. Nam sicut duā uitā p
poris: ita & mortes duā p
naturam fungi necesse est
uitatur. Vt hac uita temp
mors aequē temporalis est

De resurrectione corp
Mpletis
mors. Et
aia ad u
sempite
ctus cap
nas & i
fita est: ut qui bti sunt in h
bonis quā maluerūt potit
de qui iusticiā sequentes i
iusticiam contumeliis & i
per beati sunt futuri: ut qu
q̄ contingit: qui contēptis





FRENCH ANNOTATORS OF LIVY

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

USTC 698612; V'D16 ZV 9798.

Vol. I only (of II), folio, pp. [xxxvi], '805' (recte 907), [25]; title printed in red and black within elaborate woodcut border, woodcut initials and tailpieces, **fine woodcut illustrations by Jost Amman**; occasional light browning, some ink stains and show-through from annotations, upper corner of title-page slightly torn, large paper-flaw to 2D1 affecting text and woodcut on verso, small hole to lower margin of 2M3, short marginal closed tear to t3, but a well-margined copy retaining some deckle edges; bound in contemporary French deerskin over couchboard, traces of lettering on spine from a lost lettering-piece, spine lined with French manuscript waste on vellum, sewn on 4 tawed thongs; rather worn with small areas of loss (particularly to head of spine and head of rear cover), short cracks to rear joint; **annotations and underlining to almost every page of the text of Livy**, in various different hands in French, Latin and occasionally Greek (some annotations faded), manuscript numbering, obscured inscription to front pastedown dated 1720, extensive notes in Latin and French on flyleaves.

£1750

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

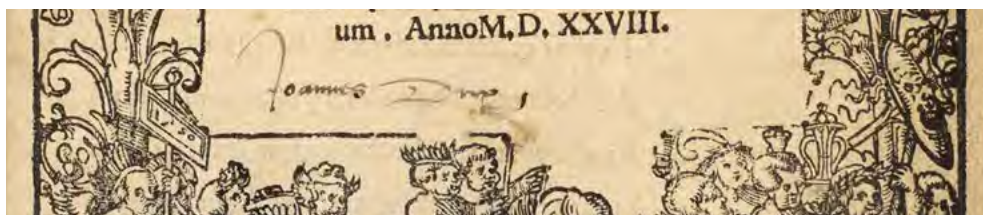




The annotations comprise marginal notes in several contemporary, seventeenth-century, and eighteenth-century French hands, a few of which are neat humanist hands. The front flyleaf contains a full page of notes from the text, written at different times in different coloured inks, most of which are extracts with page references or quotations from other authors (Cicero and Jerome). The marginal annotations provide alternative readings, corrections and additions to the text of Livy, as well as expansions and explanations, and occasionally a repetition of the text in the margin: these all show close reading and understanding of the text. A few of the annotations contain Greek text, for example on V2^r there is a quotation from Plato about time. There are captions in French provided in the margin for most of the woodcut illustrations, in a larger and somewhat messy eighteenth-century hand, occasionally crossed through when the illustration has been misinterpreted.

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

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



BRETON LUCAN *USC 407341; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 1384.*

27. **LUCAN.** *Pharsalia cum annotationibus in margine adiectis, quae brevis commentarii vice esse possint.* Antwerp, Michael Hillenius, 1528.

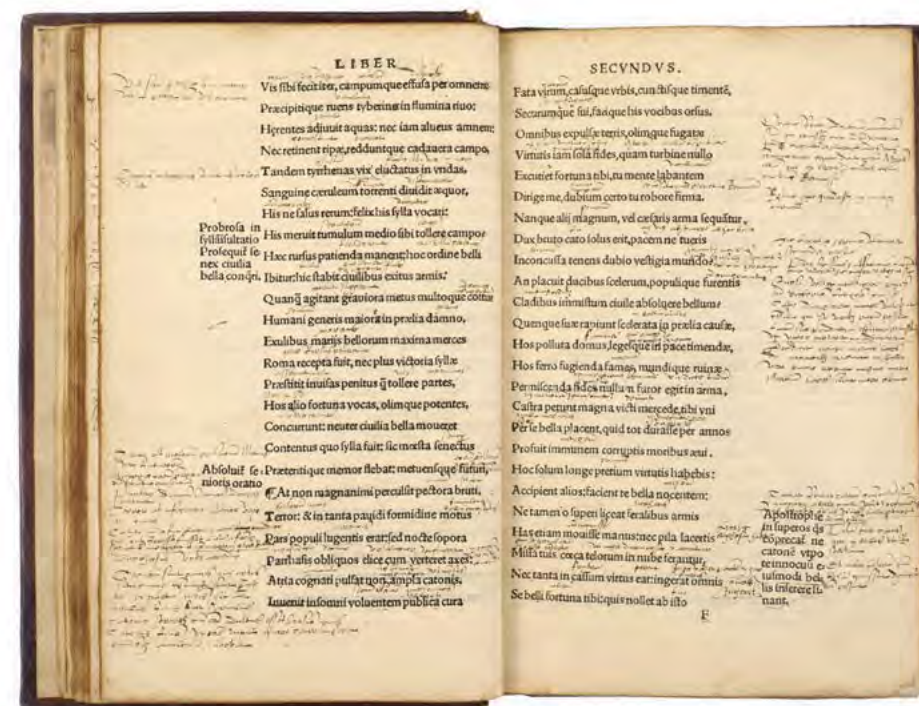
4to, ff. [168]; A-Z⁴ Aa-Tt⁴; title within woodcut border, woodcut initials; very occasional light marginal staining, short worm-track at lower corner affecting a few characters, else a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary blind-tooled calf, a roll-tool forming a lozenge in the centre of each cover with an outer border of cherub heads and vases, all framed within blind fillets, a small centrepiece composed of a group of four fleurs-de-lys stamps, spine blind-ruled in compartments; binding somewhat rubbed with a few superficial cracks to lower board, skilful repairs to endcaps, joints, and corners, endpapers renewed; **contemporary annotations to c. 58 pp. in the first two books**, contemporary inscription (apparently that of the annotator) 'Joannes Duy[?]' to foot of title-page, engraved armorial bookplate of Jean Rogier dated 1583 to inside front cover (apparently a modern facsimile), eighteenth-century inscription in French recording the purchase of a copy (this copy?) of Lucan on 7 December 1528 (from original pastedown or flyleaf?) pasted to inside front cover, an inscription recording a gift to Louis from his friend Leuchsenring on 27 May 1814 beneath, eighteenth-century inscription to title 'ex libris hervei de silguy'. **£2500**

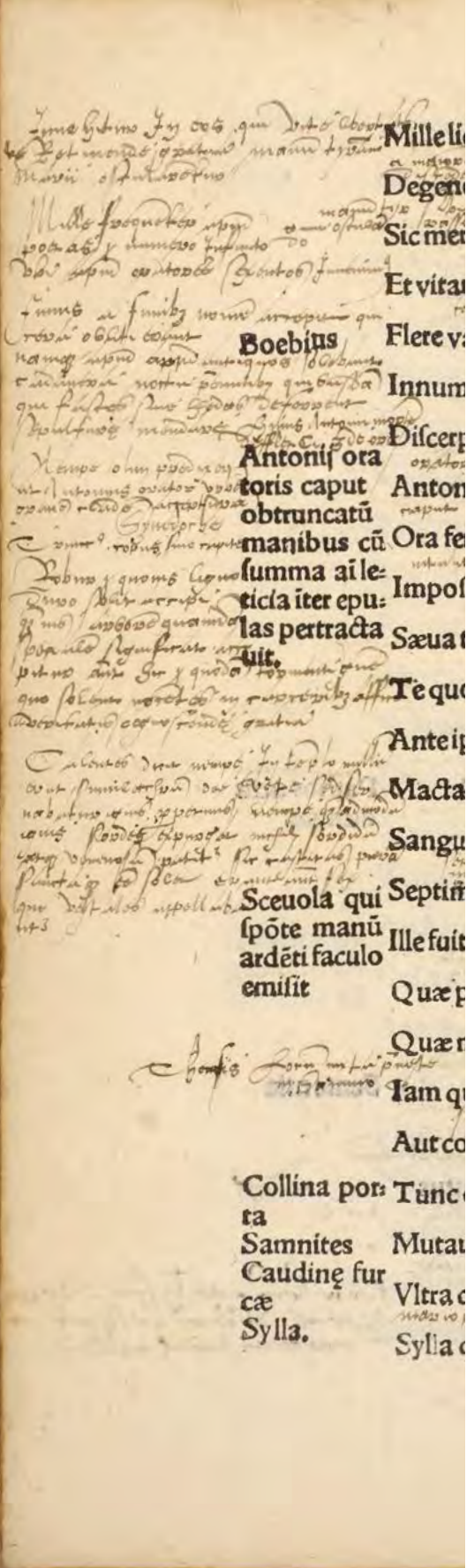
see below

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



+ No copies of this edition are recorded in the US or UK by OCLC or Library Hub; USC lists 4 copies, all in continental Europe.



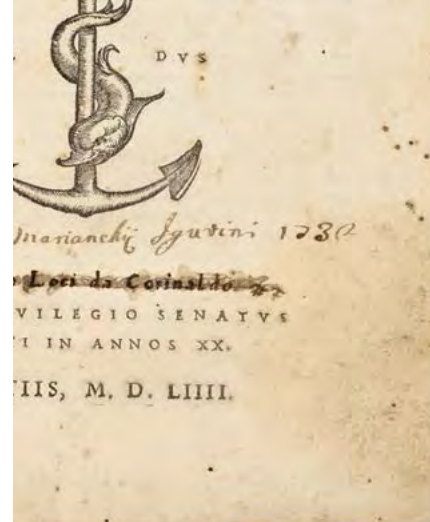


The printer, Michael Hillen von Hoochstraten (c. 1476–1558), established himself as a bookbinder in Antwerp in 1506 before becoming a printer, serving both the local market for official publications and educational books (as here), and the English market.

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

Provenance:

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



EDIT 16 CNCE 27191; USC

838848; Renouard 162/20;

UCLA 457.

HORACE ON HOW TO WRITE A POEM

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

4to, ff. 86, [2, errata and device]; text of Horace in roman type, Luigini’s commentary in italics, and a few words printed in Greek, woodcut Aldine device to title-page and final verso, woodcut initials; light scattered foxing throughout, small dampstain to outer corners of first and last leaves, but a good copy; bound in modern vellum, manuscript lettering in ink to spine; **sixteenth- and seventeenth-century annotations in Latin and Italian to c. 90 pp.**, a few manicules, seventeenth-century inscription of Guidobaldo Loci da Corinaldo to title-page (now crossed through), inscription of Pietro Marianchi dated 1732 to title-page; some annotations cropped. £850

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

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

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

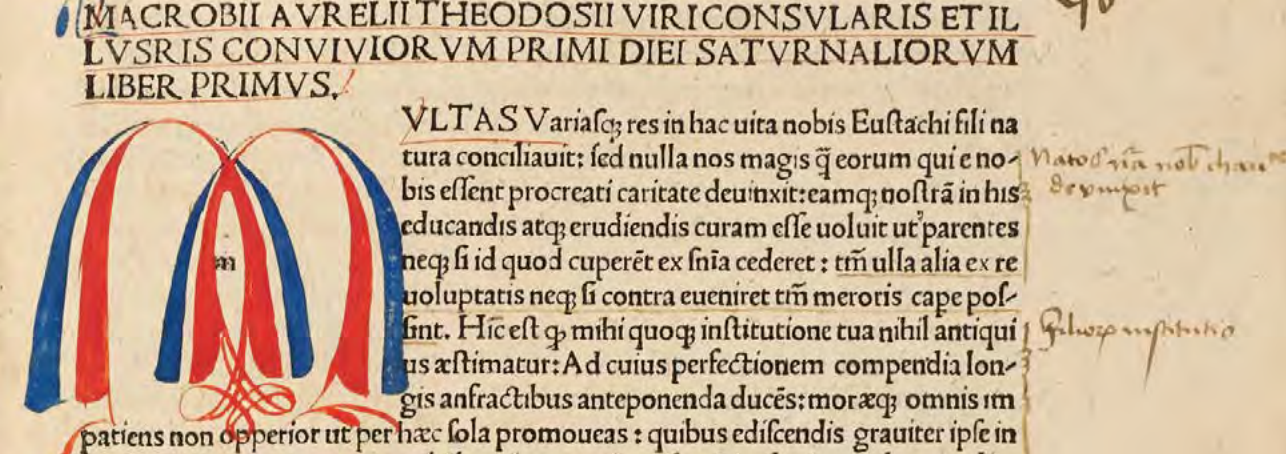


blank page at the end of the preliminaries has been completely filled with writing, much of it in Italian, with references to other relevant classical texts, including Ovid, Pliny, and Seneca. Contemporary humanists are also referenced in the marginalia, including Piero Valeriano, Paolo Manuzio, Aldus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

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

Provenance:

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



HC 10430*; BMC V 499; Goff
M13; Bod-Inc M-005; ISTC
im00013000; Essling 12.32; Sander
4075.

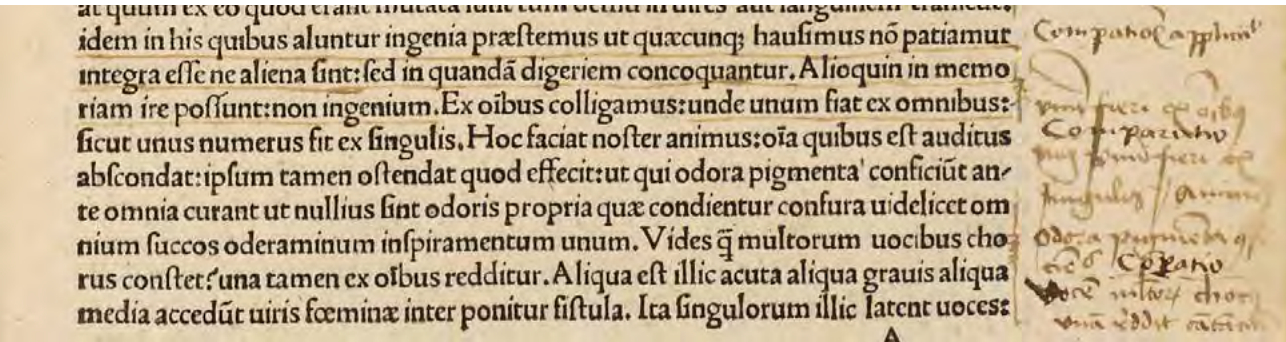
IO SATURNALIA!
MACROBIUS WITH MARGINALIA

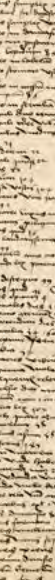
29. **MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Theodosius.** Somnium Scipionis ex Ciceronis libro De republica excerptum; Macrobii ... primi diei Saturnaliorum liber primus. Venice, Filippo Pinzi, 29 October 1500.

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

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

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

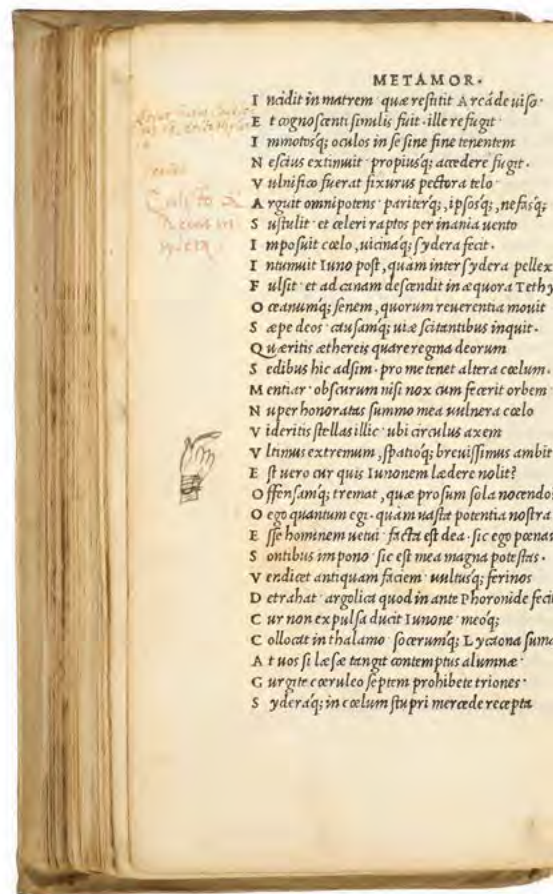




Framed as conversations at a banquet during the Saturnalia festival, the second work contains much discussion of Virgil, including his power of expression, and his debt to Homer, Ennius, and others; 'he is gradually built up to be the unique scholar and poet in a way which foreshadows the medieval view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

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





READING OVID ON THE BRINK OF A COSMOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Aldo Manuzio

tipografo 68;

Renouard, 37:12.

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

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

£2750

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

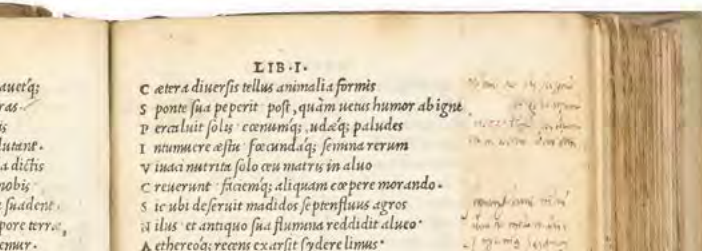
Two sixteenth-century annotators appear to have been at work here, both interested in recording the metamorphic myths which lend themselves best as exempla.

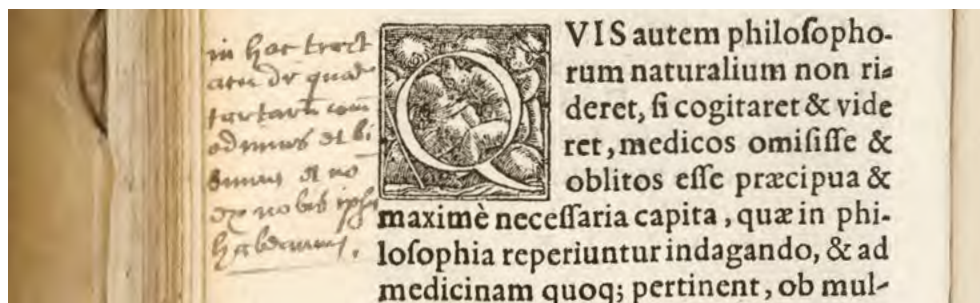
One of them writes in darker ink, annotates more abundantly, and seems to be the more deeply involved in the work of reading. He adds decorative penwork initials (2b7), and carefully sketches manicules drawing attention to memorable and widely applicable *sententiae*, in the manner of the *adagia* genre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

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

Provenance:

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





PARAPHRASING PARACELSUS

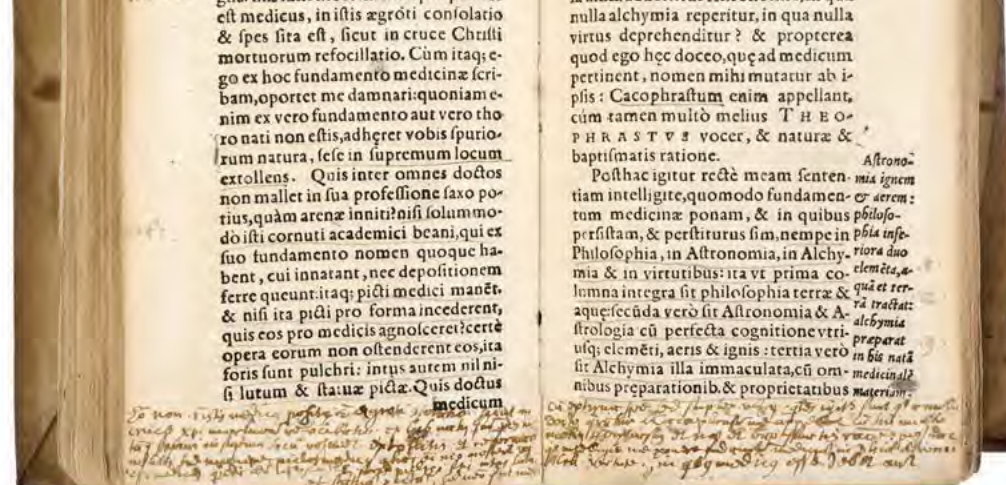
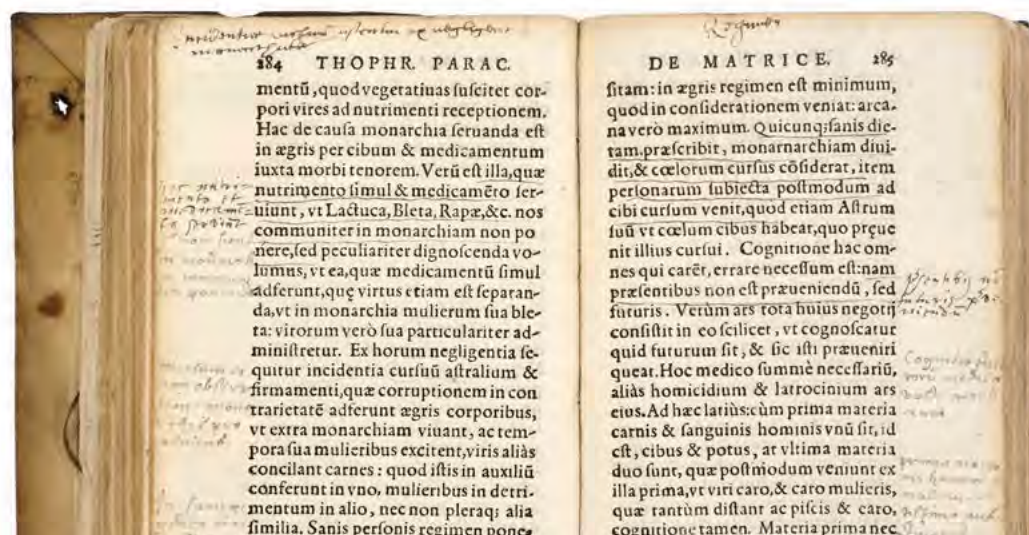
31. [PARACELSUS. Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi eremitae philosophi summi operum latine redditorum tomus II ... Basel, Pietro Perna, 1575.]

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

£1750

USTC
614832;
V'D16 P
382; NLAM/
Durling 3503;
Wellcome
4791.

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



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

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



A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH SCHOLAR READS THE SATYRICON

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

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

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

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



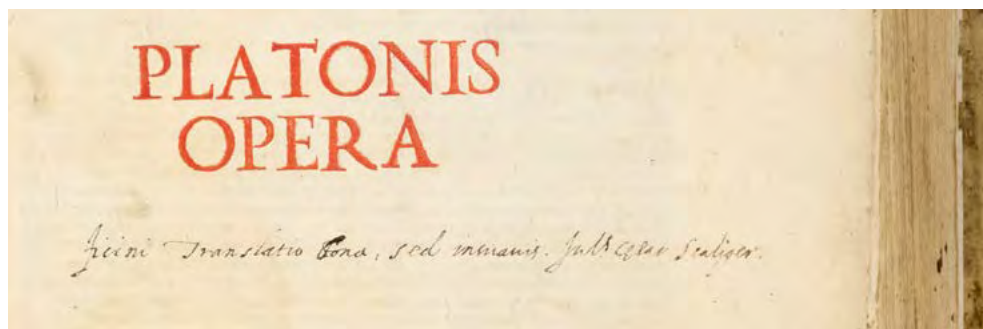
1028471;
Schweiger
753;
Schmeling
and Stukeley

57.
57.



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

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



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

Folio, ff. [vi], CCXX, '167-174' [i.e. CCXXI-CCXXVIII], '172-179' [i.e. CCXXIX-CCXXXVI], CCXXXVII-CCCLXXXIX, [1, blank]; bifolium e4.5 present in duplicate; title printed in red, capital spaces with guide letters, one woodcut criblé initial, a few woodcut diagrams in the text; marginal excision to lower outer corner of n3, some dampstaining throughout, browning to some leaves, occasional light foxing, small hole to last blank leaf due to ink corrosion, but a good copy; in a twentieth-century binding reusing old vellum, manuscript paper label to spine; note to title-page referencing Scaliger, **annotations in a few early hands to c. 320 pp.**, horoscope(?) and notes to final blank leaf. £5000

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

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

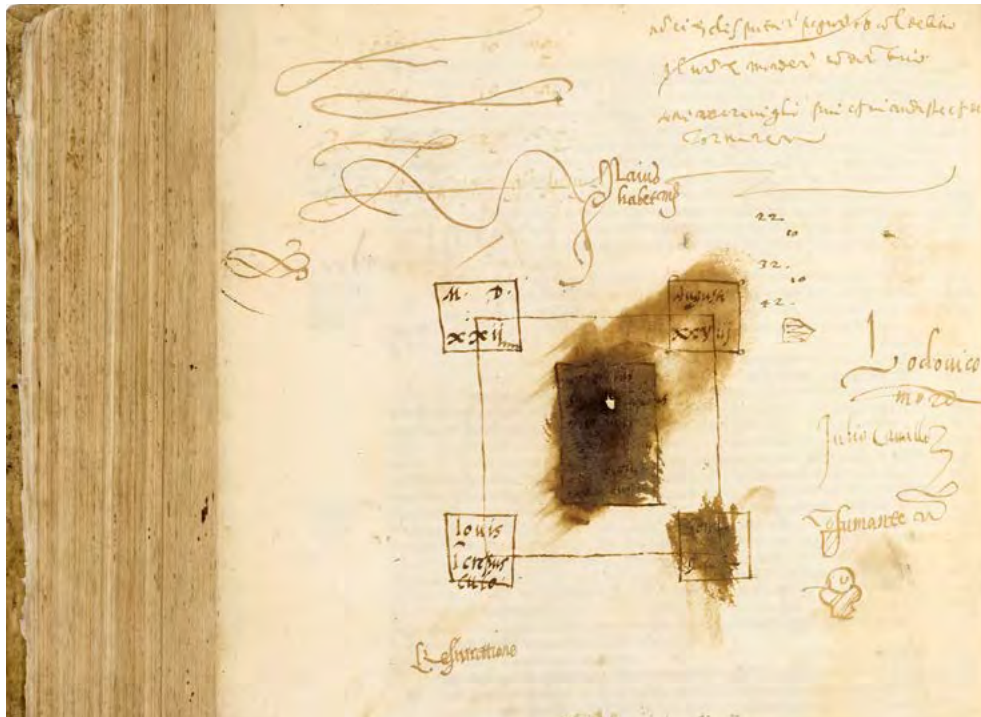
allud dicimus qd amore: igitur oes amoris potentia continentur et primum quod ad amorem tanquam ad finem alii referunt. hic autem p[ri]me deo: qui nos copulat: hos utiq[ue] furores quattuor: totidē adu[er]si affectus falso imitari uident[ur]. Poeticū qdē musica ista uulgaris q[ue] hauribus dūtaxat blandit. My[stic]alis uana multoq[ue] hoim sup[er]sticio/fatidicū/fallax peritiā humanā cōiectio. Amatoriū libidinis impetus. Verus enī amor nihil est aliud q̄ nixus qdā ad diuinā pulchritudinē euolandi ab aspectu- solum corporalis pulchritudinis excitatus. Adulterinus autē ab aspectu in tactū prācipitatio.

¶ Quam utilis amor Socraticus.

Cap. XVI.

Varitis qd amor Socraticus cōferat: p[ri]mo quidē ipsi Socrati plurimū ad alas illas recu[per]andas/quibus in patriā reuoler. Deinde ciuitati suē magnopere ad honeste feliciterq[ue] uiuendū. Ciuitatem profectū nō laudes sed hoīes faciūt hoīes uero a tenera atate quem





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

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

ANNOTATED PARALLEL LIVES

EDIT¹⁶ CNCE 34849;
USTC 849953; Sander 5784.

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

Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. [i], CXLV, ²CLI, [1, blank]; woodcut illustration of Theseus fighting a centaur to a2^r, white-on-black woodcut initials; some light, mostly marginal staining and foxing throughout, a few small wormholes to first few quires (touching woodcut), small paper-flaw to outer margin of e4, a good copy retaining some deckle edges; bound in contemporary Italian blind-tooled half mottled calf over wooden (beech) boards, triple blind fillets creating triangular compartments with small round floral and foliate stamps to corner of each triangle, spine with similar decoration, traces of four clasps (two of the holes from the straps partially filled); calf neatly repaired and restored, particularly along spine and joints, a few small wormholes in boards; **sixteenth-century annotations to every page**, seventeenth-century inscription of Bernardino Peverozzi to title-page (with some show-through to verso). £4500

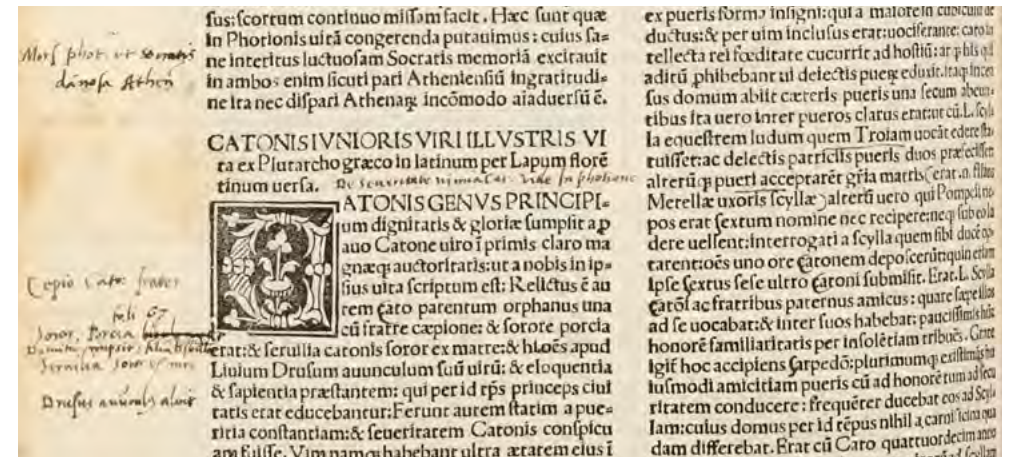
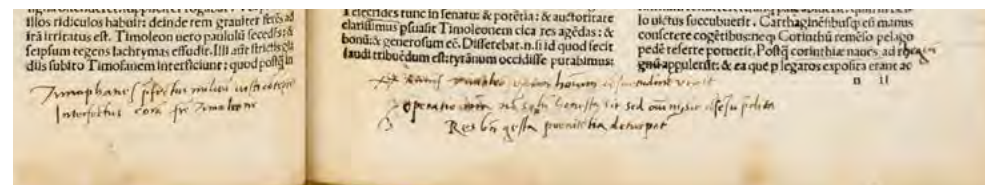
A thoroughly annotated copy of Plutarch's *Parallel Lives* in a contemporary Italian binding.



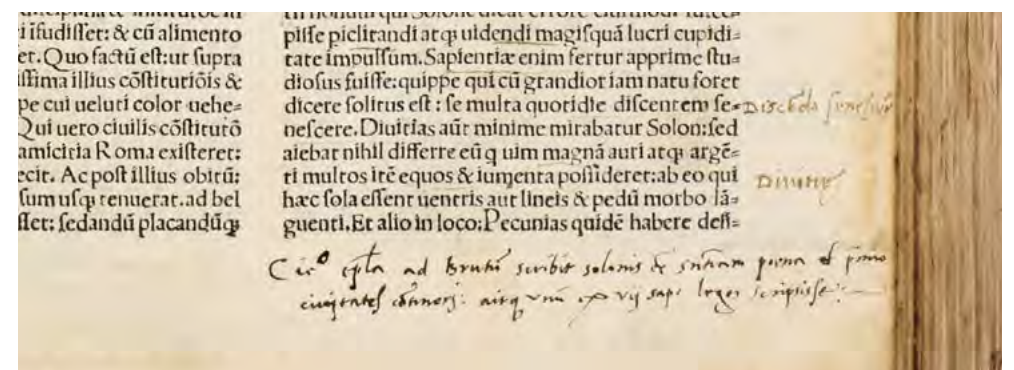
Plutarch's concept of parallel lives providing moral and historic instruction gave the Renaissance a canon of 'great' men, many of whom subsequently became central to the early modern world, providing material for teachers and dramatists; this can be seen in the inclusion of Coriolanus and Mark Antony,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



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



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



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

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

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



MARGINALIA FROM MANUSCRIPTS OF RABANUS MAURUS

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

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

£950

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

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



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

USTC 689764;

VD16 A 5274;

Adams R4.



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



EXPANDING ON AN
ENCYCLOPAEDIA

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

4to, ff. [320], without the world map and folding table (latter supplied in facsimile); ^aA⁴ A-E⁶ F⁴ Gh⁸ I⁶ K⁴ L⁶ M⁸ N-O⁶ P⁴ Q-S⁶ T-U⁸ X⁶ Y⁸ AA⁸ BB-CC⁶ DD-GG⁸ HH⁴ II⁶ KK⁸ a⁶ b-f⁶ g⁴ h⁴ i-k⁶ l⁴ m-n⁸ o-r⁶/8; full-page woodcut to title (repeated to p8^v), numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams throughout, woodcut music; losses to upper outer corners of first six leaves affecting title woodcut and a few words of text on next three leaves (first four leaves with facsimiles tipped in, the following two repaired), some dampstaining throughout, II6 shaved at head, otherwise a good copy; bound in sixteenth-century pigskin over wooden boards, boards roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, the rolls incorporating scenes of the Crucifixion and Resurrection, remains of clasps and catches to fore-edge, old paper label with title in manuscript at head of spine, sewn on 3 double cords; rubbed and marked, some wear to corners; **sixteenth-century marginal annotations in several different hands to c. 265 pp.** (slightly trimmed), occasional manicules, some capitals supplied in ink; seventeenth-century inscription 'Mon[aste]rii [...]' at head of title (remainder of inscription torn away). £8750

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





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

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

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

Graesse
VII, 202; Moreau
712; Renouard, ICP,
II, 712.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND
THEOLOGY INTERWOVEN

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

4to, ff. [25], [1, blank]; A-E⁺ F⁶, with final blank F6; large woodcut printer's device and small criblé initial to title, further criblé initials; one or two minor stains, but a very good, crisp copy; bound in nineteenth-century brown cloth, spine lettered directly in gilt, marbled endpapers; minor soiling; numerous and substantial interlinear and marginal annotations in a contemporary hand to almost all of the elegies to the Virgin (slightly cropped in places). £1400

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



Rare: OCLC finds a single copy in the UK (Cambridge), two in France (BNE, Douai), one in Spain (BNE) and one in the US (Dayton).

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

Marci An
bellici sanctissime e
gine maria cum heroico
Eiusdem in naufragatē
n quibus nuper subiectum
Epigramma Petri de po
testos iuvenes de casta in

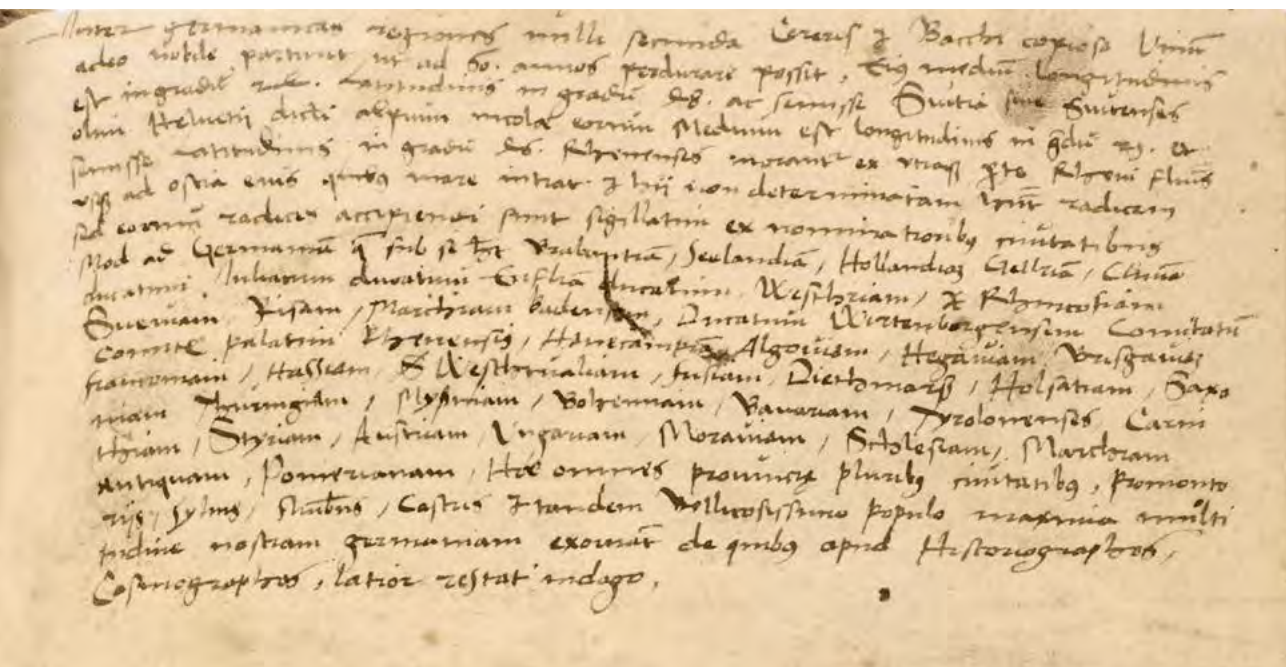


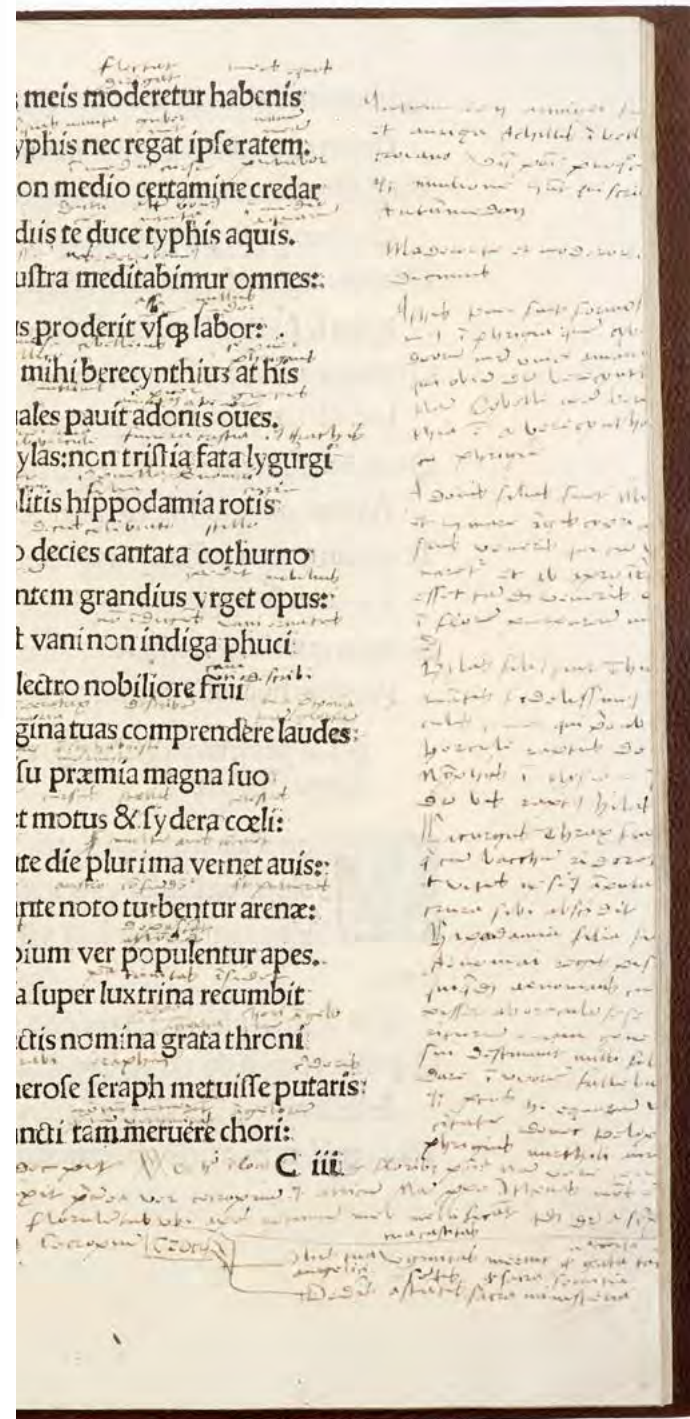
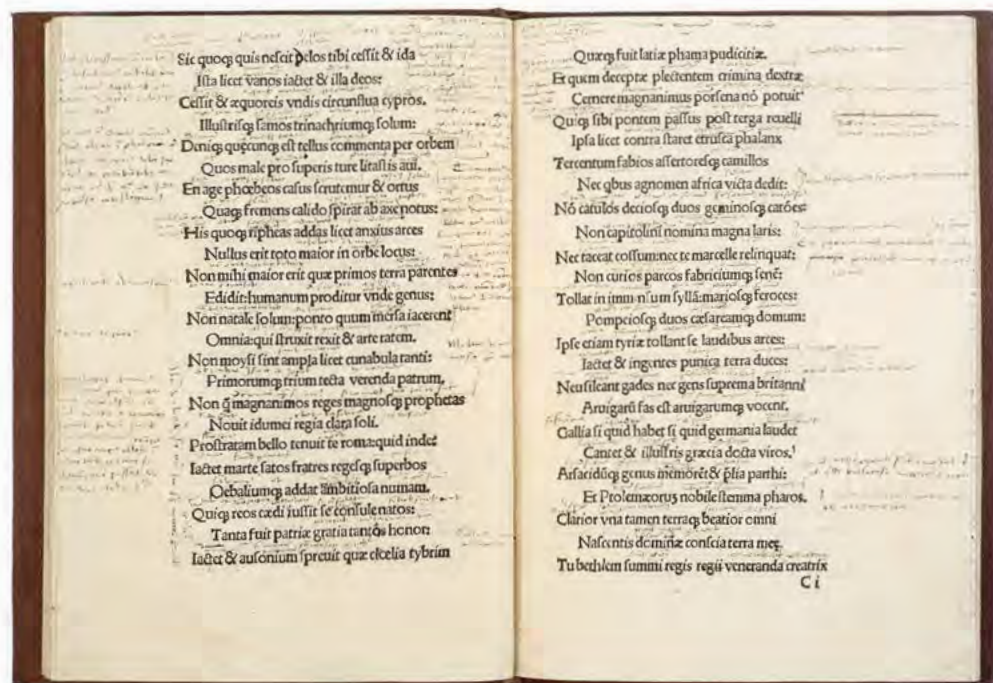
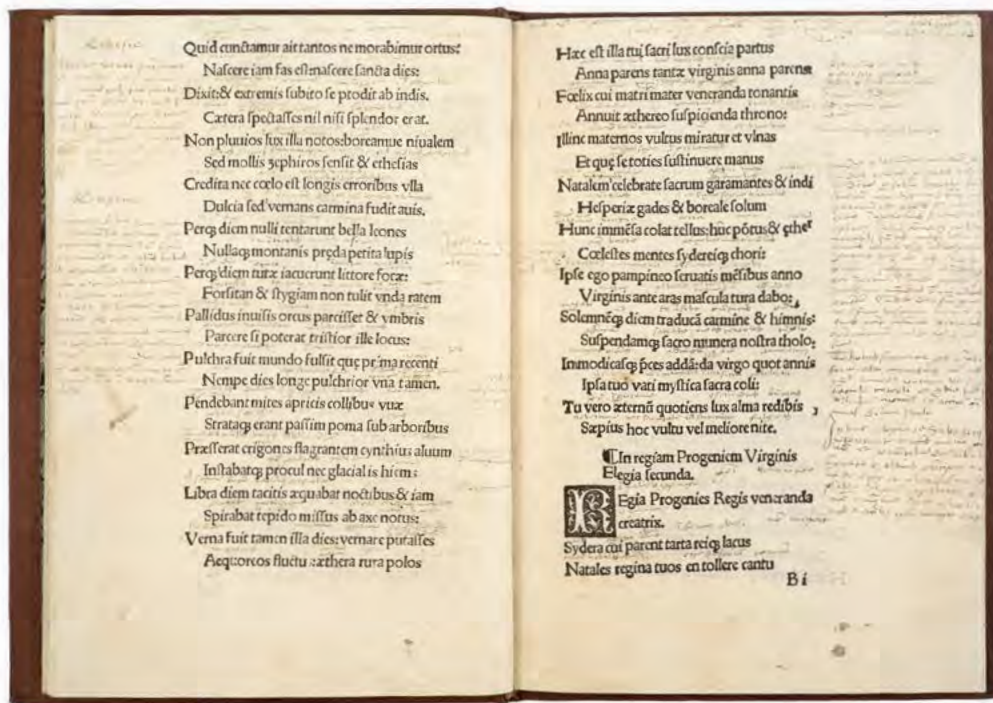
Cum pr

(Paris 157)

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

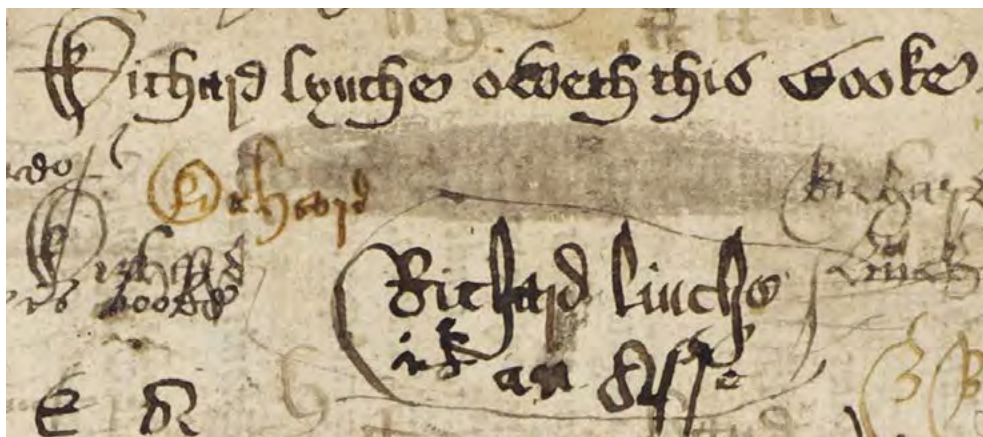
Image rotated





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

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



Renouard, Estienne, 61:14; Pettegree

85575.

'RICHARD LINCHE IS AN ASSE'

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

8vo, pp. 208, [31], [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title; title-page slightly dust-stained and early leaves lightly thumbled, a few occasional minor spots and stains, small wormhole to upper margin, but a very good copy; bound in late seventeenth-century English calf, boards panelled in blind with blind-tooled cornerpieces; short cracks to joints, extremities a little rubbed and lightly bumped; title-page with early ownership inscription 'Jo: Hare' with other pen trials and doodles, further doodles on the verso and notes in a sixteenth-century English hand, **some early underlining and marginal markings to the Coniuratio Catilinae, later pencilled patterns to margins in pp. 198–99; dozens of seventeenth-century marginalia to the Bellum Iugurthinum (cropped), last few text leaves and final blank with doodles and sixteenth-century inscriptions including 'Richardus Lincheus hunc librum possedit' (in an Italic hand), 'Richard Lynche oweth this booke' and then 'Richard Linche is an Asse' (in two different secretary hands), booklabel of Charles Lacy Hulbert-Powell to front pastedown.** £1500

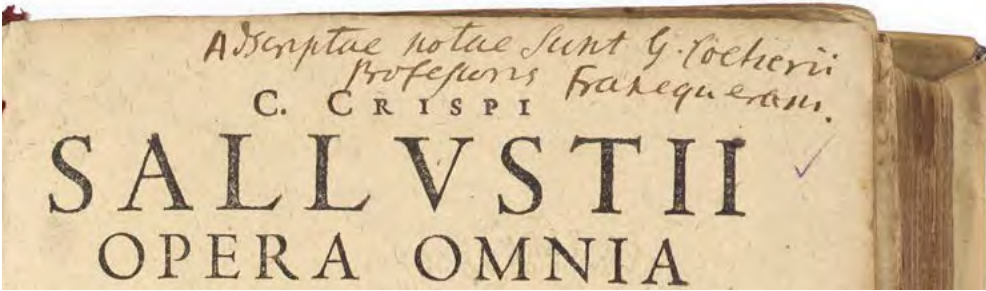
Estienne's edition of the works of Sallust, annotated by an early English reader. The Conspiracy of Catiline and the Jugurthine War had been, since the early Renaissance, a stable part of the humanistic curriculum, and had continued to exert great influence, as a source both of historical information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





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

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

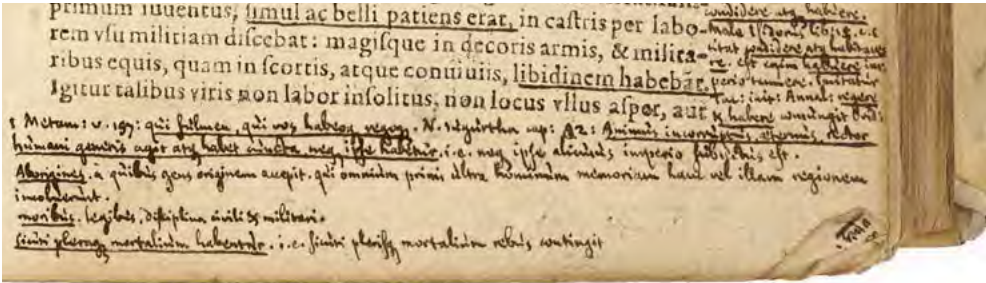


WITH ANNOTATIONS BY THE DUTCH SCHOLAR
WILLEM COETIER

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

8vo, pp. [xv], [1, blank], 687, [1, blank]; woodcut device to title, woodcut initials and headpieces; first few quires a little loose and consequently worn at edges, occasional creased corners, very slightly toned, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary Dutch vellum over boards, manuscript title in ink across head of spine; corners a little bumped, a few light stains; title and imprint neatly written in ink to front flyleaf, ink note at head of title 'Adscriptae notae sunt G. Coetierii professoris Franequerani', **profuse marginal annotations in dark brown ink in a small early eighteenth-century hand to pp. 1–82**, twentieth-century bookplate to front pastedown 'The Cloisters Ex-Libris Dudrea & Sumner Parker', with their blind stamp to title-page. £1500

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



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

virtuti omnia pare
 mo, indocti, inc
 Q V I B V S P R O F
 ma oneri fuit. eoru
 niam de vtraque fil
 atque frui anima v
 facinoris, aut artis
 aliud alii natura ite
 CAP. III. § P
 bene dicere, haud a
 cet. & qui fecere,
 Ac mihi quidem, ta
 prorem, & auctore
 gestas scribere. prin
 quia plerique, quæ
 dicta putant: vbi d
 mores; quæ sibi qu
 supra ea, veluti ficta
 scuti plerique, stud
 a aduersa fuere. na
 dacia, largitio, auar
 tur, insolens malari
 tas, ambitione cor
 malis moribus disse
 quæ ceteros, fama,
 CAP. IV. § I
 riculis requieuit, &
 habendam decreui
 bonum otium conu
 o, seruilibus offici
 pto, studioque me a
 tui res gestas popul
 videbantur, per scilicet
 Reipublicæ, animu
 quam veridume pe
 nis ego memorabi
 eide cuius hominis m
 am narrandi facia
 CAP. V. § Luci
 vi & animi, & corpo
 scitenta bella intesti
 ere: ibique iuuentu
 gilis, aliorum, supra
 colus, varius, cuius r
 tens, lui profusus, ar



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

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

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

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

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

This copy contains a few sixteenth-century annotations to the text, in more than one hand, comprising the repetition of significant words in the margin or clarifying the text (on c1', the chapter beginning 'De Istro flumine' has been annotated 'Danubius, an alternative Latin name for the river). On e3' the annotation is a little longer; next to a passage on the crocodile, the annotation reads 'Hinc illud Proverbium Gloria Crocodilus' ('from here comes the proverb Gloria Crocodilus'), which was often found in sixteenth-century emblem books.



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

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

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

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

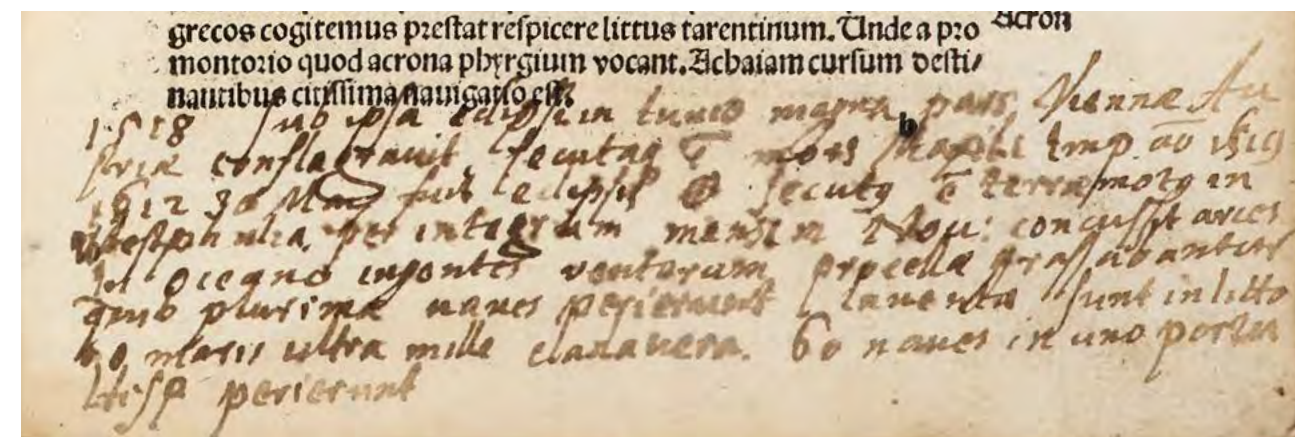
The events of the **Thirty Years' War (1618–1648)** were of great concern at the time. The religious divide between Catholic and Protestant states in the German lands resulted in the invasion by Sweden (predicted by an eclipse, according to the annotator) which devastated much of Bohemia and lands close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

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



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

On c5^v he describes the circumstances of **the death of Tycho Brahe in Prague in 1601**, 'princeps math[emati]corum', at the age of 54; he was at a banquet with Petrus a Rosis (Petr Wok v Rožemberka), and as he could not urinate, his bladder burst (this is the story as given by Kepler, but there were also rumours of poison). Our annotator continues on a more personal note; in 1608 when he was in Rostock (where Tycho had studied in the late 1560s; David Praetorius matriculated there in 1605), together with Peter Lauremberg (1585–1639, also matriculated in 1605, later professor of mathematics and medicine at Rostock) and H. Bacmeister (presumably Heinrich Bacmeister, the son of Lucas), Tycho's host, the 'venerable old man' Lucas Bacmeister (1530–1608, Lutheran theologian and composer of church music), showed them the place in the cemetery (Rostock's Marienkirche) where Tycho's duel took place, also mentioning Tycho's instruments: 'those spherical devices produced with the munificence of King Frederick [II, of Denmark] exceeded the price of several tons of gold'. Tycho had been at the house of Lucas Bacmeister in Rostock when the quarrel took place which would famously result in the loss of his nose in a duel.

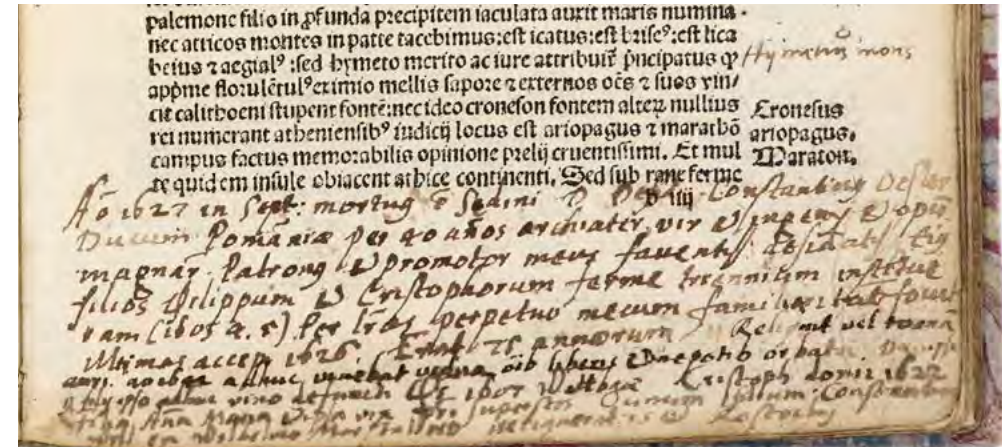




The final blank page contains some earlier annotations in a different hand; though this cannot be the writing of Petrus Praetorius, as events of 5 October 1588 are mentioned, and he died in June. Most of these relate to the **Ottoman-Hungarian wars**; the battle of Szikszó took place that October, resulting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

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

see Sebők, *A humanist on the frontier: the life story of a sixteenth-century Central European pastor*, 2022

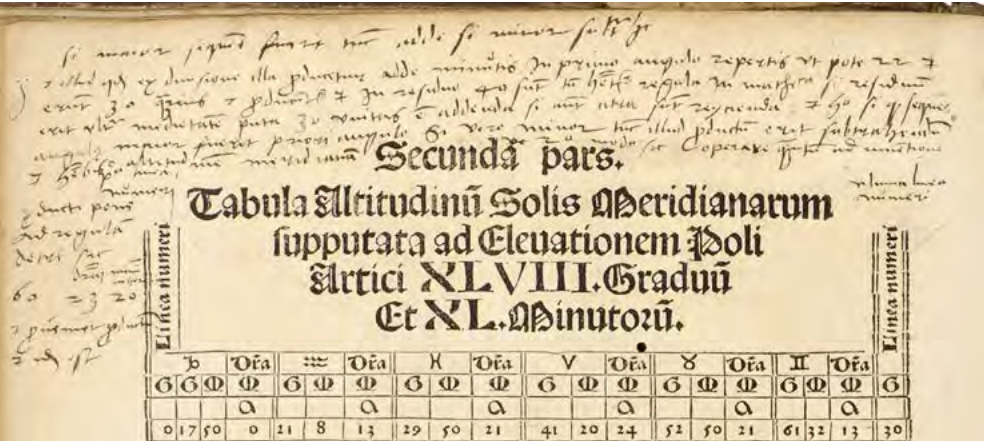
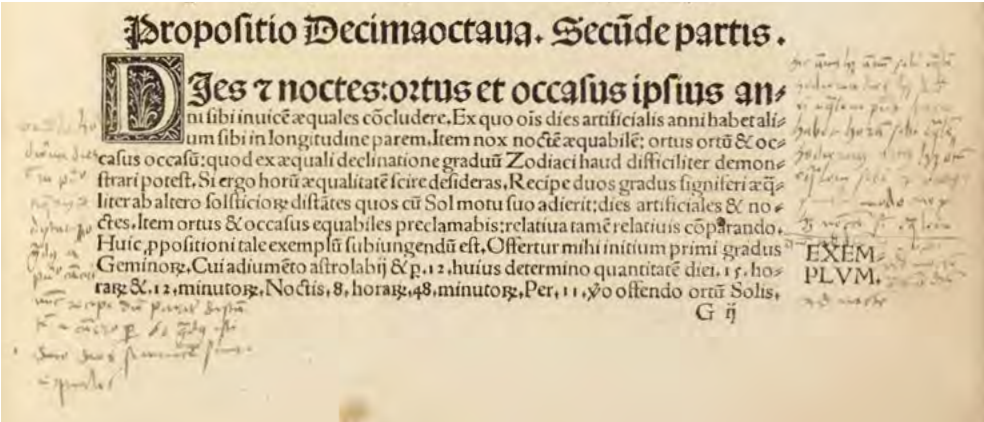


his son, also Sebastian, is mentioned at the foot of the title-page as dying prematurely 'among us in Késmárk' (Apud nos Cecsmarci), on 29 October 1609 at the age of 27. Ambrosius's successor Casparus Praetorius, plausibly a relative of our annotator, also died from the plague, on 4 October 1623.

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

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

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



ANNOTATED BY AN EXPERT
CONTEMPORARY ASTRONOMER AND GEOMETER

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

Houzeau-Lancaster
Stillwell
Science 892;
Wellcome
6099.

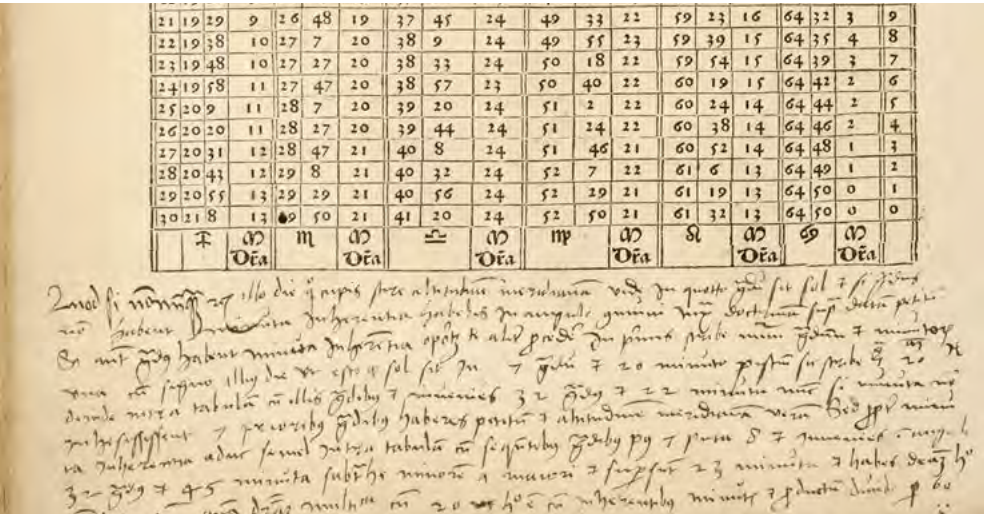
Folio, ff. 'XII, 'LXXVIII; architectural woodcut border to title, large woodcut armorial printer's device to colophon, elaborate armorial woodcut device of the editor Georg Simler to 'XII', the shield field filled with a manuscript sketch of a chair and the editor's initials 'G. S.', numerous woodcut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

£12,000

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

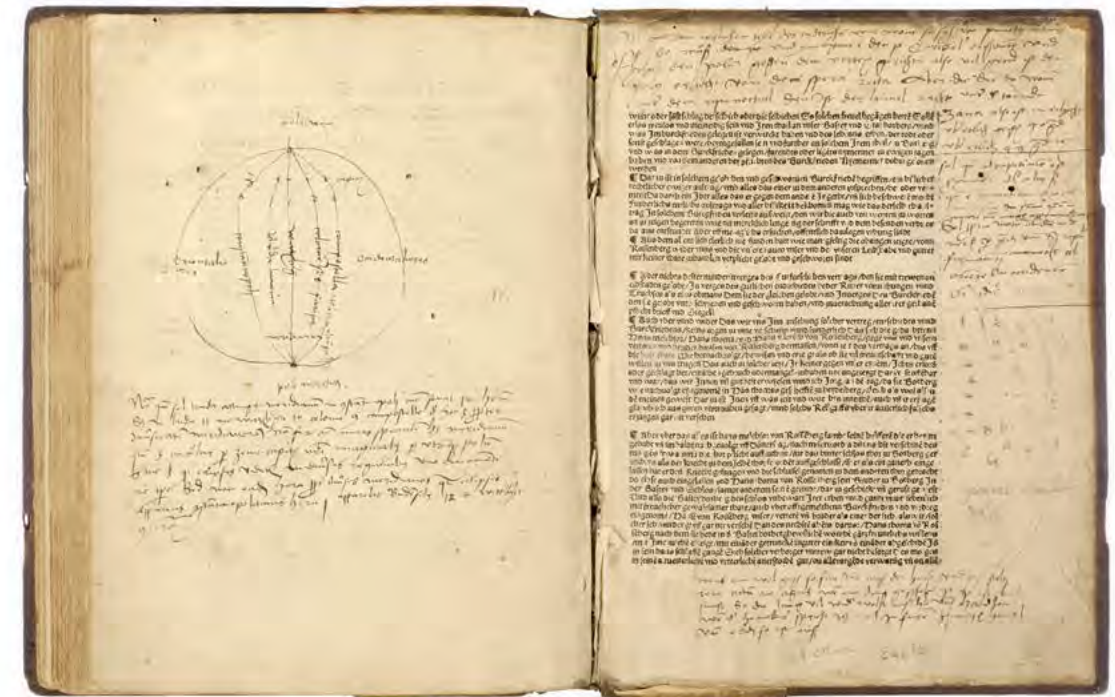
lis occiduo inchoatum; sed quia semidiurnum subtrahere a 4. nequeo, addo, 24. ho-
ras; & colligo, 28. a quibus subtraho tempus semidiurnum; & residuo, 23. horas, 11
minuta. tempus ab occasu Solis diei p̄terite numerandum; respondens horae quarte
propositae. Item obijciatur mihi hora cognita scilicet. 7. post medium noctis traducen-
da ad occasum super addo. 12. & habeo. 19. a quibus demo semidiurnum & remanet.
14. horae, 11. minuta tempus a principio noctis numerandū; ecce reductionē. ¶ Post
sem huic propositioni adiungere conuerfam; quā tamē propter facilitatē missam facio,

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



see below

see below



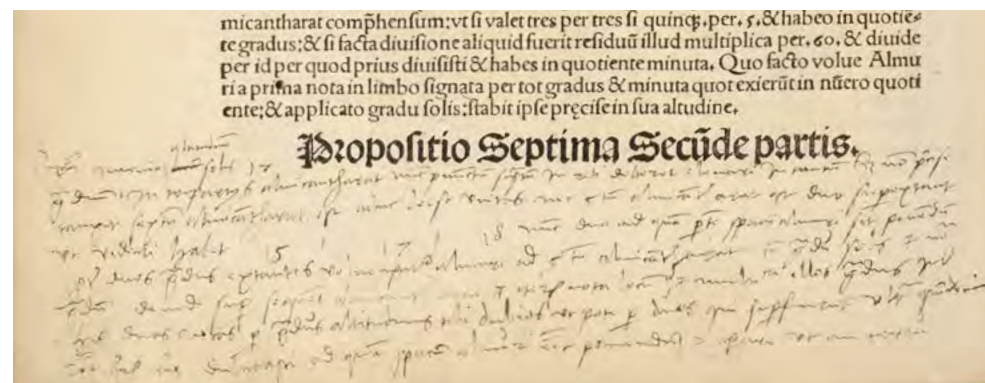
Published thirty years before Copernicus' *De revolutionibus*, Stoeffler's work reveals the ever-sharper tension between tradition and innovation in Renaissance scientific thought, embedding detailed and precise technical instructions for the construction of astrolabes within an Aristotelian cosmological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



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

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

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



STUDYING TERENCEIAN RHETORIC

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

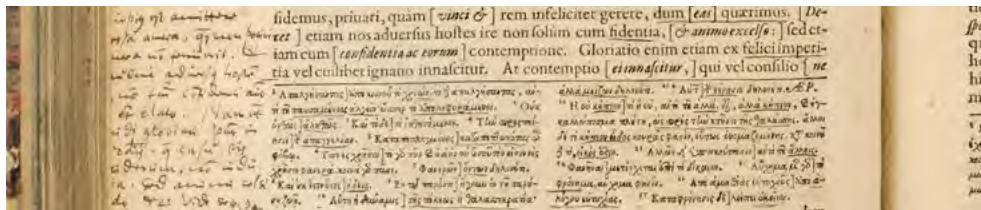
8vo, pp. [xxvi], 643, [1, blank]; without final blank T8; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials; small chips at head of first six leaves, marginal worming to last four leaves, lightly toned with occasional small marks, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary blind-tooled pigskin,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

£1750

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



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



THOROUGHLY ANNOTATED THUCYDIDES

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

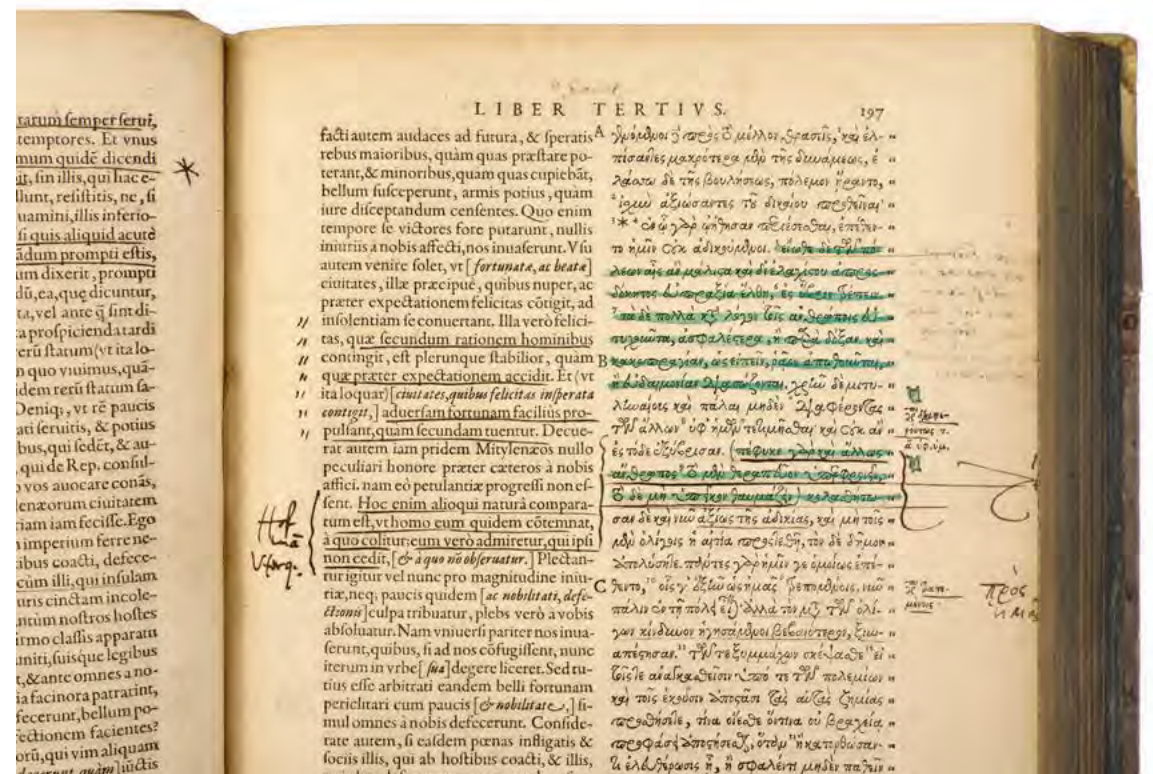
Folio, pp. [xvi], 631, [1], [284 (col. 1–568)], [48]; printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, woodcut Wechel devices to title-page and to final verso, woodcut headpieces and initials, typographic manicules, **extra-illustrated with two folding letterpress tables, a woodcut map of Syracuse** (with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

£2250

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

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

The main annotator has helpfully dated his reading; he began book II on '28 Junii a[nn]o 1602', noting at the end of book II, 'finivi 24 Novemb. a[nn]o 1603'; book VI is started on 12 April 1603, and at the end of book VI, he writes 'finivi 26 Aprilis a[nn]o 1603 Mane circa horam 9 & 10 ante Meridiam', giving not just the date but the time as well (between 9 and 10 in the morning); he begins book VII on '28 Aprilis', and finishes it on 3 November 1603, 'redux a exsilio' (returned from exile). The chart on 344^v seems to be some sort of teaching plan or structure, listing six different subjects, and also giving the date November 1603, 'redux ab exilio perscripti et decrevi' (returned from exile, I noted down and decided), which would also indicate that the annotator is a teacher. Given the later provenance of the book, it seems likely that this annotator is the Tettelbach mentioned as the previous owner by Scholius. Somewhat unusually, a few of the marginal annotations are in German.





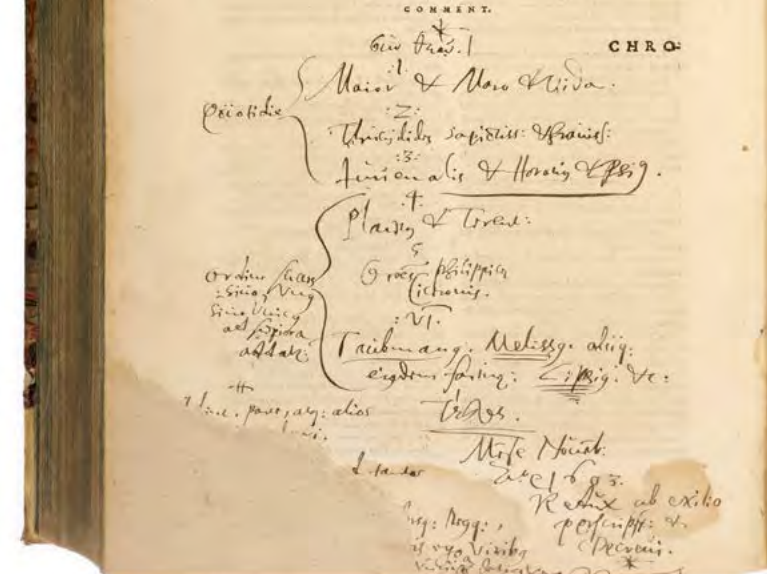
Johann Zerner, who obtained the book in 1626, has also made notes in the book. At the end of the Life of Thucydides, β4^v, he has written out a fourteen-line verse about Herodotus and other historians (the final line is cropped), with his IZ monogram and the date 17 February 1627.

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

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

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

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



Provenance:

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

HC 15774*; GW M49160; BMC I 27;
Goff V23; BSb-Ink V-12; Bod-inc V-007; ISTC

iv00023000. See A SUMMARY OF CLASSICAL
Crab, Exemplary VIRTUES AND VICES

reading: printed
renaissance
commentaries
on Valerius
Maximus

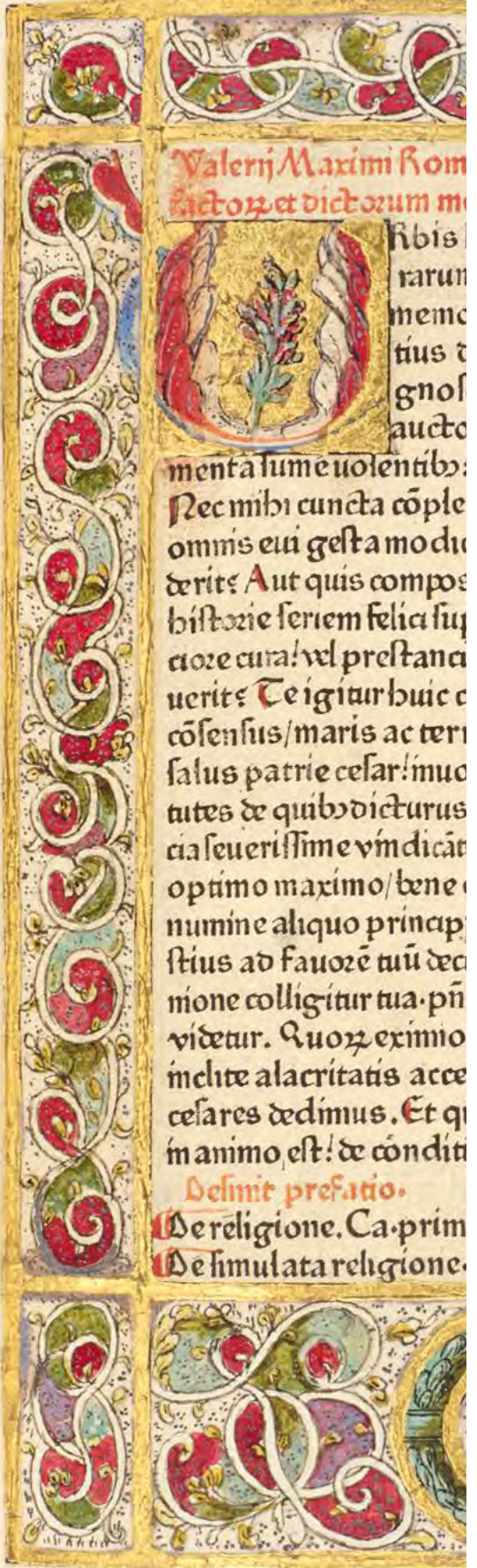
(1470-
1600)
(2013).

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

Folio, ff. [191] (of 198); [a-c¹⁰ d¹² e¹⁰ f² g-i¹⁰
k¹²⁺¹ l-n¹⁰ o⁸ p¹⁰ q¹⁰⁺¹] (lacking [b]4-7, [e]1,
[k]4 & [k]9); gothic type, three headings
to first leaf printed in red, colophon and
woodcut printer's device printed in red,
first leaf cut down and remargined on three
sides in the nineteenth century, recto with
nineteenth-century illuminated initial and
border (imitating contemporary decoration),
manuscript quiring and Arabic signatures
(some cropped), manuscript number of each
book in Arabic numerals to upper right hand
corner (some cropped), presspin holes to
each leaf (filled in early leaves); some show-
through to [a]1^v from border, else a large,
crisp copy; bound in nineteenth-century
calf over thick boards, spine lettered directly
in gilt; binding somewhat rubbed, rejoined
in buckram; **neat near-contemporary
marginal annotations to c. 25 pp.**, bookplate
of John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (1826-
1900), to front pastedown. £4500

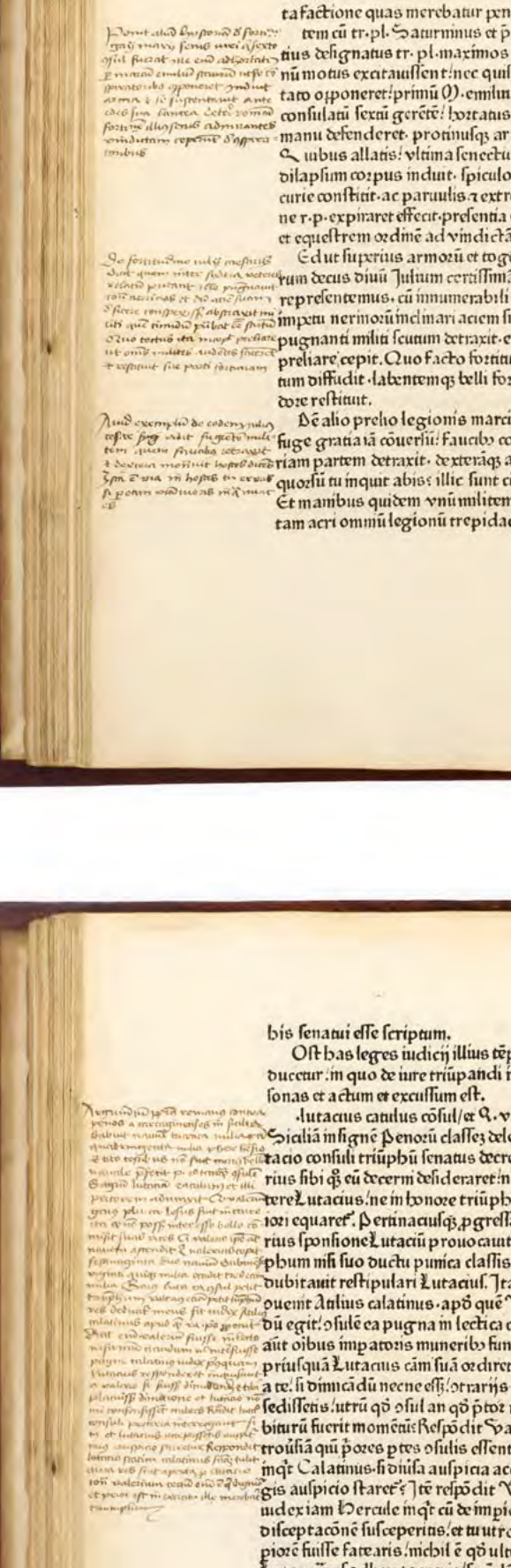
**A tall, crisp copy of Valerius Maximus's
entertaining exempla, with neat early
annotations, printed in Mainz by
Gutenberg's successor.**

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



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

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



ita optan-
 xpendū a-
 res bene ge-
 lura p̄cer-
 ōtinuo ipse
 ē ut si quid
 et.
 pua capta-
 tionē opul-
 runt uterq;
 rei compos-
 ū quā aditū
 ōferuādi in-
 ō vero recu-
 . Tannū eni
 titias quā-
 est ut p̄sa
 ob captas
 ad eas res
 qui ex deser-
 ris laudis
 decerpserūt.
 et Sicilie ca-
 urrus nequi
 cello quorū
 clarissimos

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

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



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

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

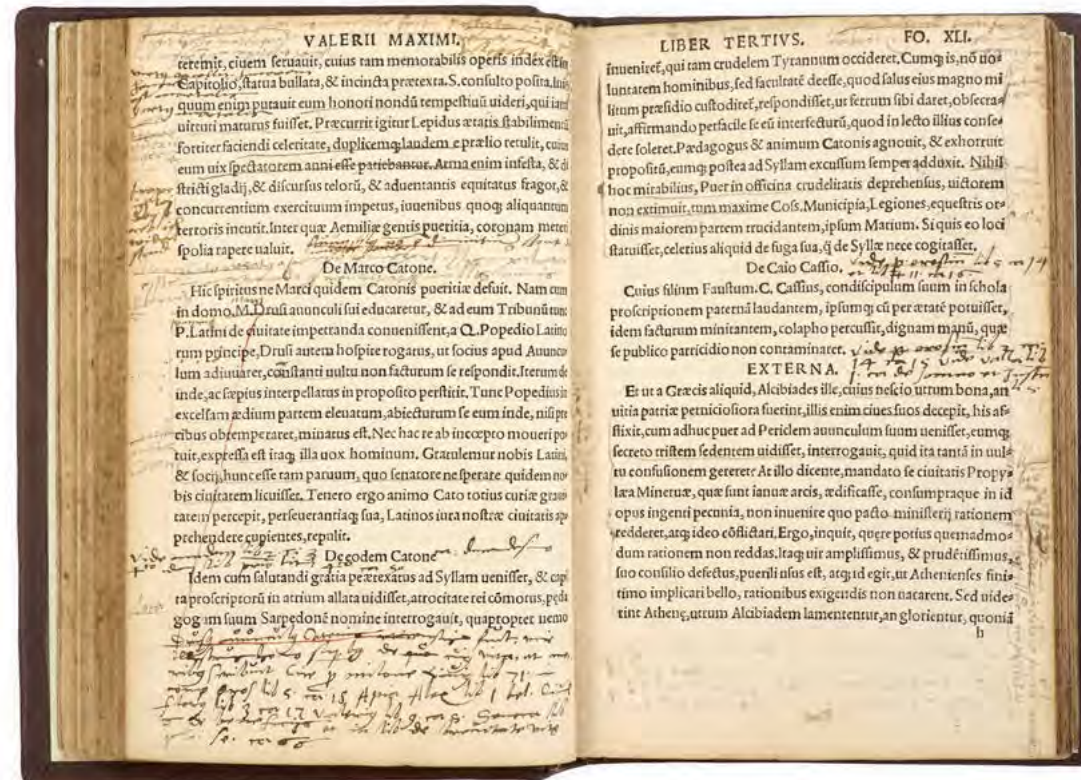
4to, ff. [6], CLXXIX, [1]; elaborate woodcut border to titlepage with a little hand colouring, armorial woodcut printer's device to recto of last leaf; title border slightly trimmed at outer margin, a few marginal wormholes at end, some light dampstaining and toning; overall a good copy in recent brown calf to style; **sixteenth-century annotations and underlining in brown and red ink to almost every page**; ?eighteenth-century ownership inscription to title 'Ad PP. Franciscanos Kelhaimii Bibl.' (library of the Franciscans of Kelheim) with circular ink stamp 'SMK' (also partly visible to edges of textblock). **£2250**

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



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





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

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

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



detail from no. 6 Sible

*L'aphorisme de Lucain
acheté en 1528. y. #101*

*Ex dono amissimi viri Serch-senrui
in Chedonensi Lyceo studii propositi.
Die 27^a mensis maii 1814, scilicet antequam
Rhemes in patriam proficisceretur, Aouis*



*Jean Rogier Conseiller du Roy en
tous ses conseils, et son procureur
general en Bretagne en l'an 1583.*

