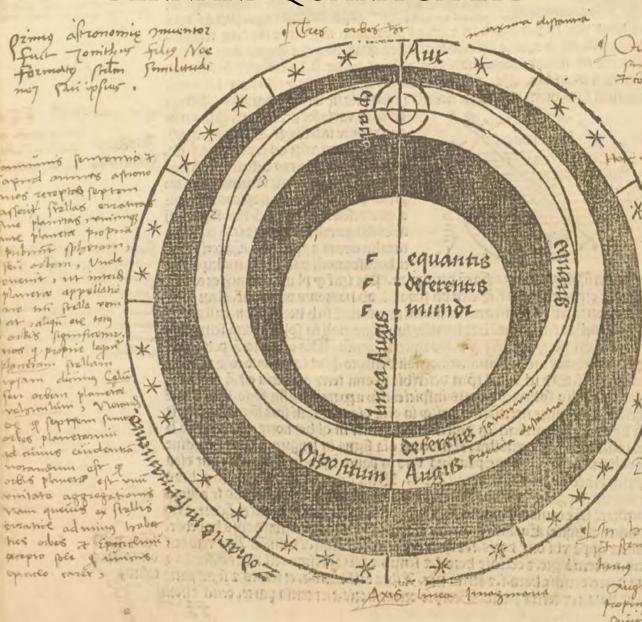
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ANNOTATED BOOKS

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ANNOTATED BOOKS

Rernard Quaritch Ltd



no. 19 Rulus Bellius

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Barbara & all at Quaritch

t Interestingly, of

METICULOUSLY ANNOTATED BY A CONTEMPORARY BARCELONA SCHOLAR

the three copies recorded in USIC one is in the

library of the University of li

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

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

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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS





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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS

A PERSONAL TAKE

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

[bound with:]

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

II: Not in USTC.

[and with:]

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

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

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

IV: USTC 138411; FB 54602.

[and:]

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

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

VI: USTC 138426; FB 54608.

[and:]

[and:]

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

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

£4500 rare, with USTC and

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



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

ly, sed non satis accurate at- Cap.9. ino ac plane ex nihilo aliquid ermenidem rec'tè dicere fatenonum fit principium numen modò esse posse. Hoc autem aliud materiam, aliud prina-alignibs ue materiam per aliud aliená-· se nihil esse, & materia proeste: prinationem, nullo motradunt id quod magnum oft t vtrunque simul, aut vtruque fo

dum est, si stella ferrentu uersum, vel in igne, vt motu ingentem sonum atque disipare. Quod q matarum rerum propri tur:quasi natura futur. talis effet nihil effet eon similem vim haberet. . se moueri, diximus. De eorum autem of mouetur ex eo quòd ali bus internallis inter se gia traduntur, cognosc

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hic trium principiorum, alius pin genera progressi fint, vt dicant natupolice principle contract and prime

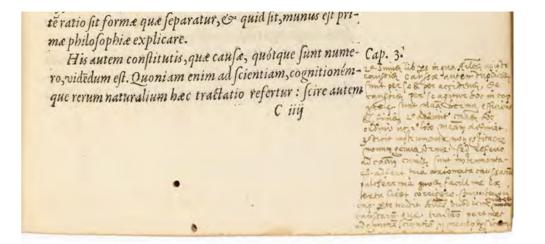
ARIST DE NATUR MO7 LIBE

> dicimus, que quid mouetur, omnino ex pa que dicitur. Curatur enim Etus. Est autem aliquid, q vi mouetur, nec quòd aliqua mum mouetur, atque hoc per motus diversa sunt genera, que mouetur, diuersitas reper le est, oquod curari potest, & Quod etiam fit in eo quod n alienáque vi mouet, aliud pa uere dicitur, vt medicus cura niam autem est aliquid quod quid quod mouetur, id etiam præterea id ex quo, o id quò à quodam incipiens, ad quid id quod primum mouetur, al. liud id unde incipit moueri, quorum primum id est quod n

tem iis quæ disbuuallorum ratione Quoniam enim o citißima, aliomaquæque enim rtur in suo orbe) cima est simplici ore cursum suum : cateraru autem raiore, quò logius trat. Quaenim tißima, difficillitem. Que autem e quemadmodum undam esse recte Cap. 11. clusum est, ea nec e causa ac frustra eiusmodi iis que ad motum. Atqui ullum ingrediendi

itur, rotunda esse ius. Luna autem

ANNOTATED BOOKS



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

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



ANNOTATED ATLAS – IN PREPARATION FOR A PUBLISHED WORK?

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

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

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

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

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

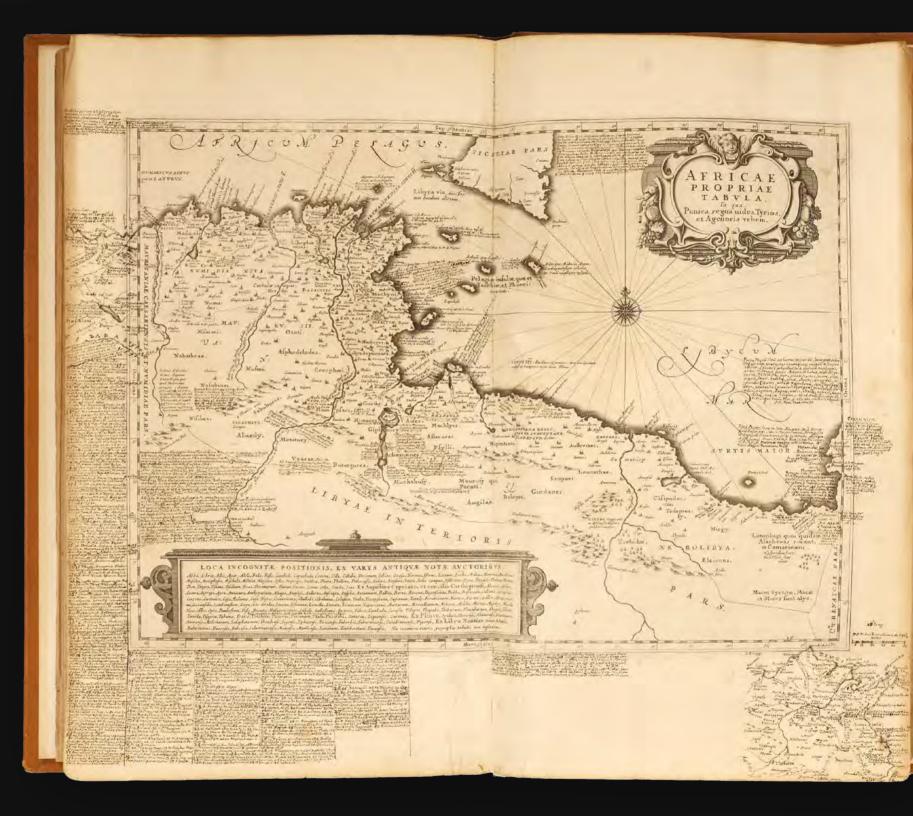


The content of the notes is extremely interesting, covering everything from the leaning tower of Pisa, Nile crocodiles, the wanderings of Odysseus, to corrected longitudes and latitudes, and inscriptions transcribed from ancient coins. They are not without critical comment either: our annotator writes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

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

ERNARD QUARITCH LTD ANNOTATED BOOKS







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

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

A full list of contents is available on request.

WITH EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

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

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

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

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



see below





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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS

Qui facit. Qui facit. Qui in alterius. Qui in insterius. Qui in ius. Qui in ius. Siz. Namo videtur. Qui in feruitute. Qui non facit. Qui per. Qui prior. Qui potest inuitis. Qui potest fac.	112 66 80 67 53 33 104 74 107	Quod initio, Quod infis, Quod infis, Quod infis, Quod atenter, Quod non eft, Quod nullius, Quod omnes, Quod omnes, Quod quis dum, Quod quis dum, Quod quis ex, Quod quis mand, Quod femel.	119 11 104 50 107 15 104 36 48 77 107	Comme errent Drome se sas campe nortige droict : Campe nort sailit sailit se vist : Hypothecaire est modividue
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POSTILS OF A PRACTISING LAWYER

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

[bound with:]

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

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

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

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

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





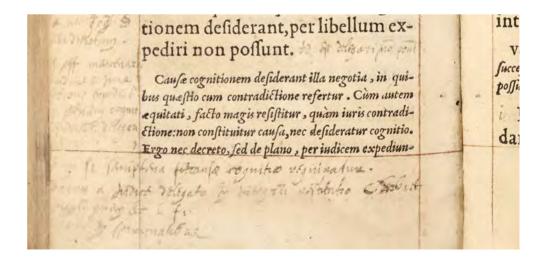
oulchris characteribus, ve pridic eius dies atum videretur, qua ad me delată effet.In REGVLAR nulla Accursii interpretatio, nullius pararaftis gloffemata cernebantur : fola crant in SEXTIDE CRETALLY n minorem codici gratiam comparabat, auum aderat inscripta nomenclatura, & c. ulli prorins andientia pleas mi continetia canfe dundet mi Constatin C de indi-LECESSOZIUM HATURAM from congruit principalia A ofun Legetimi non xeripund Drem were and the sign of 5 a . 77 ? B en fraum constitution of south hinds for full butter of canonica gina 46. versus 16. lege oftagesimo septimo g. 49. verf. 18. leg. agnatis 13.64. verf. 13. leg. de fententia Bona from you taken of formal n tractibus no Veritas potris (cruptura Pipier debet mat Valetin en calles med valetin en calles plus Vealer ad og P. parting Hert pagature sof 5. 1.5% Californ of quest for commillant In Est qui legit brida completans contra Signa withten Soluntation which tolistates Itral Topis of Storn Jocept

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





redunita elementis inpet bine; ftupet bi ridonia munere prolii granes iam proterii facis dum dente rel criptis: te landibusl imeritos a dicere be enumeros ni robote precibus tutarelaba



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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margin

of 663"







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LBeg 9.b. pfal.113.

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

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

There are also a few references

to contemporary events in the

annotations. At the head of

f. CXLI, in Psalms, the hand with

the distinctive diagonal R writes:

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de Ferdinando et [?]Verbo

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

Provenance:

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







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ASPIRING TO EMULATE BUDÉ

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

Adams Badius, February 1531.

B 3132; Renouard, Josse Badius Ascensius,

Folio, ff. [viii], 'LII' [recte CXLII], '20' [recte II, p. 237. 25], [1, blank]; title within woodcut border with large woodcut printer's device, criblé initials; title laid down on gauze with marginal losses (barely touching border in one place), dampstaining throughout, edges slightly browned and brittle with occasional chips and tears, a few old marginal tape repairs; bound in twentieth-century brown morocco-backed boards with brown cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt, preserving an older front flyleaf; joints and spine bands rubbed; eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'J. Jortin' on title, and to front flyleaf 'Ex libris G.K.W.' with note dated 30 April 1825, ink stamp of the 'Stinnecke Maryland Episcopal Library 1879' to front flyleaf and title, bookplate and labels of 'St Mark's Library the General Theological Seminary Chelsea Square New York' to front flyleaf; annotations in an elegant sixteenth-century hand in brown and

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

£5500

pale red ink to c. 300 pp.

'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.

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'; φιλοκαλια as 'elegantiae studium, honesti amor'; ευαγγελιον as 'bonum faustumque nuntium'; $\delta \eta \mu \alpha \gamma \omega \gamma \iota \alpha$ as 'populi ductus et regimen'; Aegeria as 'nympha que colebatur in Aricino lacu uxor Numae'; and so on.

Among his principal works are a commentary

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

Provenance:

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



BERNARD QUARITCH LTD ANNOTATED BOOKS

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

1508.

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

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

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

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



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

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD ANNOTATED BOOKS



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



HUMANISM AND ANTIQUARIANISM IN RENAISSANCE ROME

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

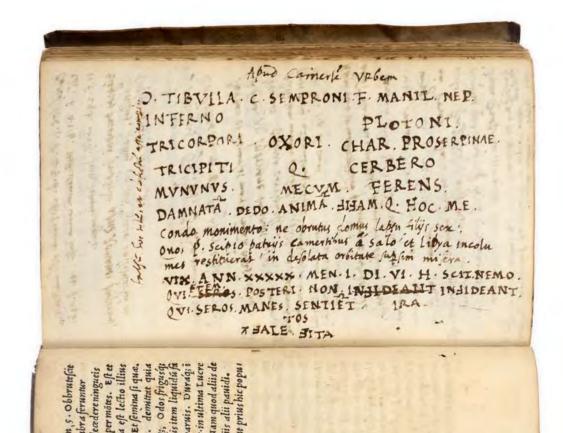
EDIT 16

CNCE 10356,
USIC

821181;
AhmansonMurphy
40; Aldo
Manuzio
tipografo
55; Dibdin
I, p. 374;
Renouard,
1502, no. 16
(p. 39).

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

PROFUSELY ANNOTATED BY ETIENNE BALUZE AND PIERRE DE MARCA

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

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

OCLC finds

see below

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

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Domini vocem audire dicentem BERNARD QUARITCH LTD ANNOTATED BOOKS





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

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

Provenance:

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

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

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



'YOU WILL REJOICE IN THE CREATION OF THIS INDEX'

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

for vol. ii see item xii

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

see EDIT16

CNCE

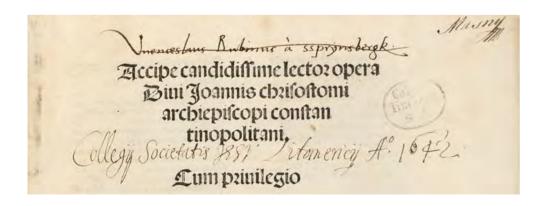
33769;

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762277.

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

See below







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

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

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

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ANNOTATED BOOKS

Provenance:

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

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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 (bristi Oxford.

'HERETICS ARE SNAKES'

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

for a copy of vol. i see item xi

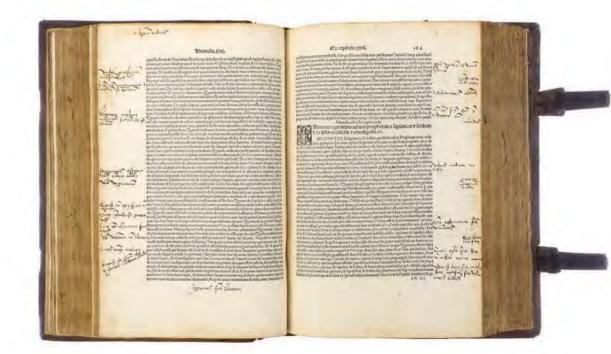
Vol. II only (of II), folio, ff. [xvi], 184, 117, [1, blank], '168' [recte 169]; bound without final blank leaf x10; roman type but with title-page, headlines and some incipits in gothic, a few (roman) incipits printed in red, woodcut initials, woodcut de' Gregori device at end of index (with initials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

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

ctorum & per a mendacio o manifestanda bum est uerita dacibus.Qua in manus falfe principibusir ritiam conder cerdoteseffer cerdotes & fc tistenuerint i eum gentibus eum cum iudi ritatis uerbun nerbum uerit: polito inuenie tis, non colunt bum ueritatis menientes in cl idoneam habi monia prophe fus chriftum. quasi homine Se christum, de & (cribæ hære tradunt eum, per ignorantia rum non eos e cut necillos en non erat hom flus: sic modo danit:cæcos il re:ubi fit uerb unitum.atqid monium conu adintelligend præcepta.Qu bum. Vbiaute nihil horum fi in animabus c dies filius: fecu tem dies alius tia dies estique entiæ fuerint o nisi qui iciuna in anima fua:f furrectionis i tens aliquid al ca, secundum fa:qui manife postumus, que bus non quasi tis quid petati.

neritatis facer







We have

of just this

located copies



For both
volumes, see
EDIT 16
CNCE 33769;

USTC 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°. The conversion of Christians to Judaism was not uncommon at this time, and Chrysostom's preaching sought to prevent such conversion, and indeed general church policy at this time sought to limit the mixing of communities. The opposition to secular vices is noted in the headline to f. 21^r, 'Contra spectatores in theatro' (Against the spectators in the theatre) and mention is made of 'Judas & Theodas conspiratores' on f. 27'; this is Judas of Galilee and Theudas, both leaders of uprisings against the Romans in the early first century AD, and both recorded (negatively) by Josephus in his Jewish War. Other notes in homily 40, which opens with a statement about how easily women are influenced, state 'Serpentes sunt heretici' ('heretics are snakes', f. 163^v) and repeat Chrysostom's condemnation of Jewish priests as heretics.

Grandel beland

di sunt fruchus eoge. Si bona conversatio contessio confessio que ante sunt contessio qui esta Tunc. V squi un autrem sult conversatio confessio qui esta Tunc. V squi un autrem sultinebo, qui a grandem iram grandis dilatio pracedere debet, & grandis dilatio, institus facit este iudicium dei, & digniorem interitum peccatorum. Sciendum qui peccatores nescit deus, qui a nec digni sunt ut cognoscantur a deo. Sic enim & apostolusait. Cognouit das qui sunt ipsus. Non qa non cognoscit ipsossed suosillos esse non cognoscit. Ideo pereut no suerui illius. Aut quo re deus cognoscat: cut u deu cognoscere nolist Sicut n. oès hoice naturaliter cognoscit deu, no aut uident uere cognoscere; qa no digne colunt, sicut serui dim, su

Set hores rate agnosting sen find alir

hune fibl excel tis, tamq; atrocibus neque fatis me commode dicere, ne elat . ac pun imp que fatis graniter conqueri , neque fatis libere uociferari. prædam tam poffe intelligo . nam commoditati ingenium , granitati a - C is aqua, o eas, libertais tempoya funt impedimento . huc acce lie fum mus timor : quemmihi natura, pudorqi meus attribuit, Guofira digniya, Guis aduerfarium, Gesex. Ro-fey pericula. Quapropter novoro, atque obsero, iudiers breuem po adeo, aliquan ut pecunia, for ces , ut attente , bonaq cum uenia uerba mea audiatis . uita ne perat : reliftatis, in ay fide fapientiaq; ueftra fretus , plus oneris fuftuli , quam ferre me poffe muelligo . hac onus fruor elique ex parte, Is Sex. Rofeij allenabitis, feram, ut potero, ftudio, & induftria, in pulsetis quod dices . fin a nobis , id quod non fpero , deferar ; tamen aniet qualibet denias n uideantur illi mo non deficiam, or id, quod fufcepi, quod potero, per feram . quod fi perferre non potero , opprim me onere of -, uti; postremo si fici malo, quam id, quod mili cum fide femel imposition m alind couffe tum est, dut propter perfidiam abijære, aut propter inum libidini Sex. firmitatem animi deponere. Te quoque magnopere, M. ril nisi ut ijsne Fanni, quaso, ut, qualem ce iam ancea populo R. prabuiam hoc tempofti, cum huic idem quaftioni index preeffes, talem te co no eclaram'q; præbis, or populo R. hec tempore impertias . quanta mulitius do hominum convenerit ad hoc iudicium, utdes : qua se s . accedat: non lignissimum eft, iusq; iurandum omnium mortalium expectano, que cupiditas, ut acrial. No ac seuera iudicia fiant, intelligis. longo internallo iudicium inter sicarios hoc primum commettitur, cum interea natum propter delecti estis pro cades indignissima, maxima en facta sint, omnes hanc qua fionem, se pratore, de manifesti malessicis, questidizano qua noquanguine hand remissius sperant futuram, qua nocife homines fi cde supplicial utrationem in ceteris iudicijs accufatores uti consucuerune. metuere atque es nos hoc tempore utimur, qui etussam dicinus petinus do te, M. Fanni, a nobig; iudices, ut quamacerrime malest olijs Sex. Rojcij lis de rebus cana with the of a territories are decision, so the out some of such sever seems of the second out to the second out to the second out the second out to the seco



ALDINE CICERO IN GERMAN WHITE CALF

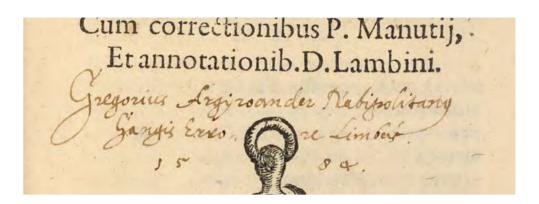
13. CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Orationum pars I. Cum correctionibus P. Manutii, et annotationib[us] D. Lambini. *Venice, 'ex bibliotheca Aldina', 1570*.

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

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

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





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

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

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

Je 3

Bavaria; EBDB woo4754

Provenance

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



BERNARD QUARITCH LTD ANNOTATED BOOKS







ANNOTATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

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

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

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

rare: only one copy traced on OCLC, at the

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

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

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

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







CYPRIAN SEEN THROUGH SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SENSIBILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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



ubidos impetus mundi, o violentos feculi e e in grai polius, ipla nec frangitur, & temationibus illud qui imbecillitate animi , uel fidei paruitate , uel Da va To tum robur exerere: disimulanda res non qui mo ec , quò minus quantum nostra mediocritas boretis se ere enim fe debet fratres dilectifimi, qui deo Primenda. fins in coclessibus castris dinina iam sperat, ce 15. or turbines mundi trepidatio nulla sit in no tio,quando hec uetura predixerit Dominus, boratu instruens & docens, preparans aus ecclesia sux populum ad omnem toleran e ales sela m,bellaer fames, or terramotus er peftilen a duanit itt o nous rerum infestantium metus quatenagis in nouissimus temporibus aduersa crepramonait. Fiunt ecce que dicta funt , er me ante predicta funt sequetur o quecun-" ere gues ue ante predicta Junt jequesa () pointe predicta Junt Jonnino ipfo policente er dicente: Cum Luc. 15 () C shee omnia fieri, scitote quoniam in proximo ei.Regnum Dei fratres dilectifimi effe coepit premium uite & gaudium falutis eterne, latitia o possessio paradisi nuper amissa, unte iam ueniunt , iam terrenis coelestia , er or caducis aterna succedunt . Quis hic anlicitudinis locus est ? quis inter hec tropidus

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.









BERNARD QUARITCH LTD ANNOTATED BOOKS





'ABRACULAUSTU'

I. USTC 609407; VD16 D 2286.

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

[bound with:]

II. USTC 660361; VD16 M 3384.

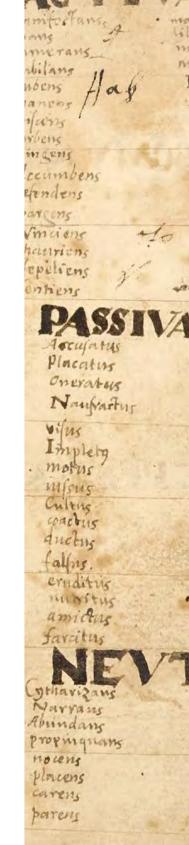
MELANCHTHON, Philipp. Grammatica Philippi Melanchthonis latina, iam denuo recognita et plerisque in locis locupletata, et autoris voluntate edita. Accesserunt et annotationes recentes, de consilio Ioachimi Camerarii utiles futurae tam magistris quam discipulis. Item, tractatus de orthographia, recens.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

see below

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

No copies of

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



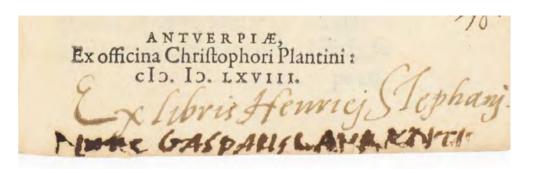




One of the annotators, Elias Weidenbach of Abtswind in Bavaria, signs his name several times, once with the date 1589. The marginalia are mostly in a single small, neat hand and show a very careful reading of Melanchthon's text in particular. Two leaves of additional manuscript notes have been inserted,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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS



ANNOTATED BY HENRI ESTIENNE

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

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

[bound with:] VD 16

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

[and with:] III: USTC

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

C 406;

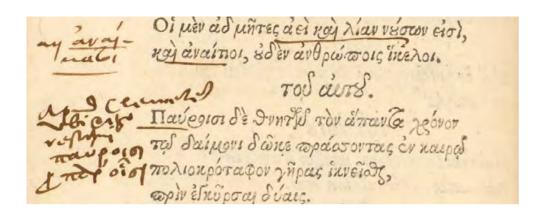
Three works in one vol., 8vo, Carmina: pp. [xii], 352, 373-387, [1, blank]; bound without Hieronymus, quires Z and a (pp. 353-372); Greek, roman, and italic types, woodcut printer's device Griechischer to title, woodcut initial, two woodcut medallions at the head of the section dedicated to Geist aus Sappho; Parthenius: pp. 76, [44]; Greek and italic types, woodcut printer's devices to title Basler and last leaf, woodcut initial; Epigrammata: pp. 159, [1]; Greek and roman types, woodcut Pressen 300; Herwagen device to final leaf, woodcut initials; occasional light soiling or spotting, but ^{IA} 130.431. very good copies; recased in their contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript Parthenius title to spine 'Novem illustrium foeminaru | carmina', vestigial ties to fore-edge, 8 blank ff. is recorded at bound after Parthenius; upper hinge split, spine lining and rear pastedown (?and endbands) auction only renewed, binding somewhat soiled; ownership inscriptions of Henri Estienne 'ex libris once in the last Henrici Stephani', Gaspard Laurent 'Nunc Gasparis Laurentii' and 'Gaspar Laurentius emit fifty years. 1598', and 'J. B. Trembley 1753' to title, contemporary annotations in the hand of Henri

Estienne, early manuscript historical note to the front free endpaper, slip with manuscript editorial notes pasted to foot of colophon of Parthenius, extensive notes to front free endpaper, early ink shelfmark to front pastedown. £20,000

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.



BERNARD QUARITCH LTD ANNOTATED BOOKS



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

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

Sit vates animus: nec nos sors sueta fatiget.
Eiusdem edyllium IV. Lower Gurbara Amor Fugitimus. Varpiones Alma Venus natum Paphus amiserat orisi
Low who Garbara Amor Fugitious. V3 v pi onto Alma Venus natum Paphus amiserat orisi
Et voce ingenti clamabat; Si quis Amorem





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

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

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

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

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

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

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







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

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



A CANVAS FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT

EDIT16 CNCE 20603;

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

Sander 3062.

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



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

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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS

micinalq; inuicem confequi & adduci necesse esse arbitratus.
LQ uam tenuiter curiofeque explorauerit Antonius Iulianus in oratione
Marci Tulli ucrbi ab eo mutati argunam. (Caput quartum.
Ntonius Iulianus rhetor perq fuit honefti:atquameeni ingenii.
Definition was the state of the
Doctrina quoquifta utiliore ac delectabili: ueterumquelegantia
rum cura: & memoria multa fuit. Ad hac scripta omnia antiqui
ora tam curiose spectabat: aut uirtutes pesitabat: aut uitia rima
batur: utiudicium factum este ad amustim diceres. Is Iulianus supeo enthi
memathe:quod est in oratione M. Tullii/qua pro Cn. Planco dixicità asti
mauit. Sed uerba prius; de quibus iudicium ab eo factum est: ipsa ponam.
Q uang diffimilis pecuniæ debitio & gratiæ. Nam qui pecuniam diffoluit:
Itatim non habet id/quod reddidit. Qui autem debet/as retinet alienu. Gra
tiam autem & qui refert/habet : & qui habet/in eo lpfo quod habet/refert.
Neque ego nune Planco definam debere/fi hoc foluero. Nec minus ei red
derem uoluntate ipfa/fi hoc moleftia non accidiffet. Crifpum fane inquit
agmen orationis/rotundumq/ac modulo iplo numerorum uenustum.sed
quod cum uenta legedu fit:uerbi paulum ideo imutati:ut fentetiæ fides fal
-ua estet. Naqs debitio gratia & pecunia collata: uerbu utrobiq servare pos
fet, It a enim recte opposita iter sese gratia; pecuiaca debitio uidebitur si &

'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).

6-27.11

STATES TO STATE

Maiorein spatio ac diversus jubebitur ire,

Item alio libro, viii, Mille die numnium potelt uno quarere centum, Mille paf fum dixit pro mille paffibus. & uno mille nummum pro unis mille nummis apertect; oftendit:mille & upcabulum effe & fingulari numero dici. Eiufqi plu ratiuum effe millia. & cafum etiam capere ablattuum neg carteros cafus requi ri oportere, quum fint alia pleraq; uocabula quæ in fingulos tantum cafus: quæ dam enam que in multum inclinentur, quapropter nihiliam dubium est: quin M.C.in oratioe quam inscripiu pro Milone ira scripium reliquerit. Ante sundum Clodii quo in fundo:propter infanas illas fubstructiones:facile mille ho. minum uer fabarur ualentium: non uerfabatur quod in libris minus accurațis scriptumest, Alia enim ratioe mille hominum: alia mille homines dicendirest, Quata cu animi aquitate toleraueru Socrates uxoris ingeniti uractabile at

op inibi qd. M. Varro in quadă favyra de officio manu feriplerit. Capavit.

Aniippe focratis philofophi uxor morola admodum fuifle fertur. x adiippe

Kiirigofa fraru & moleltarum muliebrium per diem perque,
noctem featebat. Has eius intemperes in marium Alcibiades de
imratus interroganii Socratem qua, nam ratio effet; cur muliere tam acerbam domo no exigeret, Q uontam inquit Socrates: quum illam domi talem perpenorinfue (co & exerciorini carectorini quoqi fons petulanna & itimiram facilius fera. Secundum Hanc fentenna quoqi Varro in fatyra menip peasquam de officio marin scripsit, Vinii inquit uxoris autiolendu aut feren dum est. O mitollit mini uxore comodiore praffat: qui fert fese meliore facit; Hac uerba Varronis tollere; & ferre l'épide quidem compolita funt, Sed tolle reapparet dichi pro corrigere. Id etta apparetteiulmodi uitium uxoris li corri gi non possit feredum elle; Varronem censusse, qua ferri scilicet; a uiro hone;

fte poffunt Vina enim flagitus kuiora funt.

Quod, M. Varro in libro de ratione uocabulose primo L. Lachu magiltru fun του (τυμολογί as nonullorum uerborum falla dixile reprehendir : quodque idem Varro in codem libro furis i Tupo Agyl ar fallitm dicit, Cap.xviii. Nprimode ratione uocabulorum libro.M.Varro doctifirmum, time ciurians hominem L.L. adium erraffe ofte dit : q. uocabulum

graccum uctus traductu in linguam romanam pro meraco, & qua-fia le primirus laune fictum effer; refoluir in ucces launas ranone. etymologica falfa. Verba ipfa super ea re Varronis posuimus. In quo Lahus noster litteris ornatifilmus memoria nostra erratit aliquoties. Namaliquot uerborum antiquorum gracose peride acquellent propria nostra reddiducau sas falfas Non enim legorem dictinus (ut an)quod est leuipes. Sed quod est sepus nocabulum antiquum gracum. Multa enim uetera illorum ignorantur quod pro ns alus nune uocabulis utuntur. & illorum elle plæriq; ignorent græcum! quod huc noiant l'Alara, Putru elle quod uocat l'que leporem: quod aerus edi cunt, in quo non modo Ladu ingenium non reprehedo: led industriam laudo.

Succeffu m. n. fortuna experienna laus fequitur. Hec V arro in primo lib. feri B. B. B.

as alone a stifferen of

Innumeri funul omnes collachrymatunt, ■ Epigrāma Pacumi nerecudifimu. & purifimu dignues eius elegātifima auntate Adolescens tameth properas, hoe te faxum rogat.

Vt se aspicias, deinde quod scriptum est legas. Hic funt poeta Pacuuii marci fita offa. Hoc golebam nescius ne esses. Vale.

Q unbus uerbis, M. Varro inducias definierto/quæfitumon imbi curiofius/ quæriam ratio fu uocabuli induciarum. Cap. XXV

Vobusmodis M.Varjo in libro humais rum (queft de béllo & pare inducir quid fur définir/Inducir inquirituit pir catherifs paucorum dierum. Itémálio in loco. Inducir inquir funt bells ferras. Sedicinde magis arqui ocunda breutatis; utraci definirjo; q plena aur proba elle infletur. Nam nech pax est inducie/bellum emin mabet: pugna cella. Neci in folis caltris: neci paucorum tantum dierum inducir für. Quid enim dicenus fi induciis in menfium aliquot factis: caltris concedatur: nome tuni quoq induca funt. Aut rurtus quid effe id dicemusiquod in pri-mo annalium quadrigaris feriptum eft. C. Pontium saminem a dictatore Ro-mano fex horarum inducas postulasse si inducas paucorum atnutin dicrum appellada funt, Belli aut ferias fethue magis dixit: q aperte acq definite. Graci autem fignificatus confignature cellanone uti pugux pacticia luxo e x.l. manibus seperationem dixeruntiexempta una littera sonitus una ficiera son tunCta lentoris, Nam quod co tempore non pugnetur; & manus cohibeantur. Lux End avidest inducias ab abstinendis manibus appellarunt. Sed profecto no id fuit uarrom negocium:ut inducas superstinole definiret; & legibus ranoni. bulquomnibus definitionum inferuirer. Saus enum uilum eft:eiulmodifacere demonstranonem. Q uod gen graci to wees idelt formas magis & o wropa Date ideft deferiptiones of serves ideft definitiones to cant. Inductarum autem too-cabulum, qua fit ratione fictum: sam diu eft op quarimus. Sed ex muliis qua-tam audiumus uel legimus probabilius id quod dicam uidefur. Inductas fic dictas arbitramur: quali tu dicas induci anfam. Pactum induciarum eiulmo di est: ut in diem certuin non pugnetur; nihilq incommodi dettiriled ex eo die pollea un iam omnia belli iure agantur. Quod dieftur dies certus prefinitus: pholium fir: ut ante eum diem ne pugnetur:atq is dies ubi uenit:inde uti iam pugnetur. Iccirco ex hiis quibus dixi:uocibus quali per quédam coitum & copulant:nomen induciarum connexum cst. Aurelius autem Opilius primoli brorum:quos mufarum inferipfit. Inducia inquit dicuntur : quum hoftes ineter fefe utrinquitro citroqualteri ad alteros impune: & fine pugna incunt. In a de abeoinquit nomen effe factum uidetur :quafi initus atquintroitus, Hoc ab Aurelio seriptum propterea non præterii ne cui harum nochium amulojeo ta tu nomine deganus id uideretur : tang id nos origine uerbi regrentes fugillet.

C Q uem in modum mihi Tanrus philolophus responderit: percontanti an Cap. XXVI Sapiens irasceretur.

SECVNDVS

Nierrogani in diatriba Taurum an fapiens iralceretur: Dabat eni fa pe polt quoudianas lectioness quatrendiriquod quis uellei potelta tum. Is cum graufter: & copiole de morbo affectu ue ira differuit fer qua & in uere libris: & in ipfius commentariis expolita funt-Convertulus ad me qui interrogaveram. Et hice ego inquit lupirate endo tenno Sed qua ge Plutarellus doller uir doctifimus: et prudemillimus fentenirino

ab re eft ut di quoci audias Plutarchus inqui feruo fuo nequa Jionnim & con-tumati: fed libris dispurationibule, philosophia aures imburas habean uni că derrahi ob nelcio quod delicții cadigi cu loro influteceperat urberariiob loguebatur non metul feut tărbuleții filal mali infui felleris admitife. Postre mo uopferan internapulada merputneg; tam quimonias aut gemitus ciulatul opfacere fed uerba feria & oburgatoria. Non na elle Plurar bum: bi diceret phonuralci mirpore lape en de malo ira delerranificilibre quoca woli anglino las idest de non irascendo uclirascibilitate pulcherrimum conscripsisse. Is offinibus: qua in co libro scripta sunt inequa q conucraire op puolutus : effustasiin-iram pluriums se plagis mulctarer. Tum Plurarchusseme & lenter equautem l tquir uerbero nune ego ubi iralci mideor ex utultu ne meo; an ex uoce; an ex co-lore; an en ex uerbis compium elle me ira itelligis. Mihi quidem nen oculicopinor truces funt ineques surbiduineq immiter clamomeq i fpumairobo remue efteruel o, Near pudeca dicoraut premiteda i near ono trepido in & + geltio hace ento la frignorassigna elle trass foleras finnul ad en que edebatico + perfus interi inquidu ego atq hic disputarrus hoc tu agr. Suma at tonis iniæ

Tauri hac fuit no ide elle exiftimant a server es su e savare en linitalceità & indolenna. Abudque e no tracudu animu altud and aprese en la dorro in hebere : ac stupéré, Na alion omniú quos lanni philosophi affectus uel affectioes gra ci wall appellatin huius quoquadius animi q cil est ulcifcendi caufa feuior/ ira dicit/no privatione effe unle centuit/qua graci on tenon dicult; fed medio critatem quan pergulara illi appellant, to a com ponta lan ap to the

AVLIGELLII NOCTIVM ATTICARVM COMMENTARII. TA MALIBER SECVEDUS. Q uo genere folitus fit philosophus Socrates exercere patientiam corpo

risideque ciuldem uiri patientia, la Cap. I.



Ner labores uolutarios: & exercita corporisad for unias patiente utes firmamenti di quoq; acceptinus Socrate facere infuentife/frate folius Socrate de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del compa unas pauene nices firmamentid quoq acceptants Socrate facere influentific frate folius Socrates dicit ferinaci stam polius/arapanox a summo lucisoru ad giis/86 bre arquoculis cunde in locu directis cogliabit us/taqquoda locelli metis/atquailachoa compire/ Quarem cum Phauorinus de formudine erus min minercan & Bini

per miner exemple passe ass

form his characters from him a

Majorein

Van Am S. Smamvan allinas

um impos, Exquopro

tacere non poterat.Pha

lis: axanyorana luy alos

k legis dementia extre

ctos accipi debere : qui

inibus quoque polle di)

n prodiga infrentiquit; ma. Q uod genus homi

ages appellatos. Vales

ius docto uirocompen

n:breui anteq uita deces

firmaffe, Satis locuena:

Saluftio maxime con-

iret.Huiulcemodi aute

uafta faceuffimus poe

his ucrfibus, attorpla

iem:ac fastum. Nequmi/

es in ucrba puechos:lccu

ibi : Mille hominum oc.

tione certa: & probagras

Iblocciditur mille homi

rem Lucilius in,iii, fary inde falernum mille ingt humanage. Ad Romuli.

o originum, Inde eft fer

clanus mediusin.L.An

qui.L. Antonio mille nú

um elt : au per figuraru

XIAIR & ficun una XIAIR

atque directa ratione di

lirum : mille denariu in

pratera luperius poluis

ibro,xy,ita dicir.

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

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

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

USTC

833543

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

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

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

ouinorno la fortezza infino da' fondamenti:ne contenta la oruna di far tanti mali all'Imperatore, gli diede un'altro antrauaglio, peroche Dragut gli tolse sette galere del Do-has a,trouate da lui presso a Gaeta, che portauano soldati a Na no sa oli. Nacque ancora in quel tempo, di (parere tra' Principi di ermania, onde Mauritio Duca di Sassonia s'accosto alla rite dell'Imperatore: & il Lantgranio su canato di prigioe,e la città d'Augusta rihauuta dagli Spagnuoli, fu condanmperatore. Alberto medefimamente si pacificò con Cere, & uni i suoi soldati con gli Spagnuoli, i quali di compaala andaron a ricuperare Mets: la qual città era benissimo si unto no vardata da Francesi, e su assediata da gl'Imperiali gran tem-oin uano, e sofferse gagliardamente ogni surore de' nimi-Venne poi all'esercito di suora il freddo del verno, il qual figrande, che morirono di freddo piu di ventimila foldaonde fcemate le forze de gli Imperiali, & andando ogni orno le cose loro di male in peggio, furono costretti leuar

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

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

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

s Alemeonis eins uitiis ac forma in yfanias folus hic filis Alcon. Tot minia patriam fin timens exploranit une cum fingulis acipue tamen in facere ac magnizati illorum ma'ze ius maiores Cy quo ipe Cliftened obus in conuiuiú eft: peicertamen

ei uir præciarus.

duceatore popoleit centum talenta negans si ea sibi no darêt se prius illic abducturu copi as quam cos euerrisset. Parii non ut quicquam pecuniæ Miltiadi dent cogitant: ut custor diant urbé excogitat cu alia loca intersepientes: tu maxime unde ca oppugnari poterati adeo ut noctu laborates muru duplo q olim suera excitarint. Hactenus graci de hacre comemorada cos curius. Deinceps gesta ipsi parii referut huc in modu. Miltiades cu in ops consisti esse adisse allocutum susse muliterem captinam genere pariam: nomi ne Timum: quæ esse tindigenarum deoru administra. Hanceum in conspectum ue nisse consistium ei dedisse, si magnifaceret paron capere exequeretur quæ a se præcipere tur. Eius deide poeptis auditis Miltade accessisse ad maceria quadă ante urbe qua maceria sesse deide poeptis auditis Miltade accessisse and maceria quadă ante urbe qua maceria sessiture respitur testi le Cercis legiseræ eamog quia fores asperire no poterat transsissifes è illam tras gresum sudurum ascendisse ad aliquid intus saciendus sua admonedu aliquid qu'mo moueri nesas estribue ad aliquid quodeug sit agendu. & cu pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse deg maceria dessise se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse degra subseute se pro foribus est subseute horro re poccupatu eade uia reuerisse degra subseute se pro for

acculational. Eo porto puenti vintiados parios intra moenia coactos oblegir: millog: ca-

READING LATIN HERODOTUS WITH THE ORIGINAL GREEK TEXT TO HAND

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

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

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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS



HC 8472*; BMC V 345; GW 12323; Goff Hgo; BSB-Ink H-122; Bod-Inc H-056; ISTC thooogooo; Sander 3376. diendal munt illus filium. Afifiebat enim Cleomeni illa can nomen care Googo undurprolesseajo ofto aut noue amona traz. Cleomene lubète ed dicerega sculler, filtodic-not
graita noile prohibere. Tés Anfilagoses incepir pollicera illi undecun telenta li pate dona
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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.

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

tio mini melius elle conttat. Quod qui ientit non immerito tratum popularem minium faciat ut taceam sie præcipue consilia in aduersarios trahi solere. Porro in statu paucorum cum plures uirtuti incumbant in publicum uehementiora priuatim odia excitari consue.



A STUDENT'S HORACE

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

USTC 450695;

Adams H 925

Renouard,

Schreiber,

Estienne 142;

Estiennes 103

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

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

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

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Pennsylvania,

Harvard.



EARLY READER INTERESTED IN 'GREAT MAN' HISTORY

[HUTTICH, Johann.] Imperatorum Romanorum libellus. Una cum imaginibus, I: OCLC fists ad vivam effigiem expressis. [(Colophon:) Strasbourg, Wolfgang Köpfel, 1525.] [bound with:] five copies in the US (Universities USTC 665200 [LAMBERTUS von Hersfeld.] [Germanorum res praeclare olim gestae] Quisquis of (nicaso and

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORIAE. III. Mattheus Euageliu scripsit. Claudius annis XIIII. Petrus Romam, & Marcus Alexandriam petierunt. Nero annis XIII. Petrus & Paulus cruci, gladioq; tra= duisunt. Vespasianus annis X. Huius anno secundo Ti tus Hierofolymam subuertit, templum solo strauit, postannos prime adificationis MLXXXIX. Do= minica autem incarnationis LXXI. Titus annis. II. Hisfacundus of pius fuit. Domitianus annis XVI. 10= hames Apostolus in Pathmos relegatur. Nerua anno uno .Iohannes Ephefum redijt, & Euangelium feri= plit.Traianus annis IX.Symcon Hierofolymoru Epi= scopus crucifigitur, Tohannes Apostolus requiescit. Adrianus annis XXI. Aquila interpres oritur. Anto= ninus minor annis XIX. Montanus Catafrigarum aufor oritur. Commodus annis XIII. Theodotion inter= presapparuit. Aelius pertinax amo I. mhilhistoriæ habet. Seuerus pertinax annis XVIII. Symmachus in= terpres agnoscitur. Antoninus Caracalla annis VII. Quinta æditio Hierusalem inuenitur . Macrinus anno unouel Marcus. Aurelius Antoninus annis IIII. Sexta editio Nicapole reperitur, & Sabellius infælix ori= tur. Alexander annis XIII. Origenes Alaxandria ela ruit. Maximianus uel Maximus annis III. Hic perfecu=

tus est Christianos. Gordianus annis VII. Fabianus Epi



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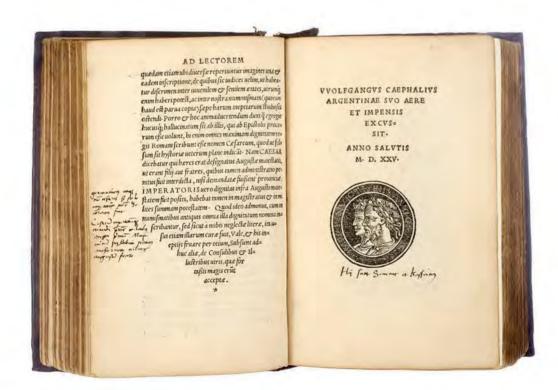
Murray,

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

Provenance:

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



ANNOTATED BOOKS

HC 6525; GW M11684; Goff J202; BSB-Ink I-113; Bod-Inc J-084; ISTC 1900202000; Sander

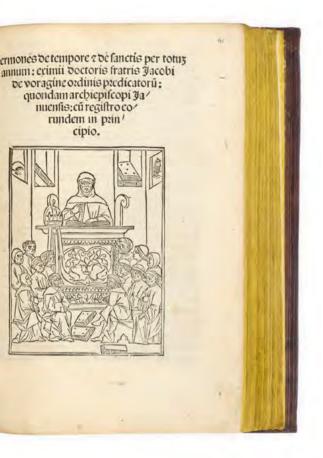
7733; of BMC SIFTING THROUGH VORAGINE V 274 (part II)

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

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

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

iger vnam margaritas fervis fecurus ambula. Iftud ha margartta eff preceptum mi. De hac ouplici vilectio rimi. CEirca pami autes mouet ad oiligendus que lebum. bonn. boncfin. lectabile. C Dimu igitur monte a diffi pefiderant. In rpo autech io fumme eft viligendus. its lucis eterne z fpeculi finitatis illius.ubi tria vicu is eterne: specula puritatis
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The sections in this volume contain the sermons for Lent and for the feasts of the church year (the parts containing the sermons on the saints and the *Mariale* are not present). Most surviving copies are also composed of just one or two parts, and not always consecutive parts, as here, indicating that the sections could be bought separately to meet the requirements of the purchaser.

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

nent deceata carnatia, oce ents titi in tito tonte otment intuitiete lea nantrare. Lade feda feria quie bebbe.rl. Sermo feds. bere veberet. seilices activi ur amplius roboren-Jonis firit ucuiar ad me a bibat. tur. Contemplatiui ut vulcius contemplentur? omnes peccatores ut a fordibus mundentur. Em feriptura. flumina ve uetre et? fluet aque Corca fectidu notadus q vominus feruis fuls 2. Not

tantumo riró colendi » ppareateu duplici prate pditu/quia & idulgere debet quia pre/& cohercere ga dis. Ergoidé feruus é qui & filius & idé disqui & pater. Sicutigitur natura ne. neuvitant nature riscoflat. Er ideo no eft ceffitate non pot effe nifi unus pater eta nec dominus nifi unus e quid enim faciet dom unus pat acceptis erudit refficitge a pietateno haber mon mdű emeredibili benes ua fouet cuult profecto tis patribus dominifq; fubicctus eft, ubi animus in multa disperfus huc ateq illuc diuagatur. Nec habere ullam firmitatem religio pote(l₁ quando certo & flabili do ano pietatis pot ficale etis. O migit (ut dixi) micilio caret. Cultus ergo deoru ueri ee no possunt. Eodem modo quo matrimoni nan di matrimoni ta fiquide alii funt pro um dici non poteff cubi mulieruiros multos habet eled hac aut meretrix autadul al maleix male religiois antiffites per nia nechane religione tera nominabitur, aqua enim pudor caftitas, fides abest quirtute careat necesse com Sie & religio deorum impudica est & incerta, quia fide caret, quia honos ille ista. ecreligio deon ratione bilinexu coharet utru bilis & incertus caput atqueriginem non habet. us.i.fcire quid nobis& € Q dapia spectat ad filios, religio ad seruos: & utriusq; sons de unus solus, & ch parry and la me ucrus, qui ingratum abdicat filium & sugitium punit seruom. Cap.iii. ierimus implere e V bi ur unus cubi uita & ace Vibus rebus apparet quainter se coincta sint sapientia & religio quide funt doctores fa (apientia spectar ad filios q exigit amoré. Religio ad seruos qua qdé exigit timoré. Ná sieut illi prem diligere debét & honorare/sic hi do minum colere & uereri. Deus aŭt qui unus est qui utrangi persona unus est qui unus est quia fæpe fættum eft dotin qued cu fir no ofophia interfacea cel fultinet & patris & domini, & amare eu debemus quia filii fumus religio muta est mon is plans by cores exces to plan water to plant domain man go of pures sel to diament, set is the plant beautiful from the set of paper to inform and type to the set of family family after the set of a good primer seems have family and account to the family of familiar of necessarily natural ways to the seems to the set of the se torn colore

ANNOTATED BOOKS

THE CHRISTIAN CICERO STRIKES BACK

EDIT 16 CNCE 34364; USTC 762283,



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

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

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

O

on Geomanere' negueur it adepta est, cosenescit. I ctu qué expetut finiutur. ne ppetua é:nec discedere was sent la ber caliquando ea carere poffe afert conference Non éigitur coprehélas collocauitin oi actu uerfa re nisi pect9 qdisedit pper manu alum fi uirtutem co want of feetiraal manus uirtute capit. Q uo vie a mat empralie traria fit neceste eft ga uit be breuse wirter geni nitudo & traquillitas ai e. colet a la sich de & par fibi fp. Q uia uitio har wir ord wee funt. Virtutis ergo fructu uirtutis igitur i futuro.Ita hucipfae. Nam ficutuiti A dema te in fat tur ita uirtus cu finita e m qm & in morte fulcipiéda Tres dalange un tem. Denicy Ciceroin To The same a non nisi post morte contin inqua aut lummű bonű; guit homine: fed ad præm bus cotaminauerit uolupi wie doe viris sore diuina littera fecudamon na. Nam sicutduzuitz p poris: ita & mortes duæ p

TDe resurrectioe corpo

mors æque temporalis eff



moget in naturam funginecessees

Mittheway wuitatur. Vthacuitatemp

Lieux nita are est aterna nas & ifi fitaelt utqui bti funt in h bonis quæ maluerut potit de qui iusticia fequentes i iusticiam contumeliis & ii roma sune futuri . per beati funt futuri:ut qu 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,

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

Along with Cyprian, Lactantius also believed that the end of the world was at hand; in 'De divino praemio' chapter XXV, the annotator has noted 'completo sexto millesimo anno, tunc erit finis mundi' (at the end of the sixth millennium, then it will be the end of the world), a common notion within the prolific genre of Apocalypse commentaries, for the consciously metaphorical exegesis of millenialist statements. and Isaiah regarding his Syrian origins (Q3^r).

buit: sempiterna sunt. Quid opa cor, na unt mat trat ortis experté: Nam corpus gaiplum eachcaduca funt. Nihil.n. Tullius ait fin dierlas meld y ió aliquad interitu redigatur: uel inius trany men la late. te. At uero ai opera uidemus aterna. & failan que de noriamonumera igenioru factoruq uirtutis nome i delebile afierut . Ergo entus of marcale is ale e: sequitur ex eo ut aía imortalis ap wath or to the a. Eodé mo defideria quoq; corpis alquis en anna el de un i. Corpus.n. nihil nifi tpale defiderat cum aterna ser eins for até. Ettő hæcipla fine ui & adminicu. per se multa desiderat quæ ad officiú lia fed æterna funt:ut fama uirtutis:ut bitinetia cupiditatu (ac libidinu patio in manifus peratur corpus anima cocupilcit V nde credi aparali je da acas re que corpus fine aia nihil pot:aius at taina el arcana que ea quisibilia sunt oculis (& tangibilia neg uiderur neg rang no possunt Fauero queq sub tactu v ro: & affectus apparet: æterna funt: utesi ideo mortale e: ga uisui pariter alis est: ga nectagi pot necuideri; · tensit in blancia usin comi no miserus e q tongitus ex cinerar.

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nus of see to en

organ of arraptible

tiu:& Epicuru.Et de differentia mens Cap,xii. Veglerie unt aprena

xerutrefellamus: q Lucretius tertio li lucretius dierbi eingraia nascitur cu corpe hereat nes anime an more folidu.n.& coprehensibile corpus e: nuis: & tactu uifumq fugies. Corpus Ecaia in fe nihil concreti e nihil terreni corpus che prace ta posset here solertia: tata uim:tata ce f qm fictu ex poderolo & corruptibis atopoccidit nec uim repellere potest pubeiles calliti it quia tenuitate lua omné tactu fugit molden mangil niúcta & fociata nafcatur & alteru qd culu fit alterius, qd'eft a cælefti fubti erra resoluitur:qd'ex calesti spuid co npiternus est. Deinde idem Lucretius nderet hos uer sus posuit.

Q uod eius non erat dicere qui perire

machine remove ora, que no conque cas abanque in con nature Sacres of new good & account as steam, now on ust which was no oth incornations, and alyand account exegui water comprehen week, your take wellish

be of presently much to be well to come

frequently repeated with variants in the form. The annotator is writing a thousand years after that, thus revealing a predilection

The annotator also complements Lactantius's notes on the Antichrist by referring to one of the numerous

circulating interpretations of Daniel

fun merior in bacus que contingit: qui conteptis

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nathativ

tyl attrak

moleta concención

comme de volenne

is general principal and an evoluntate principal in imperio points. Is placed in the principal in imperio points. Is placed in the principal in inspection of the principal interfect is a comprehense; a circumstantibus haud alio quam si cuassiste vultu, tormentaire.

La primar les circumstantibus haud alio quam si cuassiste vultu, tormentaire.

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La primar les circumstantibus haud alio quam si cuassiste vultu, tormentaire vultu,

FRENCH ANNOTATORS OF LIVY

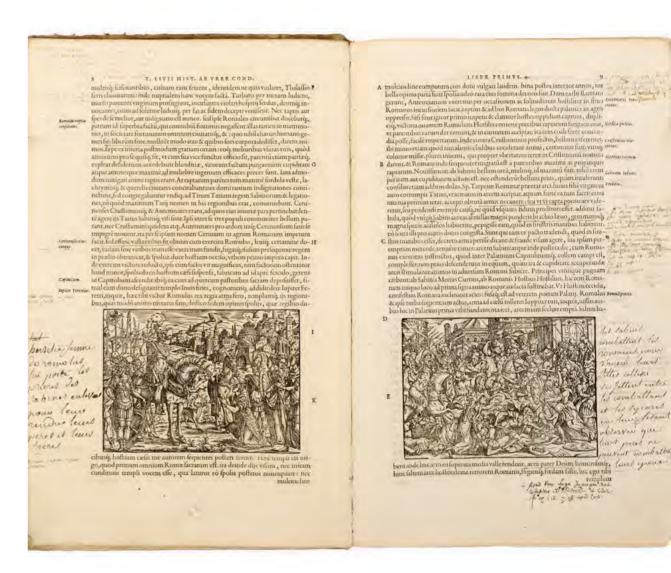
26. LIVY. Libri omnes, quotquot ad nostrum aetatem pervenerunt: una cum doctissimorum virorum in eos lucubrationibus, post omnes aliorum editiones ... nunc denuo recogniti, plurimisque in locis castigati, & artificiosis picturis, praecipue historias apte representatibus, exornati ... cum indice copiosissimo.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

USTC 698612; VD16 ZV 9798.

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

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















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

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

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



BRETON LUCAN USIC 407341; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 1384.

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

4to, ff. [168]; A–Z⁴ Aa–Tt⁴; title within woodcut border, woodcut initials; very occasional light marginal staining, short worm-track at lower corner affecting a few characters, else a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary blind-tooled calf, a roll-tool forming a lozenge in the centre of each cover with an outer border of cherub heads and vases, all framed within blind fillets, a small centrepiece composed of a group of four fleurs-de-lys stamps, spine blind-ruled in compartments; binding somewhat rubbed with a few superficial cracks to lower board, skilful repairs to endcaps, joints, and corners, endpapers renewed; **contemporary annotations to c. 58 pp. in the first two books**, contemporary inscription (apparently that of the annotator) 'Joannes Duy[?]' to foot of title-page, engraved 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

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

see below

Qua mare laggei mutatur gurgite nili.

Huncego flaminea deformis truncus arena
Qui acettagnolco, dubiam liper aquorefyttim:
Arentemas feror libyen: quo tritlis erymnis

Transfulit aemathias acies, nunc desuper alpis

Nubifera colles, atque aeriam pirene
Arripimur, patria sedes remeamus in vrbis:
Implaquin medio peraguntur bella fenatu.

Amag irae patuere deum, manife

flaque belli

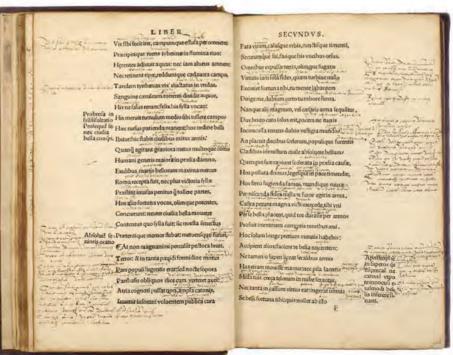
Signa dedit mundus: legesque, & for
dera rerum:

Prascia monstrifero vertit natura tumultu:
Indixitas nefas, cur hanctibi rector olympi
Solicitis, visum mortalibus addere curam:
adsouem

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







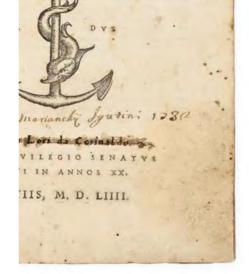
Marin of Anthooping Antonii ora toris caput Anton obtruncatú ome orobus has repremanibus cu Ora fe Tooms como Conolumna aile cicla iter epu: Impol angone quamodas pertracta Sæua micorful our Flips Late Most appollant Scenola qui Septin spote manu Illefuit ardeti faculo emilit Quær Autco Collina por Tunc Samnites Mutau Cauding fur Vitra Sylla. Sylla

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

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

Provenance:

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





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

HORACE ON HOW TO WRITE A POEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

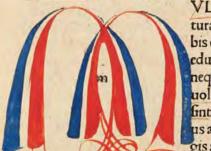
The name Erasmus in the text on B₃^r has been crossed through, a common occurrence in Catholic lands. While it is likely that the annotations are by one or both of the names given on the title-page, the handwriting is not sufficiently identifiable.

Provenance:

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

twee of arts Copipazitho mugaling / Orman word intout chowar willer many







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

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

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







READING OVID ON THE BRINK OF A COSMOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

Aldo Manuzio tipografo 68; Renouard, 37:12.

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

8vo, ff. [268]; $a-h^8 a-z^8 A-B^8 C^4$, with medial blank h8; woodcut Aldine device to title and colophon, text printed in italics with some Greek; small losses to 'a2, 'b1, and 'b2, the first and last in the margin, the second touching a few characters, marginal wormtrack to quire ²k and (filled in) to quires ²x-z, marginal paperflaw to ²f₃ with old repair, an occasional spot or stain, but a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, spine tooled and lettered directly in gilt, green silk placemarker; endcaps slightly worn, short split to front joint, some surface staining; annotated throughout in two sixteenthcentury 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.

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.

c ætera diuerfis tellus animalia formis s ponte sua peperit post, quam uetus humor abigne P ercaluit folis coenumq; udaq; paludes I ntumuere æfte fæcundag; femina rerum V inaci metrita folo ceu matris in aluo c reverunt ficiem'a; aliquam coe pere morando. s icubi deseruit madidos septenfluus agros N ilus et antiquo sua flumma reddidit aluco. A ethereo'a: reams exarlit l'ydere limus.

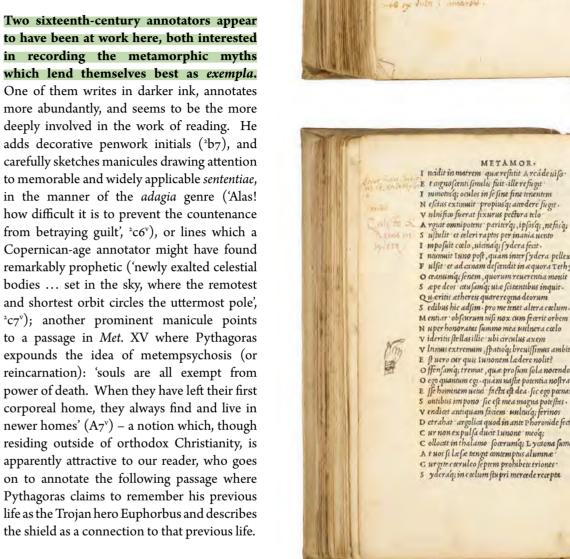


to have been at work here, both interested in recording the metamorphic myths which lend themselves best as exempla. One of them writes in darker ink, annotates more abundantly, and seems to be the more deeply involved in the work of reading. He adds decorative penwork initials (2b7), and carefully sketches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

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

Provenance:

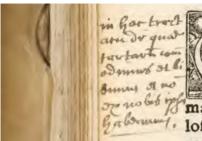
From the library of the celebrated anatomist Domenico Cotugno (1736-1822).





E ripienda fides)illie lauere Bimembre v ulnera, Clauigeri quæ fecerat Hercu Quid non et Scythicis Hypanis de mon Qui fuerat dulcis, falibus uitiatur amar

F luctibus ambitæ fuerant Antißa, P.





VIS autem philosophorum naturalium non ris deret, fi cogitaret & vide ret, medicos omifife & oblitos esse præcipua &

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

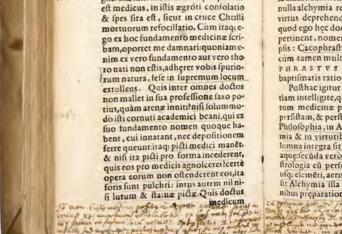
PARAPHRASING PARACELSUS

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, USTC [1, blank]; wanting bifolia (?)1.8 and b1.8; woodcut portrait to (?)2^r, 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 382; NIM/ spine; worn and soiled, spine misshapen, front joint detached; annotations in a few early Durling 3503; English hands to c. 550 pp.; engraved bookplate of Exeter Cathedral Library dated 1749 on Wellcome inside front cover, with manuscript shelfmark 'E, 14 | 21'.

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

THOPHR. PARAC. firam: in ægris regimen eft minimum, mentu, quod vegetatinas suscitet corquod in considerationem veniat: area. pori vires ad nutrimenti receptionem. navero maximum. Quicunq;fanis die-Hac de caufa monarchia fernanda eft tam.præscribit, monarnarchiam diniin ægris per cibum & medicamentum dit & colorum curfus coliderat, item iuxta morbi tenorem. Verü eft illa,quæ perionarum inbiecta postmodum ad nutrimento timul & medicameto feruiunt, vt Lactuca, Bleta, Rapæ,&c. nos cibi curlum venit, quod etiam Aftrum fuu vt cœlum cibus habear, quo prçue communiter in monarchiam non po nit illius curfui. Cognitione hac omnere, fed peculiariter dignoscenda vones qui carer, errare necessum est:nam lumus, vt ea, quæ medicamentű fimul præfentibus non est præueniendu, fed adferunt, que virtus etiam est separanfuturis . Verum ars tota huius negoti hans dayt in monarchia mulierum fua bleconfistit in coscilicet, vt cognoscatur ta: virorum verò fua particulariter adquid fururum fit, & fic ifti præueniri ministretur. Ex horum negligentia sequitur incidentia curiuu aftralium & quear. Hoc medico fumme necessariu, aliàs homicidium & latrocinium ars firmamenti,quæ corruptionem in con trarietate adferunt ægris corporibus, eius. Ad hæc latiùs: cùm prima materia vt extra monarchiam viuant, ac temcarnis & fanguinis hominis vou fit, id cft, cibus & potus, at vltima materia pora sua mulicribus excitent, viris aliàs concilant carnes : quod iftis in auxiliū duo funt, que postmodum veniunt ex conferent in vno, mulieribus in detriilla prima, vt viri caro, & caro mulicris, mentum in alio, nec non pleraq; alia quæ rantum diftant ac pifcis & caro, fimilia. Sanis personis regimen ponce cognitione tamen. Materia prima nec



nulla alchymia reperitur, in qua nulla virtus deprehenditur? & propterea quod ego hec doceo, que ad medicum. pertinent, nomen mihi mutatur ab iplis: Cacophrastum enim appellant, cum tamen multo melius THEO. PHRASTV & vocer, & natura & baptismatis ratione.

Pofthac igitur recte meam fenten- mia ignem tiam intelligite, quomodo fundamen- o aerem: tum medicinæ ponam, & in quibus philofoperfiftam, & perftiturus fim, nempe in Phia infe-Philosophia, in Astronomia, in Alchy-riora duo mia & in virtutibus: ita vt prima co. elemeta,a-Inma integra fit philosophia terra & quaet teraque fecuda verò fit Aftronomia & A- alchymia strologia cu perfecta cognitionevtri- preparat uiq; elemeti, aeris & ignis : tertia vero in bis nata fit Alchymia illa immaculata,cu om-medicinale nibus preparationib.& proprietatibus materia

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.



THEOPH. PARAC.

dem effe vifibiles : nec verò te perturber quod hac non prorfus foli exposita fint, imo contemplare, quam fecretè Deus agat extra lucem aut folem. Ex his constabit, quod immerito hac inuifibilia vocauerimus: opera enim nos docent, quòd ex alio opere promanauerint, ficut domus opus visibile,& similiter architectus eius visibilis est, & opus eft; architectus eft opus Dei, domus autem est opus architecti. Sciendum itaq; est, quod ficut opera nobls visibiliter ante oculos posita sunt ita etiam architectus operum, fi eum inuestigemus, visibilis fit:in rebus æter nis fides omnia vifibilia facit, in corporalibus inuifibilibus rebus lumen naturæ omnia visibilia reddit: ne igitur deterreat te, quòdiam non fint vifibilia ea, quæ postea fiunt visibilia, reputa ca pro visibilibus iam existeribus, embryo qui coceptus est, homo est, etiam-

DECAVS. MORB. INVIS. 335

rum harum rerum fundamērum: cum enim ista opera tam mirè se ostendat. neceffe eft caufas corum inquirere, fed non ego folum, imo & alij in hisce rebus varia excogitant : cum autem luci veritatis non appropinquent, ciulmodi affectiones & passiones microsmi, promagicis, superstitiosis, auguralibus & veneficis habentur : falsò tamen & immeritò hæc omnia dicuntur, vt in subfequentibus hbris determinatur.

ARGVMENTVM SEquentium librorum.

VT autem edoceamini quid in sequen-tibus tractetur scitote duplicem esse philosophoiam, sicut & duplicem medicinam, prior que sam descripta est, tractat de morbis corporalibus: posterior autem bec incorporales morbos complectitur, er dividitier in quatuor libros,in quibus do-

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH SCHOLAR READS THE SATYRICON

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

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

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

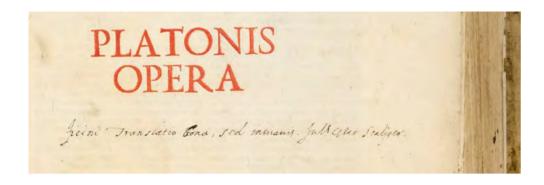
The early reader of this copy, 'P. Berger', gives thorough attention to the first 26 pages, up to the beginning of the episode of the *Cena Trimalchionis*, but his reading continues, with meaningful underlining and occasional notes, through to the end. The first episode



USTC SATYPICON. 1028471; manibus, longe maiore nifu clama-uit: Non taces, inquit, gladiator PETRONII ARBITRI Schweiger peculio cœpit rogare stuprum. Jam obscene, quem de ruina arena dimipro cella meretrix affem exegerat, fit ? Non taces nocturne percuffor, qui 753; jam ille mihi iniecerat manum, & nisi ne rum quidem cum fortiter faceres, valentior fuiffem , dediffem pænas Schmeling cum pura muliere pugnasti ? cuius ea-* adeo vbique omnes mihi videdem ratione in viridario frater fui, bantur fatyrion bibiffe * junctis viriand Stukey qua nunc in diuerforio puer est ? Subbus molestum contempsimus * quasi duxisti te , inquam , à præceptoris Encel per caliginem vidi Gytona in crepidicolloquio. Quid ego, homo flultif-Ares ne semitæ stantem , & in eundem lofime, facere debui, cum fame mo-SATYRION cum me conieci. Cum quærerem rerer?an videlicet audirem fententias, num quid nobis in prandium frater id est , vitream fractam, & somnioparaffet , consedit puer super lectum, rum interpretamenta ? Multo me tur-& manantes lacrymas pollice exprespior es tu hercule, qui vt foris cœnafit. Perturbatus ergo habitu fratris, res, poëtam laudasti. Itaque extur-pissima lite in risum disfusi, pacatius quid accidiffet, quæfiui. at ille tarde quidem & inuitus, fed postquam pread reliqua fecessimus. * Rursus in - uocibus & iracundiam mifcui : Tuus,in-5 memoriam reuocatus iniuriæ, Afcylquit, ifte frater, seu comes, paulo te, inquam, intelligo nobis conueniante in conductum accucurrir, coepitre non posse, itaque communes farque mihi velle pudorem extorquere. cinulas partiamur, ac paupertatem no-Cum ego proclamarem, gladium ftrinxit, &, Si Lucretia es, inquit, ftram prinatis quæstibus temptemus Tarquinium inuenisti. Quibus ego expellere. Et tu literas feis,& ego,ne quæstibus tuis obstem, aliquid aliud auditis, intentaui in oculos Afcylti promittam : alioqui mille caufæ nos manus: &, Quid dicis, inquam, muquotidie collident, & per totam vrliebris patientiæ scortum, cuius ne bem rumoribus different. Non re-Ay-The soules spiritus purus est? Inhorrescere te fin-A 5 cufathe except the first the firmers the above manis

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

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



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

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

CNCE

34948,

USTC

849833,

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

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

aliud dicimus qamore: igitur oes amoris potetia coitantante et pitantinitinus/qin acinune tanqua adfine alii referunt. hic aut pxime deo: qui nos copulat: hos utiqu furores quattuor/totide adulte rini affectus fallo imitari uident. Pœticii qde musica ista uulgaris/q hauribus dutaxat blandit. My Rerialéjuana multog hoim supstitio/faticlicu/fallax peritiz humana coiectio. Amatoriu libidinis impetus. Verus eni amor nihil est aliud g nixus qda ad diuina pulchritudine euolandi ab aspectu- solum corporalis pulchritudinis excitatus. Adulterinus aŭt ab aspectu in tactu præcipitatio. CQuam utilis amor Socraticus. Varitis qd amor Socraticus coferat! primo quide ipfi Socrati plurimū ad alas illas recuperandas/quibus in patria renoler. Deinde ciuitati fue magnopere ad honeste feliciteres virgen profetta no lapides fed hojes facijit hojes uero a tenera atate quem



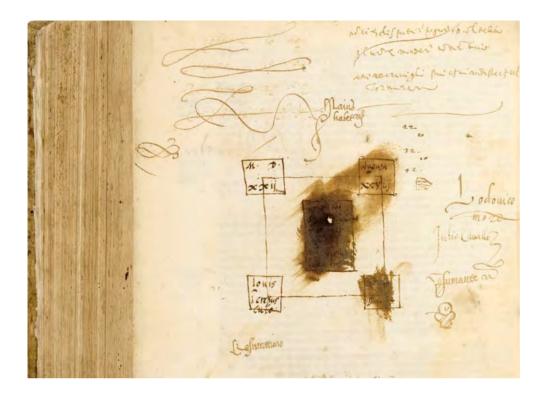


imatura euellere uel amputare i fuere possumus consuetudinis i lorum luminibus coniungătur. uendum Plurimis/uariis/graui utendum claro/nonung etiam e & spiritus . Exercitatione lape ac faciédam aperiantur. Ea infuper tum profunt gplurimu. Sepe eti & pabula amoris . Absterrere sib pora queq. Nec retinere femen Quam noxius nulgaris amor

quedam est anxia illa fol quafi eçci quo præcipitentur ig mo in bestie naturam deuoluiti CQuam utilis dininus amor & luino aut furore luper h

d illustrationalis ani ad fupera retrahit. Lapl tuor gradus efficitur/per mente fex gradus existat/ quog fummi prediximusineceffe eft quicgd rerum omniti terminus & men! dem idearu. Sed stabilis & ethe 1 Sie Sed ordinata. Opinio aŭtinoro ta:cfi anima ipfa in qua est opin ab anima & animalis coplexio f indeterminata partium & acci uifa.Hæcomnia respicitanima quod omniù principiù est pdu rationelquunit:a qua & ad qua circuli linec. Vnit uero non mo infum unti rerum omniti caufa actu stabili cotemplatur. Vt fei conclusiones ratiocinatione dif armimagines per fenfus accept utitur/quo unit materia/mouet tur. Cernitis igitur ab uno:quo

> Vapropter ficut per qu auté diuinus est/qui ad roris funt species. Prin Amatorius affectus e quartus. Amora Venere. Redire quipp Atthe tudinem respicit infinită. Exqu nantur.lllctorpore.llepertur repleturipætico ergo furore p monică fuauitate que turbant/ diam & uarias partes animi ten in animo. Accedit ergo myster partes ad unam menté redacte rio uero adhuc opus elt furore



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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS

ANNOTATED PARALLEL LIVES USIC 849953; Sander 5784.

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

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

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

mu adiech curtoficate remoule. Obrierate docuit:
Tacere & abdemias prortus ellerneg de necellariis

uring parefecilent ianus, fanguine are cadauert bus Iraliam copleuere. Erne parti quidem tribs puls Tacere è abitemias proruse elected que lecteniaris reb, abfenre uito qcq log eas affuejecit. Ferrur igi rur cii mulier aliqip propria cam in foro dixiflet, mi fiffe fenată Deos confultuq dam ciultari ea res por tenderer. At o relique coie obedientie ac manfue tudinis prinagna eff confectura dereriog memoria. Nă ficur apud nos historici primos feribunt quel ci cherrimus status instillimus q pmalir: utpore qui di A . 1 sciplina careret: g mutuo beniuolentiæ cedere deui rom cerentur. Quid igitur gipiam dixerit: none ad fum mumufipin melius Roma rebus bellicis, peelliefin terrogatione is faciens plixa responsione indigeti: ad eos præferrim homines:g fummű bonum in diullem nece ppetrarint nel bellu fratribus intulerint uitils & delitils & imperio magifq in falure & manevate of fuerudine: & in ea que cum inflicia fir frugalitare & de fai uel prem matreue necarint ita Romái meoriæ tra diderür. Spuriu Corulnu primu extirife. q post urponant & locent, quertam & id Lycurgo opitulari uideatur;qdromani ubi flatutum quem fub i Vuma p. 6 bem condită ducetelimo trigetimo anno cu uxote duorriu fecerir: cu mhil prius hmoi factu ect. Pria quoqi pinarii uxor Thalea noie Tarquino fupbo re habetant affirmation the court in the same of the same gnance aduerlos Girania etus focru lurgiu fecterulfo iperio piclirari funt ppriŭ quoq folti amittere. No quad eo honeste ac decore quæ ad nuprias prineret adlegularore costirura suerant. Qua aut de atare Sed illud i Numa magnii è & diulnii plestorq pere gtinus accerlitus in regnú fuerir & oia fuadedo im= bri nobili ambo tradiderűt: reliquæ uirginű infbruriói cogruunt. Nam & Lycurgus maruras illas & nitorū murarit;& urbi q nodu conspirarar : dominarus sir. Negraur armis aur ulla eum ul uri oportuerir ur Ly forier i ha apparentes desponatiquo to congressus experente la natura gratiæ fir beniuolentiæqi principiù magif curgus aduerlos populi oprimares agir: fed fapien presentimo ou that m & inflicia cuntos coegerit at que copolueit. . ha po hallon and q odir ac metus aduerfus Illos fi ante tos utolenter: tunc er corporibus roburinlir ad conceptus partul q dolores pferendos:perinde arq ob aliud nihilila SOLONIS VIRHILLUSTRIS VITA EX PLV tarcho graco in larinú per Lapú flotenthú uerfa. lis nubentibusiq ad lobolem pereandam: Et roma» ni duodenis & iuniores et illas nurut tradunt: fic.n. maxime & corpus & indolem pura & illibară uiro p mentatio tabulare Solonis ad Afele stari posse. Itaq liquidu arq; plunctu e: Illa quide ad piadé Philoclis cutufdá fententiá po percarione plis magis fequinatura fed hac ad uis fuit in qua Solonem prærer altorum tæ cotuberniú moribus formandis accomodatior opinioné quicunq Solonis memine eft. Ar qui de liberose gubernarionibus & conciliis Trunt: Euforione parrenarti affirmare

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



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



ANNOTATED BOOKS

fusifcorrum continuo millam facit. Hac funt quæ In Phorionisuira congerenda puratimus: cuius fa= ne interitus luctuosam Socratis memoria excitault in ambos enim sicuti pari Atheniensisi ingratitudis ne ita nec dispari Athenag incomodo aiaduersis e.

Drufus amont alus

CATONISIVNIORIS VIRIILLVSTRIS VI ra ex Plutarcho graco in latinum per Lapum flore tinum uerla. ne senerate ni meder tine la filoti. ATONIS GENVS PRINCIPI-

jum dignitaris & gloriæ fumplit ap auo Catone uiro i primis claro ma gnægsauctoritaris:ur a nobis in ip= fius uita scriptum eft: Relictus é au rem cato parentum orphanus una cu fratre capione: & forore porcia

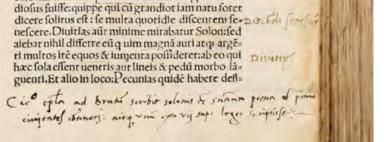
erat:& ferulia caronis foror ex matre:& hi.oes apud Liulum Drufum auunculum fuŭ uirŭ: & eloquentia & fapientia præstantem: qui per id rps princeps ciul ratis erat educebantur: Ferunt autem statim a pue-titia constantiam: & seueritatem Catonis conspicu am fuille. Vim namoshabebant ultra ætarem elus i

ex pueris forma infigni:qui a malorein cubicum de ductus: & per uim inclusus erar: uociferante: carola tellecta rei foeditate cucurrit ad hostifi: ar phisol adiră phibebant ul delectis puere eduzit ltaquinte fus domum abite cæreris pueris una fecum abeun tibus ita uero inter pueros clarus eraturcu.L.foli la equestrem ludum quem Trojam uocat ederefis rutifer:ac delectis parriclis puerls duos prajedita alrerum puert acceptaret gria matris erat.a. film Merella uxoris fcylla jalrerti uero qui Pompelino pos erat fextum nomine nec reciperemen fubola pos erat textum nomine nee reciperente quadio dere uellent:interrogati a fcylla quem fibi docto tarent:oes uno ore caronem depolecritaquineim lofe (extus fefe ultro caroni fubmifir. Erat. L Seil Caroli ac fratribus parernus amicus: quare fagellis ad fe uocabattă inter fuos babebat; paucifiinshis honore familiaritaris per infoletiam tribues. Gree Igif hoc accipiens Grpedő:plurimomq enfimish tulmodi amicitiam pueris cu ad honoretumadica ritatem conducere: frequerer ducebar cos ad Sch Iam: culus domus per id repus nihil a cami icinaqui dam differebat. Erat cu Caro quattuordecimans

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

i ifudifiet: & cũ alimento er. Quo factu elt:ur supra ffima illius costitutiois & pe cui ueluri color uehe= Qui uero ciuilis costituto amiciria Roma existeret: ecir. Acpostillius obirű: sumusquenuerar.adbel flet: sedandű placandűg

piffe piclirandi arquidendi magifquá lucri cupidi= tate impulfum. Sapientiæ enim fertur apprime ftu= diofus fuiffe: quippe qui cui grandior iam natu foret dicere foltrus est: fe multa quoridte discentem fe-Dischol fune nescere. Diuitias aut minime mirabatur Solon:sed aiebat nihil differre eûg uim magna auri atquarge= ti multos ité equos & jumenta polit derettab eo qui hæc fola essent uentris aut lineis & pedú morbo lá-guenti. Et alio in loco: Pecunias quidé habere dess-



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

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

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





MARGINALIA FROM MANUSCRIPTS OF RABANUS MAURUS

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

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

£950

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS

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 ninthcentury 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 H 5274,

RABANVS DE SACRAnaturæ ordine, conuertatur, redi quo est. Patet igitur, quoniam nihil extra ntemur. Hincergo pulchre à quo est. Pater igntir, quonian inini extra petarum nostroru dictum est. Su vel contra Dei velle potest, sed ceduntilli venino omiga % ideo nullus moueatur de omnino omia: & ideo nullus moueatur de mnis Imperiis natura tuis, ritud hoccorpore Christi & sanguine, quod in Transit in aduersas, iussu dom I ranht in aduerlas, iussu domia mysterio vera sit caro & verus sit sanguis, ras. Quoniam extra potentiamo dum sic ille voluit qui creauit. ft, idcircò omnia potest. d neus omnium rerum artifex, of Quod ficut in potestate sua dominus se cit in celo & in terra quecunq;,ita & his auferret: fed vt ita effent, in eadem fecit, vteius non alia /mital ga vtipfe decreuerat. ellet caro, quam quæ nata est de Maria Eque enim fic codidit omnium: ifex Deus rerum naturas, vt fui b his auferret, quia omniu creat

Mnia enim quzcuq; voluit Domi- Pfal.113.la

fabfistentia in eadem Dei voluni

nus, fecit in cælo & in terra. Et quia 134.a iftit & virtute,à qua caufam hab: voluit, licet figura panis & vini hec fic eft, lum vrablistat quicquid est, sed omnino nihil aliud, quàm caro Christi & sa mod sic sit, sicut ipsa Dei voluntas del fanguis, post confecrationem credenda sue causa est omnium creaturarus sum, vnde ipsa veritas ad discipulos s hæc, Ioan, 6,6 in nec subsisteret vlla creaturare inquit, caro mea est pro mundi vita. Et vt tia, nisi in eius voluntate, à quot (mirabilius loquar, non alia plane, q quæ us esse manat, Etideo natura cre nata est de Maria, & passa in cruce, & resur uotiès mutatur, aut auges velst rexit de sepulchro. Hæc, inquam, ipsa est, r, non ab illo esse diuertituring & ideo Christi caro est, quæ pro mundi a sic est & sic sit, vt ille decreuit vita adhuc hodie offertur, & cum digne

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



ANNOTATED BOOKS

USIC 675100; VD16 R 1037; Adams R 334;

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); ${}^{\pi}A^{4}$ A-E⁶ F⁴ Gh⁸ I⁶ K⁴ L⁶ M⁸ N-O⁶ P⁴ Q-S⁶ T-U⁸ X6 Y8 AA8 BB-CC6 DD-GG8 HH4 II6 KK8 a6 $b-f^8 g^6 h^4 i-k^6 l^4 m-n^8 o-r^{6/8}$; full-page woodcut to title (repeated to p8^v), numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams throughout, woodcut music; losses to upper outer corners of first six leaves affecting title woodcut and a few words of text on next three leaves (first four leaves with facsimiles tipped in, the following two repaired), some dampstaining throughout, II6 shaved at head, otherwise a good copy; bound in sixteenth-century pigskin over wooden boards, boards roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, the rolls incorporating scenes of the Crucifixion and Resurrection, remains of clasps and catches to fore-edge, old paper label with title in manuscript at head of spine, sewn on 3 double cords; rubbed and marked, some wear to corners; sixteenth-century marginal annotations in several different hands to c. 265 pp. (slightly trimmed), occasional manicules, some capitals supplied in ink; seventeenth-century inscription 'Mon[aste]rii [...]' at head of title (remainder of inscription torn away). £8750

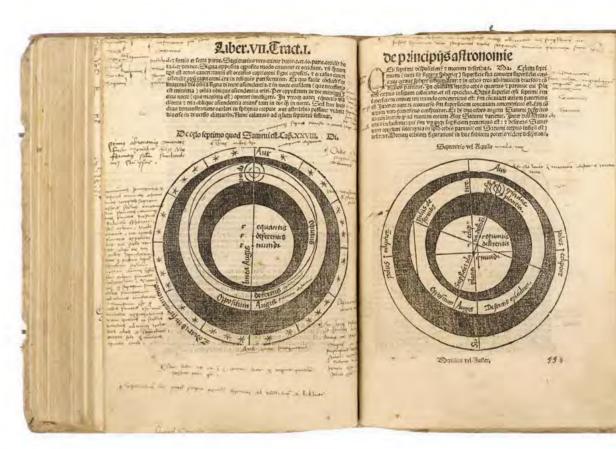
Second enlarged Grüninger edition of this pioneering and bestselling illustrated encyclopaedia by the German Carthusian monk and humanist Gregor Reisch (c. 1467–1525), in the form of a dialogue between teacher and pupil, profusely annotated by sixteenth-century German students.







'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*.

ad plans mustim Hounds amm aftern

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.

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love yours man regioned will promote Grant & Barton copies Unin acted with parties in and to amost perdurant popler, tig merden long mining oline Helmeri dirti alymin mola comin Madenin eft longetudino ni fichi = 1. a. from the attendence in grave to References invantes that ste Refer of the plant of and often and good wase intravery by non determination that radices of worm radices arrivense pour population ex norminationly mintate brig Mod at Germanne of find poter Vinterprene, Seulandia, Hollandias Gellina, Clima Mod a Tulianum duvatumi Giftia duratumi Wifthziam & Romania China duratumi Virtumiam praistrami Bulenten, Duratumi Wirtenbergengtim Consideration Constanti Consideration Polation By therefice Halander Algorism Hoganiam Douganism Gainsmain) Halliam & Westernaliane, tuliam Dientomary Holfatram Bara Horam Syriam , Aufricam Voganam Mozamam , Botolegram, Martoram uniquem, Commencement the orners proming plurity mining, promone mis Wins , Autors , Captus Francien Hollowfy Prince populo magnica another produce notion gumeriam exorest de grobe april Hetorographon Coperagraphos, lation restat indago,

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

II, 712.

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

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

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

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



Rare: OCLC finds a

L. bellici fandillime e aine maria cum beroico Ziuldem in naufragatë n quibus nuper lubiedu Epigramma Detri de pi iestos inuenes de casta in



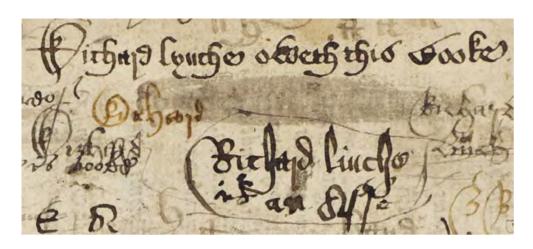
Quid cunctamur air tantos ne morabimur ortust Hac est illa tui facri lux confeia partus Nascere iam fas ellenascere santia dies: Anna parens tanta virginis anna parens Dixit:& extremis subito se prodit ab indis. Foelix cui matri mater veneranda ronantis Carera spectasses nil nifi splendor erat. Annuit athereo suspicienda throno: Non plunios fux illa notos:borcamue nivalem illine maternos vultus miratur et vinas Et que l'etoties fultinuere manus Sed mollis 3cphiros fenfit & ethefias Natalem'celebrate facrum garamantes & indi Credita nec corlo est longis erroribus vila Dulcia fed'vernans carmina fudit auís. Helperiz gades & boreale folum Percy diem nulli tentarunt bella leones Huncimmela colar rellus: huc porus & grhet Nullagemontanis preda perita lupis Cocleiles mentes fydereig choris Peropidiem tuta iacucrunt littore fora: Iple ego pampineo feruatis mélibus anno Forfitan & flygiam non tulit vnda ratem Virginis ante aras malcula tura dabo: Pallidus inuifis orcus parciffet & vmbris Solemnées diem traducă carmine & himnis Parcere si poterat tristior ille locus: Sufpendames facro numera nostra tholo-Pulchrafuit mundo fullit que prima recenti Immodical proces adda: da virgo quot annis Nempe dies longe pulchrior vna tamen. Iplatuo vari myllica facra coli: Pendebant mites apricis collibus vux Tu vero aterna quotiens lux alma redibis Stratage erant passim poma sub arboribus Sapius hoc vultu vel meliorenite. Præfferat crigones flagrantem cynthius aluum Eln regiam Progenicm Virginis Elegia fecunda. Instabatos procul nec glacial is hiems Egia Progenies Regis veneranda reatrix. Libra diem tacitis aquabat noctibus & jam Spirabat repido millus ab axe notus: Verna fuit tamen illa diesevernare putalles Sydera cui parent tarta reigs lacus Aequoreos fluctu authera rura polos Natales regina tuos en tollere cantu

Sic quoca quis nescit pelos tibi cessit & ida Ouxes fuit latix phama pudicitiz. Er quem deceptæ plectentem crimina dextræ Ista licer vanos iacter & illa deos: Cemeremagnanimus porlena no portuir Cellit & aquoreis vndis circunflua cypros. Quique fibi pontem paffus post terga reuelli Illustrifos famos trinachriumos folum: Ipfalicet contra staret etrosca phalanx Denies quecunes est tellus commenta per orbem Tercentum fabios affertorefes camillos Quos male pro superis ture litalis aui. Nec quus agnomen africa victa dedit: En age phobeos cafus forutomur & orrus Quag fremens calido spirar ab axenorus: Nó catulos deciolos duos geminolos caróes His quoquipheas addas licet anxius arces Non capirolini nomina magna larise Nullus crit toto maior in orbe locus: Ner taceat coffuminec te marcelle relinquat: Nonmihi maior erit qua primos terra parentes Non curios parcos fabriciumos fenér Edidir:humanum proditur vnde genus; Tollar in imm n'um fylla:mariolog feroces: Pempeiolog duos carlarcamos domum: Non natale folum:ponto quum merfa iacerent Omnia:qui struxit rexit & arretatem. Ipfe criam tyriz tollant fe landibus arces: Non moyli fint ampla licer cunabula ranti: lacter & ingentes punica terra duces: Primorumo trium tecta verenda patrum, Neufileant gades nee gens suprema britanni Non gimagnanimos reges magnolos prophetas Arvigarů fas est aruigarumes vocent. Nouit idumei regia clara foli. Callia fi quid habet fi quid germania laudet Profiraram bello renuit te roma:quid indet Cantet & illuffris gracia docta viros. lacter marte fatos fratres regel querbos Arfaciduce genus memoret & plia parthi: Ochaliumos addat ambitiofa numam. Er Prolemzorus nobile flemma pharos. Quicp reos cædi justit se consulenatos: Clarior vna tamen terracy beatior omni Tanta fuit patria: gratia tantos honor Nafcentis domina confeiaterra mes lacter & autonium spreuit que clcelia tybrim Tuberhlem fummi regis regii veneranda creatrix

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

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



Renouard, Estienne, 61:14; Pettegree



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

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

possibly
that of
Zichard
Lynche,
see below





IVGVRTHINVM. BELLVM Becci animum oratione accendit . Romanos iniuftos. tionem innummodo equam peterent , Graci optioprofunds auavitis, communes omnium hoftes effe: nem Carthagani efibus farunt, ut uel illi, quo fines posoulo fuo pewrent, ili usus obruerentur, uel eadem an itione lefe, quem in lacum wellent prouffuror . Plalen unia regna aduerfa fine: tum fefe , paulo ante Car. Sidi nenforierm Regem Verfen, post un quisque opu mas uideatur, un Romanis hostim sure. Hu, atne alus talibus differ, ad Cirtham espedum sur con mi honores instituia Nune ad vem vedeo. hunne, quod ibi Q. Meullus predam, cuptinosque, offenem amilia Thala mbil fatis firmum contra M impediments locuserat . Its Ingerilia ratus , aut ilio suis nenisses praelio sese certaturos. Nam callidus l modo festinabat Bocchi pacem immunuere,ne meras ando aliud quam bellum maller. Imperator, poftpum de Regum focretare ingnoust, non temeve, neque a fage iam usefo tugaviha confueuerat, om nibus lotre, item alia militaria foure. Prateres Re ngundi apiam faot . Ceterum baud procul ab ronuffis, ad findium fin perducit: quest adinord egem aggreffus impellit uti aduerfum Romanos tha minutes cuffrie Reges opporturemelius effera um mapiat. Idea gratia facilius, prominque fi nodo pugnam facere. I nterim Roma per literas and Boarhus in mitio huiufor belli Legatos Rome orbor fit, women am Numidia Mario datam na conmiscrat, fordus er amiritiam petitum. Quam rem um amea acceperat. Quibus rebus supra bo- 1 um arque honestum perculsus neque lachrymus tenea A V A R I T I A, queis omnia bonesta, atque m reque moderari linguam, uir egregius in alis arti nesta uendere mos erat. Etiam ancea inpuribe Boaho nupferat, Verum ea neaffitudo apud Num Maurosque leuis ductur, quia finguli pro opibus, que quamplurimas uxores, denas alij, alij plures enfum effe, qued tam parta uncheria ex manibus retur. Nobus fatis expnitu eft, illiumayıs honere Ma nam inturta (na exeruciatu neque ta anxie laturu distrabitur, millam pro socia obtinet, pariters uiles sinte. Igitur m logim ambobus placitum ex of adepta provincia alij quam Mario traderctur. tus conneniune : ibi fide dats er attepts , lig





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.

ANNOTATED BOOKS



WITH ANNOTATIONS BY THE DUTCH SCHOLAR WILLEM COETIER

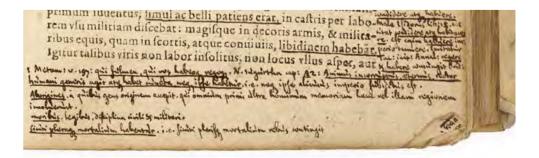
39. SALLUST. C. Crispi Sallustii opera omnia quae exstant, ex recognitione Iani Gruteri. Accedunt castigg. annotat. notae, ac scholia Glareani, Popmae, Aldi nepotis, Palmerii, Coleri, Rivii, Carrionis, Ursini, Dousae, Putschii. *Frankfurt, Zacharias Palthenius for Jonas Rosa, 1607.*

USTC
d 2118733;
d VD17
h 23:2476808.

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

see below

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





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

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

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

Dixit to stam virtuti omnia pare think it porgrammento, indocti, inc trafic plant region VIBVS PROF lives, sees perfis Da onerifuit coru white wime niam deveraque fi wit . durant working to que frui anima v ferias cogirmiones facinoris, aut artis aliud alii natura ite whilms with for CAP. III. & P. proj of bene dicere, haud: cet. & qui fecere, Ac mihi quidem, to gestas scribere. prit waste. i.s. won quiaplerique, qua Tadadir. dicta putant: vbi c mores; quæ fibi qu Alder renim fupra ea, veluti ficta dacia, largitio, auar infolens malar malismoribus difficult Ar Cue cereros, fama, habendam decreu pto, studioque me a bon los vir tui res gestas popul quam verifiume po The sale of the cuius hominis m CAP. V. & Luci vi & animi, & corpo lescentia bella intes him more : ibique iunencu gilis, algoris, fupra tens, lui profulus, ar Pumer cota inadia adifferedi cafi polisa film malament alios dist nos glasta illorana for forme cota in bose fuma aby south a formentia



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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS



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

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



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

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

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

There are other local episodes from the Thirty Years' War. On $e3^v$, 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).

Reru memorabili Lollectanee.

The salvi limites intersect venis câdidativa Insula q apulie oră videt tumulo ac veluvro Diomedia insignia e voiomedia aues sola nutrit. Na b gen° alitis preter qui vin nus que fola nutrit. Na b gen° alitis preter que in nus que foi a nutrit. Na b gen° alitis preter que in nus que geti cei ci que solum por at meorabile iudicari nist accederet no omitteda fora ill' peneque fulici color candid ignei oculi ora vetata: 2 gregate volitant: nec si

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

On c5° 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.

montorio quod acrona phyrgium vocant. Achaiam cursum vestis mauribus cirillima nauigavo citi tunto magna para france fran
wholph wien per integral mension thous concultat ances
Jone plusime names periernent lanentes funt in litto
bo maris ultra mille cladanera. Co names in uno porter

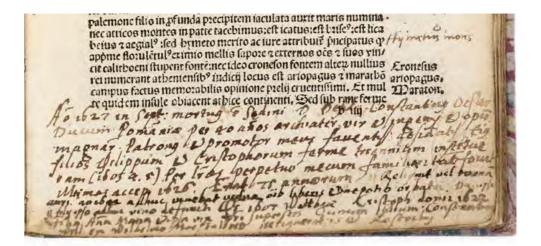


The final blank page contains some earlier annotations in a different hand; though this cannot be the writing of Petrus Praetorius, as events of 5 October 1588 are mentioned, and he died in June. Most of these relate to the **Ottoman-Hungarian wars**; the battle of Szikszó took place that October, resulting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

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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS

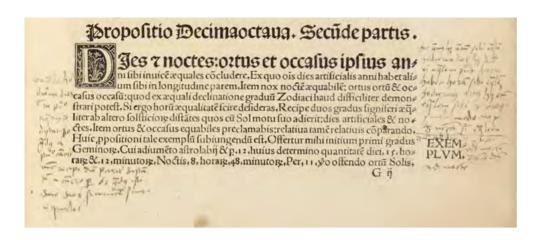


his son, also Sebastian, is mentioned at the foot of the title-page as dying prematurely 'among us in Késmárk' (Apud nos Cecsmarci), on 29 October 1609 at the age of 27. Ambrosius's successor Casparus Praetorius, plausibly a relative of our annotator, also died from the plague, on 4 October 1623.

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

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

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



ANNOTATED BY AN EXPERT CONTEMPORARY ASTRONOMER AND GEOMETER

Houzeau-Lancaster

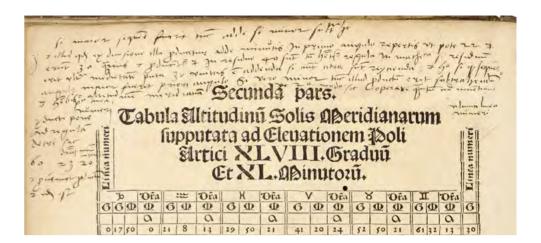
STOEFFLER, Johannes. Elucidatio fabricae ususque astrolabii ... Oppenheim, 3256; *Jacob Köbel, 1513* [(colophon:) 1512].

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

see below

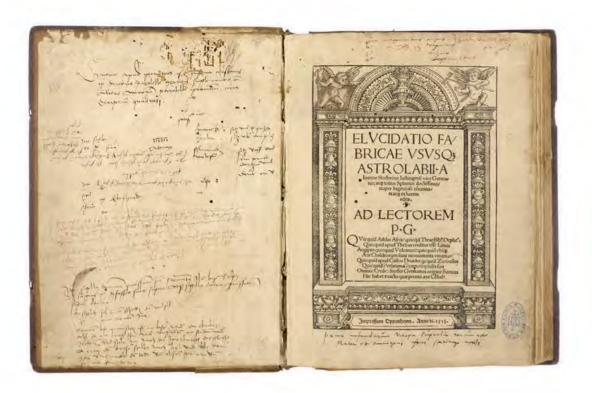
A much-annotated copy, complete with the fold-out extensions to the woodcut illustrations, of the first edition of the first German book on astrolabes, a fundamental step forward in astronomy, navigation, and timekeeping.

> lis occiduo inchoatum; fed quia femidiurnum fubtraherea, 4, nequeo, addo, 24, ho > daad occasum super addo.12.8/habeo.19.a quibus demo semidiurnum & remanet, 3-2-3.11
> 14.horæ, 11.minuta tempus a principio noctis numerandū; eccereductionē. Pos
> sem huic propositioni adiūgere conucrsam; quā tamē propter facilitatē missam facio.



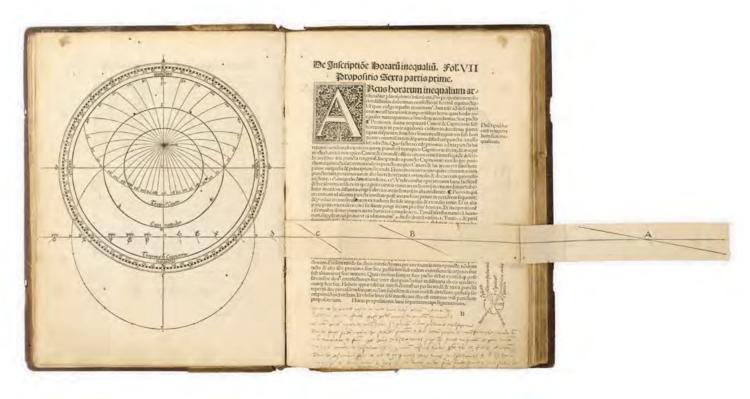
'Stöffler recognized that, in mapping, computation of the distance between two places whose latitude and longitude were known failed to take into account the convergence of the meridians' (Stillwell). 'A more interesting, though certainly less familiar, example of Kobel's press. The illustrations found 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).

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



In the first part of the book the contemporary annotator shows an expert's interest in the theoretical and practical problems posed by the stereographic projection of the function of the astrolabe, principally through two long notes (ff. VII', IX'). 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.

p P	nicantharat comphenfum; vt fi valet tres per tres fi quince, per, 5,8 habeo in quoties e gradus; & fi facta diuifione aliquid fuerit refiduŭ illud multiplica per, 50,8 diuide ser id per quod prius diuififti & habes in quotiente minuta. Quo facto volue Almu i a prifna nota in limbo fignata per tot gradus & minuta quot exierūt in nūero quoti ente; & applicato gradu folis; flabit ip fe pręcife in fua altudine.
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ANNOTATED BOOKS





STUDYING TERENTIAN RHETORIC

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

466; Adams

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

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

PROLOGYS PRALACVE LIBINO, L. CORNELLO MERVEA ALL IBVS CVRVLIS. EGERE L. ANSLYTE TVRPIC, L. ATTILIUS PRACHEST I famem bune ab fludio fluditi reijeere. ILIS IMPARIS. TOTA GRABGA AP refondere notuit, non face fere. Actis fi certaffet, and fet benet dats pfo allatum eft, fibi effe si relatum putet. OGRV EPIDICAZOMENOS, FAGTA nem faciam dicundi mibi, PROLOGVS. undicum ipfede fe finem non facit & mallegs - d. corethe quituelim animum attendite: apporto nousm. Alera belg m quam uocant comoediam s-form non potest en Latini Phormionem kominant: aprimas parteis qui aget, is erit Phormie alius, per quemres agelur maxime. Estimati missueltra fi ad Poetam accellerit, accellerit. Maledichis deterrere ne ferisueftra fi ad Poetam accefferit. gram feripfit infamma dolefcentulus, agaam feripfit infamma adolefcentulus, idere, fugere, er fectar canes, orare, oxare ut fubieñt at fibi. ium multo audacter, quem nune la sit la dere magis placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. poets non lacefiffet prior,



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









THOROUGHLY ANNOTATED THUCYDIDES

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

698529;

VD16 T

1116: GIN

15-16 3750.

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

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

ANNOTATED BOOKS

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 3a4' seems to be some sort of teaching plan or structure, listing six different subjects, and also giving the date November 1603, 'redux ab exilio perscripti et decrevi' (returned from exile, I noted down and decided), which would also indicate that the annotator is a teacher. Given the later provenance of the book, it seems likely that this annotator is the Tettelbach mentioned as the previous owner by Schulius. Somewhat unusually, a few of the marginal annotations are in German.





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

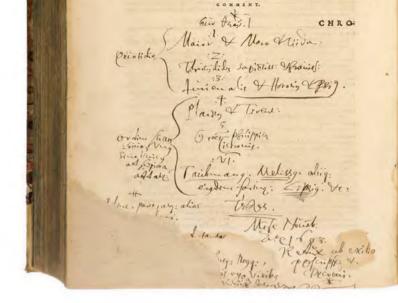
There is an unexpected mention of Elizabeth I on H6°, 'Regina Angliae Elizabetha', where Thucydides has Pericles state 'The rule of the sea is a great matter' (Thuc. 1.143); this was written presumably around the time of Elizabeth's death, in March 1603.

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

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

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





Provenance:

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

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

renaissance commentaries on Valerius

Maximus (1470-

1600) (2015).

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

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

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

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



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

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

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tafactione quas merebatur per tam opponeret primu O) emilin confulati fexti gerete! bortanie

industring repetite Sopres manu befenderet protinuling ar ambus allatis! vltima fenectu vilaplim corpus induit. Spiculo curie conflint ac paruulis a exti ne r.p. expiraret effect.prefentia et equestrem ordine ad vindich? fortending und mefreus Edut futerius armozu et tog Yum becus biun Julium certiffim representemus, cu innumerabili moen nermozumelmariaciem f pugnanti militi feunim tetraxit.e preliare cepit. Quo facto fornin

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tam acri ommulegionu trepida

bis fenami effe feriptum.

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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).

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).



n duobus dis res ea, ne dignofces nifi cerris dis una mest, ut Marcel flatueret.Negrant Marcello adiectio us funs terror, fun

urius Bibaculus, fimul, acreligioli fuo collegij Salio eneficio habetet, fira ciniras duxit, uolnit. Quapros umanarum reru ene, atq conftan. nflamen Quirina Spontem Subli tebens afpexisser, impolita, omiffo emanenerations

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reltanent, Inde bim inflimum eft facea, cerimonias uocari, quia Cererani ea, inicacto reipub, statu, perindeac florente, coluerunt, Quate agrefleillud, & fordidű plauftrű, tempelline capax eninflibet folgentiffimitriumphalis curms, nel a quanerit gloriam, nel anteceffetit. Expression De Caio Fabio.

Eadem reipub, rempeftate. C. Fabius Dorfuo memorabile exeme splum fernara religionis dedit. Nanq Callis Gapitoliú obfidentibus, ne flaturum Fabire gentis factificium interrumperet, Gabino ritu cin this manibus humerily facra gerens, per medias hoftium flationes, in Ouirinalem collem peruenit, ubi omnibus folenni more peractis, in Capitolium, post dininam generationem, uictricium armorum perinde acuiftor, redijt.

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

Magna conferuanda religionis eria Pub. Cornelio, & Bebio Pam philo Cofs, apud maiores noftros acta cura eft. Siquidem in agro Lu cii Perilij feribæ fub faniculo, cultoribus terra altius nerfantibus, duas bus arcis lapideis repersis, quarum in altera feriptura indicabat core pus Numa, Pomponii filij fuille, inalteralibri reconditi erant latini feptem de jure pontificum, toridemque graci de disciplina sapiens rix, Latinos magna diligentia afferuandos curanerunt, Gracos, quia aliqua ex parre ad foluendam religionem pertinere existimabantur, Petilius prator urbanus ex autoritare fenatus per Victimatios facto igne, in conspectu populi cremanit, Noluetunt enim Prisci niri quice igne, meonipechupopuli cremanir, Nolueiunt enim Prilettiiri qued quam inhac ciuitase affernari, quo animi hominum a deocem cultuanoctrentur. A Ple Tarquinio Rege.

Tarquinius afir rex.M. Tuliú Duumniri, quod libra fecreta ciudiú a lij

FO. CXXV. LIBER SEPTIMVS4 FO. CXXV. pertit, cogita nunctecum inquit, q multi luctus fub his tectis & olim fuerint, hodieg uerfentut, infequentibulq feculis fint habituti, ac mie remortaliù incomodatang propria dellere. Qua cofolatione demo ftranit, urbes effe humanarů cladiú confepta mileranda. Idem aiebae fin unum locum cuncti mala fua contuliffent, futurum, ut propria deportate domum, ç ex omni mileriarum acetuo portionem fuam ferre mallent. Quo colligebat non oportere nos quæ fortuito parias mut, præcipuæ, & intolerabilis amaritudinis iudicare.

DeBiaPrienensi. Bias auc cu patria eius Prienen hoftes inualifient, oibus quos mos do la uitía belli incolumes abire paffa fuerat, pretiolar i terú podere onullis fugientibus, interrogatus quid ita nihil ex bonis fuis fecu fere tet. Ego ingr, pero bona meamecu porro. Peftore em illa geffabar. non humeris, non oculis uilenda, fed æstimandaanimo, quæ domi cilio métis inclufa, nec mortaliti, nec deorti manthus labefectari que unt, & ut manentibus præfto funt, ita fugientes non deferunt.

DePlatone Philosopho. lam Platonis uerbis abstricta, sed sensu prænalens sententia, qui to demum beatum tetratum orbem futurum prædicauit, cum aut fapi entes regnate, aut reges lapere coepiffent.

Dequodam Rege.

Rex etiá ille subcilis indicij, qué serunt traditu sibi diadema, prius q. apiti imponerer, retenti din colideraffe, ac dixiffe. O nobilémagis qfelice pannu, que li quis pornieus cognolear. q multis folicitudibus & piculis, & miferijs fic refertus, ne humi que iacente rollere nellet. De XenocratePhilosopho.

Quid Xenoctatis responsum is laudable: Cum maledico fermos

VALERII MAXIMI

ceremit, ciuem feruauit, cuius ram memorabilis operis index eltin Capitolio, statua bullata, & incineta prætexta. S. consulto posita, Ini--1.1 quum enim putauit eum honoti nondu tempeltiuu uideri, qui ize nirenti maturus fuiffet. Præcurrit igitur Lepidus ætatis flabilimen fortiterfaciendi celeritate, duplicemquandem e prælio retulit, cuin eum uix fpectatorem anni effe pariebantur. Arma enim infelta, & di ftrichi gladij, & discursus teloru, & aduentantis equitatus fragor, & ? concurrentium exercituum impetus, iuuenibus quog aliquantun fertoris incutit. Inter qua Aemilia gentis pueritia, coronam metei spolia rapere ualuit.

De Marco Catone.

Hic spiritus ne Marci quidem Catonis pueritiæ desuit, Nam cum in domo, M. Druft anunculi fui educaretur, & adeum Tribunum P.Latini de quitate impetranda convenifient,a Q. Popedio Latino rum principe, Druli autem hospiterogarus, ut socius apud Auuno lum adiquarer, constanti quitu non facturum le respondit. Iterumen inde ac fepius interpellatus in propofito perfititi, Tune Popediusii excelfam ædium partem eleuatum, abiecturum fe eum inde, nilipu cibus obtemperarer minarus eft, Nec hac re ab incorpro moueriro tuit, expressa est iraq illa uox hominum. Gramlemur nobis Lauri & focishunceffe tam paruum, quo fenatore ne sperare quidem no bis cinfrarem licuisser. Tenero ergo animo Cato totius curiæ gran tatem percepit, perfeuerantiaq fua, Latinos iura nostræ cinitatis ap prehendere cupientes, repulit.

Idem cum falurandi gratia pewexacus ad Syllam ueniffer, & cp ra proferiptoru in atrium allata uidiffet, atrocitate rei comorus, ped raprocerpera in artum aliana aliana aliana grapa gog am fiaum Sarpedoné nomine interrogault, quapropte umo FO. XLI.

inueniret, qui tam crudelem Tyrannum occideret, Cumq is, no no Innearem hominibus, fed facultaté deeffe, quod falus eius magno mi litum præsidio custodiret, respondisset, ur ferrum sibi daret, obsecrad nit, affirmando perfacile fe eŭ interfeduru, quod in lecto illius confes dere soleret.Padagogus & animum Catonis aguouit, & exhorruit propoliti, eumq poilea ad Syllam excusium femperadduxit. Nihil hor mirabilius, Puer in officina crudeliratis deprehenlus, uictorem non extimuit, tum maxime Cols.Municipia,Legiones, equeltris or dinis maiorem parrem trucidantem, iplum Marium. Si quis eo loci flatuiffer, celerius aliquid de fuga fua, é de Sylla nece cogitaffer,
De Caio Caffio, The Caius filium Fauftum C. Caffius, condificipulum fuum in fehola

proscriptionem paternalaudantem, ipsumqı cü per ætaté potuisset, idem facturum minitantem, colapho percuffit, dignam manu, quae fepublico parricidio non contaminatet.

Et ut a Græcis aliquid, Alcibiades ille, cuius nescio utrum bona, an uitia patriæ pernicioliora fuerint, illis enim cines fuos decepit, his afffixir,cum adhucpuer ad Periclem auunculum fuum ueniffer,eumq fecreto triftem fedentem uidiffer, interroganit, quid ita tantă în uuls tu confusionem gererete Arillo dicente, mandato se ciustatis Propys lara Minerua, qua funt ianua arcis, adificaffe, confumpraque in id opus ingenti pecunia, non inuenire quo pacto ministerij rationem redderet,arqideo coffictari, Ergo,inquit, quere potius quemadmos dum rationem non reddas.ltaquir ampliffimus, & prudétiffimus, e fuo confilio defectus, puenli níus est, arqud egir, ut Athenienses finis timo implicaribello, rationibus exigendis non nacarent. Sed uides tine Athene, utrum Alcibiadem lamententur, an glorientur, quonid

ANNOTATED BOOKS

Valerius Maximus's Facta et 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).

dicta

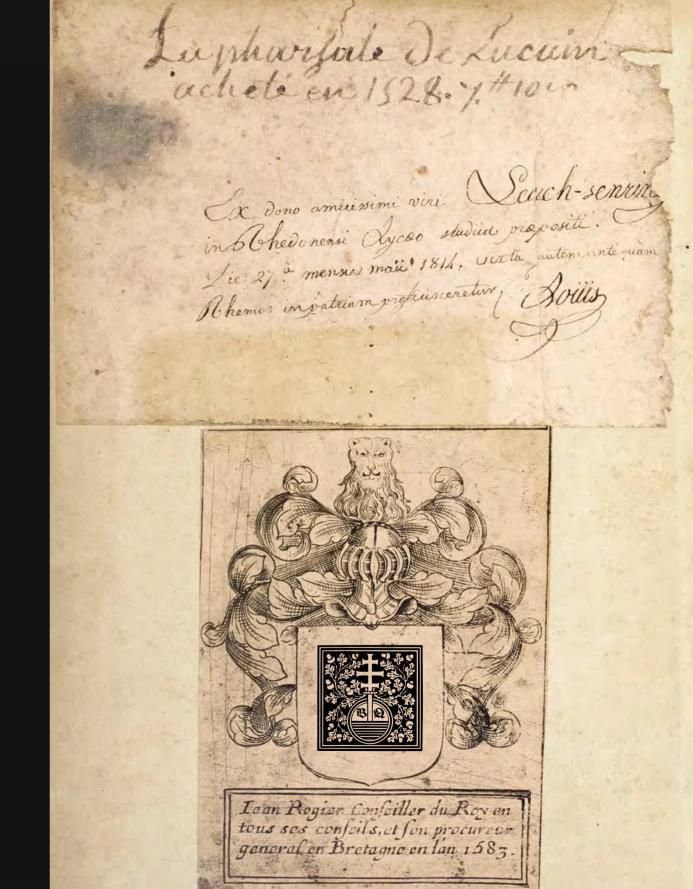
Lazarus Schürer (d. 1531) began his career in Strasbourg before moving south to Sélestat where he worked initially as a printer and then as director of the town's celebrated Latin school. The attractive woodcut titlepage incorporates eight portraits of classical Latin writers, including Valerius Maximus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

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





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Eli fevrimi vispositione z moum vescribas. Da+ Celum fevri mum (aum fit figure fpherice) superficie sua conuera superficiei cont case octang sphere coming firm: z in orbes tres ab innicem binifes co fint mles hauos particur. In quoitim medio orbis quarais z paruns: cui Dla nete corpus infigum collocaturet est epiciclus Dibis superior celi seprimi sur Superficient convertm mundo concentricus est: om cocavant autem ecentricus elt Juscrior autem econuerso om fupersiciem concauam concentricus est. fin co ugam vero ccentricus conspicitur. Et la duo orbes augem Saturni deferetes nominatur: eo q ad monum eorum Zux Saturni varietur. Inter bos tertius alle othis includituriqui om virings luphidem ecentricus eft: 2 deferens Satury num appellari solet: quia in ipio orbis paruus (cui Saturni corpus infigu eft) ocferair. Dozum orbium figuratione in bac fubiecta poterio videre descritone.

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