ANNOTATED BOOKS



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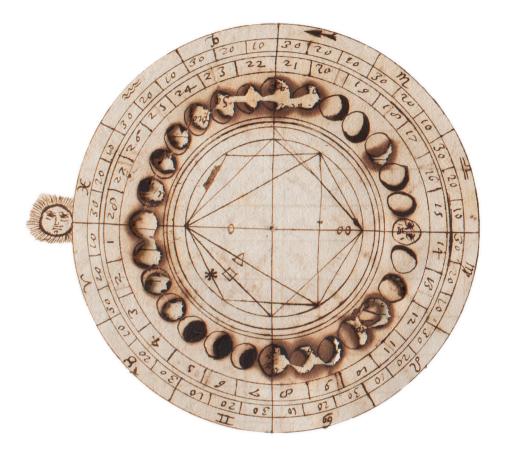


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ANNOTATED BOOKS

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THE PRINCIPLE OF FIRST CAUSE SURROUNDED BY NOTES FROM THE LECTURES OF LUDOVICO BOCCADIFERRO

1 ACHILLINI, Alessandro. De elementis. [Bologna, Giovanni Antonio Benedetti, 11 September 1505].

Folio, ff. [ii], 85 [of 86, missing last leaf, mostly blank but for final paragraph and colophon]; printed in Gothic type in two columns; restoration to upper outer corner of f. 85 not affecting text, title a little stained, some occasional light water-staining; recased in old limp vellum, stained; manicules, underlining, and marginal and interlinear annotations on over 80 pp. with manuscript zonal chart of the world to f. 85^{v} , annotated in Bologna in 1524 by a student of Ludovico Boccadiferro (*see below*), as stated in f. [*]2^r 'Ludovicus ab Ore Ferreo Excel. Meus Praeceptor'. £8000

First edition of an influential Aristotelian tract on science by Alessandro Achillini (1463[/1?]-1512), annotated by a student of Ludovico Boccadiferro, himself a luminary in Aristotelian studies and a former pupil of Achillini.

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Achillini, Professor of Medicine and Natural History at Padua and Bologna, was probably the most influential scientific author of the Italian early fifteenth century, the force behind a renewal of scientific studies, and mentor to such pupils as Pomponazzi and Boccadiferro. This treatise tackles the Aristotelian principle of first cause, the selfcreated being from which every chain of causes must ultimately originate. Following in the tradition of Averroes's interpretation of Aristotle, Achillini supports 'the pluralistic view that prime matter is substantive and extended; [he provides an] account of how mixed bodies arise from the elements by their breaking up into particles and their reduction to a middle state' (E. Michael, 'Daniel Sennert on Matter and Form: At the Juncture of the Old and the New' in *Early Science and Medicine*, 2, No. 3, (1997), pp. 272-299).

Achillini 'is remembered for his considerable activity in research on human anatomy. He gave a good description of the veins of the arm, and he described the seven bones of tarsus, the fornix of the brain, the cerebral ventricles, the infundibulum, and the trochlear nerve. He also described, exactly, the ducts of the submaxillary salivary glands ... Finally, to Achillini is attributed the first description of the two ossicles of the ear, the malleus and incus' (DSB).

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This copy bears the annotations of a student of Ludovico Boccadiferro (1482–1585) who had attended his lectures at Bologna University. Boccadiferro prepared several editions of Aristotle, concentrating on the works of natural sciences: Explanatio libri 1 Physicorum Aristotelis (1558, 1563, and 1570), Lectiones in quartum Meteororum Aristotelis librum (1563), Lectiones super tres libros De anima (1566), Lectiones in Parva naturalia (1570), Lectiones in secundum, ac tertium meteororum Aristotelis libros (1570), In duos libros Aristotelis De generatione et corruptione doctissima commentaria (1571), and Lectiones super primum librum Meteorologicorum Aristotelis (1590). After the death of Achillini and then of the more controversial Pomponazzi, Boccadiferro persisted as the most prestigious Aristotelian scholar in the internationally renowned University of Bologna. He was also an accomplished swordsman, and as such was chosen as one of the two leading characters in Giovanni Viggiani's 1575 treatise on fencing.

EDIT16 208; USTC 807719.

HOMILETIC WORK ANNOTATED BY MACHIAVELLI'S LAST CONFESSOR

2 ANTONIUS de Vercellis. Sermones quadragesimales de XII mirabilibus Christianae fidei excellentiis.[with additions by Ludovicus Brognolo]. *Venice, Johannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis, de Forlivio, [for Alexander Calcedonius], 16 February 1492/93.*

4to, ff. 263, [5], text printed in Gothic letter in two columns, woodcut printer's device to colophon; loss to a few words in title and in corresponding lines of verso due to ink corrosion following a strike-through, minute wormhole to the lower margin of ff. 80-120, repairs to lower margin of ff. 235-240 following burn, involving some loss of text to three lines in ff. 235 and 236; otherwise a very good copy, in seventeenth-century vellum over boards (reusing a leaf from a fifteenth-century(?) choirbook), ink titling to spine; copious marginalia in more than one contemporary hand throughout (on approx. 360 pp., a few marginalia trimmed); contemporary ownership inscription of Fr. Niccolò Bonaccorsi of Lucca ('Ad usum fratris Nicolai Bonaccursii Lucensis'; 'Accipe aureum atque divinum opus') to title; near-contemporary gift, ownership and loan inscription of Fr. Niccolò Bonaccorsi ('Nicholao de Luca'), Fr. Andrea Alamanni, and Fr. Francesco de Emperio ('Hic liber concessus fuit per fratrem Andream Alamanum ad usum fratris Francisci de Emperio - Nam a fratre Nicholao de Luca largitus fuerat'); further note of loan on f. 145^r (same meaning); monastic(?) ownership mark 'S. C.' to top edge. £.8500

A remarkable copy of the first edition of Antonius de Vercellis' sermons, owned and annotated by three contemporary Franciscans, one of whom, Andrea Alamanni, may be the confessor who administered Machiavelli's last rites.

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More than one hand is at work in annotating this copy, and the early ownership history reveals a strict Franciscan connection: at first owned by Niccolò Bonaccorsi of Lucca, the book was then gifted to Andrea Alamanni, and eventually loaned to Francesco de Emperio. The annotations are detailed and wide-ranging in subject: citations from the Church Fathers are interestingly complemented by quotations from Classical authors; a close analysis of the sermons is carried out with references to Duns Scotus; and an examination of what constitutes certainty references Aristotle's logic, as well as Pythagoras. Considerable attention is devoted to form and to standards of rhetoric. Manicules and underlinings occur on every page, evidencing a thorough reading, and the last blank is taken up by a manuscript index of subjects of special interest to the readers.

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ANNOTATED BOOKS



Antonius de Vercellis was one of the most prominent Franciscan homiletic authors of the Quattrocento, his sermons often included in anthologies alongside St Bernardinus, Caracciolo, and Caetano. Regarding Andrea Alamanni's identity as Machiavelli's last confessor, this connection and a more general Franciscan connection with Machiavelli have been explored by Giuliano Procacci ('Frate Andrea Alamanni confesore del Machiavelli?' Dimensioni e problemi della ricerca storica 2, (1993)). Procacci notes that he was cousin to the well-known author Luigi Alamanni, dedicatee of Machiavelli's Vita di Castruccio Castracani; he notes Alamanni's claim to have been present at Machiavelli's deathbed and to have heard his last confession, and that he adamantly 'had only a world of good to say' about the controversial writer. This episode, like several others linked with attempts to emphasise Machiavelli's religious piety, lacks concrete evidence; moreover, as last rites generally rely on arrangements made by third parties in extremis, it might well have reflected the family's concerns more than Machiavelli's own will. Nevertheless this witness, as well as other episodic occurrences of Machiavelli's direct or indirect reference to Franciscan homiletic and social practices, contributes to a body of questions that is still offering ground for academic research into the writer's thought.

Hain 15949*; IGI 717; BMC V 343; GW 2260; Goff A-918; CIBN A-473; BSB-Ink A-644; Bod-Inc A-357; ISTC ia00918000.

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'This Edition must be regarded as being of Great Value'

3 APULEIUS. Quae in toto Opere continentur. L. Apuleii Madaurensis. Metamorphoseon sive de Asino aureo. Libri XI. Floridorum. Libri IV. De deo Socratis libellus. Apologiae libri II. Trismegisti dialogus. De mundo sive de Cosmographia Liber I. *Florence, heirs of Filippo Giunta, 1522*.

8vo, ff. [vi], [2, blank], '273' [*recte* 255], [1] (erratically foliated); woodcut printer's device to title and colophon; a very good copy, recased in old vellum; cancelled ownership inscription and purchase note 'Iste liber est mei Landi de Landis de Eugubio emptu Rome die 27 aprilis 1537...' to *verso* of rear free endpaper; ownership inscription to *recto* and *verso* of title obscured with early ink strikethrough (Ludovici [?]); two front free endpapers filled with abundant manuscript comments on Apuleius; extensive marginal manuscript annotations to books I, II, VI, and VII of the *Metamorphoses* and shorter annotations scattered throughout the other works. £4500

Extensively annotated copy of the celebrated 1522 Giunta edition of Apuleius's works, representing a notable improvement on its predecessors (only two in all).

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It was the third edition to appear, and the second published by Giunta. Editorial care was entrusted to Bernardus Philomathes (Bernardo Pisano), a prominent Italian composer, priest, singer, and scholar. He was one of the first madrigalists, and the first composer to have a collection of secular music printed devoted to his work alone. This edition 'must be regarded as being of great value and deserves a full collation' (Roberson, *Apuleius*, (1940)).

The most enduringly successful of Apuleius's works is the *Metamorphoses*, or *The Golden Ass*, the only Latin novel to survive in its entirety. 'A delightful work, imaginative, humorous, and exciting, it tells the adventures of one Lucius who, being too curious concerning the black art, is accidentally turned into an ass, and, thus disguised, endures, sees, and hears many strange things. He is at last restored to human shape by the goddess Iris. Many stories are embedded in the novel, the most famous being the exquisite tale of Cupid and Psyche' (*Oxford Classical Dictionary*). Yet, at the time of this publication, the other works included in the corpus would also have been of great interest and relevance, as texts imbued with Platonic notions.

Nam præ men tali onnin, nonta cit fibria, an jufficicit tem suppellectilem parare nobis licet?feci. I fic . Ego te phina van en inquitetiam de ista corporis speciosa babitudine, deg; ir roishir ong bac uirginali prorfus uerecundia, generofa firpe proditum . Treete conijcerem. Sed or mens Demeas eadent litteris pronuntiat. Ergo breuitatem gurguftioli noftri ne fbernas peto, erit tibi adiacens or ecce illud cubicula, bonefum receptaculum, fac libenter dinerferis in noftris. Nam Or maioren domum dignatione tud feceris, Er tibi fpecimen gloriofum arrogaris, fi contentus lareparuulo, Thefei illius cognominis patris tui virantes sillular afrillar grip orna sella, solor is emulaneris,

sella, subfelling, - Solin's applendo brand. I sur T.L. selliguator, via service appliant - Advisio silliguator. vier Service of viertie, applies. of

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puius apua Albends Attnicas meus, qui me polt aliquantum mulum temporis amanter agnitum inuadit, amplexusq; ac comiter deofculatus mi Luci ait , fat Suanier haring errh poldiu eft quodinteruifimus te ? At Hercules exinde ? Mirrial frifin Vaftio magiftro digreffi fumus. Que autem tibi caufa pe regrinationis huius? Crastino die feies inquam , fed gd the topologie iftudynoti? gandeo. Nam & lixas & nirgas, & habi 14 and Boundron tum prorfus magistratui congruentem inte uideo. Anno nam curamus ait, et adilem gerimus, or fiquid obsona offernia yayar re cupisuitá; commodabimus. Abnuebam, quippe qui iam come affatim piscaum prospeceramus . Sed enim sopr la gerifius Luc. Apul. Internitor sit Total mideo, bee philale bokers sig to the me provinger A total Capit. Introduces the partial part for the sport of the partial as decorports is super In apular Internet for standing and a property see super In apular Internet for standing walks for manufactures and the office of the standing of the standi

The Perfect Discourse, Apuleius' supposed translation of the lost dialogue Asclepius, attributed to Hermes Trismegistus, remained the only philosophical Hermetic work known in the West during the Middle Ages; notwithstanding the Christian objection to the magic elements, such texts were held in high regard by Renaissance philosophers such as Ficino and Giordano Bruno.

This copy was owned and annotated by a sixteenth-century humanist, Lando de' Landi of Gubbio. Although apparently unrecorded as a scholar, Lando reveals himself as a competent lexicographer, insisting frequently on etymological questions, and a learned lover of adagia, quoted from Suetonius, Cicero, Sallust, Lucretius, Plutarch, and others.

Adams A-1376; Index Aureliensis 106; Renouard, Giunta 62.

en bran and constant from - the little grighty sign from print gapany constant from a matching of the state o METAMOR. Them of nunc aurum corufcans in lenen mellis depri minur umbram. Nunc coruina nigredine.corulus colui barum collis flo sculos amulatur, uel cum guttis arabi-Marrie Incrision cis obunctus, or pectinis ar guti dente tenui diferimina Strick grece diftingunt's tur. Et poneuerfum coarctus, amatoris oculis occurres ad inflar feculireddit innaginem gratiorem, quid cum ton time caption frequenti fobole spissi cumulat verticem? vel proliza ferie porrectus dorfa permanat. Tanta deniq; est capilla-Coupilamen menti dignitas, ut quis auro, uefte, gemmis, omniq; cal nahr mulic tero mundo exornata mulier incedat, tamen nifi capilla gonumit diffinxerit, ornata non poffit uideri . sed in mea Fotide, in Copolities non operofus, fed inordinatus ornatus addebat gratiam. vberes enim crines leniter emifos, & ceruice dependu los, ac dein per colla difpositos, sensimos, sinuato patagio refidentes, paulisper ad finem conglobatos, in summum Pr an errer verticem nodus adtraxerat. Nec diutius quiui tantu crus ciatum uoluptatis eximiæ substinere, sed pronus in eam qua fine fummum cacumen capillus a scendit mellitifi mumillud fauium impressi. Tum illa ceruicem intor-Trafaction fit of adme conversa limis of morficantibus oculis, ben in scholastice ait, dulce et amarum gustulum cari in it is falle i pis. Cane ne nimia mellis dulcedine diutina bilis ama-

Sun of Armen, malitic wer share's sun flas suy or labore sun Oymus

LIB. II.

Illa rurfum me deosculato, bono animo esto inquit. Na ego tibi mutua uoluntate mancipata fum ruc uoluptas obigam. nostra differenar ulterius, sed prima face in cubiculum born unphinan num adero. Abi ergo , ac te compara , tota enim no fe tecum forniter, & ex animo praliabor . His & talis 7 to venters bus ob gannitis fermonibus inter nos difceffum eft. Com inde Gammike modum meridies accefferat, Or mittit mihi Byrrhena Mumma eniola porcum optimum, & quing; gallinulas, & ui Vor, ni cadum in atate preciofi. Twnc ego uocata Fotide ec vinn rot min. back/und ce inqua Veneris hortator or armiger liber aduenit uls tro, uinum ifud forbeanus bodie omne, qui nobis refingnat pudoris ignauiam, & alacrem uigorem libidi, nis incutiat, bac enim fitarchia nauigium Veneris in comma rasthing diget fola, ut in notte peruigili & oleo luterna ut uino Iston a din calix abundet, diem caterum lanacro ac dein cana der strau frum his Courses dimus. Nammilonis boni concinnaticiam menfulans brouss motion rogans accubueram, quam pote tutus ab uxoris eius gua fing ponna afpectu, Byrrhena monitorum memor, & perinde in eius facient oculos meos, ac fi in auernum lacum formidans deieceram, fed affidue respiciens praminifita tem Fondem , inibi recreabar animi . Cum ecceiam Asprin foriti, nespera, lucernam inmens Pamphile aum largue

at initiatili sectia par uni repontanju feire percuperem .BRAS.aqua fimplici, & forte pluuiali . No mode under the Tithy maller in fynder "hammen with of it fin in joka to from hat fynd in lot ut fire fy it ennen bat fynd in lot ut fire fy it ennen offin ba fir blog at in fait of the for and it in the fire of a to fin for yolla for had it in the fire of an de over if offin for had it in the fire of an for which of the for

4 BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. De medicamentis tam simplicibus, quam compositis catharticis, quae unicuique humori sunt propria. *Venice, Giunta, 1552.*

8vo, ff. [xx], 220; woodcut Giunta device to title; the odd stain, last quire somewhat soiled; a good copy, recased in its original vellum, ink titling to spine; cockled and stained, edges a little chipped; contemporary ink ownership inscription 'sum Leonardi Sicherodii medici Germani' at head of title-page (obscured with old ink strokes), copiously annotated in the same hand on over 350 pp.; slightly later ownership inscription 'Alexander Genuensis' on title.

First edition of this important work on drugs and remedies by the celebrated physician Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), extensively annotated by a contemporary medical practitioner.

DE MEDICINIS dium recente respetitum, fingulum vero horŭ ad qua-c ruor vel fex vneise præteri deber, anva, es ne hæc om-ni a expertus fam i as cierum rubrorum, go i dem ef-fier, fel opus eft ad daæs echibere i bras, i de efficit læ-idem lædis ferum epotum, hæçi mæjs prefatten afinin & caparinum, gi ala lædis genera, quæ a pud nos extant "rusa, eur hoe diesistans, a quia camellino læde care-mus, quod idem efficacius efficer poteft, ramen & ouil lam lædis bublum aluum emolliun, fi copiofe infi-mantur, Braßice fuecum nonnung bibendum præbui ad tres vneiss, ventrem fubducere percept, Diofeoride etima i ta admonente, in minori vero copia ventrem nö fubducit, a.t.s.a. mennin de oliuaram oleo à Diofeori-de feriptum effe aluum foldurere heninar mentira, cum 121 Min AS Zing- V.V to af anninger PVRGANTIBVS. A maduerto pruna illa exiccata debere elle iberica pruna, p 2000 a da la mauerto pruna illa esiccita debere elle iberica pruna, proved balan que vulgo calabolica vocciuny el pruna myrobalana (* provide autalis tímilia, que pentras dulca inna, & mili habei ponticitats, y el acerbrats, name informedi qualitas ad ayro 6 la bas tirichnorem potius moliture, qi vérus eductioné, nema, vidi ettam te tubentem in ture decoqui paffulas ad etta proble etta ad activata name. Secielam paffulas edicant, montáquam iubco vt eadem pruna cum paffulis in iure ebul-liant, vereg, ventrem emolliunt fi ius bibatur & pruna Lant, vereq ventrem emoluant nus bibatur & pruna ac paflulæ edantur, paflulæ in cretico vino decockæ ex zucaro ventrem probe molliunt, fi creticum vinum bi-batur, & paflulæ edantur. RENA, qua hora edi debene BRAS, ante prandium vel ante cœnam. RENA, flatim vel BRAS.ante prandium vel ante.ccenam.ARNA.flatim vel interpolito teporet aRAS.interpolito tepore.fd breat, bac el viniterilas enolitentia net cloum fami debet, per aliqued fipatim, fde breaç, viper fipatima femioéta
uz partis hore, colligitur hac regula ce Gal.ins.; deal GALA prang mentorum facultatibus vbi de pennis agit, monter, illa per aliqued fipatim, afte tolum eld debere, de vehemé ficundo de ratione victus morbisacutis, cum docet medicamenum elfe fumendam, & flatim rullo inter-polito rempore elfectedum, ne vis medicamenti gulf ladat, & vis totoum in versimalenda, ne fipfins partes hinc.inde elfent fparia; ventrem quidem mone-rent, fed milu pentius fubdicerent. RINA.ño. ne & olci amygdalarum anararum vetrem emolirepôr?sn.xs. de feriptum effe aluum foluere heminæ menfura, cum deterpoint ette automitoidet ender ander ender automitoitet ender ander Crocant, non ne cito inplactioni raka s' ompaachd haud intelligo, quia potius addringir, fei intelligo cru-dum hoc eft no in iure percoctum, ad aluum etia emol liendam ac exonerandam, nonnunquam iubeo vr quif fann vulgaren casiam accipita ad piribani quantitate in fua teca & illam mallco contundat ac aperiar, pofta amygdalarum amararum vétrem emollire pôr? 98.48. emollit quidem & plenius educit , ĝ oleum amygdala-rum dulcium . de eo autem locuti no fiinus, tu ob anta unn emoliendam, n. n. s. hoc quidogi indeo, fed aid al far fifthalare hapane fartine maduero monos of hor of parte pottine maduero pot manuero ritudinem, tum quia vt plurimum racidum eft, vt neno a the repaire of your cours the popo from y to

Correctio Veratio meni DE MEDICINIS

BRAS. quandoq; ad drachmam præbui in iure, frequen & ter vero duos exhibut ferupulos, in eo nihil aliud mali reperij, q quod ventriculum perturbauit, iccirco quandoq; in iure ita præbut, & nihil incommodi perfenfere fumentes.

Re. Ellebori nigri fcrup.ij.

Zingiberis

Cinuamomi

Aniforum

Maftiches Manual Manual Mathematica

Gummi arabici Camphoræ

Singulorum gran.x.

Mifc.& fiat puluis, qui ex iure fumi potest aut ex aliqua aqua vi ignis eliquata, poteftq; in catapotia digeri, at pre omnibus humoribus atrambilem eductam femper p conspicies, tamen vna bilis & pituita euacuantur, & 1pfius decoctum non modice educit. RENA. fimplex deco etum, an cum alijs?BRA. & fimplex & cum alijs, Diofco ridis verba nonunquam confiderans, quibus ait, coquitur & cum lenticula, & iusculetis alijs, quæ purgationis gratia fumuntur, jussi decoqui in jure albo Gal. & aliquando in lenticula.RENA. quid egit, eduxit ne vehementissime?BRAS.vehementissime prorfus, fed pro ven mentam addidi, faluiam, libanorim, & anifa, cum cinnamomo. RENA. quanta huius decocti copia fumenda eft? BRAS. decocti quatuor vnciæ infumptæ funt, sed elleborus non minus quantitate vnius drachmæ cum dimidia fuit, & nonnuquam perueni ad drach mas duas. RENA. quando in lenticula decoqui iufsifti, id prouerbium verum effe potuit quod vulgo Ferrarie di-

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> & deip fertfe a liæ vrb lorum fcoride de nigr potifsin ctio:hä dum E nigrum homin præter per fect mores,

Annotated Books

arting Jaro hi

Brasavola, the first doctor to perform a successful tracheotomy, was an exceptionally skilled medical man whose patients included the most powerful kings and popes of his time. Brasavola studied under Niccolò Leoniceno and Giovanni Manardo. He was the friend and personal physician of Duke Ercole II Este, to whom this work is dedicated, and was also the consulting physician of Kings Francis I, Charles V, Henry VIII, and Popes Paul III, Leo X, Clement VIII, and Julius III. He published an account of his ground-breaking tracheotomy in 1546.

This copy bears many manuscript comments and corrections by the physician 'Leonhard Schroeder' (?) whose ownership inscription appears on the title, and who proudly underlines the fact that he was born in the same year as the author (see the note on the title-page: 'Coetani mei vide pag. 88', with the marginal note 'Musae aetas'). The notes go from underlining to brief indexing, to more extensive corrections and amplifications in the margins, to long paragraphs occupying the large lower margin of the title-page and the whole *verso* of the last endpaper, revealing not only a high degree of knowledge on the subject of pharmacology and posology, but also notable experience in practical therapy.

EDIT16 7472; USTC 816781. OCLC finds three copies in the UK (BL, Wellcome, CUL) and two in the US (NLM, Chicago).

'Ipomelia occimenona

regnum futurum: Quemadmodum facrum illud merebinur adire ueftibulum: qui nec publica / nisquidem ipfisinucaimur meliore.eld enim fignaut dicendo. Nonne & publicani hoc faciur nisquident ipitsinucentnur menorest a cana inguant dicentos. Come explored in the acting Quod uero uel perpue doctrină cius admirabilem facit ubiqeŭ multo ettă cumulo fomia ponit Quod uero uei perpue doctrina entradmittabilem taeit ubigeu muito era cumulo pima ponte bonoge, ut é deu uidere, regnu accipe coeloge éci dei filios adoptari & miericordia confeq, & co folationé mereri, & mercedé recipere copiolam. Sicubi uero opus eltretia triftú mélico fittédius iftudatringü & partius. Nam gehennæ quidem nomen femel in tantis fermonibus pofuit: & in iftud artingit & partius. Nam gehennæ quidem nomen temel in tants termonibus polutie & in allis quibuldam fimili breutate perfiričlis/æpe auten cohortarorio magifci communatorio fer mone utens, corrigit auditorë, dicendo, Nonne& publicani hoe faciunt. Et fi fal infatuati fuerit, & minimus nocabitur in regno ccelori. Eft uero ubi etiam ponit peceta pro penis, ut fuppliciti godas politis per femeripfum auditor intelligatur cum dicit mechatus eft cam in corde fuo, & pous portas per temenplain auditor incangatar cam acchaniser cam in correction and a facilit cam mechaniser cam in correction and a facilit cam mechaniser quippe potientibus ad emen

 facit cam meechari. Et quod abundantius eft, a malo eft. Intellectu quippe potientibus ad emen dationem fuippeme nomine commemorata peccari fufficit magnitudo. Propter quod hie etiam publicanos, arg gentiles producti in mediumut tales difcipulits compando perfonsasad utirute illos eriam pudore fuerendat. Quod eriam paulus feicidicendo. Sicut & carteri qui fpem no ha-bents & forugentes que ginorant deum. Oftendensquoniam inflado esi fupra modum exigat fed mediocre quiddam & plurimis ufitatii. Nonne & genriles inqui thoe farium: fed no hie ta men fermonem terminarquem certe opportunius finit in fomus, focbulque melioribus dicens.

 PERFECTVS: DS:
 Cilitor erio perfechi. four & pater uefter cedeltis perfectuseft. Saptifime cellerá momen a fer directiva da administrato previorum loco comum antinos fucienado. Adune enim in timas entrano mente am previorum loco comum antinos fucienado. Adune enim in timas et an inimicis fludeamus impendere charitatem. & ridiculam illum turnorem omnino teria advisa de perfectuseft de advisa de ad

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e de man forme penantus quem rationis inopes plarimi quatum transcente rationanti unan tumo remormo omnino qui qui qui qui qua qua plarimam certe bearindineme ontinet negligenessible qua de llera una bancis, ne de la superiore de la super rimain ettam inimicistitudeainus impendere charitatem,& ridiculum ilum tumorem onimino pellanuisiquem rationis inopes plarimiqi patiunturiexpectantes ut prins falurentur ab amicis, qui qui qui quad plurimam certe beai itudinemicontinet negligentesihoc quad eti plenu irrifio/ Inis adamarunt. Quins enim rei gratia eum falutatione non preuenis/Quia hoc inquit expectat. afructum:de ill usfuperbia et am meffuifti. Quéadmodum igitur non extreme ofno ucrecuidae characteristication of the second service and plantais description of the second service and the second frugter and fructum de ill us fupribia et am meffuifi. Quéadmodum igitur non ettremé obio the perdamus, & per a service effut qui nudis et am uerbistantum capter fructum poffumasteum tamen (pôte perdamus, & per a service and the service a



Nam inter principia quide fi prius quid score open quarge exequerentur docere illis iitam, quæ illis importu tudo, fed cum plurima ex h & tum demű noxium illi ift am, ab elemofyna. fcilicet o tutibus. Ná pharifeus quoq do olumg pollideot& hoc fe conuincitur. Quia enim r fum qualis publicanus iften quali de infidiofifimo aliqu prorfusmente uigilaffet. (A paulus philipenfes monens: beltia, cun frag bene orienti Quia igitur plurimű feci d ri facit fuper bonos & malo: fuafit largirare donandi: con hancoleain necare nituntur hominibus.Illa uero q fuper ra hoibas, adiecit: ut nideam ser expédat, no hoc unu atqu ptu hoc continet cautione, & mercede opisamittat. Pot er ca oculis hoium offeret, & ali uideri. Propter qd'no oino in hæc diligetia fuiffet adiucta ! possent percuncta id facere l ni operis, sed uoluntati opera trimentu, fi q d' etia facio, alter rédi. Curare gppe uult aiam, dari ad offentatione folet, qua ciffe:aioscore rurfasexfulcit: cedis exterreat. V crum etiail dem.apud patré uestru, qui in greditur, aliifg rurfus modisp poluit arqsgetiles:ut imitator memorauit hypocritas. Cu in ciunt. Non quia uero illi ft per Ratiois infania, oportunifime minauit hypocritas. Erat qpp No eniut pximog milerent erudelitatis extrema : aliis far metis affectu piculu foluere, p tet dediffe uirtutis ë. Poftijillo ensuerecudia:ia hic ta grauite mofyna, quéadmodu debeat f eua gd faciat dxtera tua.)Hic.

SA

INQUISITIVE THEOLOGICAL ANNOTATORS

5 CHRYSOSTOM, John. [Opera: Homeliae]. Que in secundo Ioannis Chrisostomi volumine continentur: Super Mattheum homelie 89 ... Super Ioannem homelie 87 ... De laudibus Pauli homelie 8 ... In epistolam ad Titum homelie 6 ... Ad hebreos homelie 34 ... Ad Thimoteum homelie 28 ... Adversus vituperatores vite monastice libri 3. *Venice, Stagnino & de Gregoriis, 1503.*

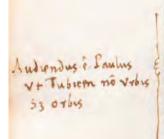
Folio, ff. [xvi], 184; 117,[1]; 168, [16]; woodcut initials throughout; some light stains and foxing, but a very good, wide-margined and well preserved copy in contemporary blindtooled calf over wooden boards, sides tooled to a lozenge grid pattern, spine in four compartments; preserving four brass catches, clasps perished, spine and edges worn, a few skillful restorations to extremities, later endpapers; sixteenth-century inscriptions on title by Leonardo (?)Buonamici/Buonanni and Serafino Orsoni; annotations throughout (on over 200 pp.) in two contemporary Italian hands. $\pounds 2800$

First edition of Chrysostom's Opera omnia, the second volume (of two), annotated throughout by two critical readers.

The text was edited by Thomas Januensis and translated by George of Trebizond and Pietro Barozzi. John Chrysostom (347–407) was the first Greek Church Father to be published, thanks to George's translation.

	catum: led malum. Na quantum ad naturam relipilus pectatum energin muc
malum op.	eft ut non fit peccatu. Quo: Oportebat.that no construction oporerat. Si u ut tentatuscoronet. Si aut incorruptibilis factus fuiffet: tetari no poterat. Si u
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	the sector of the defut to then initic a file non inicial the of the sector
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Ahus Infritia : 9	fert:mercede no tame præltat, & in non occiditation dischat Here n.in injotatibu
A	gentia dei afpiciens: fed ad spurcitia ipfius opis, dicebat. Ecce.n.in inigtatibu
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ussa sprity them E	gio habuerut cayin & abernian ce couch hoium: ipm malú reuerfum eft i neceffitas excuíabat. Poftea crefecte núero hoium: ipm malú reuerfum eft i
	necellitas exculadat. Polita creicere intero liceat bie plures uxores. Amplifu
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His Throby sola Virgi= nitos licot.	des. Denigeu madaret angelis ad toerent. Domine tu feis quia no propter lit furgerent prius & orarent, & fic dicerent. Domine tu feis quia no propter lit
	rem: led propter inberos protreatidos quartes filiorum caufa excufat. Nunc

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD





VOTienshig portant figna regalia clangente cunte ingrediuntur urbes, omnis populus confu buccinæ fonum, uel fignum: quod in fublime fer utem ferentis. Quoniam igitur, & hodie non tur, concurramus omnes. Etenim ifte non fignu lo regnantis christi cruce portar: & pcedunt, non hoium, fed ar reeius figniq d' feret, fed in eius, a quo fertur auxiliu. Si enim p tummodo, nihilog pro communi utilitate facientibus, angeli funt, ficut ait unus ex iuftis. Angelus qui eruit me a iuuetute m us orbis cura commiffa eft taliumes donorum onera portanti illi quidem, qui in exercitu hoc honore donati funt, ornatur ue la fubnixi, nitentes undig, & undig refulgentes. Ifte uero cate

'These works combine a great facility for seeing the spiritual meaning of the author with an equal ability for immediate practical application. He was opposed to the allegorical exegesis of the Scriptures, and insisted that they must be interpreted literally' (Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church).

Our copy bears the glossae of two contemporary Italian readers, who interrogated the text in light of the most pressing theological questions, concentrating particularly on the homilies on Matthew and John and those on some of St Paul's letters.

EDIT16 33769; Brunet III 536; Graesse I p.151.

Paulus: q noshodie cogregauit: quiq terras, et illuminauit orbem uæ tpe aliqii cæcatus eft : fedillius cæcitas illuminatio totiusorbis)uonia.n.uidebat male, bene eŭ excæcauit deus:ut utiliter ia uideret Simul.n. & documetú ei uirtutis fuæ pbuit: & in paffioc eius figura & modu eius pdicationis edocuit: g. f. oporteret eu pora fludia peniiente oculis femetifm undig: cohercere:pp quod ife ide iftud figni ter uos fapies. stult' fiat: ut sit fapies. Nequag ergo potuisset rursum cæcatus fuiffet. V fi & ppria fapietia, qua pturbabat excludes, fidei Inullus hoc audies, uocatione ifta neceffitate putet: figde potuit redi & in nouo, & in ueteri tefto: cu maiora fape mirabilia uidiffet retro nabuchodonofor:ut iudas:ut elimas mag":ut fimon:ut ananias:ut N abuchdonofor ulusiudæoge fed non ita paulus. Illustrato enim métis afpectu ad fin iterendit: atgad cælum pniciter fubuolauit. Quod fi interroges, cu accipe ipfum loquentem. Audiuiftis.inquit, conuerfationem mea ali modum plequebar eccleliam dei, & expugnabam illa, & pficicba coærancos meos in gñe meo: abundantius æmulator existens pater n.uæhemens gdem erat & ferus frenis quog uæhementioribus indi pío, eius quo ferebat alacritatis abreptus, plata a fe dei uerba cotéroré eius indomitum prius coprimit: & concitatos pcipites illius ira bificio redigit in getem: & túc demú cælefti eum domat affatu, offe fapientiam: & fupeminentem oibus diuina feientia honitate ut di.

Nifi Ques welit ha mititudes no Arit Sabi Pris : Symme & cocuration Judas Jex sapiends Elimas Jex sapiends Sv non Julipienes effi Anomias J Saphira (Populus judione :



ANNOTATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

6 CICERO, Marcus Tullius. Philippicae, diligentissime ad exemplar fidelius repositae: et quinque commentariis... illustratae. *Paris, Michael Vascosan for Jodocus Badius, 1537*.

4to, ff. [19] (without blank \bigstar 5), '250' [i.e. 248]; large woodcut Badius device on title, large woodcut floral initials designed by Oronce Finé, *criblé* initials, and smaller woodcut historiated initials; very lightly washed, first and final leaf reinforced at gutter, upper margin of a couple of middle quires and outer margin of the last few quires brittle due to old water damage (no loss to text or to marginalia); a good copy in modern vellum over boards; sides a little bowed; extensive annotations, somewhat faded but still legible, in a contemporary hand on over 115 pages (*see below*), cancelled sixteenth-century ownership inscription ('Roger'?) to title and \bigstar 6. £2500

A profusely annotated copy of a Parisian edition of Cicero's *Philippics*. The annotations, by a contemporary French scholar, concentrate on the First and Second *Philippics*, with interlinear notes as well as tiny, dense marginalia which exploit the generous size of this copy's margins, specifically designed to accommodate students' annotations.

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

feras. Hæc cum peterent armis ii quorum erant legibus, etfi in rebus iniquiffimis quid potest effe æqui? Ta men erat æquiffimum contra Cn. Pompeii liberos, Cn. Pompeii pugnare sectore. An tu Narbonæ in mefas hospitum cum vomeres, Dolabella pro te in Hispania dimicaret ? Qui vero Narbona reditus ? & tamen quærebat, cur ergo ex ipfo curfu ta fubito reuertiffem. Éxpofui nuper P.C.cauflam reditus mei. Volui etiam fi possem ante Kalendas Ianuarii prodesse Reipublica. Nam quod quærebas, quo modo rediiffem ? Primum luce, non tenebris. Deinde cum calceis & toga : nullis nec gallicis nec lacerna. At etia afpicis me& quidem, vt. videris, iratus. Ne tu mecu ia in gratia redeas, fi fcias, qua me pudeat nequitiæ tuæ, cuius teipfum non pudet. Ex omnium omnibus flagitiis nullum turpius vidi, nullum audiui, quàm quod qui magister equitum fuisse tibividerera in provinum annum Contulatum pate

'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' (Salmon, 'Cicero and Tacitus in Sixteenth-Century France' in *The American Historical Review*, 85, no. 2 (April 1980), p. 307). The attack on tyranny articulated in the *Philippics* as well as in the *De Officiis* did, in particular, strike a chord in an intellectual environment attuned to the perception of arguments in favour of liberty: '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. The *Discours politiques des diverses puissances*, a Huguenot tract rather less known than *Francogallia*, *Du droit des magistrats*, or *Vindiciae contra tyrannos*, seems to have been inspired by Ciceronian concepts in its attempt to adapt principles of civic humanism to secular resistance' (*ibid.*, p. 319).

Our copy, likely owned and annotated by a scholar preparing for university lectures in Paris, testifies to a minute, extremely specific interest in the text of the first two *Philippics* – the second being the longest of all this series of orations. Cicero's onslaught against the atrocities committed by a tyrant is closely examined in terms of both its content and its style; the text is prefaced by a manuscript 'Argumentum' in Latin, artfully penned on the *verso* of the editors' introduction in an hourglass figure, perhaps a graphic reminder of the ineluctable passing of man's – even tyrants' – powers.

Adams C-1882; USTC 147303.

MARCVM ANTONIVM PHILIPPICA SECVNDA.



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12 360 -

Vonam meo fato P. C. fieri dică, vt nemo his an nis viginti Reipublicæ hoftis fuerit, qui no bellum eodem tépore mihi quoq indixerit ? Nec vero neceffe eff à me quéquam nominari yobis: cum, vt ipfi recordamini, mihi pœnarum illi plufquam optaré, de-

derint. Te autem miror Antoni, quorum facta imitere, eorum exitus non perhorrefcere. Atque hoc in aliis minus mirabar. Nemo illorum mihi inimicus fujt voluntarius. Omnes à me Reipublicæ cauffa laceffiti. Tu ne verbo quidem violatus, vt audacior quàm L. Catilina, furiofior quàm P. Clodius viderere: vltro maledictis me laceffifti, tuámque à me alienationem, commendationé ad ciues impíos tibi fore putauifti. Quid putem? contéptúmne me? Nó video nec in vita, nec in gratia, nec in rebus geftis, nec í hac mea mediocritate ingenii quid defpicere poffit Antonius. An in Senatu facile de me detrahi poffe credidit, qui ordo clariffimis ciuibus

DELEGIBVS LIBER III. 787 ceffe erat, quo poficaquam modica @ fapiens temperaqua differi nihil necessi eft. Q. At mehercule ego, fra tio acceffit, conuerfa lex in omnes oft . ter, quero de ista potestate quid fentias, nam milii quidem peflifera uidetur, quippe que in feditione, er ad ilinicia po leditionem nata fit . cuius primum ortum fi recordari Aghim a nolumus, inter arma cinium, or occupatis or obfeffis - think and off Multa defunt , for pito gad Occlorators highs jin. urbis locis, procreatam uidemus . deinde cum effet cito legatus tanquam ex XII tabulis, infignis ad deformi tutem puer, breui tempore creatus, multo quoque tetrior or fadior natus est . quem enim ille non edidit ? .. lovo hege De domum cum laude redeunto . nibil enim præter laudan qui primum (ut impio dignum fuit) patribus omnem - and las to benis atque innocentibus, neque exholibus, nequi benerem eripuit, omnia infima fummis paria fecit, red ind so ix focijs veportandum iam illud apertum profecto eli, no turbauit, mifeuit : cum afflixisset principum grauihieje turpins, quam quenquam legari, nifi reip.cautem, nunquam tamen conquieuit . atque ut C. Flami num, atque ea, quæ iam prifea uidentur, propter uetu Exa mexisvi cahom . fa . omitto quemadmodum ifi fe gerant , atque geje-Libingrin rint, qui legatione hæreditates, aut fyngraphas fut finem relinquam, quid iuris bonis iuris Ti. Graechi tri perfequantur . in hominibus oft hoc fortaffe uitium. ft lunatus reliquit? etsi quinquennio ante D. Brutum, Or P. Scipionem confules (quos, or quantos uiros) homo emnum infimus, or fordidiffimus tribunus pl. c. cuquæro, quid reapfe fit turpius, quam fine procuration fenator, legatus fine mandatis, fine ullo reip. munere the first quod quidem genus legationis ego conful , quimque a constant commodum fenatus pertinere uideatur , tamenoviatius in uincula coniecit: quod ante facium non erat. c. nero Graechus ruinis, or ijs ficis, quas ipfe fe proieprobante fenatu frequentifimo, nifi mihi Leuifimus effe in forum dixit, quibus digladiarentur inter fe cites, non ne omnem reip. statum permutanit? quid iam bunus pl. tum interceffifet , fuffuliffem; minui tama tempus: or quod erat infinitum, annuum feei, itator de Saturnini fupplicio reliquisa; dicam ? quos ne depel

A VALUABLE WITNESS TO THE RECEPTION OF CICERO

7 CICERO, Marcus Tullius. De philosophia volumen secundum, De natura deorum, De divinatione, De fato, De legibus, De universitate, Arati versus in latinum conversi, Q. Ciceronis de petitione consolatus. Cum scholiis & coniecturis Pauli Manutii [...]. Venice, Paolo Manuzio, 1555.

8vo, ff. [ii], 227, [34], [1, blank]; woodcut Aldine device to title; a clean, crisp copy in strictly contemporary panelled pigskin over bevelled wooden boards by Frobenius Hempel, sides blocked in blind within roll-tooled panels, upper board bearing the date 1557 and the initials G H B, with central scene of Bathsheba with motto 'species mulieris mult.' (initialled F.H. 1556, Haebler I, p. 173, no II), lower board with unidentified scene with motto 'voluntatem timendum [e]st' (initialled F.H., Not in Haebler), metal catches and one of the two clasps preserved; copiously annotated throughout (on approx. 450 pp.) by a single hand, dated 1588, with marginalia and underlinings; ownership inscription of Johannes Michael Dogabius (?) dated 1694 on front pastedown, early ownership inscription on title 'ex Bibliotheca Johann. Pennerii' with purchase note in Hebrew in same hand, seventeenth-century inscription by Ioannis Csurgovich, from the Royal Hungarian College, at foot of title, and a recent pencil inscription (Aemilius Schulthius (i.e. Emil Schultz), German physician, dated 1957) to the front free endpaper. \pounds

A unique copy, annotated in great detail throughout and in a well-preserved contemporary German binding by the Wittenberg binder Frobenius Hempel, of the second edition (first 1541) of the second part of Cicero's philosophical works edited by Paolo Manuzio, Aldus's son.

B-probations & By 14 20/4 when to according with the second one EIBER 43 - probabant

vios, non est requirenda externa caufa. motus enim u luntavius cam naturam in fe ipfe continet, ut fit in m fira potestate, nebis q: pareat:nee id fine caufa: eius ena Fra perefate, robbito peretarine ei d'inte cuffe riennes en candi, ei frei namma ell, en dei cum ita fir, quiet dyn non emnis prenninciain auti uere, auti [Jd] fir triji en commis prenninciain auti uere, auti [Jd] fir triji en commis prenninciain auti uere, auti [Jd] fir triji en commis prenninciain auti uere, auti [Jd] fir triji en commis prenninciain auti uere, auti [Jd] fir triji en commis prenninciain auti uere, auti [Jd] fir triji en commis prenninciain auti uere autoritation of parti-enter bace crusteniaris autoritation of particular explanation ere bace crusteniaris autoritation perefixeniaries en commis prenninciain autoritation perefixeniaries en commissione autoritation autoritation autoritation formation en commissione autoritation a

DEFATO

tien nac einne auto ners eife non perify enfort von tien seipe aufer in seipio, nife ta sterniniate eutoff exclusion feren in den abse erit effectuat an hoc falfum peruifet effectie der bei faite men. tis fecults ante dielium? er fi tum non effet uerabaet ciatio, capiet Numătiă Scipio;ne illa quidé euerfa canto espire Numana serpo ye un quae uniyo of hace ennicatio, espire Numania Serio pordi uj quidquam facium effe, quednon ucrum fueri fum effe, nam ui proteria se nera dicimus, quenum fur er tempore ucre of fuerini riflomita; fac fumera, quenta lequenti tempore ucre armi infantia; fac ucres dico fequenti tempore ucre armi infantia; fac ucres dico fequenti tempore ucre armi infantia; fac ucres dico

num Hertenflur, uterum non sft. Gouitur, nt fullomfa. marn Hertenflur, uterum non sft. Gouitur, nt fullomfa. marn für netterm valant zugad frei nen posft. nee son angelate fulle ignuss statio, que dictiver, appellater und adminio, gamme in uite for enim intererog ent fife und adminio, gamme in uite for enim intererog ent fife und adminio, fife non addibeneris, consulefere, item diction addi-tioneris, fine non addibeneris, consulefere, item dictionad-sing fire to hen addibeneris, consulefere, item dictionad-sing fire to hen enoroso cisualefere et al tenerum of atom of medicis ergo addibere nihil attener, seefte genut hee merez attoni stemanom, attone iren noninatum of, medicis ergo addibere nihil attener, seefte genut hee merez attoni stemanom. terrogationis ignauum, atque iners nominatum eff. " in balo et de side adde ratione omnis è uita telletur actio licet esiam) h. R cho nutare, ut fati nomen nó adiungas, et eandem tamé icas fententiam, hoc modo fi ex æternisate uerum hoc t, ex ifto morbo conualefees ; fine adhibueris medicu, , se non adhibueris, consu alefees item?; fiex aternitate falfum fuit, ex ifto morbo no cou alefees; fiue adhibue ntdicti ,fiue non adhibueris, non consulefees ; deinde numdieü fine non adhibueni, non consulefest, dennde tetta, hae vatio a Chysfolpo veprohenditus, anaedamus, hur capit, investion fompleica, qualedame copitata, fina-fac efi movietur co die securate huis, fine qual feerits, investigante constructione die entry and the security fi naferur Oedipue Laia, non peterit dei, fine fuerit venfatlest, foren no fuerit, copitata qualitata entit of security bisteriumetum secure Laimen et exect Oedipum process bisteriumetum secure Laimen elsen observed bisteriumetum secure Laimen elsen observed bisterium entit of security of the security of the security the security of the security of the security of the security of the security bisterium entit network a laimen elsen of the security of the security of the security bisterium columnity of the security of th estimenum euro neurore Lainum, et exe a Ocolipium procesa munn. un folge dietum, hielebitur Olympip sulles foren alauna, erroge, jac habeare adaer fariana, finst non habuera, luelabitur erroret: eft enin aepulatum, heihabitur, guia fine aduer farianull. lueltein eft onner ta igitur HB-Eisen - of the tang - or of the tang -

hi gan up: lasa

LIBER II. conferunt, alit, auget, fuftinet, fenfuq: afficit. negat erconferint aut suises juintes formali aparts in suise go offectubient, borrum ignium fol utri fimilis fit, cam is quoque efficiat, sui omnia floreant, Gr in fluo quaque ge nere pubefcant , quare cum folis ignis fimilis corum rgnium fit, qui funt in corporibus animantium : folem

DE NATVRA DEORVM

DE NATVRA DEORVM tione melius: creo hac munich deeff envo polfinti. bene figens i den Chrisfippis, qui funtitudines adamgens, seema an perfectia 50 maturis docet offe meliora jue in tre eque, quian in equilo jie cans quian in catule, in ui-marce nicht munich estimation in comin mundo of politica in tre eque, quian in equilo jie cans quian ob optimum fir, di m perfectio afque, aque abgliuto offedeiere. If accennicht munde perfettus, until uritue mellus: gi iter mundi eff proprise utrus , nec usee hominis natura perfectis eft: 60 efficiente tamen in homise intrast. quan to is girtur in mundo facilitat 2 efferes in os intrast efficient intrast, quae ex mobilifima, purifimaja, atheris perfe-tiona, intrast exercistila apreserea font damifa natura. Sectora, finat calda, aque performada, at enveringene rectif-pione is enversital apreserea font damifa natura perfectual da apreserea fonte damifa natura intrast, quae ex mobilifima, puer finado, atteris perfec-ference animannia off. ex formate, que encelligere di fonte e cominantis effecto puer se puer estimate fonte cominantis effecto puer se puer estimate fonte cominantis effecto puer puer estimate damifa natura enter, aque es queden tea offe gires ta calta, gone enter fonte cominante enter fonte puer estimate estimate estimate fonte cominantis estimate puer fonte puer estimate estimate fonte cominante estimate puer estimate estim cantur. atque ea quidem tota effe ignes, duorum fenfun 4

cantir, diqué es quiden tota eje epres, anomen jeuna definionie confirmari Cleanthes putat, tachus, o ceu-lorum, nan fois cando illuftiror, quim ullus ignis , du quippe qui immenfo mundo tam lóge, Latei; colluceat: m er is einstachte ef, non ut tep faitaí folam, fed etam Grissiani zerins eigi non un terpiscut younn, je de attam fespe combinisti, queram nutrum faceret, nifi effet ignets, ergo, inquit, com fel ignets fist, oceanig, al atta humoribur; quita nullus ignit finte path aliquo poffit combinistica eigite eigite eigite eigite eigite eigite eigite eigite benna ad uffam, atque ad uieltum 3 aut eig, qui compor-bus animanium continentur our sout bie nofferenti. auf. hlis 7 5 ver bemus ad usum, atque ad uietum ; aut ei, qui corporiidemq;, quocunque inuasit, confector est, et cosumptor omnium, idemq;, quocunque inuasit, cuneia disturbat, ae distipat. contra ille corporeus, uitalis, Or falutaris omnia

confer-

quoque aumentem elle oportet , & quidem relique offra quae orientur in ardore colefit, qui ether, uel ca lum nominatur cum igiuur alcorum animentium ortus e port - 24 lom reminetur - can zginze alteran antomonitum ortal contraction and an a new alterant antonio Tobihir us m gignantur, confentaneum eft, in us fenfum ineffe, @ intelligentiam.ex quo efficient, in deorum numero aftra intelligentiam.ex quo efficitin, in deorum numeroajera effe ducenda, etenim licet uidere acutiora ingenia, et anti-

man unright faria. de qua tam uariæ sunt doctissimorum hominum, Sinh hi min tam'q; discrepantes sententiæ, ut magno argumento este debeat, causam, idest principiu philosophia, esse inscien tiam, prudenter'a; Academicos à rebus incertis assensiowe i nem cohibuisse. quid est enim temeritate fortius ? aut quid tam temerarium, tam'q; indignum sapientis grauitate, atque constantia, quam aut falsum sentire, aut, quod non fatis explorate perceptum fit, er cognitum, fine ulla dubitatione defendere ? uelut in hac questione, plerique, quod maxime uerifimile est, & quo o- 1. opini mnes duce natura uchimur, deos esse dixerunt: dubi- 2 3:6 tare se, Protagoras: nullos esse omnino, Diagoras Me- 3. 20 lius, & Theodorus Cyrenaicus putauerunt. qui uero deos effe dixerunt, tanta funt in uarietate, ac diffenfio-o: 15.5 ne constituti, ut eorum molestum sit annumerare fententias. nam & de figuris deorum, & de locis, atque Lim, +/5. sedibus, or actione uitæ multa dicuntur : deg; bis s. 2 quid summa philosophorum dissensione certatur . quod uero ha sine this maxime of an ilia vi m'a min

The quantity and assiduousness of the extensive manuscript annotations, corrections, and cross-references make this volume a valuable witness to the reception of Cicero's work in Renaissance Germany. The annotator is likely to have been a sixteenth-century Catholic, very probably a lecturer able to rely on a solid knowledge of Christian philosophy as well as on a number of editions of Cicero's works for comments and corrections. His initial inscription (f. 1^v) offers the date of the beginning of his labour ('Ad finem anni 87 et initio 88 annotationibus...') as well as a sort of valediction or dedication to an unknown recipient ('[...] si vobis propicius custodiat et protegat Amen').

Adams C-1761; Renouard I, 288, 4; STC Italian Books 176.

Annotated Books

+ Parolia in illo uiru: Molia HE-DE PICA NASI. PARSI. 55 Ka gracile profunduntur opes! Fifula ta- Pipa 1.9 ta-bacina herbas convectat calle angufto, vire + bacto. & confumit, fed codem ducit largifit- a. mas impendie. Scatting fuma. Tato ne recidit perditioni jam deftinatus. Nem-AEI Ku Annie Multa cadune inter nafum fuprema-- 2 maji Pina mas impenfas. Sequitur fumus que labra. + L' hibia F_ kaj Xilie bymellæ nuper infignis ejus ex naribus relapía portio inter fororiantes colliculos (frechaculam rítu dignum) obharefecebat, & pettorale quoque ut vocant, configergebat. Qui nares amat magis tertis, motu narium effa-torio eviden sur in terem. ut fi - Tenuis quà semita ducit Idem. zz. stula Angustæque ferunt fauces. Quod eleganter ad propofitum fua vernaculà exprimit Larva mundanæ au- Maychim D.7 mondo. TOT : inhir tall, fortuna volet, in ftrophiolum excu-tiont, nulli amplius utui futurum. Nifi cum 514-quis fortafie ut Ofionder Duci Mega-Al is het gaatje van de keel Al is het kleyn, noch koft het veel. Refert Klockius in Anglia reperiri ge- pe gran nerofos juvenes tabaccophilos, qui in h. 1.6. 1. (nume in torane ut Opinie) Duct me (nume ut torane in Opinie) (he tabaci pulve-rem è Domini frophiolis indies mane magnă copia excutium exficcatumque militibus rutium vendit.) cundem ex expensi codicem quotannis referre foleant Tabaci pretium argenti ancias A spoje h MDC. O os hominis quam parvistibi + n bacco. eft ithmus. fed auim predinad daus Minimus Winnung remittendum. Sed apage te fæditas ad Lixas & Calones. Nam quat O quot Tabacchieris inferibi pof. fet lemma : in parvo magna feilicet difpendia! Id quod amplius diftuedit in fiftulis eidem Nicotianæ diffinatis. Liceat eatlem insta. Andeison deferi est isthmus, sed quàm profunda devo-rans Charybdis! o Nale quantilla tua Colatoro J.1 termino circumferipta, & tamen quan-te Voragines ! Hile apud Magnenum Exerc D. Nafus indies confumebat tabacioptimi T tres uncias. Prædictus Chyliarcha Xiang my hi Laceat eafdem juxta Apuleium deferi-Megelander quot leptimanis libram burny mili-herculeis naribus disperdir. Quem fi rum Chonnel Sunt fle bere: quod fit vafe<u>ulum</u> guadam in vidai et pro quam immente per collulum hoc promisionet. Pipa gratene our upinning opin Altimara chi ho prombinant Loveriantis minution. inande in time, come quotannis opini anno.

Anton Maria Salvini's Copy

8 COHAUSEN, Johann Heinrich. Dissertatio satyrica physico-medicomoralis de pica nasi sive tabaci sternutatorii moderno abuso, & noxa. *Amsterdam*, *Oosterwyk*, 1716.

8vo, pp. [xx], 177, [11]; engraved title by I. Schynvoe printed to *1, title-page printed in red and black with woodcut ornament, woodcut ornaments and initials; a very good copy, in contemporary stiff vellum; early eighteenth-century ownership inscription of Pietro Egidio Guadagni (surgeon, *see below*) to foot of engraved title and to front free endpaper (partly erased); copious annotations throughout (on approx. 175 pp.) with late eighteenth-century inscription to *verso* of front free endpaper attributing them to Anton Maria Salvini (1653–1729, *see below*); the Galletti–Landau copy, with stamp of Gustavo Camillo Galletti (1805–1868) to title and bookplate of Baron Horace de Landau to front pastedown. \pounds 4500

Exceptional copy of this treatise on the use of tobacco, extensively annotated by a scholar identified as the great naturalist Anton Maria Salvini.

Anitor. Toi unapous they ougainen-Tigor. Totelem funt pulchritudo, juxta alios Concia di tabacco con fioni: Anthein DE PICA NASI. PARS II. 130 nus: Eh fi! fi! fateor ex formofisch: quod igitur novum nalo decus effe pu- 27 Bapas tat, non vult amittere, nempe illam flori am narium flavam antheram. Quantumvis flori am rotelem fint pulchritudo, juxta alios Pulcoria alias faciona in femina mixturam, in tabacinante facient rariffimam. Por pucelles la beauté est une paisfante letre de recommendation, & auffi la prudence. Hing: A boss en perdez l'une ou l'autre en famant, folligge en prenant du tabac au nez. Si vour et singes, gardez vos lêtres. Si mor-rum fpermitis magiltrum audite vos Medecien Pasanium. Eb 6,6, voila narium flavam antheram. Quantumvis & hæc ipfa nondum nafo fuo contenta 1alit fit. Verum enim apud puellas manet ump n'h's illud fere Juvenalis: Cupere Rutile L. 4. Su. Men Virginia nafum acipere atque fuum Ru-Juil 201 le dare. O ridiculam vaturation Rufetta non fola & unica est huinsce 2: questo ann de accus ridentern Pasquinum. Eb f., fi, voila de accus des deux d'an blanc fi fade, un petit neu lecture Kine & des narines à depenfer deux livres de tabac par jour. Eh fi, fi i det: He inneutry e Phui! Phui! en dentes candoris fie commatis : innumerae funt. Adhuc unam alteramve quafi in feenam adduunin. cere non ingratum erit. Vanella nobils nublique virgo egregie pro lexu lexu mahu fuo (quanvis id & ejus familiae pro-prium fit) est Nastaa, quam li hodie cerneret Caullus certe repeteret ilud clinig et fuum eandem falutans: Satve non mi-nuclicit obscuri, en nafum pumilionem, fed me. f-raia eff bras indies confumerent : He phui! concordia phui! talem fi vidiffet Juvenalis repe-tiffet utique illud faum : mubili nimo puella nafo. Elegantem poslidet tabatierculam, quam manibus continuò annis. verfans, fuum ubique, quà virginibus quà juvenibus jactitat offertque pulvif-Jun pudici hine qualis facies & quali digna tabella! Ving. culum. Nuper hance opportune & ex-proposito clam abilulerat Scherzius, Unu sabac joci faltem & recreationis caulà, ex-Hyperbole quidem in dictis Pasquini Suid. perturus Virginis indolem. Res nam- chicina eft. Novi tamen Rufettam Domicel-Malinoisile lam nobilem , que totidem faltem libras paucis feptimanis deflinat nato que sepè parvi momenti & exigui preti rapit alfectus faminarum. Canicula, Schurgo un avienta, addo nune tabditercula fibi nu Ind Te, vendicat puella amores. Lefbia Caalias parvo & delicato, quem ipfamet appellat, un petie nez d'une taille delicare. Et huic merito acclamet Pasquitulli- 25100 Scher nus Vna cagnolina, 2 Vn necillino un passinno

Johann Heinrich Cohausen (1665–1750) 'sought to demolish forever the custom of snuffing, through the most vitriolic attack published to that date. Most of the people of Western Europe were, by then, sniffing tobacco and sneezing heartily. The composite effect was not pretty and the author was undoubtedly justified in most of his criticism' (Arents).

By far the more remarkable of the two early owners of this copy is Anton Maria Salvini (1653–1729), as identified in an eighteenth-century note in the *verso* of the free endpaper. Not only was Salvini a celebrated naturalist, he was also professor of Greek at Florence, and the author of an essay entitled 'Whether tobacco is harmful or beneficial' (published in his *Discorsi accademici sopra alcuni dubbj proposti nell'Accademia degli Apatisti* (Venice, 1735), I, pp. 4ff.) – a tract which no doubt began to be formed in the marginalia to our book. Some of the manuscript notes in this volume were repeated almost literally in Salvini's published work: as an example, the marginalia on f. [viii] 'Tabacum, herba nicotiana, portata in Francia da Monsier Nicot e chiamata erba della Regina, cioè della Regina Caterina' is only slightly edited to provide the exordium of the printed essay: 'Quell'erba, che, perché da un Giovanni Nicot a tempo degli avoli nostri fu la prima volta portata in Francia, ed alla Regina Caterina donata, da' Franzesi 'nicoziana' e 'della Regina' vien detta...' (p. 4).

+ PETIM: Reneidulun quillam 56 Dissertatio Sattrica Thrynilla, parua Thryni, miniki ula. Un DE PIGA NASI. PARS I. 57 puttenille Aminthes? Quantum totus ille supraà Roh', chi nunquid exclamăfict : Vab quantus yran Mayo. bfi narc Sambrius Opdagricus? Quan-tum Labboaris na/ns infans, multo madi-tum Labboaris na/ns infans, multo madi-sambaaris na/ns infans, multo madi-sambaaris na/ns infans, multo madi-na sambaaris na/ns infans, multo madi-ns sambaaris na/ns infans, multo madi-nsambaaris na/ns infans, multo madi-nsambaaris na/ns infans, mu Baldeo enumeratus Amazonum exer- 91201115, citus, ut & illa de quâ canit : Amica 2.1 Bojugenam audivi de conjuge multa uno. querentem, Multa quidem, sed & bec, undanti Boingina tum Schnargutius, cui hircofus Burchicko: lo wili un Pilosa nares polypus occupat, Et plenum sitiens Oenophorum botros Protrudit facies uvea gemmeos? una Ba non fine rifu Ac limis ocults : Inopem mea Berta uera. un najo fatto facit me. Scitanti caufam; non eft fariabilis in- Baniro. a bottone Quantum difplosis naribus Wildegaflus? Wi Che Quantum refimis Baffus? Quantum nalo pumicato Bibianus. Certe rara quit. un Baua Vini an temeti sitiens? Quin immo tabaci rois. taion ja hæc ac memorabila funt magni nafi exempla. Labienas fecum femper get br northi tat non pixidem, fed pixides, & inter illas quandam Naforum quatuor, quan-Tantum emit atque intra non totum prodigit annum, Quantum sufficeret fex remigibus Graveling.e.

Salvini's stance on tobacco is far from Cohausen's satirical dismissal: he praises its beneficial effects and confers on it an almost hallowed status as a scholar's helpful friend, 'by comforting [...] the brain to the highest degree, and by cleansing it from its surplus fluids, [tobacco becomes] a companion in our studies'. Salvini is keen to supply Greek nomenclature and translations to various terms, and appears especially interested in noting tobacco-related habits in women of his time.

The other eighteenth-century owner was Pietro Egidio Guadagni, a celebrated physician from a family originating from Arezzo, and father (with his second wife, the English gentlewoman Anna Maria Palmer) of the noted jurist Leopoldo Andrea Guadagni.

PHYSICO-MEDICO-MORALIS Pralm. 50. Et in peccatis concepit me mater mea. éxin ve. altri leggono éxivenve civé picata est. SIVE TABACI STERNUTATORII Moderno abufu, & noxa. De Rhinous Ja, Jine Pice AUTHORE nasi JOANNE HENRICO COHAUSEN Hildesiens. M. D. SC. SC. SR.

satesy resphi

DES. ERAS. ROT. ADA.

03. TE levrere alsydum 239 DES. ERAS. ROT. ADA. 240 T. Consume of freedom Welt, Quum is audito quiequid dictum faerit, ita difcedit, ve est pline passe of pi Daume estimate le oraculum accepile, non lentéciam, Ceterum ab est pline passe of pi Daume estimate la funt que Atheuzus a. Dipnotophilamino faris est vuiea coiectura. Quod fi per-la Reure in State of pi Daume estimate a directa dur que Atheuzus a. Dipnotophilamino estimate and fais est vuiea coiectura. Quod fi per-

coniectura. afu maturius cris elt nun-

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ERASMUS ANNOTATED BY A BELGIAN JURIST

ERASMUS, Desiderius (Henri ESTIENNE, 9 editor). Adagiorum ... Chiliades quatuor cum sesquicenturia: magna cum diligentia, maturoque iudicio emendatae, et secundum Concilii Tridentini decretum expurgatae: ut ex epistola, quae pagina quinta est, fusius patebit. Quibus adiectae sunt Henrici Stephani Animadversiones suis quaeque locis sparsim digestae. Paris, Nicolas Chesneau, 1572 (colophon: 'Cudebat ... Ioannes Charron Typographus, quinto Calendas Decembris, anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo' [i.e. 27 November 1570]).

Folio, ff. [28], [335 (cols. '1-504', '525-1360')], [1, colophon, blank]; woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut headpieces and initials; numerous annotations in a late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century hand (see below); some very minor staining and soiling, but a very good copy in late eighteenth-century half-marbled sheep, spine gilt and with red morocco lettering-piece; slightly rubbed, joints, corners and edges expertly repaired. f_{3800}

A notable sixteenth-century edition of Erasmus's Adagia, with the commentary of Henri Estienne first published in 1558, extensively annotated by the Belgian jurist Théodore Dotrenge.

The appendix, which is provided with a foreword by the jurist and philologist Claude Mignault (1536-1606), contains material sourced from elsewhere in Erasmus's works (cols. 991-1004), Hadrianus Junius (1005-1204), Johann Alexander Brassicanus (1203–1222), Pythagoras (1221-1226), Johannes Ulpius (1225-1234), Gilbert Cousin (1233-1308), Caelius Rhodiginus (Ludovico Ricchieri; 1309–1314), Polydore Vergil (1313–1318), Pierre Godefroy (1317-1322), Charles de Bouelles (1321-1326), Adrien Turnèbe and Antoine Muret (1325–1330), Willem van Gent (1329-1334), Junius, Willem Canter, and Victor Giselinus (1335–1344), and Melchior van Niepe (1345-1360).

,ita nec vnus Vn' bo nó fac 95 uitatta eftimonium, idem meum fe mutua tao fibi inuice ecta religio-Græcorum

toto genere n difeiplină:

en, dicendi gno, Telti-atio coluit: uod põdus, utuum ? Nõ Græcorum bis à Græcis liquet, ada-1 marg) 96 dati fe vicifni ficuci reli-Citatur hic o inter reliprouerbiaum, Sed vt muruo muli atina tertio. algariti qui- cur. os libros raptorus, cius Sic fier muli:vt fubau-Autuum(in-

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und apperendibies n'a gis vel minus moralilider conjue addrent a Debent, non yero in ca get i's unione inician autophine Den of at proque in ca in dribus de motificione quade a age i pla recom remaina argument. The in inici quitom orun di temper ate Dejectus ant derivers constrict in littere quemeties figuras, aut arborne oto ind in quere un valquin-unen visualites, es atterutes clian invisi inductanter conclui a turine or Dits animantibus hance teran habitai Staffardi in Frondulations and Sociali con and contanvisid unin, out milition, and oform, and bedien, negro Discongregue putation to senature contante collegium, coto tom, gregen and accorism viliple. Whi vero de visitate dijudi sodan As a woralist injustram Intentita Virilations at anance a plainer to Summe intermediations of allotions milit

Agio quer Craspero la commente fraction frait inder attale Princedie por cal 198 alum Site duite autority nune Roit medie (1950 use Ho mata Raugam noni nanh Pormati inter et Majeulist Porton Sturm, noi e Brubanter sute tiam po Tend entited unitism's com molundum Dur cqui de Sedie regisiences any becented Id intotituunter annelis; reque hope oppinte itend inco D Co pild w um new com fant m , key nered . It amo 1784 pa 29 1824, Mac Seguin in the farmend, Viatoles Mrmile majorem cisio vieros Simpor vidi floremale ali and la essilar Mainmenter morfas distinctitabile to gran under ommes prises de chéda efendad, curre at isse inspined lum quir Detriment in die " Via cepetit, turn maxime ut invigiles re goed it is par expiritely interestion equit for abjungen jungantique xil public curforas truch ne enin afithe homisum m officiality i mus taber qui - Pr Dam fire forwind file ca curpentariad wise naob instamitate fe mirum in rindum foliticum after firm. hand, man bare omnia R lasta tertaque fin toulo indepat alightenque ine fu stino ind hum cuti teasie ce narten Detarpatit quane Sum tit i lare non phis. A Let mem operangue solecter hungham pla-b lunique Daningfam 94. Una hirundo & m

Ciabrus nonnulla ouro profes exempla es quile no es dimiti al me q quile no es dimiti a me que en ma aumm bear no lest sio. unice non datis effe engentura ut certum aliqued cognificant atqui here interforestatio on. num videlas aprilis protentium q' + ca jus-Dem aut tidensi generid ino cius sepi et aut la.

CHIL. I. CENT. VIII.

frieare, yt hoc modo principis elicerent benignitatem . At ille pro Man legas Madai n. Quod idem alio loco citauimus, fed aliter, mendofum exemplar feculiqui Grecus Plaro non- Chil 1 Cent 7 dum effet ad manum quem confidere non a rei vi- Mulaum nuch euocatis fenibus, iuffit vt alius alium vicifiim defricaret, atque Ad not 46. ita pueris nihil opus fore. Is iocus polica in vulgi fabula cef-fie, Celebratur & Scipionis A Emiliani anonheliaren di

Provenance:

1. The Jesuit College of Dinant, the gift of Father Jean Libion, with seventeenth-century inscriptions on title.

2. The Belgian jurist Théodore Dotrenge (1761–1836), with his ownership inscription 'Theod. Dotrenge' on front free endpaper and with his numerous and often lengthy annotations throughout. Described as one of a number of 'Voltairians, epicureans and sceptics' who called themselves liberals (van Kalken), in a period of profound political change he was a defender of the rights of the press and institutions, and stood against conscription and feudal privileges (see Biographie nouvelle des contemporains (1822)). His numerous and often extensive scholarly annotations here are furnished with classical references, explanations, and cross-references to other works of Erasmus, and demonstrate an interest in Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and German linguistic usage. One long note in the lower margin of cols 647-650 concerns the word 'phallus', discussing also the Italian equivalent 'cazzo', and words in Liège dialect which could be expressed as 'testa del mio cazzo' in Italian. Recorded in the margin of the facing page is the utterance of a curse ('...nominans pudendum viri membrum') by a respectable woman ('Matrona quaedam') of Brussels who had slipped and fallen in the snow.

Dotrenge's library was sold in Brussels in March 1838; books from his library can be found at Ushaw College near Durham and at the Bibliothèque universitaire, Poitiers.

Bibliotheca Erasmiana, I 6; French Vernacular Books 69793 (apparently a variant of the colophon); USTC 170070 and 170071 (apparently also variants of the imprint and/or colophon). For Dotrenge, see Frans van Kalken, 'Esquisse des origines du libéralisme en Belgique: Le thème politique du centre modérateur' in RHM I (1926), pp. 161-197.

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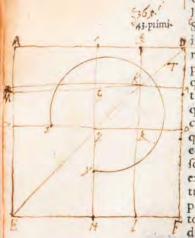
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ALC.		

'AD USUM JOHANNIS GABRIELIS'

10 EUCLID. Elementorum libri XV ...cum scholiis antiquis. A Federico Commandino ... in latinum conversi, commentariique quibusdam illustrati. *Pesaro, Camillo Frasceschino, 1572.*

Folio, ff. [xii], 256, [1]; woodcut title-page by Jacob Criegher, hundreds of woodcut and typographic geometric diagrams to text; waterstain to top outer corner of several leaves, skillful marginal repairs to ff. 40 and 65 (neither affecting text), some browning, mostly in the margins; contemporary vellum, printed waste endpapers reusing an unfolded sheet from a legal treatise, edges stained red; spine with two small areas of loss revealing printed waste underneath; ownership inscription of Giovanni Gabrieli (*see below*) to title, with his copious annotations in Latin to text and geometric diagrams on approx. 65 pp.; additional set of annotations in Italian in another seventeenth-century hand to text, front free endpaper, and both pastedowns. \pounds ,7800

First edition of Euclid as translated by Federico Commandino (1509–1575), with extensive contemporary technical annotations.



Ch reto this of the contraction of the attention of the attention of the lis.rectangulum igitur AG rectangulo MP, et rectangulum PL ipfi RF æquale.erit. Sed MP eft aquale PL; fupplementa enim funt ML parallelogrammi . quare et AG b joh RF eft zouale quattuor igitur AG MP PL RF inter fe zoualia funt, ac propterea ipfins AG quadrupla. Oftenfum autem eft et quattuor CKKD GR RN quadru pla effe CK. quare octo continentia gnomonem STY ipfius AK quadrupla funt, et quoniam AK eft quod AB BC continetur; etenim BK eft æqualis B C; erit contentum quater AB BCipfius AK quadruplum. At demonstratus eft gnomon STY quadruplus AK.quod igitur quater AB BC continetur equale eft gnomoni STY. commune apponatur X H, quod quidem quadrato ex A C eft aquale. ergo quod quater AB BC continetur vna cum quadrato ex AC equale eft iph STY gnomoni, et quadrato XH. Sed STY gnomon, et YH totum funt AEFD quadratum, quod de fcribitur ex AD. rectangulum igitur quater AB BC contentium vnà cum quadrato ex AC æquale eft ei, quod ex AD, hoc eft ex AB BC tamquam ex vna linea defcribi tur, quadrato, ergo fi recta linea vtcumque lecta fuerit; quod quater tota, et vna parte continetur rectangulum, vnà cum quadrato relique partis aquale eft quadra to, quod extota, et dicta parte tamgnam ex vna linea describitur. quod ostendendum fuerat.

THEOREMA IX. PROPOSITIO IX.

Commandino, 'certainly an outstanding figure in the history of Euclid's *Elements*' (Stanford-Thomas, p. 10), who worked for Pope Clement VIII and was tutor to the Dukes of Urbino, was visited by John Dee in 1569 just before the English humanist wrote the preface to the first English Euclid, in 1570.



ja la chechuis y hileumi poone 2' jed ali, us ibl notus scholter petrama aine as madia ia di gonin gentias maior le biny cheamà in madia istinace finales, i maior pinis raliquis ego:

me; 1: porte l'sconeta. us a. l.

Extrema ac media ratione fecari recta linea dicitur, quando fit vt tota ad maiorem portionem, ita maior portio ad minorem.

F. C. COMMENTARIVS.

TI

A.

Extrema ac media ratione fecari rella linea idcirco dicitur, quèd fécetur in duas partes, quae proportionis termini funt, videlicet extremus et medius, nam tota primi termini lecum-obtinet. Sit enim rella linea AC ita dinifa in puncho B, erit AC primus terminus, AB medius, et BC extremus.

IIII.

Altitudo cuiusque figuræ est linea p erpendicularis, quæ à verti ce ad basim ducitur.

Quead in here at long hisis above. Lines 31 primi an sen ad seddif warenin in the see maralelly warenin in the mathematic and in shows his ware and here mathematic above his warening of the mathematic and the shows here a land a connex of pristing of the set a connex pristing here a land a connex pristing the set a connex pristing here a land a connex pristing the land a con

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This copy was owned and annotated 'Ad usu[m] J[ohan]nis Gabrielis sicarde[n]sis', the hand responsible for very numerous marginal comments, corrections, and scientific cross-references in Latin. Although it is tempting to link this inscription with the great Venetian composer Giovanni Gabrieli (1554–1612), the toponym 'sicardensis' indicates otherwise. Monteciccardo (Castrum Montis Sicardi) is, in fact, a town near Pesaro, where this book was printed. This owner profusely annotated our volume demonstrating a deep knowledge of Euclidean geometry as well as considerable mathematical competence, often quoting the work of Francesco Flussate Candalla as editor of Euclid's *Elements* (1566; see for instance ff. 4, 20, 21, 50, 70, etc.).

A slightly later reader added his own annotations in Italian, both in the margins and on the pastedowns and endleaves, including a reference to the Italian mathematician and translator of Euclid Niccolò Fontana Tartaglia (f. 43).

Adams E-984; DSB III, pp. 363-65; Hoffmann II, 44; Mortimer, *Italian* 174; Riccardi 1(1) 362 8.1; Schweiger I, 111; Thomas-Stanford 18.

ANNOTATED MIRROR FOR PRINCES

11 FALCONETTI, Ventura. Laelii, sive Monarchi duo, Ventura Coeco Academico Travagliato authore. *Bologna, Giovanni Rossi, 1563*.

4to, pp. 87, [1, blank]; large woodcut printer's device on title-page, woodcut historiated initials; a very good, wide-margined copy in modern *carta rustica*; copiously annotated throughout (on over 80 pp.) in an elegant contemporary hand, with underlinings. \pounds_{3200}

First edition of this political and philosophical dialogue on the powers and prerogatives of a monarch, as well as a *speculum principis* providing a set of prescriptions regarding the education of future rulers.

This work was dedicated to a prominent contemporary prince, the Grand Duke of Tuscany Cosimo I de Medici. Ventura Falconetti, a member of the Sienes Accademia dei Travagliati, shows a firm understanding of and consonance with Plato's ideas regarding the relationship between individual freedom and public good, and between monarch and subjects, as set out in the *Laws* and in the *Republic*. He incorporates regular references to classical authors, which are noted and sometimes amplified (e.g. in the case of Ovid, p. 74) by the early reader responsible for the many annotations. This reader devotes particular attention to the collection of 'sententiae', useful maxims, carefully paraphrased in the ample margins.

EDIT16 18510. OCLC finds two copies only in the US (at Yale and the Newberry).

VENTURE COLCE

Romanam Rempub, magna cum 'frage ciulum, tan dem recuperant, ad Lucullum in Comentariis feriptum reliquit; id maxime verim putaret, quod in fomniis vidiflet, ipfe quoqs Lucullus fonniis dili-gentifiime curandis operam femper dedit; cuiufmo di eft illud, cum Sinopem vrbem oblideret, quâm Barbari tenebant prædones; in fomniis quendam fibi dicentemanimaduertit, Autolycum fecum loqui velle, erat autem fratua lapidea, quam fugientes Barbari in litus protraxerunt , sperantes secum ferre posse, difficultate tamen perspecta reliquerunt. quam repertam Lucullus in omni honore habuit, reftituendamés curauit. Vnde paret fomnia Principú Oraculorum vim quandam habere. Hæc igitur per-fona maximo cum labore eft Principi fubltinenda, cuius purpura, ornamentisq cateris, atq; splendori inuident pleriqi, qui curas, qui fi femel experirentur vigilias, Deum, a quo facti Principes ellent fummis pracibus obfectarent, vt priuata denuo redderentur vitæ, Memineritis autem de legitimo mihi Principe fermonem effe, qui colatur, ametur, quem fulpi ciant omnes, pro cuius falute fe ipfos fponte deuoucant. Abfint Tyrannorum terrores, metus, fulpitiones, perpetuaq; fupplicia, exulent, atq; extermi-nentur a' tantorum virorum colloquio. Itaq; videre poteflis diuina illam principis perfonam curis, atq; laboribus

k 2.

MONARCHYS ALTER.

Iaboribuanon carere, negeomnino fine periculo viuere. Multæ enim funt bonis infidias,cim & alins, we de caufis, thui pfun odiogataj inuidia viruits, cuina, vim eximiam plures admirantur, quim amant. Di flinguenda elt ujnur Principis vita in pacis,bellique pora; oportetis fic elle partum, vitne vincatur bel loguecin pacea infiticia deficiat.nam quo' melior ell, co (vi paulo fund aismus)plures infidiantur.habet -enimalfeelas nequitia multos. Sed virundi renipus

enimalicelas nequita multors. Sed vrrumýs tempus fiplacet feorfum videamus : fi prias pauca vrriápes. bolio en la sedena en la sedena

tabat ab incultis, dabaté operamy et quim plurimit aratores & meterent, & reponerent; iden in care risfructibus fiebat. Et quontam Principi fecundo loco xidendum eft, vt quian paucifimi fint pauperes, vt fi quando fit opus tributo, & libenter pen-H dant

MONARCHUS PRIMUS.

28

defcribamus quarfo Principem, iterum, ne nos effu giat . diximus enint fupra non titulum, non honc. rem, non diadema Principem facere. fit igitur Prin ceps, qui curat omni ope, vt Deo fit qua fimillimus. is neq; allentatoribus cedet, neq; flectetur illece: bris, nec voluptatibus parebit, nec corrumpetur duitiis. Ii autem quoniam hominem, non Defr pro-pofitum eft deferibere, victus aliquando ceciderit: refurget illicojin fe redibit, agro feret animo, conabitur emendare, cautior crit in posterum. AcPrin cipatus vel ve ciuibus profit optabit, color errantes //? reducat in viä, nullumi publice' falutis caufa recu-fabit laboren, vel certe propria vullitatis gratia nun quam Princepselle voler. Eft enim curarum plenif fimus Principatus, dormiunt enim omnes Principis oculis, tutoq; quiefcunt; illum refpiciunt: fi quid acciderit aduerii prudentiam Principis requirunt, quem prouidentem, profpiciétem, medentem vul-neribus, adueriis catibus obuiam cuntem admirantur. Sed locus ifte me admoner, ut fententiam illä attingam Platonis, qui parentibus, ac patriz vim fi ne nefario feclere negat inferri posfe, quam ego fententiam verisfimam fane judico, arbitror tamen te poribus commutari . nam fi parens conflituillet fen gladio transfuerberare, per vim vrig; gladium eripe rem:necsceleratus ellem, fi vitam inedia finire de-

quidam virtutum occultet maxima vitia. Quare valeat Principatus ifte vefter, etenim belua multorum est capatum. Quid enim tetrius excogitari po test, aut dirius, quam illud quod apud Euripidem vfurpat Ethcocles 9 guod vtinam non placeret Principibus, yt placet. eft enim ipla diritare dirius, iuf jurandum regni caufa violandum, colendam pictatemin ceteris, quotulquiso, dicite per Deum immortalem, vt rerum potiatur, non tentar, atq; conatur omnia? At eum, quem fingitis potius quam defcribitis principem, cogi ad regnum fulcipiendu decebat, non iplum regni caufa omnia milcere, turbare, diuina, & humana iura peruertere. Primo qui dem alpectu, nos cogunt, dum fic inuchuntur, pedem referre, & in noftra nos præfidia paulatim contrahere.vbiverorefumpfimus animos, viresquecepimus, non modo refiftimus, fed repellimus holte vmbonibus: & quicquid amiffum erat campi recuperamus. Inuadimus igitur in hune maxime modu.

VENTURE GOECI

nesin beftias vertere folitam; peftesafta confequun-

tur palatine . Principes enim in horrenda vertere monftra feiunt . Vude & ingenia clariffima corrum puntur , funt& fecleftiffima. Paodigium, portentu

in vlumas afportadum terras Nero fuit, cuius quing;

anni imperii primi, cuiuis præftantifilino æquari po-

tucre principatui, pluries etiam euenit, vt præteflus

30

defcribamus

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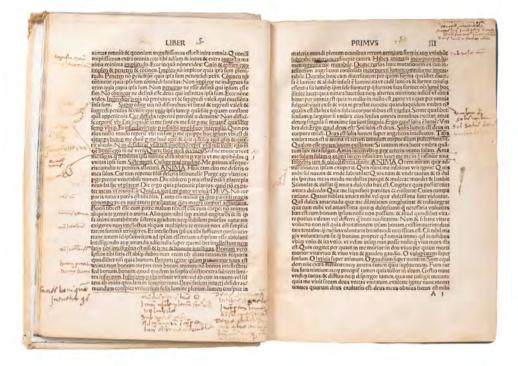
with Esoteric Annotations by Three Sixteenth-Century Hands

12 FICINUS, Marsilius. Epistolae. [Nuremberg], Anton Koberger, 24 February 1497.

4to, ff. CCXLIII, [1, blank]; Roman letter, 3 to 8 line initial spaces with printed guideletters; some browning, spotting and staining, wormtrack in gutter of ff. CXI-CXXX (occasionally affecting a few letters); bound in eighteenth-century Italian vellum over boards, spine lettered directly in gilt, edges stained blue; with marginalia, annotations, diagrams, and other marks to over 200 pp. in three near-contemporary hands, one of which filled the terminal blank h4 and subsequent binder's blank with a selection of texts attributed to Joachim a Fiore; with extensive additions by another hand (*see below*) on the *verso* of the binder's blank. \pounds

Annotated copy of the second edition (first Venice, 1495) of one of the most culturally representative publications of its age, containing letters addressed by Ficino to many leading scholars. 'Sustaining a correspondence with a huge group of influential members of the elite – ecclesiastics, merchants, poets, diplomats, civil servants, the *signori* and *principi* themselves including Lorenzo de' Medici – who eventually constituted a personal circle, sometimes, if misleadingly, thought of as the Florentine Platonic academy' (Allen, *Marsilio Ficino, Platonic Theology* (2001) I, p. viii).

Annotated Books



Many excerpts from the *Letters* have been cited as the best expressions of Ficino's philosophy, as the tension of the mind from the lower to the higher concerns and state, and as its progress from darkness into light.

Three sixteenth-century hands annotated this copy. The most prolific of the annotators shows a keen interest in esoteric topics: he adds, in the last blank leaf, a selection of texts attributed to the millenarian abbot Joachim a Fiore; he quotes a prophecy by Ficino regarding the pontificate of the Medici pope Leo X (f. cxcix); and sketches an astrological symbols of the planets (f. ccxxxiii). A slightly later reader, embracing the focus of his predecessor, makes detailed notes on the ritual known as 'Modus ligandi et solvendi', with references to demons and hell.

Hain & Copinger 7062*; BMC II 443; GW 9874; Goff F-155; Bod-Inc F-043; BSB-Ink F-120; ISTC if00155000.



GALILEO'S GREATEST WORK THE FIRST MODERN TEXTBOOK OF PHYSICS ANNOTATED BY NEWTON'S FRIEND PIERRE VARIGNON

13 GALILEI, Galileo. Discorsi e dimostrazioni matematiche, intorno a due nuove scienze attenenti alla mecanica & i movimenti locali...con una appendice del centro di gravità d'alcuni solidi. *Leiden, Elzevier, 1638*.

Small 4to, pp. [viii], '306' (*recte* 314), 6; woodcut device on title, numerous attractive woodcut illustrations and diagrams to text; marginal paper flaw to N4 and Z3, one or two marginal rust-spots, but a fine copy; elegantly bound in antique-style olive morocco, panelled in gilt; **ownership inscription of Pierre Varignon** (*see below*) to title, with his annotations, underlinings, and geometrical drawings on 11 pages; this copy from the Bibliotheca Mechanica, with booklabel to front pastedown. \pounds 195,000

First edition of the first modern textbook of physics and the foundation of the science of mechanics; a very important copy, owned and annotated by Pierre Varignon, intimate friend of Newton, Leibniz, and the Bernoullis.

> IN LEIDA, Appresso gli Elsevirii. M. D. C. XXXVIII. Barignon

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alia, non uod s in lonlano gius live. emius, ceft vccancmo fis ecli-

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que nstin ligulis apopofi-, fit gulo ibus IX in

DEL GALILEO. in puncto c constitutis, remanent in triangulo duo c D F, puncto CDF, hum CFD, duobus X CE, L C D æquales : positus autem est C DF, in circule queue ipli x C E &qualis: ergo reliquus C F D, reliquo D C L. Pona- herizontalio LX tur planum c E aquale plano C LA D, & expunctis D E perpendi. G culares agantur G DA, EBadhori-D AB

zontalem X L,

ex c vero ad D

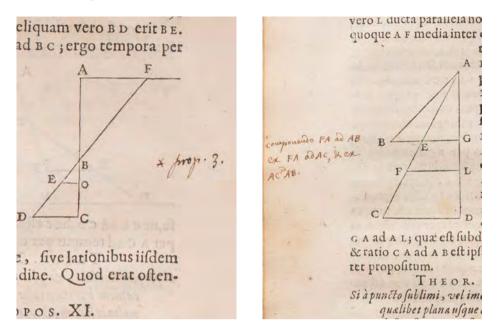
F ducatur per-

pendicularis c

G. Et quia angulus CDG, angulo ECB est aqualis: & recti funt DGC, CBE, erunt trianguli CDG, CBE æquianguli, & ut DCad C G, ita C E ad E B: eft autem D C xqualis C E; ergo C G xqualis crit B E. Cumque triangulorum D A C, C G F, anguli C A, angulis F G fint æquales : erit ut C D ad D A, ita F C ad C G,& permutando, ut D c ad c F, ita D A ad c G, seu B E. Ratio itaque elevationum planorum æqualium CD, CE, eft eadem cum ratione longitudinum D C, CF: ergo ex corollario primo præcedentis Propolitionis fextæ, tempora descensuum in ipfis erunt æqualia. quod erat probandum.

Aliter idem; ducta F s perpendiculari ad horizontalem As. Quia triangulum csF, fimile est triangulo DG c, erit, ut s F ad F c, ita G c ad c D. Et quia triangulum c F G, fimile eft triangulo D C A, etit, ut F C ad C G, ita C D ad D A : ergo ex æquali, ut s F ad c c, ita c c ad D A. Media est igitur c c inter s F, D A, & ut D A ad s F, ita quadratum D A ad quadratum c G. Rurfus cum triangulum A C D, fimile fit triangulo CGFerit, ut DA ad DC, ita G Cad CF, & permutando ut DAad CG, ita D Cad CF, & ut quadratum DAad quadratum CG,

Aa 3



Under permanent house arrest by decree of the Inquisition following the condemnation of his pro-Copernican *Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo*, in 1633 Galileo continued his unfinished work on mechanics. Once it was finished, the issue of ecclesiastical licence to print proved insurmountable in Italy, and Galileo resorted to the Elzeviers in Leiden. The *Discorsi* provide the mathematical foundation for the philosophical exposition of the *Dialogo*, thus being 'considered by most scientists as Galileo's greatest work' (PMM). 'The two sciences with which the book principally deals are the engineering science of strength of materials and the mathematical science of kinematics ... Galileo's Two New Sciences underlies modern physics not only because it contains the elements of the mathematical treatment of motion, but also because most of the problems that came rather quickly to be seen as problems amenable to physical experiment and mathematical analysis were gathered together in this book with suggestive discussions of their possible solution' (DSB V, p. 245).

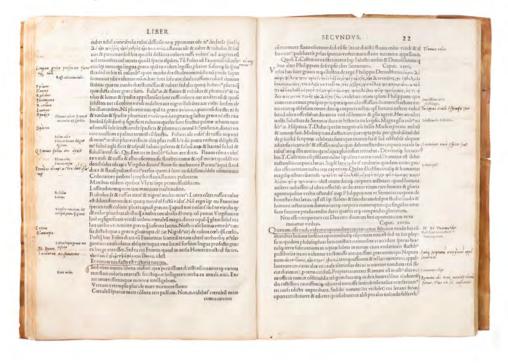
Our copy is perhaps the most important to have come to the market in the last quarter-century. It belonged to Pierre Varignon (1654–1722), member of the Académie des Sciences and one of the outstanding scientists of his time, very close to Newton, Leibniz, and the Bernoullis. Varignon demonstrated the principle of the parallelogram of forces simultaneously with and independently of Newton. He was the first French scientist of note to advocate the new differential calculus. 'Varignon's interest in the volume was probably related to his work on *De la Résistance des Solides* ... in which he attempted to incorporate the hypotheses of both Galileo and Mariotte

Annotated Books

The DEALORST TABLE of the second sec DER CALENCO. THE CONTRACT OF has propolitie Julla brieris Ducatur horizontalis c B. R horizontalis A p,cuioccurrat u c s extendi n p, & Eipfarum c D, D B mediafien E, & Se m ponaturzequalis B z, deinde ipfarum B A, A Z ; terta pro-portionalis fit A G. Dico B c elle fastium, quod polt calum A B conficitur tempore co-dem, ac planum B c polf cum-dem calum. Sienim pohamus A B dento A B die u A B die & ut B A cum dupla A c ad A c, ita fiat c A ad A E, & ut B A ad A C, ita fiat E A ad A R, & ab R ducatur perpendi-cularis R X ad D B; dico X cffe punctum quæfitum. Et quia ut B A cum dupla A c ad A c, ita c A ad A E, dividendo crit, ut 5 A cum A c ad A c, ita c E ad E A, & quia ut B A ad A c, ita E A ad A R, tempus per A B elle ut A B, crit tempus per D B ut D B, &

in a single formula. Todhunter and Pearson note, however, that in order to apply this formula it will usually be "necessary to assume some definite relation between the extension and resistance of the fibres" (Roberts & Trent, Bibliotheca Mechanica, p. 130). These are valid comments. However, more specifically, the annotations point to Varignon's keen interest in the sections devoted to defining uniform acceleration, and their corollaries. In this work Galileo acknowledges that at one time he thought it would be more useful to use the term 'uniform acceleration' for motion in which speed increased in proportion to the distance travelled, rather than to the time fit. Now he chooses to define uniform acceleration as the motion in which the change of speed is proportional to elapsed time Varignon's economic underlinings and annotations homes in on points of crucial interest, on the development of consequential theories from premises, on diagrams; they underscore points upon which Varignon raises doubts. His objections consist especially of displeasure with 'merae suppositiones', or 'gratis suppositiones', mere assumptions - touching not so much the core of Galileo's theory as its corollaries. A full exploration of the geometric corollaries of Galileo's theory must indeed have been a crucial point of departure for the perfecting of Varignon's own theorem, in Projet d'une nouvelle mécanique, 1687, stating that if many concurrent forces are acting on a body, then the algebraic sum of torques of all the forces about a point in the plane of the forces is equal to the torque of their resultant about the same point.

Carli and Favaro 162; Cinti 102; Dibner *Heralds*, 141; Grolier/Horblit 36; Norman 859; PMM 130; Riccardi I, 516.12/1; Roberts & Trent, *Bibliotheca Mechanica*, pp. 129-30 (this copy); Sparrow, *Milestones of Science* 75; Wellcome 2648; Willems 2648.



Annotated with References to the Lectures of one of Erasmus's Closest Friends

14 GELLIUS, Aulus. Noctium Atticarum commentaria per Bonfinem Asculanum summa nuper diligentia et studio recognita. *Venice, Giovanni Tacuino, 1517.*

Folio, ff. [xxii], 135, [1]; Roman and Greek types, title-page printed in red and black with elaborate woodcut cartouche border, woodcut initials, the first of which with likely later colouring (yellow and silver, oxidised), woodcut printer's device to colophon; a couple of leaves a little stained, but a very good copy in contemporary limp vellum, ink titling to spine and front and rear cover; vellum stained and cockled, some repairs; contemporary manuscript diagram in ink and silverpoint to *recto* of front free endpaper, contemporary marginal annotations, underlinings, manicules, and reading marks to over 250pp. of text.

Second edition of Gellius's opus with the commentary of philologist Matteo Bonfini (1441-1517), annotated throughout by a contemporary reader whose corrections and comments include references to the lectures of Paolo Bombasi as cited by Erasmus in the 1508 edition of the *Adagia*.



Erasmus singled out Bombasi as 'the best of friends'. Bombasi (also Paulus Bombasius, or Paolo Bombace, 1476-1527) was born in Bologna of a noble family. He distinguished himself as a rhetor, philologist, and poet, and became prefect of the Vatican Library, holding regular correspondence with Erasmus. He was one of the victims of the violence which occurred in the 1527 sack of Rome. Our annotator is likely to have been part of the Bologna circle of humanists who gathered for readings of Aulus Gellius, occasionally including Erasmus who lived for some months in Bombasi's house in Bologna. The most explicit note occurs on f. 13^v ('Paulus Bombasius Bononiensis hunc versiculum sic emendat ... hoc modo: "saepe etiam fuit stultus opportune locutus." Hoc autem refert Erasmus...'). More evidence of a wide collation exercise is to be found on f. 128^v: 'Aliter testus istum emendant eruditiores [...] uideri ut omnia exemplaria habent'.

EDIT16 20606 ; Graesse VII, 45; Olschki, Choix des livres 4605.

Pfitarit. Euripides in Spelaca tras gardias foripfit.

Maximu Euripidis odiu Thesmophoria.

duodeuigiti adortus eft. Philochorº refert in ilula Salamine speluca ce tetra Euripids ubi tragordias for '& horrida: qua nos vidimº in qua Euripides tragoedias scriptitauit. Mulier res fere omneis in maiore modu exolus fuille dicit : fiue q natura abhorruit amulieg cœtusfiue o fimul duas uxores habuerat:cu id decreto ab Athenie fibus facto ius cet: quase mrimonii ptedebat. Eius odii in mlieres Ariftopha nes quoy meminit en Tais sporte paus deone por la Cour auguini prioribo thelmo phoriis/cu mlieres ad lacra coueniut eleufina. Theimophoria.n.festa fut Cæ VUV OUV à to do out 1 to an ouve, you NETes. (reris: i his verfib%. miney xord of a may and a morris of way a

libido ualuillet : Vir enim incaute I yranno fidens, ca nece indi: gnus, in carcere strangulatus interiit .

FERDINANDI BALAMIISICVLI.

Ignoscit Colenuccio Tyrannus Mox illum necat : o fcelus nephandum Vincens fauitiam Neromanam .

IOVIANVS PONTANVS.

IOVIANVS PONTANVS Vir ad omne'genuselo +7. Tride iprumme quentiæ natus Cereto Vmbriæ oppido metu profugiens, quod ibi pater à factions ciuibus effet interfectus, Neapolim plane iuuenis, & inops contendit: Ibi enim liberali Alphonfi Regis ftudio,condi= / ta celebri bibliotheca literas in honore effe didicerat . Nec defuit honeftus uirtuti locus Antonio Panhormita, eruditi ingenii uim admirante, is tum erat excellentis doctrinæ nomine Regii Scrinii Magister . Aspirauit demum his coeptis Fortuna , usq; adeo beni= gne ; ut Ferdinandi Regis castra secutus , in demortui Panhormi= tæ locum sufficeretur. Vnde illi mox honestæ opes sed obsequi The Profestuli ery magnifico Pola. 2. humul. 17 H ii fide, de Jacobo patre ibil 2. 20. de PEThefilea forore ibil 2. 21. de Xfiana matre ibil 2. 22 de L. Francisco filo ibil. 2. 20. 27.

P. & profitia

= 33. de ippins humolo ipje met 2° humul 62.

Wно's Wно

GIOVIO, Paolo. Elogia veris clarorum virorum imaginibus apposita. Quae 15 in musaeo Ioviano Comi spectantur. Addita in calce operis Adriani pont. vita. Venice, Michele Tramezzino, 1546.

Folio, ff. [iv], 102, [4]; large woodcut Sybilla printer's device on title and verso of last leaf; some marginal waterstaining to a few leaves, a few very small wormholes in the inner margin, small chip to fore-edge of title, but a very good copy in contemporary vellum, ink lettering to spine; fore- and top-edges of boards neatly nibbled, some staining; old Jesuit college inscription and old inscription ('Joannis Fran[cis]ci da [?]') obscured in ink to title; with contemporary marginal corrections and annotations to over 150 pp. £.3000

First edition of Giovio's biographies of illustrious men, with several marginal corrections, remarks, and comments by a contemporary reader, whose knowledge of biographies of the past encompassed several authors, including Erasmus.

ANNOTATED BOOKS

prater a 37. 15 in litermular a 22 week Ariah hác, as morios, un forquir, inferiores niñad epinin immerir prov asenum Artichase usorio denin harvadures acostilores. Hea paras digunares pletores este niña de asente para en este maneros car-cus, catandados ingoni ficenciátare, utracej posies, neco Orasa de asente altera este altera este altera forma forma fanta lecum citangueres. Esta nallero forpenilis, este novoeris habien faison de lellityles e di finose permisano 31. Verplan cesne laborisfis sirentes Verplan cesne laborisfis ; Pomano date fisiera alma hupbas Por bori date ferta que fepulébrum Ornent perpetuo cadente flore ; Spargant perpetuo cadente rore ; Flores beforeidam bortalis air & fermone perurbanus,quum fæpistime uel in le jocaretur. Habitus tansen eft in omni cenfura MARCIANTONII FLAMMINII. fopra aquum m Due cocinii claro fulgenna hunina coclo Pontani doclis nerfibus V ransa, Ploche nas magnani laceen addida ignilus, suĝ Nune nelais nitean fidera conclas fueit. e ab eus muneris difeiplina deflexiffe exiftimat a ab Helperidam horris Carierum famisfimi MARCYS ANTONIVS COCCIVS SABELLICVS. ta fydera propius accefferi MARCVS Sabellis 44 as ad Vicum Varconis in unix Valeria, junta' Ausinem Fabros errario parte genatus ingentem, sc prope foretam unin ingenia ad endiforendas lineras anulis, ramo prouentu, set plane inducedis apud Vjournes lulum aperiera . Indé unto ', collecta mercode, & tegeda utem functus codem menfe , quo Alexander Sex ta excellerat Tumulatus eft in Sacelio ab fe fep uructo e Regione Daualorum domus, abi Elog num in marmorea tabula (pectatur . e domon hene mili paraté Tan doom how the period hours adjorne morean; Ned offers tummer morean; Velocal pin forces morean; Sea venne Interne Pontanes; Quyer answert the force Malles; Salgeserner V erit prob ; Hauffanernet Reger Donain; Bait san ged fin sold op poner fronten; Ego werd is sholloger site moleten subjects Ego werd is sholloger site moleten subjects Sed to inform of moles regos, V ek; in fe contaite noomers occtrine capatitate in Viber in fe contaite, à quo aberrimitingenii merito in celle a folenti cerimonia cooptatus, Sabelliei cognomen enieu nomen qui in Quirinali faera lauro coronabat da , quoi d cenfura licerarum acerrinis iudicum ing multum fibi de incondita, & fubagrefti Latinz Orati ia deraxiffe fertur. Net multipoft, Roma caceder biks Regionis adolefcen endio. & deplorata clas nduxerunt nec ibi diu manfit , euocante Seniaru Venere itione , ut ciuitatis res geftas a fine Iultiniani conferiber MYRTEI. aureis in gymrafio proforeretur, in hoe munero pertunom no nauri operam perthrit , quani in altero adulatione parum fobria H iii retum QI I wos fidera elara , citrioiĝi De Friedrich Uppermen pr & anne con ele en frie de s se of le manuel for se de posterie for se in Erdone al April da un s de posterie se

Paolo Giovio (1483–1552) commanded the European intellectual scene for a good portion of the sixteenth century. Close to the Medici, including Clement VII, and then to Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, he directly experienced both power at the highest levels and the crisis brought about by the Sack of Rome. His celebrated villa on Lake Como boasted a private museum, with a portrait gallery featuring the most noteworthy personalities up to his time in a sort of Pantheon, to which the *Elogia* constitute a literary supplement. The work consists of 146 pen portraits of writers and 134 men-at-arms, from Dante to Boccaccio, to Saladin, Charles of Anjou, Poliziano, Ariosto, Galeazzo Sforza, Cesare Borgia: a veritable 'who's who' of the Medieval and Renaissance world.

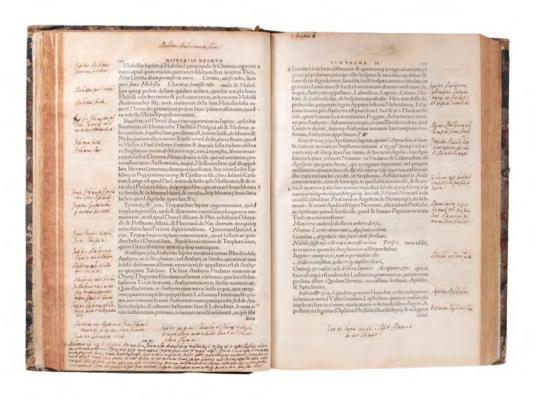
'Giovio is always a curious biographer: often mischievous, sometimes treacherous, never hagiographic. And it is also this that makes the reading of his portraits so compelling and immediate' (F. Minonzio (ed.), Paolo Giovio, *Elogi degli uomini illustri*, Turin, 2006).

EDIT16 21162; USTC 833145.

16 GIRALDI, Lilio Gregorio. De Deis gentium varia et multiplex historia, in qua simul de eorum imaginibus et cognominibus agitur, ubi plurima etiam hactenus multis ignota explicantur, et pleraque clarius tractantur. *Basel, Oporinus, 1548*.

Folio, pp. [vi], 764, [68]; bound without blank a4, and without z4, with the short missing text supplied in manuscript in a near-contemporary hand at foot of z_3^v ; text in Latin and Greek, woodcut initials; title-page laid down, some corners restored, dampand mould-stains in the first and last leaves, several leaves browned; early nineteenthcentury quarter calf with marbled sides, spine decorated and lettered in gilt; jshort splits to joints, spine chipped at head and foot; place of printing (Basel) and printer's name (Oporinus) censored in ink on title and colophon, many late sixteenth-century marginal annotations to first five *syntagma* and sporadically through the rest of the work (for a total of approx. 220 pp.); late seventeenth-century ownership inscription at head of title, obscured in ink, eighteenth-century ownership inscription of Zacharias De Amicis (*see below*) to title.

First edition of the most important mythography to be published after Boccaccio's Genealogiae deorum gentilium and before Conti's Mythologiae, with extensive marginalia in the first part.





Giraldi was a prolific author, disciple of Sannazaro, Pontano, and Chalchondylas, who was his teacher of Greek. After a brilliant career in Rome, Giraldi suffered the consequences of the Sack of 1527, and spent the rest of his life blighted by illness, poverty, and neglect; Montaigne alluded to his sorrowful last years with regret in one of his *Essais* (i.35).

The marginalia reveal an intensive study of antiquity by a late sixteenth-century reader, and include use of verse for mnemonic purposes; another early reader added, in the lower margin of p. 256, an integration of the short portion of text missing as a result of unbound leaves, all blank except for the end of the text which the annotator supplies – thus revealing access to other copies of this work or to a network able to provide him with the missing lines.

This copy later belonged to the jurist Zacharias (or Zaccaria) De Amicis, from Aquila. Born in 1722, after studying law and humanistic studies he entered the service of Charles III, first as Governor and later as Auditor. He was the author of a *Repertorio legale* and many other works never published.

Adams G-718; VD16 G2103; see J. Seznec, The survival of the pagan gods: the mythological tradition and its place in Renaissance humanism and art, (1953), pp. 229-31.

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WITH EXTENSIVE MARGINALIA BY FOUR ANNOTATORS FROM THE FLORENTINE HUMANIST SCHOOL

17 HORACE Flaccus, Quintus. [Opera, *drop-cap title:*] Christophori Landini Florentini in Q. Horatii Flacci libros omnes ... interpretationes. [Florence, Antonio di Bartolommeo Miscomini, 5 August 1482].

Folio, ff. [vi], CCLXIV, [2]; Roman type, commentary surrounding text, capital spaces mostly with printed guide letters, some with guide letters added in manuscript, seventeenth-century manuscript titling to first page; paperflaw to outer margin f. XX repaired at time of printing, some dampstaining (heavier in the final quires but never obscuring either text or marginalia), old wormwork in the gutter (a few other marginal wormholes with old repairs), chips to upper blank margin of ff. CXXIX-CLXVI, some backfolds reinforced, last two leaves detached, restored at gutter (last leaf with loss of a few letters of the index); a wide-margined copy in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, spine with gilt lettering-piece; spine ends wormed, hinges cracked but holding; extensive marginal and interlinear annotations to virtually every page, in four hands, from contemporary to late sixteenth-century. $\pounds_{18,000}$

Extensively and exceptionally expertly annotated copy of the first edition of Horace's works edited and with commentary by Christophorus Landinus, one of the leading humanists of Renaissance Florence. His whole course of Horatian studies and lectures converged into this landmark edition, celebrated by Dibdin: 'All critics and bibliographers have united in their praises of this exceedingly rare and valuable impression... the printer has shown himself to be worthy of the poet and commentator; for a more tasteful specimen of early typography can rarely be seen' (*Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, 266).

Our copy carries a wealth of unpublished material evidencing the philological and exegetical practices of Florentine humanism: covered in marginalia and interlinear notes, it clearly went through the skilled hands of four humanists, with evidence of all being connected with the *studium Florentinum*.

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labeo iurifperitus memorabi, lis libertatis: Nam in Augu ftum libere inuectus é leges et infrituta Cefaris damnaus: Poeta auté hec de illo foribit:

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filiá imolat pro agna. OMNe adimat ius . Ná ptores interdi cut administratioe fuorum bo norú illis q infani fút:et cura tores ex gétilibus fibi parant. ERGO. concludit ex fupiori bus oés ftultos infanire: ergo glgs sceleratus furiolus erit. Eadé ró erit d abitiofo et luxu riofo. Qd ut pfpicuú faciat in ducit côtionate apud omés cu pedenarios mométanú uirum extrema luxuria pditum. TV Sciuici. Vicus rome erat deus tufcus : ga eum babitarut tufci a Porfena ex obfidióe recede te relicti, IMPia, ga miniftri füt oium uoluptatu, SCurris, Quid ab urbano scurra diffe rat:ia dcum é. FArtor.a farci endo dcús, MA Cellú. Varo ait forú olitoriú átigtus macel lú dictú: ubi olerú copia erate Ea loca ét núc macellú lacede monii uocat. Sed iones hoftia ortorum macellotas dicút. Lo cus igit quo cótracta fút omia uenalia q ad uictum prinét ma cellú dicir. Vt aliis át placet qr ibi domus fuerit cui macellus cognomen fuit qua publice di ruta edificatus é locus q macel lú ab eo dicit. Marcellus a ma ifte fuit a ceterif aqua:et locus in quo aqua fuit uelabrum ap pellabatur q ea uelis iretur. EQVVS, ironice:uel equus CCX

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The earliest hand, a small, neat contemporary Italian cursive, carefully annotates all works, but shows an uncommonly sophisticated degree of involvement, depth of knowledge and critical awareness in the Satires, from f. 173 to f. 223: there the marginalia are of such abundance and quality as effectively to constitute a whole parallel commentary forming before our eyes page after page, responding to both Horace and Landinus with a rare array of citations and an even rarer degree of independence. Whilst this apparatus is unsigned, a possible, indeed likely, attribution emerges from the very nature of this body of work: Bartolomeo Fonzio, a pupil of Landinus, in 1477 had published a commentary Persius' Satires; he had a deep interest in Horace, and is known to have given lectures on Horace's Satires in 1485-6; his private library inventory also records a copy of 'Landinus' Horace, bound in vellum'; though none of these facts can be proof of Fonzio's authorship of our marginalia, they do contribute to its likelihood. Whether this attribution can ever be confirmed or not, the supreme command of the subject by the annotator and in the philological lesson taught by Poliziano to Florentine humanists are evident: in the attention for recording textual variants; in the number of auctoritates cited (most Latin authors of the classical era, the Bible, late antique writers, proto-humanists such as Boccaccio and Vegio); in the particular cherishing of lexicography (including quotations from Suidas); in the systematic reconstruction of Horace's context through the marshalling of information regarding literature, history, mythology, and science.

A second hand, also very active in annotations of all kinds, offers us a *terminus post quem* in citing the war between the city of Cerveteri and Alexander VI in 1503 when referring to Lambinus's mention of the ancient city of Caere (f. 68).

A third hand, equally well-represented, glosses a passage by making reference to the 1523 fall of Rhodes to Suleiman's army: 'magnus turcus... longa obsidione... mdxxiii' (f. 20). The latest hand, more occasional in its additions, can be dated through its reference to Lambinus's Horace, published in 1561 (f. [i]). One of this scholar's annotations tantalisingly places him in the *studium* of Florence during lectures based on Poliziano: 'lectio[nem] ex Politiano audivimus Florentiae' (f. 174). His work pivots around a comparison with Mancinelli's edition of Horace, which had been published first in 1492, as evidenced by a gloss on a contested word, *parrae* (Ode III.27) here clarified in the margins as 'vulgo dicitur parruza' (f. 117) as in Mancinelli's editions.

'All critics and bibliographers have united in their praises of this exceedingly rare and valuable impression... the printer has shown himself to be worthy of the poet and commentator; for a more tasteful specimen of early typography can rarely be seen' (*Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, 266).

This volume embodies like few others the fervour, the fastidious and relentless precision, the reverence for Classical texts and the passionate spirit of enquiry which, at a very specific cultural juncture, gave rise to humanism, and marked the birth of philology.

HCR 8881; BMC VI 637; GW 13458; IGI 4880; Goff H-447; ISTC ihoo447000. Regarding the record of a Horace in Fontius's library, see T. De Robertis, 'Breve storia del Fondo Pandolfini della Colombaria e della dispersione di una libreria privata fiorentina (con due appendici)' in *Accademia Toscana di Scienze e Lettere La Colombaria, Le raccolte della Colombaria. I: Incunaboli,* (1993), p. 120, n. 101. See also A. Brumana, 'Bartolomeo Fonzio commentatore di Orazio e di Persio in un codice autografo' in Italia medioevale e umanistica LIII, pp. 225-333.

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Annotated combining Classical Scholarship and Popular Culture

18 [HORACE]. LUISINI, Francesco. In librum Q. Horatii Flacci De arte poetica commentarius. *Venice, heirs of Aldo Manuzio, 1554.*

4to, ff. 86, [2]; woodcut Aldus device to title and colophon, woodcut initials; printed in Greek and Latin types; wormtrack to gutter of first half of the volume, touching a few letters (sense easily recoverable) up to quire d, some leaves lightly browned and stained; bound in contemporary limp vellum; edges of upper cover a little nibbled; with multiple marginalia, many with elaborate penwork extensions, in a neat seventeenth-century hand to over 70 pp., including a large manuscript note on front pastedown and endleaf; nineteenth-century bibliographical note to *verso* of front endpaper. \pounds 3800

First and only edition, a copy with many early annotations, of this commentary on Horace's verse by Francesco Luisini or Luigini (1524–1568), a humanist and philologist from Udine who taught Latin and Greek and served as tutor at the court of the Duke of Parma.

Luisini's commentary was a Renaissance endeavour akin to Pietro Vettori's: rather than driven by a purely philological and editorial concern for Horace's text, it found its root and purpose in the articulation of Luisini's own aesthetic and poetic theories. The Classics are seen by Luisini not only as valuable in themselves, but as generators of forms and meaning for the new world of humanism. His exploration of Horace marks him as the exception rather than the rule in the contemporary aesthetic landscape, especially in one respect: alone among Renaissance commentators he endeavoured to establish a compatibility between Horatian rules of poetic decorum and the Platonic doctrine of poetic frenzy (see N.L. Brann, The Debate over the origin of genius during the Italian Renaissance, Leiden and Boston, Brill, 2002, p. 236).

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This copy hosts many marginalia in a seventeenth-century Italian hand, which reveal a detailed study of the work, including suggestions of variants, some of which are charmingly idiosyncratic (f. 14^v , 'producere nomen' is sarcastically subjected to the variant 'producere numum', changing the meaning from 'to produce a word' to 'to produce money'). On the front pastedown and endpaper are the remains of a number of quotes of a gnomic character, maxims taken from Cicero or Martial, or from popular culture.

minifer, jea ea plane junt commemoranda de eius moribus, atqueingenio, que apud ueteres poetas reperimus . Aiax femper habitus est furiosus , et terribilis , talis à Sopho= cle exprimitur . alterum poet arum argumentum eft , cum noua perfona inducitur , de qua nullum apud alios poetas impressum extet uestigium . tune dare operam diligen= ter debemus, ut eam ubique sibi similem fingamus, ut primis extrema respondeant . AVT FAMAM SEQVERE. fequi autem famam debemus, idest fabulas ab alijs receptas, etiam fi temere fieta uideantur : neque enim à primis poetis recedere lis fabules primor cet . Ariftoteles in poetice quædam in Homero probaritoftatur , quæ temere efficia ui= deri poffint, tamen recipiuntur, וֹתוֹ שמו זע כי האט אם אסאמ זע שלט לעט: ou , in odysfea confentanea non uidentur , que de expositione vlysfis dicuntur . allu= dit Aristoteles ad locum Homeri, qui est libro decimotertio odyssea . vlysses naufragus, ad Alcynoum uenerat, is mifit, qui vlyffem cum donis amplifsimis aucherent, qui altisimo somno sopitus Johum tandem se in litore cum donis esse animaduertit . quis hoc eredat ? quis de auro pinnio Danaes ? quis de alús ? poetæ tamen ueterum figmenta tanquam leges feruant : quare Arifloteles etiam atque etiam precipit . To The HA equiliess ul Goro A len ovn 851, A or of 61 The nAv Co Links on a go Barol Cu var is of = 500, neù The Eerol A leo Laró is a An Mel avos . receptas fabulas non licet immuta e re : dico autem , ut Clytæmnestram ab Oreste occisam , & ab Alemzone Eriphylem .

One of the most endearing traits of this reader's notes is precisely this combination of classical scholarship with popular culture. The Latin maxim 'Saturnalia fuerunt' is rendered in an exquisite vernacular declension of 'game over' as 'party over, palio run' ('fatta la festa corso il palio').

Adams H-975; Renouard p. 162; see B. Fava, 'F. Luisini da Udine, lettore pubblico di lettere greche e latine a Reggio Emilia dal 1550', in *Atti e memorie della Deputazione di storia patria delle provincie modenesi*, s. 8, XI (1959), pp. 71-107.

$Marginalia \ Ameliorated$

19 JUSTINUS, Marcus Junianius, and Lucius FLORUS. [Epitome historiarum:] Justini historici clarissimi in Trogi Pompei historias exordium. Lucii Flori gestorum romanorum epithoma. [Venice, Bartolomeo Zani, 3 February 1503].

Folio, ff. 54; woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device to colophon; scattered foxing and marginal dampstaining, wax stain to last leaf touching the register; bound in earlytwentieth-century decorated boards; with marginal annotations, underlining, and manicules to virtually every page, in Latin in an Italian sixteenth-century hand, with many of the printed marginalia crossed out and corrected, and with later (seventeenthcentury) sparse annotations in Latin and Italian. \pounds 3800

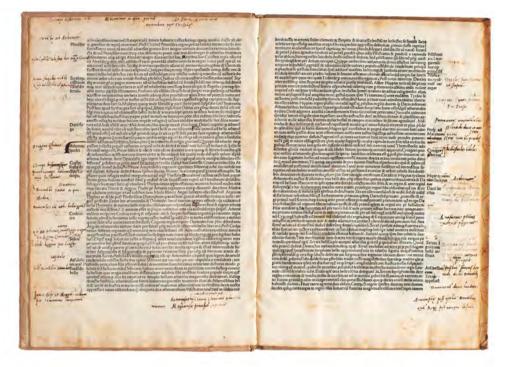
A thoroughly annotated copy of a greatly influential compendium of Trogus's monumental forty-four-book *Historia* of the world from Babylon to the Augustan era.

Much information about Philip II of Macedon, father to Alexander the Great, was lost to posterity and only survived in Justinus's and Florus's anthologies and selections. The *Epitome* was one of the most widely read texts of the Middle Ages and humanism, printed more than one hundred times in the sixteenth century; this edition closely follows the 1497 edition, edited by Marco Antonio Sabellico.

The main body of marginalia in this copy speaks of a competent contemporary scholar, likely to have been a teacher, who makes notes with textual corrections, thoughts on grammar, and moral lessons to be drawn from history. A slightly later, less productive annotator leaves notes both in Latin and (more rarely) in Italian.

EDIT16 51842; Schweiger II, 485; not in Adams.

Annotated Books





ANNOTATED AND CORRECTED TOWARD A NEW EDITION

LEONI, Giovanni Battista. Considerationi di Gio. Battista Leoni sopra 20 l'Historia d'Italia di messer Francesco Guicciardini. Venice, Giolito, 1583.

4to, pp. [viii], 177, [15]; woodcut printer's device on title, large woodcut initials with mythological scenes, woodcut headpieces and ornaments; some wormwork in the lower margin to quires e and f (just about touching a letter in the text on a couple of occasions), ink splash across the upper margin of G5 entering text but without impairing legibility, much smaller splash on the top edge of G3 and G4, occasional stains; contemporary limp vellum, ties perished, nineteenth-century ink numbering and paper shelfmark on spine; copious early seventeenth-century marginal and interlinear annotations in Italian, underlining, manicules, and corrections throughout the text (to approx. 85 pp.); woodcut bookplate of Antonia Suardi Ponti (1860-1938) to front pastedown. £,1800

First edition of a controversial critique of Guicciardini's History of Italy, aimed at defending the role played by the Republic of Venice. This successful tract, reprinted in 1599 and 1600, is the only political monograph known to have been written by Giovanni Battista Leoni (1542?-1613?), who is otherwise renowned as a polygraph, poet, as the founder of the second 'Accademia veneziana', and as the author of three books of madrigals.

This interesting copy carries multiple annotations and corrections which bear the hallmarks of notes on working proofs made in the course of the preparation of a new edition: spelling or vocabulary corrections, remarks suggesting different argumentative strategies (e.g. p. 109), buttressing of, and new ammunition for Leoni's pro-Venetian stance (e.g. p. 38), modernisation of some slightly archaic forms, some text cancellations, some instances of whole-paragraph replacement (e.g. p. 46).



ARRA' FORSEAD AL'Se, n'instrue gun cuno, ch'io accusi troppo li- cue l'inginira té beramente il Guicciardini, si renso al siniui et che con troppo poco rispet dini unno n'uno to io lo chiami hora arrogan di scum, an è mesi te, bora maligno: et) io lo con un micorner adin te, bora maligno: et) io lo con un micorner adin te, bora maligno: et) io lo con un micorner adin te scum anco grandisimo dispiacere. Ma dico bene di ester condesceso à questo, in ampondi er

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ANNOTATED BOOKS

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EUDRO femorifie la fua burgearda alchimia, neceffariamento ei digenarcibe accomadare la propria credento allu fo del la fraudolente unghezza di queffa bellisfima mifu-ra. Ma fe feconfidera attegemente un tutta lopera, afiforrendo per la uaria frararisme di tante sofe, che ella continue quant foccifi delerine effi quanti par-titi fà cheprende un Prencipe, che non fiano da lui rag-verti e se combinant in subili du contide no da lui rag-verti e se combinant in subili du contide no da lui raggirati, e aunulupati tra mille fue confiderationi, con alteranti rami et intrecciamenti di penfieri et di fot con alter ante rann et un etterere non romanga più to-tigli ze cofirecondite, che'l Lettore non romanga più to-fo confufa, che cerzo della nericà "Chi può nenire in rimanga pin tocognitione di alcuna cofa da questa lettura, se prima con molta fatica di cangettana () d'ingegno : cuote da gla mgombri di tanti auuertimeti cotradutorij et de tante cauillations Politiche, che gli fono teffute d'inforno ? Le quali non feruono efiftentemente ad altro , che al difficoltare quella uerità, che non fia per connenire al fine, al qual egli camina ; ouero à una uentofa Gauraceone di fe medefimo . Et doueria certamente ba flare per confirmatione di ciò, quello che s'e offernato fi-n'hora : e) portebbe Europadarene manera con la qua le tratta, come fi ucele, le cofe de i Prencipi, accufare da fe fliffa ancora il pocoriffetto, auzela melha infa-Juna, colto quale narra le cofe de s Venetiani . Ma t form perche pur indeffe habbianto à capitare là , doue ferra envinadare/in a caula famo à capitare là , doue ferra envinadare/in a caula famo que l'officio argonizato e he ha uoluco formare con le fadette premejfe : esti este cella.

TERZO. ceffario di continouare nella cominciata confutatione:

Accioche quella prima en) finiera franchezza di razioni . la quale m: fi offerse cofi pronta nell'ingresso di questa im prefa, acquistando tuttaura maggiore et pun giusfisficata meenenza nel progresso ; possa dustintamente far quella monocous ne prograjo, popo aquanantene ja queixa moltra aj queixa la ciprerenza al fornácima, a ula queixa fifence chamare dalla fallace aj arrogane terfuna di quella Hiltera for Entra Carlo VIII. Re di Francia all'acquifo del Regno di Napoli : è fupphento da quel popolo con lunghe (e) miferabili querele del Dominio de' Fiorentini, perche lo restaufca in libertà ; egli fe ne con tenta; @) glielo confirma non ostante che in Roma : Fio nemen, Guerro confirma non oscanic coc in Agrica F 10 remain facciano ogni ufficio posifibile in contrario. I Pufam però per confernatione di quella musia libertà, non baflando loro l'afuto delle Città circonnicme Lucca, Siena, et altre, non i prefidi et le promiffe di Lodoui-co Sor Duca di Atilano che di loro fubito che i Mimiliri Fiorentim fono cacciati di Pifa; mandano Am-bafciatori à Uenetia per tentar l'animo di quel Sonato nell antaria o contra por instar cammo in quel Sonato mell antaria, el non ne reportano liperanza alcuna, concenenficia il Gueccardon nel principio del Scendo Librol. Ma ritentato di nuono ello Sinato, quando toto de se Carlo fone ritorna ne Francia, dopo condulta la pace co'l Duca di Mulano, @ hanuta promeffa da i Fiorentini di mandar gents e) dinari nel Regno di Napo. liper feruitio fuo, rihauuta, che habbiano Pifa : accetta nolen Eij

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28

di un Regiouane et insferto. Da coto fai probabilmen te fi può raccogliere ; potendo al Guicesardan effer molto bennote tutte queste coufiderationi , per la pratica che moftra di bauere delle cofe di Stato ; (2) bauendole trappaffate cofi di leggiero ; quanto egli habbia creduto follemente à fe medefino ; &) quanto astutamente fia andato disponendo in ogni occasione la fua maledicenza contra questa Republica; tentando de acquistar sempre qualche apparente razione per accufarla; ò con l'inter-pretar diverfamente la fincerità delle fue attioni ; ò con amplificar quelle che potesfero hauer qualche spirico di disfegno è di artificio . La qual cosà repugnante non folo alla religiofa fede dell'Historia ; ma indegna della diftiplina et della professione di huomo ciule m) razione uole, fino à qui fi potrebbe tollerare, (p) farebbe per auetu

ra capace di qualche feufaci comparesse per ascia ma nato propifio con mille ine Hrisabili congettire, dequali hanno pur certa facia di ucrità di ma ferine dequali larmente nella narratione della guerra di Pifa (2) della larmente mala narratione acta gette a posto poso fa, dire-sector non altore Lega di Cambrai (alla quale, come diceno poso fa, dire-to la mira dello fdegno fuo) un'anfa precipitofa di neu-to la mira dello fdegno fuo) un'anfa precipitofa di neue la mua actuo jaconyno yna anne preception in anne eletta, et noa mente correcta et dipranata milla fua flef-fa perturbatione I Della quale fe ben le cofe predatte set quelle diferfe nel Primo Libro fono figu et indity trop

po marile algorie en prime levon formo gene e inner prime po marile filt, fanni lecto mondimeno de confiderame kon per en levo alter das non meno notabili et importanti de gli ante alter. Lano e che ragionando pur nel fao Perme Lubo Paradona prelati un in inghe sport be angot i atour

SECONDO.

dell'artigherie che conduffero i Francisi in Italia, duce Quella pelle tranata molti anni innanti in Ger mania la condotta la prima uolta in Italia da i Venetiani nella guerra che circa l'anno M.CCCLXXX. hebberoi Genouefi con lo-roj nella quale i Venetiani uinti in mare, & af-fiitu per la perdita di Chioggia, riceuenano qua langue conditione haueffe uoluto il uincitore; fe à tanto preclara occasione non fosse mancato . 4 moderato configlio. L'altro poco dopò il fudetto es la di difcorfo, quando raccontando, che Pietro de Medici molto fuggito in Venetia dopo effer flato dichiarato ribello da i Fuorentini per hauer confignato à Carlo Ottauo Sereza na, Pietra Santa, e) Serezandlo fortezze di quella Re-publica;chiamato à fè per lettere dal judetto Re ; affor-una che i V enetiani . Configliando più tolto fe me defimi che Pietro, efficacisfimamente lo confor torno à no fi metter in podeftà del Re; & fi offeríono di abbracciare le cole fue ; di rimetterlo in Patria &c. Nel primo in quella digressione tanto sforzata di ruordar i Venetiani unti in mare ; affluti per Chiozgia ; pronti ad accettar ogni conditio-ne dal unestore ; il che è tutto souerchio ; bastando per dichiaratione della origine delle artiglierie in Italia, che è il fine della prima digressione il dire che ciò fu fatto da i Venetiani nella guerra che hebbero i Genouefi con loro l'anno MCCCLXXX. includendofi meffa queft'al C inj

The handwriting points towards the early and middle decades of the seventeenth century: later than the years of the first appearances of this text. However, as Guicciardini's work established itself as an unavoidable reference in Renaissance historiography Europe-wide, so Leoni's cautionary notes on partisan history continued to be reflected upon, alongside the text they attacked. Seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and indeed nineteenth-century historians continued to contend with Leoni's remarks, sometimes aided by the publication of the *Considerationi* as an appendix to Guicciardini's *History*. Our anonymous annotator is a witness to this lasting and profound engagement, and his work may well have been directed to the preparation of one such edition.

Bongi II, 386; EDIT16 27586.

HIGHLIGHTING POLITICAL INTRIGUE

LEONI, Giovanni Battista. Vita di Francesco Maria di Montefeltro della Rovere IIII Duca d'Urbino. *Venice, Giovanni Battista Ciotti of Siena, 1605*.

4to, pp. [xx], 460, [2, errata]; large copper-engraved armorial vignette to title, large woodcut initials and typographic head-pieces; lacking f. Mmm1 (pp. 457-458), with the engraved portrait of Francesco Maria I della Rovere, and last blank, paperflaw to outer margin of O2 not touching text, a few quires lightly browned; nineteenth-century sheep-backed boards with patterned-paper sides, gilt lettering-piece to spine (chipped), ink titling to lower edge; head of spine chipped, joints cracked but holding firm, extremities scuffed; copious marginal annotations to approx. 380 pp. penned by a near-contemporary Italian reader.

First edition, bearing the copious annotations of a near-contemporary Italian reader, of Leoni's biography of Francesco Maria I della Rovere, commissioned by Francesco Maria's grandson.

po lo ricchiedeua, acconfentiuano prontamente à quan Indiai della chifano to era loro dimandato. Partiffene il Duca dopo eßeraurantinano acon uifi trattenuto intorno ad un mefe con penfiero egli ancora di spalleggiare i sudditi suoi al rimettere le biade dellaca ser fare i loro loro s & ando cost trattenendose per alcuni pochi gior meuslei ni hor quà hor là per lo Stato, insino à tanto che esfendo proposso dal Legato negoti di accordo, & appun Abloceam. del Bibina tatosi il luogo per l'abboccamento al Monasterio juori cost pue alla fandla di Rimini detto alla Colonnella, egli ui comparue con misca il simini per tuto l'Estercito suo. Vi si troudo anco Monsienor di Le.



In the preface, Giovanni Battista Leoni (1542?-1613?), who had already authored a pro-Venetian critique to Guicciardini's *History of Italy (see previous item)*, frames this biography as a *speculum principis*, a mirror of princes, declaring it a truthful account of the deeds and wisdom of one of the most celebrated Italian *condottieri*, and setting out to describe the intricate power games which Italian dynastic alliances played, in the turbulent years of rule contended by Emperor, Pope, King of France, and Serenissima Republic of Venice.

The reader who annotated this work manifests a punctilious attention to such intricacies. The systematic annotations and the keen eye for relations between events and between characters points perhaps to a scholar working towards the composition of a work of history.

USTC 4034217.



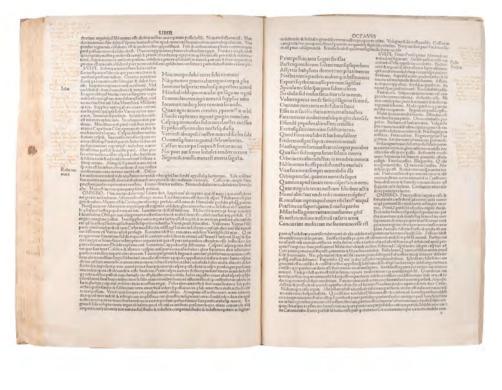
Owned by Humanist Guarino and then by Vivaldi's Librettist

22 LUCANUS, Marcus Annaeus. Pharsalia. [Comm.: Omnibonus Leonicenus and Johannes Sulpitius Verulanus. Rev.: Johannes Taberius]. [Venice, Simon Bevilaqua, 31 Jan 1493].

Folio, ff. [218] (of 220, lacking bifolium f4.5, supplied in contemporary manuscript, in the hand of Guarino, *see below*); Roman letter, text surrounded by commentary; very occasional light foxing or staining, but a very good, fresh copy, recased in old limp vellum, title in ink to lower and fore-edges, spine covered with paper with nineteenth-century manuscript label and shelfmarks; ownership inscription to last leaf, dated 1511, and annotations to text throughout (to approx. 260 pp.) by notable humanist Alessandro Guarino (1486–1556) and another sixteenth-century annotator; ownership inscription of librettist Grazio Braccioli (1682–1752), dated 1738, to title; early nineteenth-century ownership inscription (Giberto Boni[...]) with note 'Postillato da Alessandro Guarino Ferrarese – firma autografa in fine' to front cover. £9000

A copy with exceptional provenance of the first edition of Lucanus' *Pharsalia* accompanied by the commentaries of two leading humanists, scholars, and best-selling editors, Sulpitius Verulanus and Omnibonus Leonicenus. It was the text defined in this edition that Aldus chose to reproduce in his 1502 Lucanus.

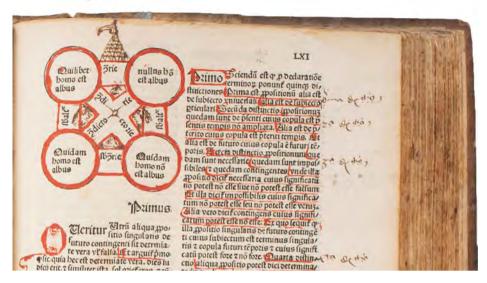
ANNOTATED BOOKS



This copy was owned by Alessandro Guarino (1486–1556), uncle of Giovanni Battista Guarini, author of one of the most widely influential pieces of 'Arcadian' literature, *Pastor Fido*. Alessandro was himself a prominent humanist, author of an esteemed commentary on Catullus, and worthy of a mention in Ariosto's *Orlando furioso*, in the stanzas that name-check a host of contemporary men and women who should be honoured, admired, and imitated (XLVI, 14, 1-2). Guarino annotates the book judiciously, concentrating on essential variants or meanings in the interlinear notes, expanding the glossae in the margins, penning small marks near notable lines; his is the hand that supplies two leaves of text, where the binder had left them out (ff. 44-45). Guarino's choice of the word 'perlegi' in the ownership inscription ('Ego Alexandrus Guarinus Lucanum perlegi') shows that he knew himself to have read and studied the book intensely.

The next owner for whom we have evidence in this copy was the librettist Grazio Braccioli (1682–1752), author, amongst other things, of the text of Vivaldi's opera *Orlando furioso*, and of a notable study of Venetian painters. Braccioli's inscription dates his purchase of this book to 1738.

Hain & Copinger 10241*; BMC V 517; GW M18859; Goff L-305; BSB-Ink L-235; Rhodes (Oxford Colleges) 1110; Bod-Inc L-163; ISTC ilo0305000.



23 MAGISTRIS, Johannes de. Quaestiones super totum cursum logicae Porphyrii et Philosophi cum explanatione textus secundum mentem Scoti. [Basel, Michael Wenssler, not after 25 May 1490].

4to, ff. CLXXXIII, 'CLXXIIII', 'CLXXXII-CXCV' [i.e. 198], [2, index]; printed in Gothic type in two columns, woodcut diagrams to text, a couple with rubrication; small section of outer margin excised in a7 bare touching text *verso*, occasional waterstaining along the edges; a very good copy in contemporary wooden boards backed in blind-stamped pigskin, panelled spine with later manuscript paper label, brass clasp and catch, spine lined with manuscript waste; some old wormholes to the edges of the boards; contemporary marginalia and underlinings in red and black to over 300 pp., extensive manuscript notes on the free endpapers and rear pastedown, and approx. 30 penwork initials, incorporating faces, grotesques, and patterns, contemporary ownership inscription in red ink at the end of the index. £8000

An extensively annotated copy of the third or fourth edition, published three years after the first (Venice, 1487), of an important work of late medieval logic by the Paris professor Johannes de Magistris (probably Jean de Caulaincourt).

Along with Pierre Tartaret, Johannes de Magistris distanced himself from the nominalist logicians active in Paris at the same time, instead presenting his logic (even in the title) as made to 'follow the mind of the Subtle Doctor Scotus'. Thus, he is concerned with ways of generating knowledge that are not demonstrative, the notions of *scientia* and natural necessity, and Scotus' view on understanding terms, understanding propositions, and being cognitively neutral with respect to a proposition.

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ANNOTATED BOOKS

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The author's Aristotelianism was of a critical, open, and modernizing nature across subjects. He was one of the fifteenth-century scholars who, in cosmology, opted for a theory of physical eccentrics and epicycles, rejecting Aristotle's theory of concentric spheres. Johannes de Magistris's work gained popularity among scholars Europe-wide. There is evidence that a copy of the *Quaestiones* was owned by John Morcote at Oxford (d. 1508, see E. S. Leedham-Green and R. J. Fehrenbach, *Private Libraries in Renaissance England: a Collection and Catalogue of Tudor and Early Stuart book-lists* (Marlborough 1993) II, p. 26).

As a work printed for use in universities, this incunable is a prime example of a copy well used for its purpose: extensively and expertly annotated in a contemporary hand, with some additions in a slightly later hand (indeed Scotism affirmed itself in the sixteenth century across Europe), it affords an insight into the mind and workings of a late fifteenth-century logician, mostly taken with interpretations of Aristotle's *Categories* and *De Interpretatione* (the latter being quite decoratively highlighted in red and brown penwork in text and diagrams (see f. lxi) as well as intensely annotated. Underlinings, manicules, references and even doodled portraits (e.g. f. lxiv^v), monsters (clxix) or arabesques in the initial spaces speak of a much perused, familiar volume.

H 10450*; BMC III 733; GW M19829; Goff M-32; BSB-Ink M-15; Bod-Inc M-009; ISTC im00032000; see: J.J.M. Bakker, 'Natural Philosophy and Metaphysics in late fifteenth-century Paris. III: the commentaries on Aristotle by Johannes de Caulaincourt (alias Johannes de Magistris)', *Bulletin de Philosophie Médiévale*, (49), 2007, pp. 195-237.



24 MARTIAL, Marcus Valerius. Epigrammata cum Do[mitii] Chal[derini] ac Geo[rgii] Me[rulae] commentariis. *[Venice, Philippus Pincius, 29 March 1491].*

Folio, ff. 168 (of 172), text complete including register and colophon, but lacking first and last blank leaves and bifolium y2.3 (index, which had been printed after the register and colophon were completed, see the BSB copy; quire y not in the register); Roman type, text surrounded by commentary; repaired wormtrack (affecting only a couple of words) and small restoration to lower outer corner of first leaf, wormhole continuing through text touching two letters per page, browning and spotting, mainly marginal, a few stains, some dampstaining towards the beginning and end of the volume, outer margins slightly trimmed; Italian seventeenth-century vellum over boards, gilt lettering-piece to spine; lettering-piece partly perished, corners worn, a few chips and some staining to the covers; sixteenth-century inscription Vincenzo Masini, count of Cesena, at foot of first leaf; marginal and interlinear annotations to over 300 pp. in two distinct sixteenth-century hands. \pounds

A copiously annotated copy of the first edition of Martial's *Epigrams* to carry the the two most notable rival commentaries of Merula and Calderino, which set out the most discussed philological and exceptical controversies surrounding Martial's text.

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This copy bears extensive annotations, both marginal and interlinear, of two different sixteenth-century scholars. It is clear that both had access to sources of variants, which they carefully recorded, and that they both engaged deeply with textual questions, as well as studying metrics, and building an extensive apparatus of links with other classical texts including histories (Suetonius), verse (Virgil and Ovid, as well as the more obvious Juvenal), and scientific and technical treaties such as Pliny and the *Scriptores rei rusticae*.

The eighteenth-century owner, Vincenzo Masini, count of Cesena, was a patrician who authored a scientific poem about sulphur in 1759.

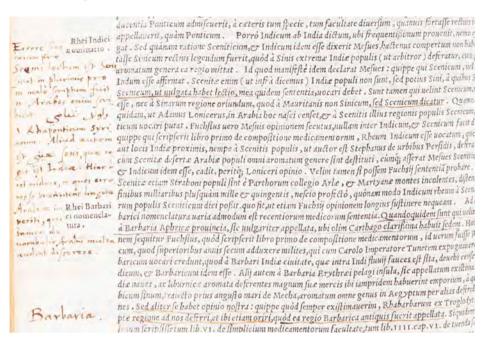
Hain & Copinger 10821*; GW M21282; Goff M-310; BSB-Ink M-200; Bod-Inc M-125; ISTC im00310000. Only two copies recorded in the UK (Edinburgh and Bodleian).

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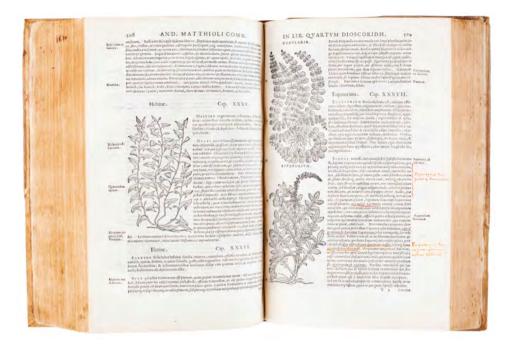
FROM THE LIBRARY OF JAKOB CHRISTMANN

25 MATTIOLI, Pier Andrea. Commentarii secundo aucti, in libros sex Pedacii Dioscoridis Anazarbe de medica materia ... His accessit eiusdem Apologia adversus Amathum Lusitanum. *Venice, Officina Valgrisiana, 1560.*

2 parts in one vol., folio, pp. [100], 776; 46, [2]; with printer's device on the two titles and on *verso* of final leaf, and with approximately 700 woodcuts in the text; underlining and numerous annotations in at least two early hands (*see below*); a few small stains and some occasional marginal foxing or soiling, minor worming in blank upper margins of about a dozen leaves; contemporary blind-stamped south-German pigskin, covers tooled to a panel design incorporating a roll of the Salvator Mundi, David, St Paul, and St John the Baptist (not found in Haebler) and a smaller roll of four heads of Reformation theologians in roundels amidst decorative foliage (possibly Haebler II, p. 99 no. 30, attributed to Augsburg); rubbed and slightly soiled, ties lacking, neat repairs at edges and at head of spine, upper outer corner of front flyleaf torn away. \pounds 12,000

Fourth Latin edition (first 1554) of Mattioli's enormously popular herbal; from the library of the learned German orientalist Jakob Christmann and with his annotations in Latin, Greek, Arabic, Aramaic, and German.

Annotated Books



Jakob Christmann (1554–1613), a converted Jew, had studied Arabic and Turkish and was appointed Professor of Arabic at Heidelberg in 1608. In the sixteenth century Heidelberg was the centre of Arabic studies in northern Germany, and Christmann had access to the Palatine Library, including the oriental manuscripts that Guillaume Postel had been forced to sell to the Elector Palatine Ottheinrich when on his way to Venice in 1555. A pupil of Franciscus Junius, he published a brief introduction to reading and writing Arabic, *Alphabetum Arabicum* (1582), and in 1590 produced a Latin translation of the astronomical work of al-Farghānī, made from a Palatine manuscript not of the Arabic original but of the medieval Hebrew version. He prepared several other works for publication but never saw them through the press, among them a detailed comparative Arabic grammar, *Institutiones arabicae et turcicae linguae*.

Christmann's interest in botany is hitherto apparently unattested, but to judge by his underlining and annotations here, in both red and black ink, he seems to have read Mattioli's work in its entirety. Perhaps unsurprisingly, his engagement with the text frequently rests on his own knowledge of the Arabic language and also of Arabic or Persian authorities such as Avicenna and Serapion. He praises Gentile da Foligno, the medieval commentator on Avicenna ('Gentilis Fulginas fidelissimus Avicennae interpres', p. 716) but also appears to have had access to an Arabic manuscript of Avicenna, for he notes that Mattioli in his description of Cardamom has been misled



mationes discutit, atq; destillationes eò confluetes reprimit. Vul nera recentia in carnis superficie glutinat, or ulcera uetera desic cat. Nihilominus nocet ijs qui ex flatu, ac frigiditate laborat uentriculi doloribus, atq; etia agre fpirantibus. Caterum polt= quamacute pine historia come deduxit, ut de nonnullis aliss acu mentio. leatis stirpibus differuerim, non erit ab re, ut plantarum facultas augeatur, fi illam addiderim plantam, que folio etiam api coftat . or undig; fpinis riget, ab aliquibus VVA SPINA, a nonmillis Vua marina, co à pluribus Vua crespina uocata. Planta hæc anti

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by the Latin translation: 'Decipitur ex vulgata versione: codex enim Arabicus habet Kakile, cuius duo genera statuit, maius et minus. Maius est sicut nux parva nigra, quae cum frangitur, intus granum album est, et C. Minus autem est sicut garyophylum [i.e. like Caryophyllus Aromaticus or cloves], in figura etiam aromaticum', p. 24). Where Mattioli ponders at length as to why one of the three varieties of rheum named by Mesue is 'Indicum or Sceniticum' (the others being Turcicum and Barbarum), Christmann explains that a scribal error is to blame, 'Seni' having been written for 'Scemi': 'Errore scribarum pro Scemi lectum est Seni, sicut in plurimis pro m malè scriptum fuit n. Arabes enim scribunt راوبد شامی [quod est] Rhaponticum Syriacum. Aliud autem est صينى seni, quae regio est Indiae' (p. 344). 'Thus', he continues in his marginal note, 'you may see the errors into which those who are ignorant of Arabic throw themselves' (trans.).

Elsewhere, Christmann corrects Mattioli's faulty German ('Firch hyssop, & Hoster hyssop' to 'Kirchen hysop' and 'Closter hysop', p. 372), and there are sporadic words in Greek as well as one in Aramaic (p. 22). Occasionally he adds information from other sources: next to Mattioli's entry on oregano, for example, he notes Aristotle's observation, in his Historia animalium, that tortoises ate the herb after eating snakes in order to avoid dying. He was also clearly aware of contemporary critical responses to Mattioli's work, citing Guilandinus (Melchior Wieland, the German prefect of the Paduan botanical garden) in a marginal note adjacent to Mattioli's description of the hawthorn (p. 115). Curiously, Christmann takes a particular interest in 'oleum scorpionum', or oil of scorpions, which was used to treat diseases of the urinary system, marking its presence in the text in four separate places (pp. 724, 738, 742, and 763).

In the Apologia adversus Amathum Lusitanum, Christmann has underlined those passages in which Mattioli most viciously attacks the Portuguese physician Amato Lusitano (like Christmann a converted Jew): '... you have most perfidiously turned away from God the Eternal. For as you now present to adhere to our faith (so I learn),

and then give yourself over to Jewish laws and superstitions ... Just as there is no faith and no religion within you, so in truth you are completely blind as to the medical art which you unworthily profess' (p. 20, *trans*. H. Friedenwald, *The Jews and medicine* II, p. 349). Whether Christmann was agreeing with Mattioli here or objecting to him is uncertain, but the latter response is surely the more likely.

Christmann's library was evidently sold off shortly after his death. Copernicus's autograph manuscript of *De revolutionibus*, which had been acquired by Christmann from the library of Valentine Otho, was sold by his widow on 17 January 1614 to the Czech philosopher Comenius for a worthy price ('digno redemptum pretio') and is today one of the great treasures of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków. In 1620 eighteen Arabic and Turkish manuscripts, eight of them in Christmann's own hand, were purchased for the Groningen Academy from Joachim Borgesius, the recently appointed headmaster of the Latin School in Groningen. These volumes, which included Christmann's unpublished comparative Arabic grammar mentioned above, formed the nucleus of the oriental collection at Groningen, where they remain.

Provenance:

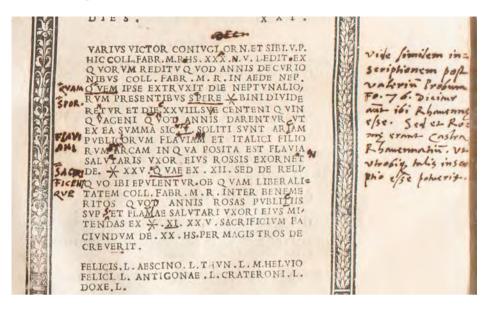
1. Ownership inscription 'Simonis Grÿnaei' on title and the date 1564. This is probably the Swiss mathematician and university professor Simon Grynaeus the Younger (1539–1582). Grynaeus is recorded as a doctor of theology at Tübingen in 1564, and in 1575 became a professor of theology at Basel. Between 1584 and his death in 1586 he organised the University of Heidelberg along Reformed lines. A few of the annotations in the present volume appear to be in Grynaeus's hand.

2. Jakob Christmann, with his ownership inscription at foot of title. Christmann presumably acquired the book in Heidelberg either directly from Grynaeus or shortly after his death.

3. Arthur Young (1741–1820), the most famous agriculturalist of his age, with his armorial bookplate. A piece of paper loosely inserted between pp. 456 and 457 is probably in Young's hand and reads 'Royal Society Books in 1681 – 3000 Vols / Di Bonardo Richezze del'Agricoltura / Di Tatti (Giov.) Agricoltura'.

4. The earls of Haddington.

Adams D-669; Nissen, BBI 1305.



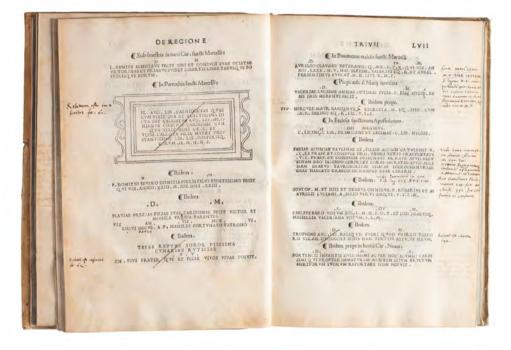
THE FUNDAMENTAL BOOK ON ROMAN EPIGRAPHY ANNOTATED AND CORRECTED BY AN EXPERT EPIGRAPHIST

26 MAZZOCCHI, Giacomo. Epigrammata antiquae urbis. *Rome, Jacopo Mazzocchi, 1521.*

Folio, ff. [x], CLXXX, [8]; with 21 woodcut illustrations, including one full-page woodcut of the Pantheon, some ancient Roman inscriptions set within woodcut borders (some full architectural borders, some designed as ornamental tablets, others composed of separate strips); first quire (title, prelims, and index) wholly re-margined (overlapping text on title *verso*) and likely supplied from another copy with two browned leaves, waterstain to last couple of quires and with some marginal wormholes; in eighteenth-century vellum over boards; marginal annotations and corrections in a contemporary hand to approx. 265 pp. \pounds 5500

First edition of the first printed repertory of Roman inscriptions, recording some three thousand inscriptions, mostly epitaphs, complemented with a rich illustrative apparatus, this copy extensively annotated and corrected by an evidently expert epigraphist.

Giacomo Mazzocchi (fl. 1505–1527), humanist and printer in Rome, relied on the collaboration of the Florentine priest Francesco Albertini and possibly Mario Maffei, Bishop of Aquino, Mariangelo Accursio, and Andrea Fulvio, to achieve a repertory ranging from Republican times to the age of Justinian I.



The stylised woodcuts show some of the principal buildings and monuments of Rome, such as the Pantheon, the Arch of Constantine, and the Pyramid of Cestius. Sources include inscriptions in the house of Angelo Colocci, Pomponius Laetus, Guiliano Dati and others. This work 'remains the fundamental book on Roman and early Christian epigraphy' (D. De Menil, M. Raymond, *Builders and Humanists: the Renaissance Popes as Patrons of the Arts* (1966), p. 200).

MILLE SORORI EIVS Q VAE.V.A. LX . M .X.H. III.Q . VALERIVS EVTICHES ET VALER IA DAPHNIS.F, PIIS.FECER YNT ET SIBI PO STERISQ, SVIS IN.F.P. XXIIIS.IN.A.P.XIIIS. In monasterio Ding marie in vin ad immum enticuli Be" F. o Anning Pantagathi. M S T. FLAVIO. AVG. LIB. P. POMPONIVS FAVSTINVS OCTAVIO SATVRNINO - TABVLA PAVLO FILIO + B M + FECIT SIVINET RID . A VEHICVLIS. FLAVIA SVIS LIB + LIBERTABUS QVE + 1 05 PYTHIAS - CONIVGI . SVO TERISCUE EORVM CARISSIMO. ERGA. DE SE.BE NE. MERENTI . FELIT. ET 5181. LIBERTIS. LIBERTABUS 4. POSTERISQUE . EORVM .

'Ever since their first publication in 1521, when they were edited, the *Epigrammata* constituted a sort of epigraphical handbook for every humanist interested in Roman antiquities in general and epigraphy in particular. This is shown by the large number of copies with manuscript annotations [...] that have survived' (Gerard González Germain, 2012).

This copy bears hundreds of marginalia containing references, opinions, corrections, and cross-references clearly by a contemporary Roman epigraphist, expert in Rome's ancient history, familiar with its geography, and aware of the latest discoveries in local topography, including Onofrius Panvinius' and Lafreri's plates. Many instances of the note 'vide correctiones' in margins relate perhaps to a separate listing which the annotator might have been compiling ahead of a new edition.

Cicognara 3789; Mortimer Italian 297; Olschki *Choix* 16878. Gerard González Germain, 'Jean Matal and his Annotated Copy of the Epigrammata Antiquae Vrbis (Vat. Lat. 8495): The use of manuscript sources' in *Veleia*, 29 (2012), pp. 149-168; D.S. Rhodes, 'Further notes on Publisher Giacomo Mazzocchi' in *Papers of the British School at Rome* 40 (1972), pp. 239-42.

CENSORED AND ANNOTATED

27 MUNSTER, Sebastian. Mele'kheth Hadiqduq [*in Hebrew*]. Institutiones grammaticae in Hebraeam linguam [*erased:* fr. Sebastiani Munsteri minoritae ...] Opus est recens, atque chartatim emendatum ab ipso autore in officina Frobeniana. *Basel, Johann Froben, 1524.*

8vo, ff. [144]; printed in Greek, Hebrew, and Roman types; woodcut device on titlepage and *verso* of last leaf, musical notation on p. 2 and p. 3; marginal paperflaw to leaf k1 and m4 (not affecting text), quire m foxed; a good copy, bound in contemporary limp vellum, ink titling to spine and lower edge; $s7^v$ and $s8^t$ (dedication) censored with ink, the author's name censored throughout; ownership inscription of Giacomo Antonio Boni (*see below*) to title, and contemporary marginal annotations to over 80 pp. in Latin and Hebrew. \pounds

First edition of Münster's introduction to Hebrew grammar, annotated and censored by Jacopo Antonio Boni, with the author's name cancelled throughout, the dedication severely censored, and the relatively widespread expression '...autorem damnatum opus hoc permissum' ('author's condemned, but this work allowed') noted on the title.

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Octaua coniugatio uocatur Et recipit à prima coiugatione radicem, à tertia punctu dages, quo nunci caret: à quinta litera n Ex se aut habet n li tera,quæ femper primæ radicali abfque interuallo cu raphe præficit ut אַרָּאָר nili prima radicalis fuerit una iftarum WYOI túc enim nó præcedit fed fequis tur,& nonuntp in alias literas mutatur. unde quum zain est prima radicalis, n. uertitur

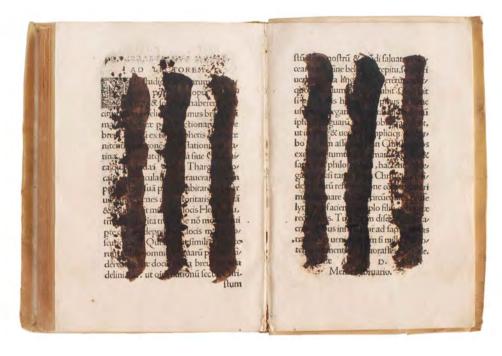
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Bernard Quaritch Ltd



'Of greatest importance in the sixteenth century were the works of Sebastian Münster (*Epitome Hebraica grammaticae*, 1520; *Institutiones Grammaticae*, 1524), who, following Elijah Levita, perfected the science of Hebrew grammar as regards both its material and its methods of presentation' (*Jewish Encyclopedia*). The printer Johann Froben and Beatus Rhenanus, the cosmographer, mathematician, and professor of Hebrew grammar. For his text Münster relied on copies of manuscripts owned by Johannes Böhm transcribed by Konrad Pellican, and the writings of Jewish grammarians (David, Rabbi Mosche Kimhi). Caspar Amman contributed the chapter on metrics 'Versilogus Hebraicus', and the book of prophet Jonah features as an appendix.

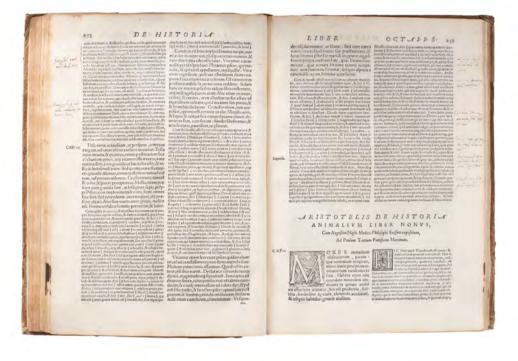
Our copy bears the ownership inscription and the marginalia, including translations and correction, of Jacopo (or Giacomo) Antonio Boni (1527–1587), a philosopher, philologist, and physician from Ferrara. The illustrious physician and naturalist Antonio Musa Brasavola described Boni, in his *Index refertissimus in omnes Galeni libros*, as 'the most excellent [man] in literature, medical studies, and natural philosophy'.

Adams M-1931; VD16 M 6685.

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Annotated Books



Owned and Annotated by Ulisse Aldrovandi

28 NIFO, Agostino. Expositiones in omnes Aristotelis libros De historia animalium. lib. IX. De partibus animalium, & earum causis. lib. IV. Ac De generatione animalium. lib. V. Venice, Girolamo Scoto, 1546.

Folio, pp. [16], '413' [*recte* 314], 216, 169, [1]; large Scoto devices to title and colophon, woodcut initials throughout; title supplied from a copy with seventeenth-century inscriptions (faded), occasional light spotting and foxing, a few old ink-stains, but a very good copy; in late eighteenth-century calf-backed boards, spine filleted in gilt with gilt morocco lettering-piece; corners bumped; from the library of Ulisse Aldrovandi, with his marginalia on over 40 pp. throughout, underlining on a further 8 pp., two inscriptions (one signed) dated 1559 and 1565, and manuscript title to lower edge (*see below*); manuscript index leaf bound in at end in a slightly later hand, also responsible for some underlining and short annotations to *c*. 50 pp.; nineteenth-century shelfmark inscription to front free end-paper, nineteenth-century printed exlibris of Bolognese patrician family Sassoli de Bianchi.

Exceptional copy, annotated by the preeminent naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi, of the first Nifo edition of Aristotle's *De historia animalium*, the foundational corpus of western zoology.

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'Nifo pursues a difficult synthesis between doctrinal peripateticism, scholastic architecture, and humanistic methods' (Perfetti). His revision of Gaza's translation, as well as his textual analysis and interpretation, placed Aristotelian zoology firmly within the humanistic context, collating theory with an ever-increasing body of factual evidence. '[Aristotle] was acquainted with more than five hundred species of animals and had dissected and investigated in detail at least fifty kinds, ranging over the entire animal kingdom. Despite the fact that many of his conclusions now appear fanciful and primitive, others have stood the test of time. Among them may be mentioned his descriptions of the mechanisms of locomotion, of the process of digestion in ruminants, of the habits of bees, of the mechanism of animal reproduction; his exposition of analogous structures in living bodies; and his methods of biological classification' (*Heirs of Hippocrates*).

This copy has the remarkable distinction of having been owned and annotated by Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605), professor of natural philosophy and natural history at the University of Bologna, considered by Linnaeus and Buffon as the founder of modern natural history. Aldrovandi was among the foremost collectors of his day, sought out by students and scholars from all over Europe (in addition to princes, cardinals, and others in power) who wished to visit his *Wunderkammer*, as well as his rich library, which housed thousands of printed books as well as a collection of manuscripts.

Rechtigen inter a fatterie fortenister, space infine, ferendo dica mus mores acquilifis infelt bruis, fed none cadem ratione, qua hom inbus, nam mores acquilifi infine bruis non ommbus, fed ris, que idudourur imperio hominis urêis ratione, coaçãa enim obedire ex ipfa longa aflucudine parendi, nan dem mores acquifitis maturales quidem, quatenus aliq a natura funt tyranni, aliqui liberales,aliqui mifericordes, alin idera a natura affecti, foris ucro acquifiti ; qua a (quel a natura funt tyranni, aliqui liberales,aliqui mifericordes, alin idera a natura affecti, foris ucro acquifiti ; qua a (quel a natura funt tyranni, aliqui liberales,aliqui mifericordes, alin intera an quara affecti, foris ucro acquifiti ; qua a (quel a natura funt tyranni, aliqui liberales,aliqui mifericordes, alin intera an anura affecti. foris ucro acquifiti ; qua a (quel a natura funt tyranni, aliqui liberales,aliqui mifericordes, alin altera a natura affecti. foris ucro acquifiti ; qua a (quel no poffunt nifi ratione regulante, quare fin alispiDe non poffunt actus adeo regulari, quane, qua effici non poffunt in uror feparabiliter. dicedum erus mores cales intelle hominibus, quoniam infine uerus bruis effici hominibus & uideau quod uerus bruis, quoniam infinet feparabiliter pofficien un beccelleria hominibus feparabiliter pofficient un excelleria hominibus fepar

cei araneum in texéda tela attenuari, arqutabefectere, quod nö effer, nil de fubftantia aranei demeretur. dicédum telam fie riu, dictum eff, de materia intrinfecto utenitore, non auem de fubftantia aranei uterefecte argumenum concludite/fed ex excrementips partibus humidia uterimentalis tenuibus, atp lentis.nec fequ tur proptet id, ut materia & efficiens finitide, lecer fino quafi fimul uel prope. D'einde de ratione texendi etiam eff equelto, nam cum araneus fit ponderollus, non uideur polfe pet relam ambulare.deinde quæres quo nam pe agiltate pedum araneum fei na ereipio fupportare, & pa erm ficti de loco ad locum rahendo fit, guétamodum nomo in aqua natando, potisfimum cum araneus fit exilis gra unatis materia quog lenta, atqu renuis, quare quàuis rela fit tenussifima, qui fumi aranei mitum, per maus politeiore, qui tenuior eff tela. uterum non una ratione, excrementia um materia mendi fito, non uiarane excrementiam illam materiam emitum per meaus politeiore, qui funti cum prope anun, guam dende pedibus pofferioribus tenui artificio innuluur mitendo tanfuerfalter, & in longum filum cum filo.non ulli a ranei excrementiam illam materiam emitum per os, qua deinceps tuvoluendo inter pedes fitos annorum. Multa alia quæri politerior quage fifterun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politerior quage differun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politeriore, qua differun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politeriore, qua differun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politeriore, qua differun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politeriore, qua differun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politeriore, qua differun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politeriore, qua differun pro differita sanorum. Multa alia quæri politeriore appling qua per sanorum. Multa alia

FINIS. Der Whine Syrallon (19) Ers Sofferfallberrite

Bernard Quaritch Ltd

'Aldrovandi's taste in books was extremely varied [...] The encyclopedic scope of [his] interests makes him a hard individual to classify: he was a university professor charged with teaching philosophy, and as such he had to have a secure command of Aristotle's works and the commentary tradition (from ancient to contemporary times); yet he was also interested in observation and collecting, was capable of reading Aristotelian and other texts in the original Greek and had deep friendships with humanists working at Bologna's university.' (Caroline Duroselle-Melish and David A. Lines, 'The Library of Ulisse Aldrovandi (†1605): Acquiring and Organizing Books in Sixteenth-Century Bologna' in The Library (June 2015), pp. 133-161). The provenance of this copy is therefore all the more relevant, in linking Aristotle's pioneering effort to Nifo's humanistic re-framing and Aldrovandi's early modern focus on knowledge based on specimens. Aldrovandi's annotations are accompanied by two dated inscriptions (as was his custom): one made in 1559 (De historia animalium p.413) and one made in 1565 (De partibus animalium p.169). The other, slightly later, hand responsible for some underlining, short annotations (particularly to the chapters on 'monsters' and 'hermaphroditism'), and the manuscript index at end is to be found also in other copies of books owned by Aldrovandi.

After his death in 1605, Aldrovandi's books and museum continued to be housed in his home until around 1617 when, in accordance with his 1603 testament, the collections were transferred to the Palazzo Comunale of Bologna, although the reduced number of books in the 1657 inventory suggests that the library may have been subject to some neglect. In May 1742 all the collections were transferred to the newly founded Istituto delle Scienze, but while the manuscripts were kept together, the books were dispersed throughout the Istituto's holdings. Another blow to the collection arrived in 1797 when several books and manuscripts were removed by the Napoleonic commissioners and sent to France. The books and manuscripts that returned after the Restoration were returned to the Istituto's library (now the Biblioteca Universitaria di Bologna). Some duplicates and other books have since been sold or exchanged and have 'ended up in local and foreign libraries, while others made their way onto the antiquarian book market, where they still occasionally surface' (*ibid.*).

Adams A-1771; Stillwell 573; BM, STC Italian Books, 43. See Stefano Perfetti, Aristotle's Zoology and Its Renaissance Commentators, 1521–1601 (Leuven, 2000), pp. 85-121. On Aldrovandi's library, see also Maria Cristina Bacchi, 'Ulisse Aldrovandi e i suoi libri' in Archiginnasio (2005), pp. 255-365, and Maria Gioia Tavoni, 'Nel laboratorio di Ulisse Aldrovandi: un indice manoscritto e segni di lettura in un volume a stampa' in Le paratexte 6 (2010).

Cum dixiffet de ambiguitate uituli marini, &uespertilionis de partibus liber explicit.

F. I N I S.

Suchen hain loger the 2t May ofter.

F ata (manu'q; fimul ueluti lachrymantia terfit L umuna) quis magno melius sucedet Achilli, Quamper quem magnus Danais successit Achilles? H nic modo ne prosit, quod, ut est, hebes esse uidetur: N e ue mhi noceat, quod uobis semper Achiui P rofuit ingenium: meaq; hec facundia, siqua est, Que nunc pro domino, pro nobis sepe locuta est, I muidia careat: bona nec sua quisas recuset. m him N am genus, or proanos, or que non feamus ipfi, Bona of V ix ea nostra noco fed enim quia rettulit Aiax Buna lan E Se Iouis pronepos: nofiri quoq; fanquinis author laud atir. V. in Just I uppiter est storiderig; gradus diffamus ab illo. Taut. 215. Per. Line in N am mhi Laërtes pater est, Arafus alimmas ab tub. 1997 a vinte in N am mhi Laërtes pater est, Arafus illi, a louis moment a vinte a no monoment of a una louis to the Roy 200. Ego me! maioriou unite mea mouse inte hour non for non fue not a me accupant in them me mone low 'h rus a to que her pier est a marai grad h trava at him a to que her pier est a marai grad h trava at him non in antipier est a sont in a cue a an format no a min antipier est out to to inter a me nest no a min antipue the cue and an opiniore mine non to a the mine antipier out out a piniore mine to a sont to a format antipier and a cue and matter a piniore mine to a sont to a format antipier and a cue and matter a piniore mine to a sont to a sont a antipier a cue a and a sont in a cue as an in the sont to a mine antipier a cue a and matter a piniore mine to a sont to a format a sont a cue a sont a so 99 14) Ince hallor (4) all no viem

WITH MARGINALIA BY THREE DIFFERENT ANNOTATORS

29 OVIDIUS Naso, Publius. [Metamorphoses] Quae hoc volumine continentur. Annotationes in omnia Ovidii opera. Index fabularum, & caeterorum, quae insunt hoc libro secundum ordinem alphabeti. Ovidii Metamorphoseon libri XV. Venice, heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andreas Torresanus, 1534.

8vo, ff. [31], [1, blank], 2-204, [1]; woodcut Aldine device to title and *verso* of last leaf; lower margin of title-page some time excised and restored, lightly spotted in places, some waterstaining; a tall copy bound in contemporary limp vellum; soiled, chipped, ties perished; contemporary ownership inscription on title obscured with strikethrough ink; ownership inscription *c*. 1580–1600 of Giacomo and Giampiero Caronello, with Giacomo's name and hand returning in several other inscriptions throughout the book; seventeenth-century inscription 'Sbarra' on the last leaf; late seventeenth-century ownership inscription 'Antonio Soave' on f. 6^r in *Metamorphoses*; profusely annotated throughout (to approx. 70 pp.), including ? fully-annotated blanks, in a contemporary hand and several successive hands from the sixteenth and seventeenth century. \pounds 2800

A profusely annotated copy of the third Aldine edition (first 1502–1503, second 1515– 1516) of Ovid's complete works; the first volume only (of three), containing the annotations on Ovid, the mythological index, and, most importantly, the *Metamorphoses*.

in auch suiterbuy fartes fant tar yam ili diweys of suburt admodum all pur-larte mine de primuner, all fant mer nog mady i am yrine antest fumus Madie nintem jar medium of a german Virtutem iffam mediowithtem efe neieffe af mediam afte autom ophonum eing que fing un adifica unleast mediocrites of v. ANA. Colif. 664. Ung. 24: halam qued ocnerum fortime medicory. (e)feifio aft offima omman of i fimanda i per le pavolle de faug buommi, et fi Her le coje molte volte du ma set vadue Sec. n. facilima of adopediand the set letter aftimana io the Competings vation At uero, i mo dum effectit uanto, et avante de l'invider no dous in alteraturam farion can fi fortuna e percaptare, je non Calle Fori, de Si uivibus, finolilitate gamang fi nie cloude sime de glindiani, ma io m diviting wel bis corrary seen si pa= strous della mia chimahone othe mous ing an nato Devaloche fuggendo io sat fem: upertate minia, Si ingenti imbeditate In grandomi di fuggia ingernati (i ignomima multa) diffide of at va: il two inforto li que for revioje finto, tion obadiant : Funt. n. istorum aly non Jolam la prinni, ma ancora fa quidem confirmaliofi, at dalinguarter s la potordifine ualli mi formange= s gaab dundan No f hito a leger de magif in raby magning all occute fra: ui, et in volug diguis fraudatores que ind winds thereast wollab and ingle in dividuate at he to be more due invice use inferenter quandog & totas meliam quandog per dolum, In Tuper y minime airea gubernationen de nuite glar acter and non hogo Spren. ne derete aller manifalten hogo Spren. Law questo eller vero, che seguiono stang

This copy hosts numerous annotations in at least three hands. By far the most prolific and creative contributor appears to be Giacomo Caronello, in whose hand are many textual corrections, whole blank pages filled with selections from Aristotle's political works, a specific reference to the work of the Spanish humanist Juan Luis Vives ('Lud. Viv...'). On the front free endpaper, many marginalia referencing the verse of Virgil and Horace, and principally Italian vernacular works by Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Ariosto. Fittingly, the main author involved in snippets of 'parallel reading' is Petrarch (see, for example, f. 32^r). Petrarch's classicism has been the subject of much study in modern times; this book bears witness to an early reception and understanding of the classical elements of his vernacular *Canzoniere*, which exerted vast influence on lyrical verse across Europe. The last blank is filled with notes on rhetoric, poetic theory, and its connection with the ethical sphere through happiness, citing, unusually, Suetonius and Averroes, and the more naturally expected Lactantius, the 'Cicero Christianus'.

This keenness for composition and verse presents an opportunity for an investigation of the identity of the man who signed the book as Giacomo Caronello. Though some degree of phonetic interchangeability between Caronello and Catonello may allow for familial links with the Tuscan poet Jacopo Catonello, who flourished around 1500 and another Jacopo, ambassador for the city of Conegliano (Venice) in the same century,

blice afficiant un minimegr Espatient the autem drag Sammola Junt autakilag Ave P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMOR PHOSEON LIBER PRIMVS. teres que Vongo fortune super abundant ica ofibur, divirgi, amain, et aligi hain N nona fert animus mutatas dicere formas modi mas imperium cuinty patiendent Corpora.dij capits (nam uos muta-fus gr illas) A first essprinad; ab origine mundi A first essprinad; ab origine mundi A d mes for enum deducte tempora cormen. A net ware or terras, or, qued tegt ornia, cedum, V mes erat toto water e utiles in orbe: ney faith of has statim comperer nation ofisht, wo filer delitios. n. ne in scholu A me var offer terris of quid togt ennis , celum, V ms erst tot wanne unlins in orbe: Quén dizere chaosurali, sindigfiq , moles, R ec quicquam, nif pondis inrs, ongefing colom R obsen inneltarum difordia firmus ersum. R ullis adhae umado prebebat lumina Tuens: R ec nova ersefendo reparabat cornus Phobes: R ec nova ersefendo separabat cornus Phobes: R es ersefendo separabat dile corponaus, er ars: S i c ersi inflabilis ullio; fina forma manbat: O filabatis, aligi alidi equa corporations novo F rigida pagenbant culdis, homenna ficas, M ellia com duris, fine pondere babenna pondus. R an ecelo arras, co terris adelati undas: R dena es cornus filos forena a martas. R dena es cornus filos forena ta arcmat. R an ecelo arras, co terris adelati undas. R digadum filos forena ta arcmat. R an ecelo arras, co terris adelati undas. D ilfocata less comerio pea bunt:-Out. D ilfocata less conservic pea bunt:quidans findicitor iby, obedire Equeucet qui unten borum funt in indigentia m mia offitati, deiedo mimium ammo,uilegg ofifunt . of que fit , ut hi mago trubum garare nefarant, fed ad parado Samulitar fint apri . jli uno in paran' fili mullo modo fakanhan, jed son dig " fumg domin with im parata o. Anit Coler lib 4. pag. 95 notion litem nature discount -i - diff ofuit Est a diferitio barr reander barris

the consistency of the form Caronello throughout the book invites a more likely relation with the Northern Italian 'de Caronellis' or 'de Caronelis' family name: that, for example, of Francesco de Caronellis, author of a mid-fourteenth-century Renaissance metaphorical vision 'On the Chariot of Carrara', as well as that of Johannes Andreae de Caronelis (fl. 1493), owner and annotator of copies of classics now emerging in collections such as the Bodleian (Bod-Inc M-201).

EDIT16 27209; Adams O-489; Ahmanson-Murphy 266; Brunet IV, 271; Renouard 109, 8.

speracta elt le probatum: ora, manusq;, iminis author. pillis, Dd. istet omnis urnam. a lap llos:

I n medium discenda dabat; coetus q; silentum,

- D ictaq; mirantum, magni primordia mundi, Quantu docabat
- E t rerum causas, or quid natura, docebat: (ivimordia mundi m:
- Quid deus, unde niues, que fulminis effet origo: vum quifas, na
- I uppiter, an uenti di scussa nube tonarent : unam , quid afet Deu
- Quid quateret terras: qua fodera lege mearent : unde norivert
- E t quod cunq; latet. primus'q; animalia menfis mus f, que fulm-
- A rouit imponi: primus quoq; talibus or a mg origo affet
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- P arate mortales dapibus temerare nefandis mamoria ho fanons

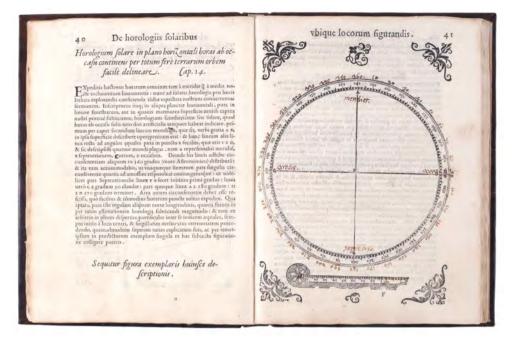
Jo: Andreg de sumis, coadiuror hunius audoris. Sed a nyung farmh art angeren iner a IOANNIS PADVANII VERONENSIS Repart a lever of the protest of view OPVS DE COMPOSITIONE ET VSV multiformum Horologiorum Solarium. pro dicuris spender per to this of the go million in the second states of the second states of the second states and uerfis mundi regionibus, idq, vbique locorum tam in fuperficie plana horiLontali, quàm murali quorfumcumg, expofita fit, tendo dervis C: A gomin reporter such has and the fit squent colorma in the se pertractans . N V P E R B R E VISSIMIS AC FACILLIMIS doctrines ab eo excegitatis lucelenter maditana, Nunc primum in lucem prodit. forth nee plants fint the balance that dis et air to thighis hon's pormer habalis. n. due howles ocadematia, one more soutene er sustemanie dennist pricedents in his act inter mending dennist preserves was a contra meridin et scoleres the sone to have an a meriding implicant de bonus to have an anti-tone of the tone of the sone of the sone one the the tone to the sone of the sone of the sone of the tone the sone decont the sone of the sone of the tone the sone decont the sone of the sone of the tone the sone of the sone the sone of the of the tone the sone of the sone to the sone of the of the tone the sone to the sone of the sone of the of the tone to the sone of the sone of the sone of the of the tone to the sone of the sone of the sone of the sone of the of the tone to the tone to the sone of the sone of the sone of the of the sone o VENETIIS. M D LXX Apud Francifcum Francifcium Senenfem. corrente con mete meter de hardans mermeticus sa in maris uerus meriel inchasis sens simonias succe desenas camer in son antia Morenus BE his sodaly meng of meng Carmen Super & Sates One And to M.D. CXIII gad supputandas has Inderlas

ANNOTATED BY THE AUTHOR'S COLLABORATOR

30 PADOVANI, Giovanni. Opus de compositione et usu multiformium horologiorum solarium pro diversis mundi regionibus, idque ubique locorum tam in superficie plana horizontali, quam murali quorsumcumque exposita sit, pertractans ... Nunc primum in lucem prodit. *Venice, Francesco de Franceschi, 1570*.

4to, pp. [8], 110, [2]; woodcut device to title, engraved initials, tables and woodcut diagrams throughout; minute hole to K2 (not touching text), light foxing to sig. M, a few small marks, otherwise an excellent copy in modern dark brown calf, covers panelled and ornamented in blind and lettered with author, title and date; extremities lightly rubbed; ownership inscription of Johannes Andrea de Muscis (*see below*), with his occasional marginal notes and two leaves of his manuscript notes bound before the title (quite fragile, some holes where ink has eaten paper away, some bleed through); signature of Giuseppe Laurenti to title, acquisition note to rear free endpaper 'Compro a di 3 Marzo 1608...'.

Scarce first edition of Padovani's treatise on sundials, providing illustrated instruction on the use of various horizontal and vertical sundials and on calculating latitude, this copy owned and annotated by the author's friend and collaborator Johannes Andrea de Muscis.



A second edition appeared in 1582. Padovani was an Italian mathematician, astronomer, and musical theorist from Verona, a student of Pietro Pitati, and the author of numerous works relating to time.

The owner and annotator of this copy gives his name at the head of the title-page as 'Jo. Andrea de Muscis', describing himself as 'coadiutor huius auctoris'. He provides more detail in a note below the imprint: 'Mortuus est hic sodalis meus ... an[n]o d. MDCXIIII q. ad supputandas has tabulas fui coadiutor'. Johannes Andrea de Muscis assisted Padovani in the computation of the numerous tables which embellish the text, giving latitudes of European cities, data for spacing hour markers, occidental and oriental declinations, and altitudes. On two leaves bound before the title-page, de Muscis has added detailed notes providing clarification on using the printed tables of declination, headed 'Sumariu[m] in tabulis pro declinatione muri ta[m] ad ortu[m] q[uam] ad occasu[m] platitudine 45 graduu[m]', ending with a brief summary ('Breuis supradictoru[m] repetitio'). These notes again indicate de Muscis's close relationship with the author, of whom he writes, 'hic bonus vir amicus meus, cu[m] quo stricte conversabam et sepissime de hac re adlocutus sum ... bene docuit varia componere horologia'. The few notes within the text in de Muscis's hand include one correcting two dates in accordance with Gregorian calendar reform, and another annotating the diagram on p. 41.

68 2 0 Alio modo lineam meridianam in aliquo plano descrit idque quum fol æquinoctialem tenuerit : quod bis duni contingit, nempè die 12 Martij, & 13 Septembris . is au erecto stylo ad perpendiculum, extremitatem eius vmbræ 1. Simple one 22

EDIT16 CNCE 27991; Houzeau & Lancaster 11375 ('belle édition, rare'); Riccardi I.II, 232 ('bella e rara ediz.'); USTC 846034. Library Hub records copies at Oxford and the National Library of Scotland only.

Byzantine Medicine Annotated by a Physicist

PAUL OF AEGINA. Opus de re medica nunc primum integrum, Latinitate donatum per Ioannem Guinterium Andernacum. *Cologne, Johann Soter, 1534*.

Folio, pp. [lii], 507, [1]; woodcut printer's device on title and colophon, woodcut initials; some light browning, one marginal pinhole wormhole from p. 3 onwards not affecting text, marginal wormhole to index leaves skilfully repaired, a few ink stains, but a very good, clean and untrimmed copy in contemporary vellum over boards, ink titling to upper board, preserving most ties; joints cracked but holding firm, spine chipped at head and tail, some surface soiling and scratching; contemporary marginal annotations, underlining, manicules, and reading marks to over 200 pp. \pounds 5000

Second edition of Paul of Aegina's ancient medical work, the last important opus of Greek medicine, translated by Joannes Guinterius Andernacus (1505–1574), first published in 1532, annotated by a contemporary professor of medicine at Padua. The Greek text was first printed by Aldus in 1528. The conduit for the discovery of this text was a translation into Arabic, which also granted this work important status in Renaissance Islamic medicine.

Annotated Books





XLI OVAL SANIS ALVVM SVBDI

Paul of Aegina was a celebrated Byzantine physician, the last of the School of Alexandria. His work represented an extremely useful epitome of ancient medicine, placed between Celsus and medieval Arabic writers such as Albucasis (1013–1106), who in fact drew heavily on Paul. His work treats of general pathology and surgery, diseases of the hand, leprosy, skin diseases, poisons, and pharmacology. He also gives the most comprehensive description we possess of ancient eye surgery and military medicine. The translator, Joannes Guinterius Andernacus (also known as Johann Winter, Winther, or Günther) was a teacher, scholar, and humanist perhaps best known for teaching Vesalius at Padua.

This copy bears many marginal annotations in a sixteenth-century hand identified as that of Girolamo Amalteo (born 1506), physician and professor at Padua, the same university where Winter served as professor, with references to Agricola, Galen, Mattioli (p. 392), Fuchs (p. 16), and more. Special attention is devoted to phlebotomy, the pulse, urology, ophthalmology, fevers, and herbal pharmacology.

Adams P-494; Durling 3552; Wellcome 4866; see M. Tabanelli, *Studi sulla chirurgia bizantina, Paolo di Egina* (Florence, 1964).

Annotated Books



32 PICCOLOMINI, Alessandro. La sfera del mondo di M. Alessandro Piccolomini di nuovo da lui ripolita, accresciuta, & fino a sei libri, di quattro che erano, ampliata, & quasi per ogni parte rinnovata & riformata. *Venice, Giovanni Varisco and associates, 1566.*

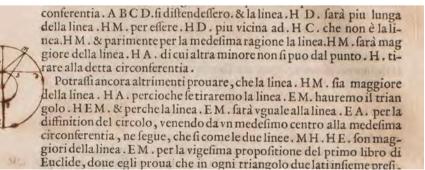
4to, pp. [xii], 252; 48; ff. 25-93 (as is correct), [3]; wood-engraved printer's device on title-page, large woodcut initials, 47 full-page woodcut celestial maps, numerous woodcut diagrams within text (including a geocentric map of the universe, diagrams of lunar eclipses and spheres); some small instances of ink corrosion from pen-and-ink diagrams, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary vellum; ties perished, a little shaken, upper hinge split, manuscript title to spine and lower edge; numerous contemporary manuscript additions: a manuscript 'Tabula ortus solis ad latitudinem xlv grad' occupying the whole *recto* of the front endpaper, astrological diagram with lunar phases to the rear free endpaper, copious manuscript annotations and underlining in a single Italian contemporary hand to approx. 180 pp., and manuscript index of constellations dated October 1569 to rear pastedown; monogram 'F P' dated October 1569 on last text leaf, seventeenth-century ownership inscription 'Giuseppe Tadei' to title, seventeenth-century ownership inscription 'Carlo Carnevale' to front pastedown, further inscription on title, obscured with old ink strokes.

Very competently and copiously annotated copy of this enlarged edition (first 1540) of 'the first printed star atlas' (Norman).

ngefinaprimal isidre.com nelso, conducta ad apparire col grado 11 de netre O 66 la docea siglicone, a nelconterfi col 12 del Deneembo de m col 1 gradel A O la della col cala apprefical colomosta per avas 1.9 del A tramito col 14 della col juntadel meridiana col 13 del A antifonalemada tatorare, norme al concentence con la maiso una bora a, a "apparentel gra careno, ces grado no de la q. 11 Corvo commeia co la de deltra, puento fuora nar col becco, fotto in nocciócitentel gga, 27 de 1972, 25 de la W la cui stella che ha in un pied de la L s'aficoade col 27 del d'er fi fa mo amoras de l'altra parte poi, communa con la coda, er con l fi fopra col grado 9 de lo M er con la coda, anafemder, endo al meridiano col a de la Der la fiella fua princip. rfi con l'estremità de la coda, à nezo gierno col gra. 28 de la transfer cells de la $\mathbb{P} \subset \mathcal{B}$ former ilana, col imaçõis 2. L'arres, tarco fi fla a nos perperusans ji banel promogrado, constant la figura 5 per do 2 de \approx transmacor 1 2 de la \cong cr dusent regularization in the Greense Aspheric continuit of points for orbit formers so of the Greense submitter for measurements of the soft of the of an extrained sector of the soft of the soft of the soft of the content continuity of the Albertian extra soft of the soft of the dimense methics, each greate S of the Soft of the Albertian extra soft of the Soft of th IL FINE. FP 11006!

A 'remarkable exposition of the Ptolemaic-Aristotelian geocentric cosmography, its appendix, "De le stelle fisse", represents the first printed star atlas, containing maps of the stars as opposed to simple pictures of constellations, and introducing the practice of identifying stars by letters, a method later adopted and expanded by Bayer' (Norman 1696, referring to the 1559 edition).

The ground-breaking 47-map atlas comprises maps of each Ptolemaic constellation, with the exception of Equuleus. In each map Piccolomini conveyed the comparative size of the stars, the position of the celestial pole and the direction of daily rotation of the celestial sphere.



The text is systematically annotated in Italian in a contemporary hand, evidently by an expert in mathematics and astronomy, as evidenced by notes on circles and circumference, points and lines and their applications to celestial bodies (pp. 84-85), by his digressions on the nature of movement (p. 41), references to vacuums and to experimental physics (p. 73); the annotator is not afraid on occasion to disagree with the author (p. 73 again: 'ragione falsa'); he identifies himself in the dated inscription as 'Fr. P.'. These initials, together with the manuscript 'Tabula ortus solis ad latitudinem xlv grad' (times of sunrise at parallel 45, the precise location of Padua) in the front endpaper, point with every likelihood to Francesco Piccolomini (1523–1607), senior chair of natural philosophy at the University of Padua from 1560 to 1598, and a preeminent exponent of early-modern Aristotelianism.

Sienese Mercantile Ruling Classes Engage In Self-Education

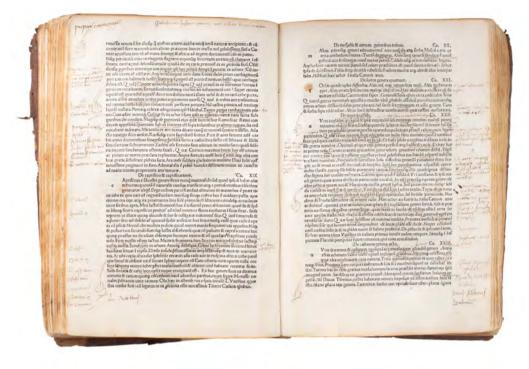
33 PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius. [Naturalis Historia]. [Edited by Philippus Beroaldus]. [Venice, Reynaldus de Novimagio, 6 June 1483].

Folio, ff. 356; 49 lines to a page, Roman type; some sparse light dampstaining, marginal pinhole worming to last quire; contemporary Italian blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, author's name inked to lower edges; clasps perished, covers with portions of leather torn off or worn, chips in the wood boards, old spine covered with vellum at an early stage, loss of vellum at foot, exposing old calf spine and sewing structure; ownership inscription and initials sketched within a cartouche of Giulio Pannilini (*see below*) to inside of upper board and front free endpaper; sixteenth-century purchase note 'hoc opus est emptum Senis ab me Leonardo sed Bollane[n]si virginis Urbe Lupae Sacrae' (*see below*) to *recto* of first blank aai, contemporary marginal and interlinear annotations and manicules to over 400 pp., with 5 small marginal pen and ink drawings.

Early edition of 'the first important printed book in science' (Horblit'), a remarkably interesting copy copiously annotated by two near-contemporary readers with strong ties to Siena.

lagacitas peipua ett. Scrutat ueringia atq; piequir. Comitate ad tera inquitore loro re trahés:quis aquá tráfiliés fe occultaffet;q fignificás demoffratio eft cauda primúde inde roltro. Ergo etjá feinecta fellos cecolq; ac debiles finu ferúr uéros & edoré captátes: pdételq; roftro cubilia. E tigribus eos indi uolút cócipi. Et ob id filus ceitus cépore alligane forminas. Primo & fecuido fœtu nimis feroces putât gigni: tetio demum educát. Hoc qdé e lupis galli quogi greges fum quilq; ductoré a canibus & ducé habent. Illú in uenatu comitant illi parét. Náq iter le exercent etiá magifteria. Certú eft iuxta nilú amné currenté lábere: ne crocodiloge auditati occafioné præbeant. Indiá petéti Alexádro magno rex albaniæ dono dederat inufitatæ magnitudinis unu: cur¹ fpetie delectatus iufíti urfos mox apros & deinde damasemitti contéptu imobili iacé te. Eaq; fegnitie tanti corpgris offenfus impetator generofi fpritus eum interrimi iuf





Pliny's work counts amongst the most influential works of antiquity: the first and greatest ancient science encyclopaedia, it ensured the survival of ancient understanding and knowledge of astronomy and physics, mathematics and geography, physiology and medicine, agriculture and zoology, philosophy, anthropology, letters, and arts – for over one and a half millennia. This was the fourth edition edited by the Bologna academic, philologist, and foremost humanist Filippo Beroaldo (1453–1505); the work had first appeared in Parma (Corallus) in 1476.

Our copy bears the many contemporary and near-contemporary marginalia of two readers with strong ties to Siena.

The most prolific owner-commentator, responsible for almost all the annotations, names himself simply as 'Leonardo Bollanensi' whose purchase note suggests that he was active in Siena, where he purchased the book. His marginalia evidence a strong interest in, among other things, stories of androgynous people and hermaphrodites (see manicules on f_1^v and f_2^t), the phenomenon of conception and pregnancy, animals, particularly exotic species (especially when used as cures against evil magic) but also dogs (chapter 40 has a curious marginal sketch), agriculture, and plants (especially those with medicinal properties); the care for olives and oil production elicits abundant comments, the mentions of 'small birds' and 'frogs' produce corresponding little

IA LE I fitu ada line be/rox marto. cau læmérulæpdices lutri tono antul ratitulti pri gav. Consort utters av ganter tak ba å uocat helxic. Anatesianferes: exterægi aqticæ hærba fiderite. Grues & fimiles fun co paluftri, Coruus occifo cameleonte g ét uictori nocet lauro ifelti uirus extinguit Prozenoftica aialium Ca. XXVIII Vernon atop Bountherit fite Ilia prerea utpote q plurimis aialibus eadé natura rese cæli quoqi obferuato Cabire ne & uétose & hymbriú & répeltatú plagia aliis alia dederit: quod pleg imen fú é: æque feilicet g reliquá cú fingulis hoim foietaté. Si quidé & picula præ del 2U monent no fibris mo extilq; circa quod magna mortaliù portio hæret: fed alia quadă Branley fignificatõe:R uinis îminétibus mulculi pinigrant:Aranei cũ tælis primi cadur. Au-guria qdê arrê periculis facere. Apud romanos facerdotú collegiú uel maxie folêne ef-la throte locie rozentibus & uniona facere dotú collegiú uel maxie folêne ef-TU În thracia locis rigentibus & uulpes aial alioqu foletti auditu amnes gelates laculqu n nili ad paftus ituræ redituræq tráleunt. Obferuatá eá aure ad glacie appolita coie 12 marche bis Inoment ro tare craffitudine gelu. Giuitates & gentes a minutis afalibus deletat. Ca. XXIX Ec minus clara exiti documéra für ét ex córépnédis afalibus.M.Varro auctor é a cuniculisfuffoffü i hifpania oppidúa talpis i theffaliatab ranis ciuitaté i gal A e a cuniculisfuffolfü i hifpania oppittisa talpis i theffalinab ranis cunitari f gal lia pulifiab locuftis i africa. Ex gyaro cycladü ifula amycles a munib⁶ fugatos. In ita lia amyclas a ferpéntib⁴delfäns. Gira cynamulgos athiopas lare deferta regio é a focupi onibus & folipygis gente fublata & a foclopendris abactos otrerieres auctor eft Theo phraftus.Sed ad reliqua ferarum genera tranformus. De hyena & crocuta & manicora & fibris & lutris. Ca. XXX. Y enis utrágy e é naturás & alternis ánis e é maré.alternis fee. fieri.Parter fine ma re unifere code a de la construction de fibris & lutris. fic ai lis d: re uulgus credit. Arifto, negat. Collú & iuba continuate ípinæ porrigif : flottige di Martin for fit women is opened in the star and sint marter marine more the star and and and the star and the -0 10

creatures in the margins (q6, r7). We have been unable to find a chronologically plausible candidate corresponding to Leonardo active in Siena in the years immediately after the publication of this book. Our Leonardo need not have been a teaching scholar, indeed he is likely to have not been one. His annotations reveal a very careful study of Pliny as a source of personal instruction: no textual variants, no explanatory notes appear. Siena's well-established rich mercantile class was keenly mindful of the nexus between privilege and education, and Pliny's encyclopaedia would have been an admirably useful subject for any young well-off citizen.

The second inscription, that of Giulio Pannilini, does explicitly, in fact, place this book in the property of a notable family which had risen to pre-eminence in Siena relatively recently through successful mercantile practice (the name means quite literally 'cloth, linen'); their importance in Siena is testified by one of their scions first acceding to the honours of Capitano del Popolo in 1454. Giulio Pannilini himself became Capitano del Popolo four times in the first third of the sixteenth century; among other achievements, he acquired the palace of San Giovanni d'Asso; exiled for a time in the turmoil of local power struggles, he was reinstated as a citizen under the Imperial protection of Charles VIII.

Hain & Copinger 13095*; BMC V 257; GW M34329; IGI 7886; Goff P-794; Klebs 786.9; BSB-Ink P-605; Oates 1783; Bod-Inc P-366; ISTC ip00794000; see, relating to the first edition of 1469, Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 75; Horblit 84; PMM 5.



IN LIONE,

APPRESSO GVLIEL. ROVILLIO,

Som Blancis

M. D. LX 11,

HUMANISM DISPLACES COURTLY LOVE VALUES A MUSIC SCHOLAR'S ANNOTATIONS

34 RIDOLFI, Luca Antonio. Aretefila, dialogo, nel quale da una parte sono quelle ragioni allegate, le quali affermano, lo amore di corporal bellezza potere ancora per la via dell'udire pervenire al quore: et dall'altra, quelle che vogliono lui havere solamente per gl'occhii l'entrata sua: colla sentenza sopra cotal quistione. *Lyon*, *Guillaume Rouillé*, 1562.

4to, pp. 164, [4, errata, blanks]; woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials and head-pieces; title lightly soiled with short tear (neatly repaired *verso*, with no loss); a very good copy in late nineteenth-century roan-backed boards with marbled sides and vellum tips, flat spine filleted in gilt, lettered directly in gilt; joints very lightly rubbed; seventeenth-century ownership inscription 'Stephani Blancii' to title, and numerous marginalia in the same hand to over 120 pp. (*see below*). $\pounds 2800$

Annotated copy, once owned by a music book collector, of the third edition (first 1557) of a remarkable Renaissance philosophical dialogue on the nature of love which marked the culmination of the very divisive 'questione d'amore' hotly debated in sixteenth-century literature.

The controversy saw proponents of 'love by hearsay', keen on the courtly-love notion of an 'unseen beloved' as the object of pure love, pitched against those who, in the wake of a long philosophical and medical tradition, understood love as a sentiment arising from visual stimuli. The characters in Ridolfi's dialogue put their conflicting ideas forward to an imaginary lady, Aretefila ('lover of virtue'). They marshal Italian poets, including Petrarch, Boccaccio, Dante, Bembo, the classical Ovid, and the Provençal troubadours; they question evidence from history and literature, they submit a new classification of love from divine down to virtuous, then human, then

147 116 E'adunque l'amante propriamente vn ritratto di quella cofa, che egli ama; onde ama per quelto femperciò che ne feguiterebbe nel cafo di fopra, che v perció che ne l'eguiterebbe nel calo di lopra, che v no amalle, e non amalle, in vn medefino tempo; il che implica contradizione: le egli nel vederla non gli riulcendo, fi difnamorali, feguitarebbe, che vn amante li porelle difamorarà fua polita, il che ere-te internationale e egli nel vederla non na volta per accidente. Oltre che nell'amore fi ri-cerca la peranza, effendo la fperanza(come ho det-fi divistante to) puella che pafee, e nutrifee l'amore, la qualene e i principii d'amore non avo ha fletere veramente fendo pre l'amata l'amante suo; non per cagione di lui, ma gapalarite per cagione di fel tela ficome noi non il timiano lo ficechio per fe, ma per la noftra immagine, che egli in fe ci rapprefenta. E di quello , dicono alcuni, che volle inferir Dante in quel luogo: Amer d'à ullo auto auto per dua. Benche alcuni altri fiano Itati d'altra oppenione, a fua costa · principij d'amore non può nascere veramente seno dicendo che essendo l'amata nostra bella, ciò è, virtuofa, è obligata dalla fua virtù à riamare l'amante da glifguardi della Donna amanda. E chi diceffe, fuo, non potendo flare con virtù congiunta ingrati- austhe za che l'amante fusse tale, che potesse da tale amata tudinese che Dante volle in quel luogo dimoltrare, fui fair di che vizio d'ingratitudine farebbe il non amare co-loro, che amano. Ma lafciando hora flare quella di fperare ogni cofa; singanna; percioche nell'amore wishinda car-bilogna l'amore; e non è cola più contratia all'amore forma all'enche la violenza; anzi folo l'amore non può effere loro, che amano. Ma lafciando hora flare quelta di fputa, che nonci ha luogo, e la notra feguitando, di-co, che non crederrò mai, che quello anore, del quale noi al prefente parlianov, pordi nafecre fenon, per lo mezzo del vedere ; hauendo egli negl'octadi il primo futo feggio fi come gluregli a liti luoghi di-mofito il Petrarea; quando al cominciamento della prima canzone delle re forelle, diffe, Ochi pictori di due une firito. fectue a viorna; anzitor raino e inci ne non riceue forzato, perche Itànell'animo, e l'animo non riceue forzatonde habbiamo in prouerbio, A maçíe woi effe-reanato. Del qual prouerbio fe all'amore domande-remo la ragione, forfe che ci refonderà, lui effere amore . proper : termo la ragione, forte che ci relpondera, lui ellere tanto libero, e preziofo, che egli non polla, ne vo-glia effereda altero prezo comperato che da fe fielfo; della perfona cho egli ama; perche conofcendofi la perfona amata nell'amante, e forzata ad amarlo, vagheggiando fe fielfa nello amante, come in vno fiperchiorperò diffei il Perrarea, Muta cetta we for no Ocebij leggiadri, dose amor fa nido. E poi incominciando la feconda non diffe eglia Gentilmia Donna io veggio. Nel nuouer de' vostri occhij vn dolcelume, Che ni mosfirala via, eb'al eiel conduce; Ma quante volte à me viriuolgete, Conofcete in altrui quelebe voifete. Eper lungo coftume Ti E'adun 12.

'plebeian', and even 'feral', gradually and inexorably leading to the conclusion which Ridolfi endorses: hearsay loves tend to be literary – not real. We cannot love what we do not know; we cannot seek a particular form of beauty if we do not have the stimulus of its presence. Ridolfi's influential essay sealed the displacement of long-held courtly values carried out by humanistic scholarship nurtured in the philosophy and physical diagnostics.

The early owner of this book, Stephanus Blancius, appears to have been a collector and student of musical books and manuscripts, as witnessed by the occurrences of his ownership inscription (see for instance S. Clark (ed.), *Citation and Authority in Medieval and Renaissance Musical Culture*, Suffolk, The Boydell Press, 2005). His numerous annotations show a deep engagement with the philosophical question of the nature of love – perhaps unsurprisingly: music theory, as much as poetry, underwent fundamental changes in the Renaissance. One of the most important controversies was set out by Johannes Tinctoris in 1477, when he, adhering to the same philosophical, medical, and scientific premises which Ridolfi embraced, stated that pleasure in listening is not brought about by heavenly bodies, but by earthly instruments, with the cooperation of nature. Blancius's study of Ridolfi would have lent itself to a reading in musical terms.

Baudrier IX, 286; EDIT16 47603.



35 SCOPPA, Lucio Giovanni. De epistolis componendis, ornandis orationibus, calendis, bisexto intercalaribus, inditione, diebus felicibus & infelicibus cum metrorum arte. Et in calce Epitome, praepositiones, adverbia [...] cum indicibus in fronte, & in fine. *Venice, Ravani, 1539*.

8vo, pp. [xlviii], 624, [24]; woodcut printer's device (mermaid) on title and colophon, woodcut initials; a very good, fresh copy; recased in old vellum; ownership inscription of Tommaso Braccioli (fl. 1560, *see below*) on title, on p. 34 and on colophon, with his marginal annotations, underling, manicules, and reading marks to over 300 pp.

£,2500

Early edition (first 1537) of this influential and extremely popular treatise (with some twenty editions published before the end of the century) on the complex and thoroughly codified Renaissance art of letter writing, owned and annotated by a sixteenth-century author who would later publish a collection of letters from antiquity.

Scoppa, a humanist from Naples, was the subject of contemporary criticism (including by Giordano Bruno) due to the perceived traditionalism of his ideas on language. His *Grammar*, however, first published in 1508, remained a bestseller throughout the sixteenth century.

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perintantias didorin. Cel. Ignanus, falutes. Hie.in. egg. Martinus profes. prolima prolibus. Verg.in Bucket et es dominagra auera. Cincura fingularia. The hale pluralem. Ci.c. Sauruma maximum colars vulg., chaos, manna, pafcha, folum, pro isma cele pa te a: et pluralem. Ci.c. Sauruma maximum, bi-rulum, cellar le pitryum, paineke fola. Ver primo Crea. Vinum, degina, pedum, zinziber, ninum, vinum, bi-rulum, cellar le pitryum, paine fola. Yen primo Crea. Vinum, degina, pedum, zinziber, ninum, vinum, bi-rulum, cellar le pitryum, paine fola. Yen primo Crea. Vinum, degina, pedum, zinziber, ninum, situ dum, minerual, ilikium, pitrum, fale, adar, and the colum, cerulum, mediaulian, falf mediaunio ti potim, mediaulian dei ta media dieturus, yeu dum, minerual, ilikium, neti nulian, af et mediaunio ti potim, mediaulian, neti nulian, af et mediaunio ti potim, mediaulian, neti nulian, and ten median ti potimism, dinagram, mediaulian, and ten median ti potimism, changen, potimen, and the saurus, abiom, per ti potimism, tener yeu yeu yeu te fola. Kez. & pia num, atecefe, accellium, but yeu, n picum, pelang, po-rollum, ante baratum, talitum, piper, facaram, alta manu, hacteaum, tere, pieum, jolium, piambum, falutin, folam, ferum, france, si anum, agentan, pi-ratian, falara, falantum, pitrum, falar, abia pitrum, falara, setum genum, jolium, piambum, falan, falara, setum genus, suitum, agenta, tere autian, falara, actum genus, pian, bei abia tabotanne, falateem dato, Se Jina, alter, dinagrafia, settari atabotan, nuceta, actum, atacella Banta, teresti, Paina tabotan, matelester, atacella Banta, settari falantum, pian, pian-tabata, and tabatari tabata, satu tum, atabatari tabatari atabatan, and tabatari tab In er alt far Which 30 dichon fin 1 per apelat vitin halece i prima lla vorat, ait Mar.de pifee. Cav to de re ruft: halecem dato, & Plin.alecimperfetta de falfamento. A pu ili forna rodebamus, pelagis, Cíc.de

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This profusely annotated copy belonged to Tommaso Braccioli (fl. 1560), member of a patrician family of Cortona in Tuscany. Braccioli made intense and personal use of Scoppa's text, as is shown in the assiduousness of references, the many manicules, the diligent Greek rendition of key vocabulary. A quote from Alamanni's *Eclogae* is copied on the pastedown, to which a successive reader adds a quote from Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. Braccioli would himself go on to author a much-praised vernacular rendition of famous letters from antiquity (*Lettere del Gran Turco, et di diversi prencipi Christiani, nationi, & repub. con le loro resposte, tradotte gia di diversi linguaggi in lingua latina, & ultimamente di lattina in toscana*. Perugia, Andrea Bresciano, 1566). It would be interesting to examine the relationship between the annotations in this volume and Braccioli's own published work of epistolography.

EDIT16 47774. OCLC finds two copies only of this edition: Rome, and Harvard.

PRESENTED TO A POET LAUREATE AND NOTORIOUS DRINKER WITH ANNOTATIONS AND EARLY ENGLISH PROVENANCE

36 SUETONIUS et al. C. Suetonii Tranquilli XII caesares. Sexti Aurelii Victoris a D. Caesare Augusto usq[ue] ad Theodosium excerpta. Eutropii de gestis Romanorum lib. X. Pauli Diaconi libri VIII ad Eutropii historiam additi. Index reru[m] memorabiliu[m]... ab Ioa[n]ne Baptista Egnatio... Annotationes eiusdem Egnatii Annotationes etiam Erasmi... *Venice, in aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri, 1521.*

8vo, ff. [60], 320; woodcut Aldine device to title and last page; occasional light marks; overall very good in eighteenth-century calf, rebacked in the nineteenth century, black morocco spine label lettered in gilt; some splitting to joints, wear to corners and edges, a few abrasions to covers; inscription to title 'Ornatiss: viro Dno Petro Pagano Poetae Laureato amico suo longe chariss:, d. d. Joan: Schi[m]melpf. 1568', inscription to final page 'Moses Hodges' (seventeenth century); occasional marginal notes in two elegant sixteenth-century hands, and occasional underlining. $\pounds 2250$

Second Aldine edition (first August 1516) of Suetonius' *Lives of the Caesars* and Eutropius' *Abridgement of Roman history*, with Paul the Deacon's continuation, this copy formerly in the possession of Petrus Paganus (1532–1576), German neo-Latin poet, humanist, and notorious drinker, and with numerous marginal annotations.

Paganus studied at Eschwege and Marburg, in Hesse, central Germany, before serving as poet laureate in Vienna to the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I. In 1561 he returned to Marburg as professor of poetry and history at the university. There are numerous anecdotes about his dissolute life and drunkenness, including that he could compose classical verse even in the most extreme states of intoxication. His most famous work was the posthumously published *Praxis metrica* (1609).

Annotated Books

Ornahis: Viro Drio Petro Pagano Poetre Lauredho a mico suo longe clavils: d. d. joan: Schimely 1558

This volume was presented to Paganus by the theologian Johannes Schimmelpfennig (c. 1520–1603) who worked as a teacher and pastor at Eschwege, and thus no doubt taught Paganus. The Latin epitaph to Paganus in Wanfried church was composed by him.

Augustus in V Xore habins Liniam Drufillam . Huius fily by priore marito, Jiberius Caf 7 Drugus. DRVSVS ix Antorna minore Antoniy filia bres liberes reliquie, germanica , Liuilla & Claudium Cafarem GERMANICUS Aprippina M. Aprippa & Juliefi.
lia EX liberos religuis, Aprippinam Dru Jillam, Luiella, 7 Loronom, Drufum,
ry Caium Cafarem Caligulam.
Do MiTivs ex Antonia maiore Domitiu Karoms patri leoniu. Je porro ex Alerippina Germanie Senta monstru illud nature protonanie, sua isfues confessione, suiet m Norone. I V L i A autem Augush filia popit Aprippinam claram Aprippa marito n poska Germania matrimono Jota Aprippina filia og Aprippina paprie Suct in August

The marginalia here appear mostly to be in Schimmelpfennig's elegant hand and highlight passages of interest to him e.g. (in Suetonius) Julius Caesar being captured by pirates, and portents of his death; Caligula's fear of thunder; Otho's contempt for religion; Vespasian's diet; and Domitian's greed. His annotations show a particular interest in Eutropius' text, and a final page of notes refers to Augustus, Drusus, Germanicus, Domitius, and Julia. One marginal note to the life of Tiberius, presumably written by Paganus, refers to the emperor's fondness for drinking.

There were two Moses Hodges, father and son, at Oxford in the seventeenth century, the former of Magdalen Hall (BA 1629, d. 1676), the latter of Queen's College (BA 1682, d. 1724).

Adams S-2035; Ahmanson-Murphy 201.

37 THOMAS AQUINAS, ARISTOTLE, *and* **ALCIONIO**. Sancti Thomae Doctoris Angelici in libris De generatione & corruptione Aristotelis clarissima expositio [...] Cum duplici Textuum translatione, antiqua scilicet & Petri Alcyonii. *Venice, Ottaviano Scoto, 1549.*

Folio, ff. [iv], 48; printed in Roman and italic letter in two columns, woodcut printer's devices on title and colophon, woodcut initials, woodcut diagrams to text; some foxing, light browning to a few quires; recently bound in old vellum (reusing old Hebrew manuscript) over boards; extensive contemporary marginalia, underlining, manicules, diagrams, and reading marks to approx. 50 pp. \pounds 5000

Early edition of Alcyonius's translation of Aristotle's scientific text with Aquinas's commentary. Petrus Alcyonius, or Pietro Alcionio (1487–1527), distinguished himself as a controversial voice in all his multiple endeavours: as a teacher, as an editor and proofreader in the printing house of Aldus Manutius, as a translator of Aristotle and as a humanist at the curia of Pope Clement VII. This particular version of Aristotle was critically appraised by the Spanish humanist Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda.

qualitaseffe. An eft effectus confequens aliquam pri-marum qualitatum : ficut fauitas caufatur ex aliqua medicina calida per calorem quem facit in corporet quantuis in jafa medicina non fit forma fanitatis . Sequia Philosophus videbatur digreffionem quandãa Tracing ch. Min propolito fecilie : colligit propolitum ex omnibus quamisi in pla medician soliti forma fanitati. Se cundo per hoc quod agenta agii infirumenalirati. Se frumentum enim nonagie virtue proprie formati fed inquantum mouetur a principali agente: quod 9 comune fubicetum felicet materia prima effectemo gr Mus fars (part as music Be se Pf faithss (part as music L' DEmog posts us an gring offer Aligo farin as a similari for agen glinge 3th The stig par galimas portionate a) recipienda for agin; seupe a ming sici atily gonas sine se marthe the

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Index infuper ordinatifimus omnium notatu dignorum, tam Philosophi, quàne Sancti Thomæ, qua hoc Libro contenta sunt.

Græcarum quoß dictionum , quas in boc opere intactas religuerat uetus interpres. Per ela» rifiimum Gapientifiimum uirum Ortbographia G interpretatio lucidifiima.

0 11,4060 nilius 1 Las philit Du * Itra demi' à classe, que sacre Healinger inservit . ut minis St cui ut an cille Artel famula? a I for aultak first humchalesenter mondo noit artinit Gupie asty aulthe Jacky Zoic Disigenty Midico S. Ming principioxo-Venetiis apud Octavianum Scotum D. Amadei F. MD XLIX, Fix pinisio in specialation & which Sales' april And 2° metaphy . "p. ubite dien of specing finis Eventy. Practice de 1 Artime & opus. Plie speculating subdinises in Marsematica, Morapy to natorale where in " rustafly capit's po st probas' or triplice genere this, circa qued versas' Phing Aching subdivisio in bar go" s. in reals pred " swomin, politica, to Lepole & EAg & 6 And sthicers in capite departibus Predeting. PSix Matsematile subdivisio in Matsent puear, et in mayor mater E to phi 2° pry. capite 2°.

A learned, well-versed sixteenth-century reader has carefully annotated this copy, marking the structure of its conceptual development. The annotator develops points made by Alcionio, sometimes extensively, and on occasion frames his notes in diagram form.

EDIT16 33538.

matu gracoru uolumen itegru expectare.tibi me comedo/et fi Picus pri Mc illy sorue i (muato ceps nofter iftic eft me illi feruu effe infinuato. Bononia. gnta luce lulii. Mccccxciiii . Antonius Codrus Vrceus Ioanni Butio falutem plutimam dicit. K CODYH letur habitet, oz moris gociis ipeditus no ta mature, ut fortaffe cupiebas, et ego uoluifie, respondi. Núc et uix hac pauca potui exarare, gg in ca,qua fci/ () re cupiebas, gru pollem, grum quellem ex.d. Matthai Martinelli patre intelligere potuifti'Nam cu idem Matthaus me de eadem re potictatus fuiffer:mandauera ei, et rogaueram:ut et patri fuo et tibij uolunrate mea R corpit inthe fignificaret.ipleqs le id facturu mihi recipit. Tamen ut ex me quoqs acci pias:paucis rem expedia. Vellem eximie mi doctor, et comes spledidifii me. Vellem ing tantoru uirorum, qui de me conducendo uerba feceruit: uotis poffe fatiffacere: fed cum non poffim Bononien fibus obfrictus ob fecto te, et reliquos pfrantifimos uiros uelitis mea accipere excufatioem

38 URCEO, Antonio [also Codro]. Hoc Codri volumine haec continentur. Orationes, seu sermones ut ipse appellabat. Epistolae. Silvae. Satyrae. Eglogae. Epigrammata. *Bologna, Giovanni Antonio Benedetti, 7 March 1502.*

Two parts in one volume, folio, ff. 110 [of, 112 lacking bifolium G1.6]; 60 [of 62, lacking bifolium H1.6], woodcut Benedetti device to colophon; ink splash to title, occasional stains and signs of use elsewhere, upper outer corner of last two leaves repaired with no loss to text (last page laid down); eighteenth-century half vellum with drab paper sides, ink titling and small paper shelfmark label to spine; with marginal annotations and underlining to approx. 270 pp. in a sixteenth-century Italian hand. \pounds 3000

First edition of a quintessential piece of Italian humanism, annotated by a sixteenthcentury reader particularly interested in the philology of the texts.

Antonio Urceo (1446–1500) was a poet and a professor of grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and Greek at Bologna, and was engaged as a tutor by the patrician family Ordelaffi. He taught several exceptional pupils, the most illustrious being Nicolaus Copernicus; among other prominent followers was Filippo Beroaldo the younger, who prepared this edition of his teacher's collected works. 'The volume of collected work, lovingly edited soon after Urceo's death, in 1502, by his most devoted disciples (Filippo Beroaldo the younger, with the help of Jean de Pins and Bartolomeo Bianchini, and the encouragement of Antonio Galeazzo Bentivoglio, to whom the edition is dedicated) contains, besides the lectures, a small gathering of *Epistolae*, two books of *Sylvae* in verse, one *Aegloga* and a book of *Epigrams*. More than half of the volume is taken up by the lectures, which stand as the most eloquent witness to his life and his teachings' (DBI, *trans*.).

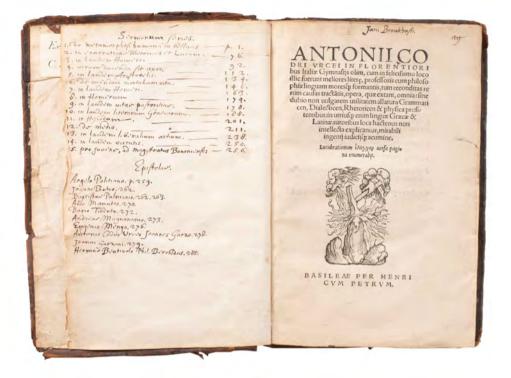


This copy was annotated by a meticulous reader, eager most of all to hunt down corrections to editors of Classics from the previous generation, embodying the contemporary spirit of dedicated minute philological enquiry as a cultural mission which transcended the mere individual texts. Barbarus, Beroaldus, Calderinus, and others are subjected to Urceo's fine-eyed analysis, which the annotator embraces and expands in the margins in a close dialogue. Expertise in Greek is also displayed in the careful and correct transcriptions of apt quotes.

Adams U-64; Brunet II, 121 ('Edition originale de cet ouvrage rare et recherché'); EDIT16 32581.

In A Fopus fabulary Juc for

dicit narratio fabulofa, no fabula: bæc tamen poltrema f ad turpia, et indigna numinibus: ut op dii adulteri fint: d ego fpem no inter fabulas, led inter monftra potius num feo: et à uirtutis honeftate feiungendam: Auctor ergo et q iocofæ funt, et pceptorum, et doctrinæ plenæ, fuitæfopi fortuna feruus, animo liber. Et no tantum feruus fed or turpiffimus, ita ut Therfitæ homerico comparet. Erat en niger, unde et æfopus dictus eft. i.æthiops. Item uentrofu



39 URCEO, Antonio. Antonii Codri Urcei ... opera, quae extant, omnia: sine dubio non vulgarem utilitatem allatura grammaticen, dialecticen, rhetoricen et physica profitentibus: in utriusque enim linguae Graecae et Latine autoribus loca hactenus non intellecta explicantur ... *Basel, Heinrich Petri, March 1540*.

8vo, pp. [16], 431, [1], bound without a2-c1 (dedication and biography of Urceo); woodcut Petri device to title and final page, woodcut initials; a little light dampstaining at beginning and end, very small chips to edges of title-page, small marginal wormhole towards end; overall very good in contemporary calf, panels rolltooled in blind and gilt (roll incorporating medallions with male bust and heart pierced with arrow), spine lettered in gilt; rebacked, some loss to corners and edges, and abrasions to covers; inscription at head of title 'Jani Broukhusii' and his manuscript list of contents facing title, inscription to front flyleaf 'D. of Dev. II sale 1815', twentiethcentury book label of C. Lacy Hulbert-Powell; marginal annotations in two early hands to pp. 1-85 and 113-130, and very occasionally thereafter. \pounds 1500

Scarce edition of the collected discourses, letters, and poems of the Italian humanist Antonio Urceo (1446–1500), with interesting annotations, from the library of the Dutch classicist and poet Joan van Broekhuizen.

<page-header><text> ANT. COD. VACE 1 Products of the second sec ANT. COD. VR.CEL SERMO T de normalia co consurrer Terina Batanem, Cerbran Instituces ingre a fraide or section anima impere optimizer da hand made gainnaeu of falsalo finit, preferent steden inco Atames en plata, o discho sinde anima infore pointerio de los co Atames canto a honorina gene good pitara, quod nom imas deitos aniferad homina gene good pitara, quod nom imas deitos ani or a honorina giota pitara, quod nom imas deitos ani or a honorina giota con de los animes de consideration and tames ana state state animes de consideration and tames and store perfere prefire. Vallaer Storeer, mont de los and tames and tames and tames and the first and tames and tames and tames and the first and tames and tames and tames and the first and tames and tames and tames and the first and tames a

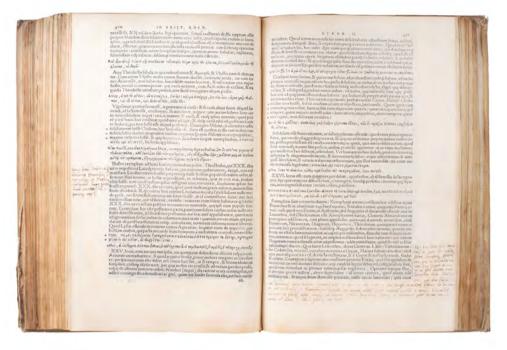
Urceo,'s discourses collected here variously discuss Lucan, Homer, Aristotle, Hesiod, the liberal arts, and virtue, while his letters include epistles to Angelo Poliziano and Aldus Manutius.

This copy contains a number of annotations, in two early hands. These show a particular interest in the opening discourse on 'human transformation into beasts', referencing various classical writers, including Catullus, Ovid, and Seneca, and including notes on Midas, the Moon, and even printers of books. There are further marginalia to the fourth discourse, on marriage, with the annotator picking out passages in praise of celibacy ('Coelibatus laus') and counterarguments in support of wedlock ('Matrimonii laus').

Provenance: the celebrated Dutch classical scholar and poet Joan van Broekhuizen (Janus Broukhusius, 1649–1707), with his ownership inscription on the title. Van Broekhuizen 'never ceased to read and to imitate the Latin poets, and especially Propertius and Tibullus, and also to prove himself an original poet in his lyric as well as his elegiac pieces' (Sandys, *A history of classical scholarship* II, p. 329); his classical reputation rests on his elaborate editions of Propertius (1702) and Tibullus (1708).

No copies traced in the US on OCLC. Library Hub finds only two copies (Bodleian and Warburg Institute).

Annotated Books



ANNOTATED IN THE CIRCLE OF MANUTIUS

40 VETTORI, Pietro, and ARISTOTLE. Commentarii in tres libros Aristotelis De arte dicendi. Positis ante singulas declarationes Graecis verbis auctoris. *Florence*, *Bernardo Giunta*, 1548.

Folio, pp. [xvi], '637' [recte 645], [27]; woodcut printer's device on colophon, decorative initials; water(?) damage to top-edge in the first half of the book (causing loss in the upper margin, not affecting text), several quires browned, title soiled with small repaired loss to upper margin; bound in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, rebacked in sheep in the nineteenth century, spine worn, upper joint split at head, manuscript label to spine; contemporary marginal annotations to over 60 pp. throughout the work; stamped exlibris monogram 'TE' enclosed within a laurel wreath to *verso* of title. \pounds 5000

First edition with the commentary of Pietro Vettori on Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, annotated by a humanist likely in the circle of Paulo Manuzio.

Vettori (1499–1585), one of the most renowned editors at Giunta's press, was admired for his editorial skills in editions of Varro, Cato, Porphyry, Hipparchus, Sallust, Aeschylus, and Euripides, among others, and taught Greek and Latin in the Studio Fiorentino until 1583.

paring cape vite

ter agit, propolitum habere laudare canem coeleftem, fimul tamen fumere, qui tauach de X honore digna aderant Pani deo, & ipfi cani appellato.

Οτι Ρίνδα ρος έφη : Ο μάκαρ έντε μεζάλας θεού κώνα παντοδα τοι ναλέουσιν ολύμτοι-

Auctor of Mintarhaft Ructor ci Platawhafi lib Problemat canem Bone fuiser solita sa crificari lugeatible lu dii, rendice ratione s sed scopu no attent sa Romane ad Pure cane hunc ienfum habere uidentur. O beate, quem magna des omnifarium canem appele alludebent undere palane dis immortales. eisen Internam. lie 2 H 52 20, undera divu suiva à musication ben, art de suiva, de hos on muso.

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This copy bears much evidence of having been studied by an expert humanist. Though they leave no ownership inscription, their citations and the numerous references to other contemporary or near-contemporary Aldine editions point to someone likely to be close to the Manutius circle. The recurrent gloss 'aldino meo' conveys pride in the ownership of cutting-edge and instant classic editions as well as, perhaps, a tender affection for his library. Versed in humanistic studies, the annotator quotes Erasmus, Melanchthon, Alciati, Filetico, Rodiginio, Luisini da Udine, Badius Ascensius, Budé, Hermolaus Barbarus and the great translator George of Trebizond. One of the works most often quoted is Vincenzo Maggi's exegesis of Aristotle's Poetics, which the annotator rightly sees as the obvious term of comparison in his study of Vettori's, whilst the corrections of Francesco Luisini from Udine, friend and correspondent of Paolo Manuzio, constantly pepper the text – once even with a short address of praise: 'Franciscus Luisinus vir utriusque linguae peritus'.

Adams A-1941; EDIT16 28095.

Kai NERTINO'S .

Nisi uitium aliquod hie subest, ualet ALATIREs hoc in loco, sonorus ac grandilos Zincetias Madius por quus, quod sane mirum uidetur, cum omnis locutio Ases à Gracis uocetur. Vnde eritaitistimus un desiderari particulam negandi: legique debere, acter poet. frister partie. xTixos. In excufis tamen nullis, aut fcriptis codicibus eam inueni : Que uero res me mouerint, ut eam defecille putarim, peruulgata lectione retenta, nunc indicabo: ln libro de arte poëtarum iple inquit . μάλισα μαρ λιατικόν του μέτρων 6 ιαμδών σιν, & que fequuntur : id autem hic etiam repetit, qua in re conuenit illi cum Græcis, Se que lequantir : id autem nic ettam repetit, qua in re conventi ulli cum Gracis omnibus, ac Latinis feriptoribus:nam Ciceronis uera funt: Sunt enim qui iambicum, putent, qued fit orationi fimillimus. Demetrius : $i \in iaubic surais agi m im monore$ $<math>\lambda w \lambda i \notin n \ i \mu u s$ agiono digitur tantopere inter le diuerfi $\lambda \kappa r i \kappa s$ agi m im $r m n \lambda r i n \ i$ bis non effe aptum familiari fermoni hunc pedem dicit. δμω νράσο σεμνός και οι λογικός
 αλλ' έχαιδης : uocauit enim λογικον (nilî fallor) quem λεκτικόν hic nofter dixerat: & cur

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