

Aegeria cōgregat nocturnos esse: cuius se monitu, quae acceptissima Diis essent, sacra in-
stitueret, sacerdotibus suis Deorū praeferere. Atque omnium primum ad cursum luna
in duodecim mēses describit annū: quē quia tricenōs dies singulis mēribus, luna non ex-
plet, defuntur; dies solido anno, qui solstitiali circūagitur orbe, intercalares mensibus in-
terponendo ita dispensauit, vt vigesimoquarto quoque anno ad metā eādē solis, vnde or-
si essent, plenis annorū omniū spatijs dies cōgruerēt. Idē nefastos dies fastosque fecit: quā
aliquando nihil cum populo agi vtile futurum erat. Tum sacerdotibus creandis animū
adiecit, quō ipse plurima sacra obibat, ea maxime, quae nunc ad Dialem flaminem perti-
nent. Sed quia in ciuitate bellicosa plures Romuli quā Numae similes Reges putabat fore,
iturosque ipsos ad bella, ne sacra regē vicis desererētur, flamine Ioui assiduū sacerdotem
creauit, insignique eum veste & curuli regia sella adornauit. Huic duos flamines adiecit,
Marti vnū, alterū Quirino. Virginesque Vestē legit, Alba oriūduū sacerdotiū, & gēti con-
ditoris haud alienū, his vt assiduā tēpli Antistites essent, stipendiū de publico statuit,
virginitate, aliisque ceremoniis venerabiles ac sanctas fecit. Salios item duodecim Marti
Gradiuo legit, tuniceque pictae insigne dedit, & super tunicam enēū pectori tegumen, cale-
stiacū arma quae Ancilia appellatur, ferre: ac per urbem ire canētes carmina cū tripudijs
solēniisque saltatu iussit. Pontificē deinde Numa Marcij Marci filiū ex Patribus legit, ei-
sacra omnia exscripta, exsignataque attribuit: quibus hostijs, quibus diebus, ad quae rēpla
sacra fierent, atque vnde in eos lumpus pecunia erogaretur: ceteraque omnia publica pri-
uataque sacra Pōtifcis scitis iubeat, vt esset quo cōsultū plebs veniret, ne quid diuini iu-
ris, negligēdo patrios ritus, peregrinosque aliscendo, turbaretur: nec celestes modo cere-
monias, sed iusta quoque funebria placadosque manes, vt idē Pōtifex edoceret, quaeque prodi-
gia fulminibus, aliove quouis modo missa susciperent atque curaretur. Ad ea elicienda ex-
mētibus diuinis Ioui Elicio arā in Auetino dicauit, deūque cōsultuit augurijs, quae suscipiē-
da essent. Ad hęc cōsultanda procurandaque multitudine omnia vi & armis cōuerfa, &
animi aliquid agendo occupati erant: & Deorum assidua insidens cura, cum interesse re-
bus humanis caeleste numē videretur, ea pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, vt fides ac
iusturandū, propulso legū ac pōnarū metu, ciuitatem regerent. & cū ipsi se homines in
Regis, velut vnici exempli, mores formarēt: tū finitimi etiam populi, qui ante castra, nō
urbē positam in medio ad sollicitandam omnium pacem crediderant, in eam verecūdi-
am adducti sunt, vt ciuitatem totā in cultum versam deorū, violari ducerent nefas. Lu-
cus erat, quē mediū ex opaco lacu fons perenni rigabat aqua: quo quia se persepe Numa
sine arbitris, velut ad cōgressum Deae inferebat, Camoenis eū lucū sacrauit, quae earū sibi
concilia cū cōiue sua Aegeria essent. Et soli Eidei solēne instituit, ad id sacran, flami-
nes bigis curru arcuato vehi iussit: manūque ad digitos vsque inuoluta, rē diuinam facere,
significātes fidē tutandā, sedemque eius etiam in dextris sacratā esse. Multa alia sacrificia,
locaque sacris faciendis, quae Argeos Pontifices vocant, dedicauit, omnium tamen maxi-
mū eius operū fuit, tutela per omne regni tēpus haud minor pacis, quā regni. Ita duo de-
inceps Reges, alius alia via, ille bello, hic pace ciuitatē auxerūt. Romulus VII & XXX
regnavit annos, Numa III & XL. Tū valida, tum tēperata & belli & pacis artibus erat
ciuitas, Numae morte ad interregnū res rediit. Inde Tullū Hostiliū nepotem Hostiliū,
cuius in infima arce clara pugna aduersos Sabinos fuerat, Regē populus iussit, Patres
autores facti. Hic non solū proximo Regi dissimilis, sed ferocior etiā Romulo fuit: tum
etas viresque, tū aucta quoque gloria animū itimulabat. Senescere igitur ciuitatē ocio rat-
yondig materia exiradi belli querebat. Forte euenit, vt agrestes Rom, ex Albano agro,

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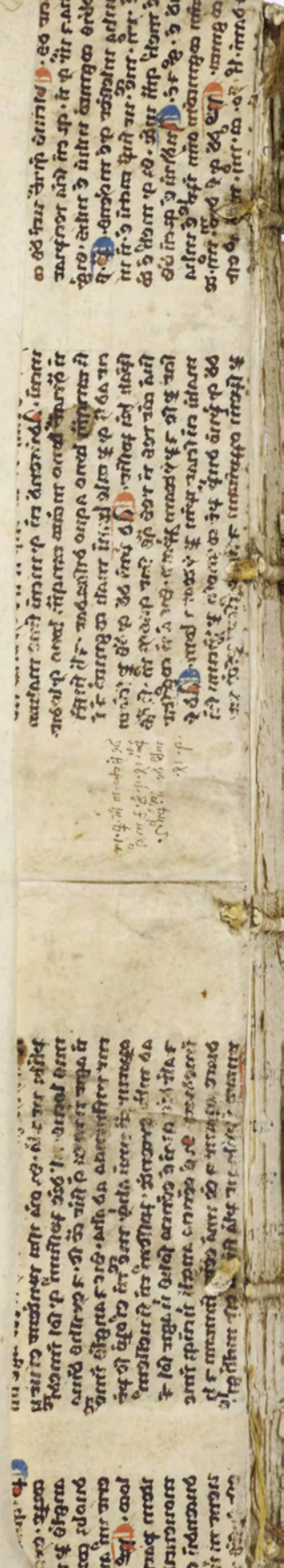
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[Faint handwritten Latin text, likely from a manuscript, visible through the paper.]


Annotated BOOKS

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

EXCEPTIONALLY EXTENSIVE SET OF MARGINALIA
FORGING VERNACULAR SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE
IN THE AGE OF GALILEO

I **ALAMANNI, Luigi.** *La coltivazione.* Al christianissimo re Francesco Primo. Paris, Robert Estienne, 1546.

Large 8vo, ff. [158], without the 4 preliminary leaves containing the privilege and the dedication 'Alla serenissima Madama la Dalphina' which are found in other copies; first leaf repaired with a strip along gutter and first quire re sewn, some worming in the upper inner corner affecting the middle quires, far from text, some marginal damage along the fore-edge of the last 4 leaves, far from text and affecting a small proportion of the marginalia (sense unimpaired), some scattered waterstaining to the margins, title a little dusty, with a few stains; a good copy in nineteenth-century boards backed with marbled paper, endpapers renewed; **hundreds of substantial, sometimes very lengthy annotations to the margins in an Italian seventeenth-century hand, including diagrams, and a few contemporary annotations**; contemporary inscription to the title-page obscured in ink, and superimposed ownership inscription, 'A. Assirelli' (one of the variants of the name Assirelli); nineteenth-century ownership inscription of Angelo Assirelli to front free end-paper, with a note attributing the marginalia to Pier Filippo Assirelli; Angelo Assirelli's printed paper ex-libris on front pastedown, placing the Assirelli family at Rocca San Casciano, near Florence.

£4750  see below

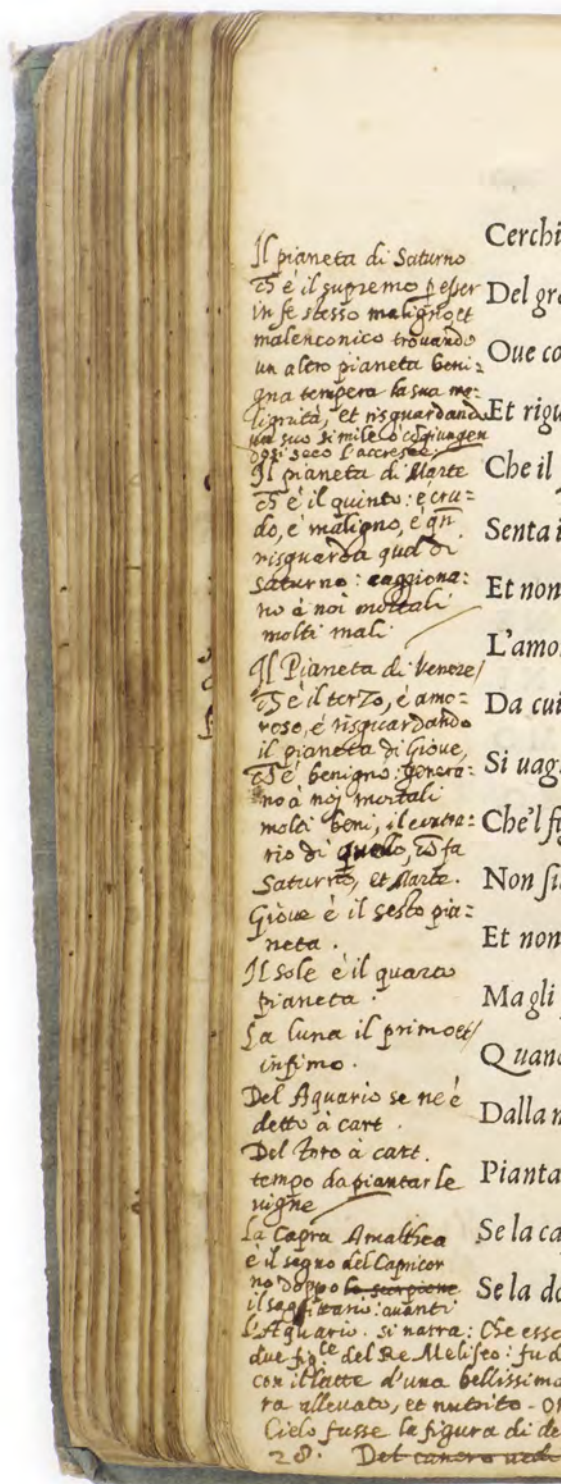
An exceptionally extensively annotated copy of the first edition, first issue of Alamanni's didactic poem on husbandry, the only Italian work printed by Robert Estienne, composed in his fine Garamond 'grande italique' font.

Denounced as a conspirator against the Medici in Florence 1522, Luigi Alamanni had sought refuge at the Royal court in France, quickly gaining renown as a poet. *La Coltivazione*, inspired by Virgil's *Georgica*, was composed and printed in that context, and marked a successful new departure in Renaissance literature, marrying lofty literary ambitions with a modern regard for the technical aspects of husbandry and agriculture. Our copy was bound without the preliminary dedication leaves, but bears the errata at the end, contrary to Renouard's expectations.

For over three centuries this copy's ownership line remained unbroken in the hands of the Assirelli family of Rocca San Casciano near Florence. Responsibility for the hundreds of annotations is attributed, in the nineteenth-century inscription on the endpaper penned by a family scion, to Pier Filippo Assirelli of Rocca, the author of a collection of poems published in 1597. Such an attribution – be it derived from family lore or from evidence – opens tantalising perspectives. Could the annotator be the same Pier Filippo Assirelli who is recorded as one of the last notaries of the Florentine colony in Constantinople, which was disbanded in 1566? His activity is documented in correspondence with the Florentine government and private notary acts between 1548 and 1569, a very valuable source of information on the activities of a settlement designed to promote, coordinate and protect Florentine trade in the Levant, with attendant diplomatic, social and cultural network.

However, palaeographic evidence makes this identification unlikely. Whilst a very few sixteenth-century marginalia do appear, the real, very substantial manuscript gloss work in this copy belongs to the hand of a seventeenth-century Italian annotator, whose minute clarifications and digressions surrounding mythological allusions and literary figures are equalled, or indeed surpassed, by hundreds of expansions and comments of contemporary husbandry and technical knowledge.

On Pier Filippo Assirelli's role as a Florentine notary in Constantinople, see A. Barbagli, Notari da Firenze al Levante. Gli ultimi cancellieri della 'Nazione Fiorentina' di Costantinopoli (1524 - 1566), Genoa, Società Ligure di Storia Patria, 2012.



*Il pianeta di Saturno
 es è il supremo p[er] se
 in se stesso maligno et
 maleconico trouando
 un altro pianeta bono
 qua tempera la sua mo-
 d[er]a, et risguardando
 nel suo simile et diuaga
 dogli sono l'accesse.*

*Il pianeta di Marte
 es è il quinto: e cru-
 do, e maligno, e qu-
 risguarda qua d[er]
 Saturno: caggiona:
 no a noi mortali
 molti mali.*

*Il Pianeta di Venere
 es è il terzo, e amo-
 rose, e risguardando
 il pianeta di Giove,
 es è benigno: genera:
 no a noi mortali
 molti boni: il centro:
 rio di quello, et fa
 Saturno, et Marte.*

*Giove è il sexto pia-
 neta.*

*Il sole è il quarto
 pianeta.*

*La luna il primoe/
 infimo.*

*Del Aquario se ne è
 detto a cart.*

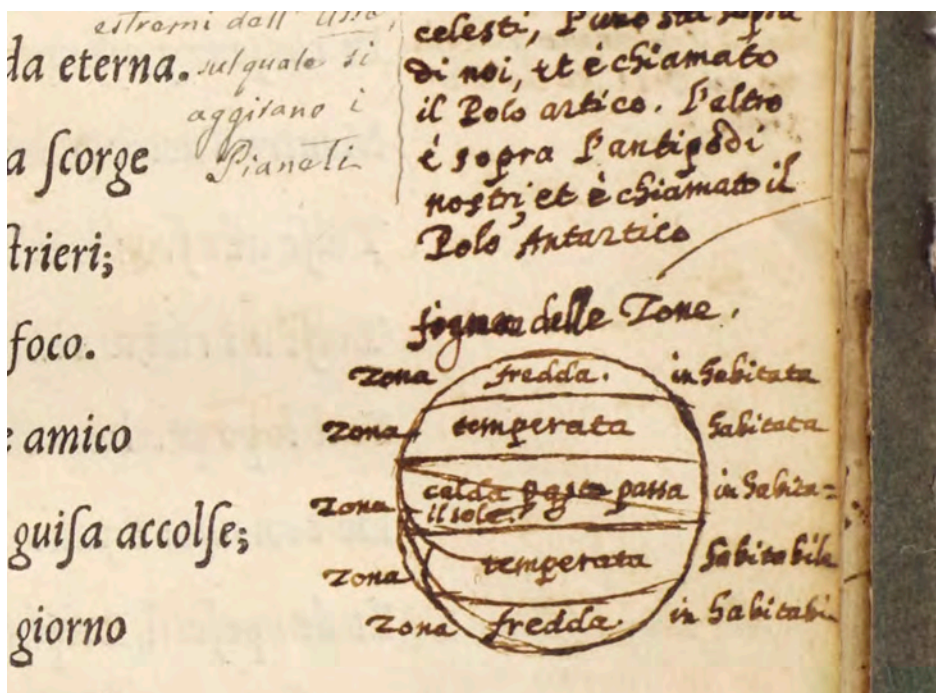
Del Toro a cart.

*tempo da pianca le
 righe*

*La Capra Amaltea
 è il segno del Capricor-
 no doppo la scorpione.
 il sagittario: auanti
 l'Aquario. si narra: Che esse
 due figlie del Re Meliso: fu d-
 con il latte d'una bellissima
 ra allentato, et nutrito - O
 Cielo fusse la figura di de-
 20. Det canora uel-*

Such reading, datable to about a century after the publication of this book, speaks of the centrality of this work in the early-modern elevation of scientific discourse within the literary sphere, in the vernacular. This annotator's work provides substance and context to the recent appreciation of the impact of *La Coltivazione* on the third edition of the *Vocabolario della Crusca*, the most important lexicographic enterprise in Italian. The first edition, 1612, had listed and studied 4 words from Alamanni's works (and none from *La Coltivazione*). Eighty years later, the 1691 edition reported 742 words from Alamanni, *La Coltivazione* being the largest reservoir, to achieve a major expansion of the agricultural and botanical lexicon that was, at the same time, bolstered with inclusions from voices of the most current scientific Florentine culture: Galileo, Magalotti, Redi. The practical use and the cherishing of *La Coltivazione* thorough to the proto-scientific age of Galileo are superbly exemplified in this exceptional copy.

Gamba 17; Kress suppl. S.107; Mortimer (French) I, 10; Renouard *Estienne* 68, 22; Schreiber 88; Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 69, *Bacchica* 10; Westbury 4.



Edited by Simon Grynaeus, professor of Greek at the University of Basel, and superintended by Erasmus, the text was first published in 1531 as the successor to the Aldine *editio princeps* of 1495–98. In his introduction addressed to John More, only son of Thomas More, Erasmus pays tribute to Aldus ‘qui primus omnium sua industria typis Graece evulgarit autorem quo vix alius lectu dignior’; but he explains that the Aldine volumes are now so expensive as to deter the young scholar, and can only be found in Italy, if at all. Printed on the title-page is Erasmus’ dialogue between a scholar and a bookseller, in Greek iambics.

This first volume contains Aristotle’s works on logic and natural philosophy, including the *Organon*, *Physics*, *Parva Naturalia*, and *History of Animals*. The first annotator has made marginal notes in Greek in a bold sixteenth-century hand correcting and highlighting some passages of the *Physics*, *On the Heavens*, and the pseudo-Aristotelian *On Marvellous Things Heard*. The second, seventeenth-century annotator, who writes Latin and Greek in a small, neat hand, has also annotated sections of the *Physics*, especially book III, but displays a particular interest in the first two books of *On the Soul*. Here his marginalia demonstrate a very close reading of Aristotle’s text, providing summaries and analysis, and including an overview in tabular form at the foot of p. 302.



Provenance: perhaps Henry Clay, matriculated at Magdalen Hall 1624, BA 1627, MA from Wadham College 1630, BD 1640–1. Later in the possession of Humphrey HENCHMAN (1668/9–1739), lawyer, who matriculated at Christ Church Oxford in 1687. He served as a judge of the high court of Admiralty and as chancellor of Rochester and London. His grandfather, Humphrey (1592–1675) bishop of London, 197. For had a substantial library.

Humphrey HENCHMAN,

see the Oxford Adams A1731; Brunet I, 458; USTC 612986; VD16 A 3280.

Dictionary of National Biography

FROM CLASSICS TO CIRCUMCISION

3 AUSONIUS, Decimus Magnus. Ausonii Burdigalensis, viri consularis, omnia, quae adhuc in veteribus bibliothecis inveniri potuerunt, opera ... cuncta ad varia, vetera, novaque exemplaria, emendata, commentariisque illustrata per Eliam Vinetum ... *Bordeaux, Simon Millanges, 1580.*

Two parts in one vol., 4to, ff. [394]; title in red and black with woodcut device, initials, head- and tailpieces, a few woodcut illustrations and diagrams to the second part; Ddd1.4 misbound within Ddd2.3, some foxing to title, some marginal damp staining, occasional browning, very small wormhole to lower inner margins, a few marginal paper flaws and closed tears; overall very good in nineteenth-century sheep over boards, five raised bands and gilt-lettered red morocco lettering-piece to spine, red edges, marbled endpapers; extremities rubbed; ownership inscription 'N. Le Gros 1591' to title; marginal annotations in two early hands to c. 48 pp. £1950

First Vinet edition of the works of the fourth-century poet Ausonius, with interesting annotations by two early readers. Ausonius taught rhetoric in his native Bordeaux for thirty years before serving as tutor and then consul to the emperor Gratian. He was a prolific poet, employing a variety of metres with great technical flair, his most important works being the *Ephemeris*, describing a normal day in his life, and the *Mosella*, detailing the beauties of the river Moselle and the life that goes on around it. The noted French classical scholar Élie Vinet (1509–1587) compiled this edition of Ausonius' works between 1575 and 1580, his extraordinary commentary occupying over half the volume and featuring several woodcuts, including a full-page plan of Bordeaux.

Quid stultitia steterit nosa moritatis bebeti?
An vos Nasoni carmina non legitis?
Causa conerit proci Saturna Coniugis.

Ad Pythagoram de Marco. Epigramma LXXI.

Pythagora Euphorbi, reparas qui femina verum,
Corporibusque totis das redoces animas,
Dic, quid eris Marcus sum feta diuissima sanctus,

Subscriptum picture Crispae mulieris impudic. Epigramma LXXII.

Prater legimus genitalia fœdera cœtus,
Et pœpiti ad sumas venere rotas le libit.
Hirculus hirculi quem iuuenis fuisse cognoscat.

De Achilla, qui dissecuit caluriam. Epig. LXXI.

Abiit in trinitis inbomati glabra sacchar.
Tella homini, quondam sanente caluriam.
Florentat alij steta non motus Achillas.

De Alcone Medico, & Diodoro haruspice. Epig. LXXIII.

Languentis Marco dixit Diodorus haruspice,
Ad vitam non plura se superesse dies.
Sed medicus dicit, fatisque potentior Alcon.

De signo Iouis, & Alcone medico. Epig. LXXIII.

Alcon bellorum signum Iouis attingit, illo,
Quo casus non moritur, cum patitur medicus.

In Eunuorum medicum. Epig. LXXIV.

Languentem Cæion mortuorum dicitur olim
Eunuorum, cuius sit sepe, non medicus.
Pauilo post ipsam videt aut vultus putant.

De rebus... 39

De rebus... 39

LXXI.

LXXII.

LXXIII.

LXXIV.

Graminis gyltan popyssam extulisti Ceres
Esperum, arpeas munda pulchra verbas
Samphi, Carpathum salubri non accola pontum.

Qua non dera fœta rabies, non fœta ferocem
Pula, caurina, nec hic conuicia lingue
Langere, et altero formosum cœtere pulch.

Non hic dera fœta rabies, non fœta ferocem
Pula, caurina, nec hic conuicia lingue
Langere, et altero formosum cœtere pulch.

De rebus... 361

De rebus... 361

Dimicet: quod cui in saligna conu
Surgit, et ipse suar consumat pyram ymbra.

Altera quod memorem viderandis affia pratis
Immergite sepe riantis silis columa?
Quid, qui salubre salubra crepidum fument

Altera quod memorem viderandis affia pratis
Immergite sepe riantis silis columa?
Quid, qui salubre salubra crepidum fument

LXXV.

LXXVI.

LXXVII.

LXXVIII.

LXXIX.

LXXX.

LXXXI.

LXXXII.

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

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51

52

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64

Nec solam remeare animam, sed corpore toto
 25 Celestes intrare plagas, & inane sepulchri
 Arcanum vacuis adopertum linquere terris.
 Nate patris summi, nostroque salutifer auro,
 Virtutes patrias genitor cui tradidit omnes,
 Nil ex invidia retinens, plenusque datorum,
 30 Pande viam precibus: patriasque haec perfer ad aures.
 Da, pater, inuictam contra omnia crimina mentem.
 Vipereumque nefas nocituri auerte veneni.
 Sit satis, antiquam Serpens quod perdidit Euam,
 Deceptumque adiunxit Adam, nos sera nepotum
 35 Semina, veridicus etas predicta prophetis,
 Vitemus laqueos, quos letifer implicat Anguis.
 Pande viam: qua me post vincula corporis aegri
 In sublime ferat: puri qua lactea caeli
 Semita, ventose superat vaga lumina luna.
 40 Qua proceres abiere pij: quaque integer olim
 Raptus, quadrijugo penetrat super ethera curru
 Elias, & solido cum corpore preuius Enoch.
 Da, pater, aeterni spiratam luminis auram,
 Si lapides non iuro deos, unumque verendi
 45 Sufficiens altare sacri, libamina vitae
 * Q. Lato abigeo Phisio f. in cubit. Lacteam sedem beatorum esse uolunt omnia q. c. caelo per
 ianorum delabi & in caelum remeare per capriornu. casq. demum uiuere In lacteo
 curulo 2 uel significare uidelicet Cicero In summo Sapientis Et In hunc modum conuenit
 qui iam uixerunt A corpore lactati sicut In uolunt cond. quem uides / erat autem
 In splendidi ssimo candore Inter flammis clarens circulus) quem uis (Et n. Graecis non p. s. h. y.)
 orbem lacteam nuntupati

Solido nō corpore Enoch
 Christianorū Dotorū tradi
 tione tenemus abge credimus
 Enoch mortem non subijge &
 In caelum raptū fuisse uide
 Et ag. Gilberto Genebrado Agui
 lenti Archiep. pro arepi. Iudei
 In ~~caelo~~ uolunt. in uoluntibus, uol
 uerorū duas Chatebras orna
 In quarū una ad sedentem in uoluntibus
 mysterijs In h. e. p. uolunt. q. d. ad hoc usq.
 tempus facte
 orbis Lacteus est In ortu
 sphaera a h. r. n. s. Jada Elias
 Genebrardus dicitur X uide Intra
 89. Her. Historia referunt
 → Lib 4 Regum
 In h. e. f. i.

This copy contains numerous marginal annotations in Latin and occasional Greek in the attractive hand of N. Le Gros, whose signature to the title bears the date 1591. Le Gros's marginalia clarify words and mythological references within Ausonius' poems, referencing a whole host of Greek and Latin writers, including Boethius, Donatus, Homer, Isidore of Seville, Ovid, Plato, Propertius, Servius, Strabo, and Virgil, as well as later writers such as Andrea Alciato, Filippo Beroaldo, and Jean Passerat. His interesting notes to the *Ephemeris* include asides on the biblical patriarch Enoch, circumcision, and the Milky Way, while those to the *Mosella* discuss the cloud nymph Nephele, and the lighthouse at Alexandria. The marginalia of the second annotator refer, for example, to Hermaphroditus, Pythagoras, and more earthly concerns such as libido and baldness.

*Nel Ms. il seguente contrasto
comincia così.*

*Sedersi i Capitani, e l' Greco stuolo
Sparso d'intorno: l'onorato crede
Di Telamon, per dimostrar ch'ei solo
L'arme d'Achille degnamente chiede,
Come l'ira il pungea, sopra quel suolo
Non ben fermato l'uno e l'altro piede,
Il torvo guardo al Sigeo lido volse;
Indi così l'irata voce sciolse.*

*Trastiamo, o Giove, a queste rasi insanze
La causa, e Ulisse meco oggi concorre?*

113
Contraffo di Aiace, & di Ulisse, per l'Ar-
mi di Achille : tradotto dal xiiii. del-
le Trasformazioni di Ouidio.

SEDERO i Capitani; e stando intorno
La Greca Turba, il Cavalier si mosse;
Quel, che sen uà del forte scudo adorno,
C'ha sette doppie à merauiglia grosse:
E come sempre irato sia; quel giorno
Impatiente al furor più, che mai fosse;
Torse à i liti Sigei l'horribil faccia,
E incominciò, sbarrando ambe le braccia:

*Questa lite si tratta, ah Dio, presente
La Naue; e meco Ulisse hoggi concorre?
Eso è pur quel, ch' in mezo al foco ardente*

VERSE IN PRINT AND MANUSCRIPT

4 BECCUTI, Francesco. Rime di M. Francesco Coppetta de' Beccuti, Perugia ... Venice, Domenico and Giovanni Battista Guerra, 1580.

[bound with:]

[MANUSCRIPT.] 'Rime non stampate di M. Francesco Coppetta de' Beccuti Perugia già cavate da un testo a penna del Sig. Dott. D. Giuseppe Busti da Perugia; ora avute dal gentilissimo ed eruditissimo padre D. Piercatterino Zenò C.R.S. Dal quale pure avute si sono le giunte e correzioni inserite nel testo stampato. In Venezia. MDCCXXVII.'

Two works in one vol., 8vo; *printed text*: pp. [16], 188, [4]; woodcut device to title and last leaf, initials, head- and tailpieces; repair to corner of B4 with no loss, a little light foxing, a little worming to last four leaves; manuscript marginalia and additions to c. 138 pp. of text, to the front flyleaf and 3 final blank pp., and to 10 interleaved pp., in a very neat eighteenth-century hand; *manuscript*: pp. [2], 45, [3]; very neatly written in brown ink in the same hand as the annotations to the printed text, a very few corrections; bound in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, gilt-lettered red morocco spine label, speckled edges; some marks to covers. £3500

First edition, an exceptional copy bearing numerous manuscript corrections and additions together with a manuscript supplement, representing the editorial endeavours of the Arcadians Giuseppe Busti (d. 1729) and Pier Caterino Zenò (1666–1732). Apparently unknown to Beccuti scholars, this copy is an important witness to the transmission of the Perugian poet's verse in print and manuscript in the eighteenth century.

VEDO oggi uscir con doppia luce il giorno,
Ed una Stella andar col Sole a paro
Per far al Mondo manifesto e chiaro
Ch'egli era già del maggior Sole adorno.
Vedo i tre Magi ricorsi d'intorno
Col nuovo raggio (sima ancor più chiaro,
Vedo i tre doni, e il fier Tiranno avaro
Già tener più di rabbia il dagno scorno.
E vedo quanto ochio mortal soffriena
Del Ciel bellezze, e maraviglie nuove,
Che un'opella Capanna alberga e mostra.
E mirando Signor, già mi sovviene
Come si schivi Erade, e il ver si trove,
Seguendo l'orme de la Stella vostra.

Ogni co'io ben raccolgo il giorno e l'ora,
Che Gesù col morir vinse la morte)
Nel comun pianto mi fu dato in sorte
Piangendo uscir dal matero alio fiore.
Di doppia vita fui destinato allora,
Ed aperte del Ciel trovai le porte,
Ma tu, ceca Alfa, per via dubbia e torta
Sei corsa anni quaranta, e corri ancora.
Or alza gli occhi alla tua guida, e mira
La testa, e gli o'cchi, e le mani, ed fianco aperto,
Ch'eraria parca, e d'amor fiamma joiva.
Deh non voler che'l giusto sangue offerto
Sia per te indarno, e si converta in ira,
Poc'che per troppo ha l'error tuo sofferto.

NON ingegno è sì tardo, ochio sì losco,
Che non miri, e contempi attento, e fiso
Quei nostri nini lami, quel bel viso,
Cui par non hà tutto'l paese Tosco.
Indi, con danno mio, neggio, e conosco
Rimaner poi questo e quel cor inciso
De l'orgoglio gentil, per cui Narciso
Lasciato haurebbe la Fontana, e'l bosco. *Ms. o'cchio*
Deh, come nostr'altier bellezza è sola, *Ms. Deh sicom'è vostra*
D'un amante s'appaghi; e nel suo regno
Amor non franga le sue leggi istesse.
Et ei, ch'intorno à i bei uostri occhi uola,
V'è mostri à prova la mia fede, e'l segno,
Che più saldo d'ogni altro al cor m'impreffe.

FRA cotante bellezze, e' ornamenti,
Onde uà ricca sovra ogn'altra Flora;
Più di uoi cosa non uagheggio ancora,
Che terghi gli occhi miei paghi, e contenti.
Ma, s'io li fermo à contemplar intenti
Nel sembante gentil, che m'innamora;
Qual fillo 'l mio, che subminate all'ora
Sguardi ner me più, che fatte ardenti?
Se non si uiera il riguardar le stelle,
Che son lumi del Ciel, perchem'è tolto
Di mirar l'altre cose in terra belle?
Pur che uer me rasseruiate il uolto,
Andrò spargendo in queste parti n' quelle,
Chel fior d'ogni bellezza è in noi raccolto.

Dalla scelta di Rime di diversi eccellenti Autori Stampata
in Genova l'anno 1770. in 4. nella parte seconda,
dando si è cavato per l'altro uolto più a. c. 40.

E Mi nuoco, e mi giova, e m'iride, e agghiaccia,
E mi purgo, e mi sana, e stringe, e scioglie,
Mi prometto, mi manca, e dona, e toglie,
E mi fugge, e mi segue, e chiama, e lascia.
M'afanna, e daranna, e lusinga, e minaccia,
M'odia, m'ama, mi grata, e mi raccoglie,
Mi bisogna, a loda, e mi sviluppa, e invoglie,
Mi rifiuta, mi tien, mi sfoga, e allaccia.
Mi traia, mi diffende, e strima, e sprezza,
M'onora, oltraggia, e m'apre, e sfida il core,
M'abbe, abbeffa; m'inganna, e m'accavotta.
Mi rapisce, abbandona, e dentro, e fuori
A dramma, e dramma, o m'ingegno, o m'opere,
Quell'empio Dio, che il mondo chiama Amore.

Rispose del sig. Annibale Caracciolo al Soneto
in tema sulla quagglia delata e girata, et
1790 a. c. 7.

Come nulla ~~quagglia~~ d'amore è più fallace,
Così era quagglia non è più amara;
E come pini in lui nulla ne piace,
Così i sensi non son casa più cara.
Ma la ragione, che del ben ragion'è avara,
Ne proficua, nel'opiera eterna pace,
Puntò forte le diamo, onde la rana
Virtù di' uogli in lei pronta e uenace.
Sicché se poi panni nel'opiera uide
Lei, che dura ne pare, e prima uista,
Terribil'eterna gioia è prima uista,
Fuggiam, Coppetta mio, fuggiam la spina,
E credi certo al tuo Caracciol'fido,
Che a se figne uenando, il ciel'è in quagglia.

R I M E
NON STAMPATE
DI M. FRANCESCO
COPPETTA
DE' BECCUTI
PERUGINO

Già cavate da un Testo a penna del sig. Don.

D. Giuseppe Busfi da Perugia;

ora

Avute dal gentilissimo ed eruditissimo Padre.

D. PIERCATERINO

ZENO

C. R. S.

Dal quale pure avute si sono le giunte, e
correzioni inserite nel testo Stampato.

IN VENEZIA

M DCCXXVII.

The poems of Beccuti (1509–1553, known as Coppetta) – mixing verses on homosexual love, translations from Latin classics, and moral, religious, political, and humorous pieces – circulated in manuscript during his lifetime but were not published until this posthumous edition of 1580, edited by Ubaldo Bianchi. A second edition only appeared in 1720, issued at Perugia under the direction of Giacinto Vincioli, with a third enlarged and much improved edition appearing in Venice in 1751, with extensive notes by Vincenzo Cavallucci.

A copy of the 1580 edition preserved in the Biblioteca Trivulziana in Milan (M397) contains annotations and a further thirty poems added in manuscript by Pier Caterino Zeno, elder brother of the great Venetian librettist Apostolo Zeno, co-founder and editor of the *Giornale de' letterati d'Italia*, Somascan priest, professor of philosophy, and member of the Accademia degli Arcadi. Zeno gives his source as his fellow Arcadian, the priest and poet Giuseppe Busti (d. 1729) who had access to a manuscript, now apparently lost.

*For Zeno's
copy in Milan
see: Andrea
Crismani,
Edizione critica
delle rime di Francesco
Coppetta dei Beccuti (2002),
pp. CCCXXVff*

As is clear from the title to the manuscript supplement found here, the annotations and additions in our copy are derived from Zeno's exemplar, to which our anonymous compiler (perhaps another member of the Accademia degli Arcadi?) was evidently granted access in 1727. A brief biography of Beccuti has been added to the front flyleaf, the title-page has been marked 'Nuovamente accresciute e ricorrete', and additions have been made to the table of contents. The manuscript marginalia provide corrections to the printed text (often prefixed by 'MS') and add explanatory notes and further lines of verse. The interleaved pages provide additional poems e.g., 'nel MS', 'dalla scelta di rima stampata in Genova l'anno 1579', or 'dalla rime di diversi raccolte da Cristoforo Zabata e stampata in Pavia ... 1593'. The manuscript supplement collects thirty unpublished *rime* by Beccuti, comprising twenty-one *sonetti*, four *salmi*, four *stanze*, and one *capitolo*.

This is a most interesting example of how admirers of Beccuti's verse created hybrid printed/manuscript editions of his work in the long hiatus between 1580 and Cavallucci's improved edition of 1751.

Adams C2606; EDIT16 CNCE 4773.

THE CREVENNA – FAIRFAX MURRAY – VON RATH COPY
WITH SEVEN ADDITIONAL LEAVES CONTAINING
CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS AND ADDITIONS

5 **BEMBO, Pietro.** *Delle rime.* Terza impressione. Rome, Valerio and Luigi Dorico, October 1548.

4to, pp. [viii], 152, [4], 153–180 + [14 additional pages]; occasional light spotting, but a very good, fresh large-paper copy; contemporary limp vellum, nineteenth-century gilt lettering-pieces on spine; some soiling, ties perished; 14 additional pages at end filled with sixteenth-century annotations; contemporary inscription 'Ex libris Antonii Spranzi', pencil ownership inscription 'Crevenna', printed bookplate Fairfax Murray, a few manuscript lines in French regarding the features of this copy and twentieth-century bookplate Erich von Rath to front pastedown; unidentified nineteenth-century French bookseller catalogue excerpt to verso of front free endpaper. see below

£7500

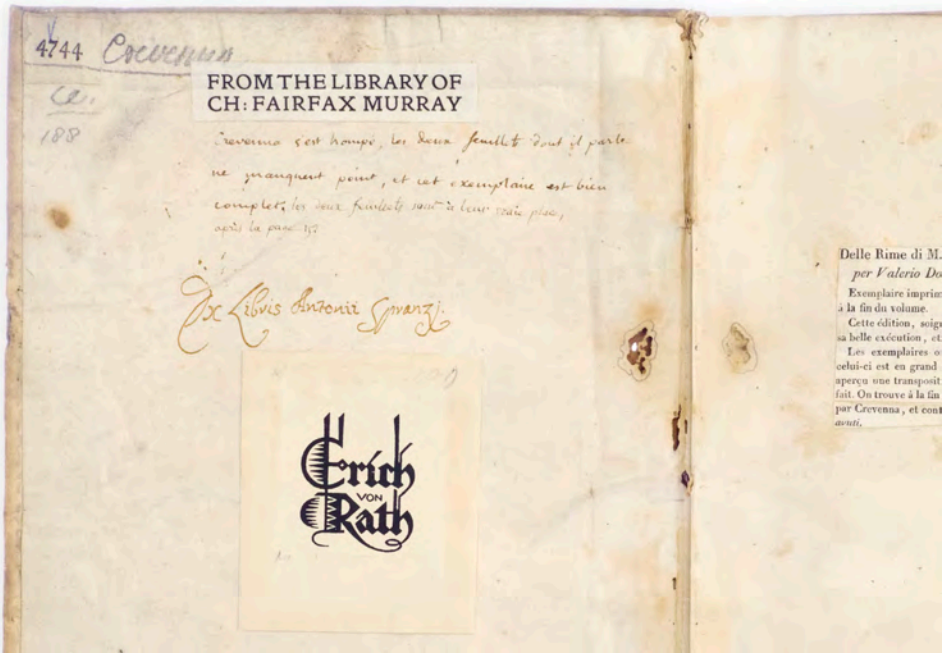
Exceptional copy of the scarce third edition of Bembo's *Rime*, printed in Rome: the best and most complete of the early editions, curated by Carlo Gualteruzzi with the addition of previously unpublished poems, and reviewed and corrected by Annibal Caro.

Our copy boasts a remarkable pedigree. It appears in Crevenna's catalogue, where it is described as 'a remarkable copy for its cleanliness and the beauty of its preservation, also for the extraordinary largeness of its margins' (*Catalogue raisonné de la collection de livres de M. Pierre Antoine Crevenna* (1775), vol. IV, 2nd part, p. 67). Crevenna then notes the supposed absence of two leaves, which was in fact a mistake: the copy is complete, as a slightly later French owner points out in a manuscript note to the front pastedown. As Crevenna highlights, this copy is made even more important by seven leaves bound in at the end hosting a contemporary set of annotations in a beautiful humanistic hand which are keyed to the page numbers of the printed text and provide dozens of variants taken from the printed and manuscript tradition. This apparatus provides an insight into the philological concerns of a contemporary Italian scholar, evidently keen to capture the merest nuances in choice of preposition as well as more substantial and longer alternative readings. We were unable to establish the purpose of such dedicated work, be it a new publication, academic teaching, or personal study.

Provenance: Pietro Antonio Bolongario Crevenna (1736–1792), Italian-Dutch book collector, originally from Milan, who established himself as one of the biggest Amsterdam tobacco manufacturers and amassed an impressive bibliophile's library of which he published a catalogue in 1775–6. The main part of the collection was sold in 1790, the remainder 3 years later. Charles Fairfax Murray (1849–1919), English artist, bibliophile, and collector of great range and taste, whose sensibilities were developed by his close association with the Pre-Raphaelites. 'A friend of William Morris and Burne-Jones, he owned the finest set of Kelmscott books in any library. His collections of early German, French, and especially Italian books, were among the largest and choicest in private hands.' (De Ricci, *English Collectors of Books and Manuscripts* (1930), p. 178). Dr Erich von Rath (1881–1948), librarian *emeritus* of the University of Bonn, member of the Bibliographical Society, and successor to Haebler as chairman of the German Incunabula Commission (Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke). His considerable private library was kept available to students by his widow at Bonn, before being dispersed at auction.

For Crevenna and his library, see *The Oxford Companion to the Book*

For von Rath and his library, see *The Library*, vol. 17, p. 197, Adams B604; Brunet I, 764; EDIT16 CNCE 5030; Gamba 131. issue 4, March 1970, p. 280



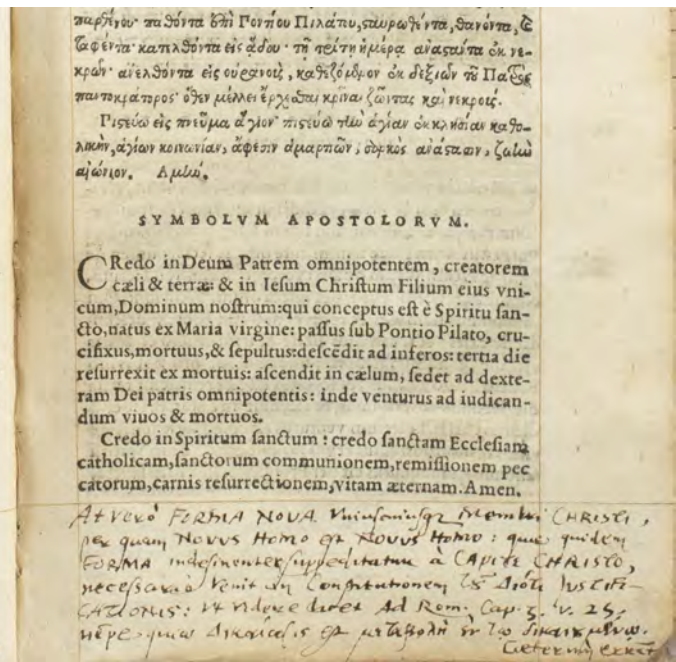
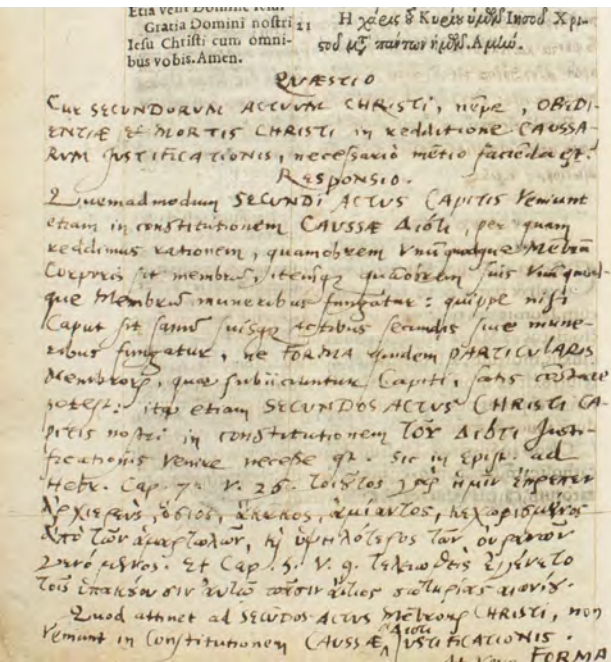
ANNOTATED BY A COLLEAGUE OF BEZA

6 BEZA, Theodore (editor). Iesu Christi D. N. Novum Testamentum, sive foedus, Graece et Latine, Theodoro Beza interprete. Additae sunt, eodem autore, summae breves doctrinae unoquoque Evangelistaru[m] et Act. Apostolicoru[m] loco co[m]prehensae. Item, methodi Apostolicarum epistolarum brevis explicatio ... [Geneva,] Henri Estienne, 1565.

8vo, ff. [12], 404, [4 (paginated '405-412')]; text printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, with Latin side notes, woodcut Estienne device to title, woodcut initials and headpieces, borders ruled in red; title-page partly detached and dusty, offsetting to blank verso, ink stains to ff. 192^r and 212^v, some toning; overall very good in contemporary vellum; losses to spine, staining and cockling to covers, wanting free endpapers; several old ownership inscriptions 'Claudii Alberii Triu[n]curiani' and 'J Bourges' to title (erased or obscured with paper), extensive ink marginalia in Latin and Greek by Aubery with occasional manicules. £9500

see below

First octavo edition of Beza's Greek New Testament, with his Latin translation and short marginal notes, a remarkable copy extensively annotated by the notable French theologian, philosopher, and physician Claude Aubery, who accompanied Beza to the Colloquy of Montbéliard.



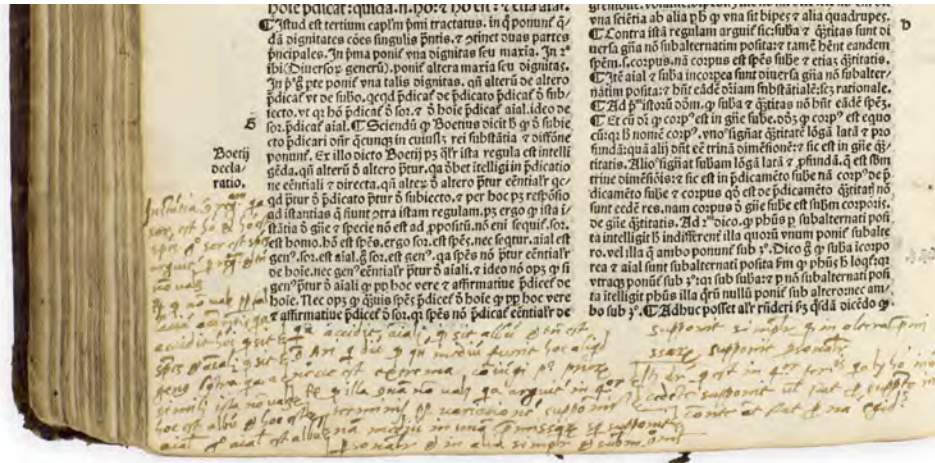


The great French theologian Theodore Beza (1519–1605) renounced Catholicism in 1548 and became professor of Greek at Lausanne, moving in 1558 to Geneva at the invitation of Jean Calvin. On Calvin's death in 1564 he became head of the Genevan Church and leader of the Calvinist movement in Europe. Intended to replace that of Erasmus, Beza's Greek New Testament was first published in folio by Henri Estienne in 1565, with this more portable edition being issued in the same year. Several editions followed and the text remained influential throughout Europe in the seventeenth century, providing one of the chief sources for the translators of the Authorised Version.

Born at Triaucourt in north-eastern France, Claude Aubery (c. 1545–1596) studied in Paris and Geneva before becoming professor of philosophy at Lausanne in 1576. In 1586 he attended the important conference at Montbéliard between the Lutheran and Reformed churches, representing the latter alongside Beza. Only the following year, however, Aubery attracted censure from Beza for his theories on justification as expressed in his controversial *De fide Catholica* (1587).

Aubery's extensive marginalia, in Latin and Greek with occasional words in Hebrew, can be found in all four Gospels and especially in the Pauline and other epistles. They demonstrate an extraordinary engagement with the Biblical text, and display his interest in sins and their remission, faith, Incarnation, the Trinity, and causality. Of particular interest are his many notes on justification, the subject which landed him in trouble with Beza himself. Aubery's notes occasionally contain philosophical and medical allusions, and in addition to other Biblical books he references, for example, Aristotle, Tertullian, and Luther.

Adams B1698; Darlow & Moule 4630.



GLOSSES ON LOGIC

7 **BOETHIUS.** Boetii opera et castigatiora et plura quam hactenus impressa fuerint ... Omnia hec diligentissime castigavit vir integerrimus presbyter Paulus de Fabiis Brixianus ... *Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 18 March 1523.*

[bound with:]

BURLEY, Walter. Burleus in artem veterem. Gualterii Burlei ... in ysagogas Porphyrii, Gilbertum Poretanum, et artem veterem Aristotelis preclarissima commentaria ... *Venice, Lucantonio Giunta, 12 September 1520.*

Two works in one vol., ff. [6], 131, [1, blank]; [6], 95, [1, blank]; text in two columns, several woodcut diagrams and initials, Giunta devices to colophons; first quire a little loose, occasional light marks and ink stains, a little light marginal damp staining to second half of volume; overall very good in contemporary Venetian(?) calf, roll-tooled and stamped in blind to a panel design, three raised bands to spine; some losses to spine, corners and edges, abrasions to covers; inscription to first title 'E libris fr[at]ris Nichol. de Corinaldo or[din]is S[anc]ti Aug[usti]ni et Amicor[um], marginal annotations in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 111 pp. of the Burley, and a few annotations in a different hand to the Boethius. £5500

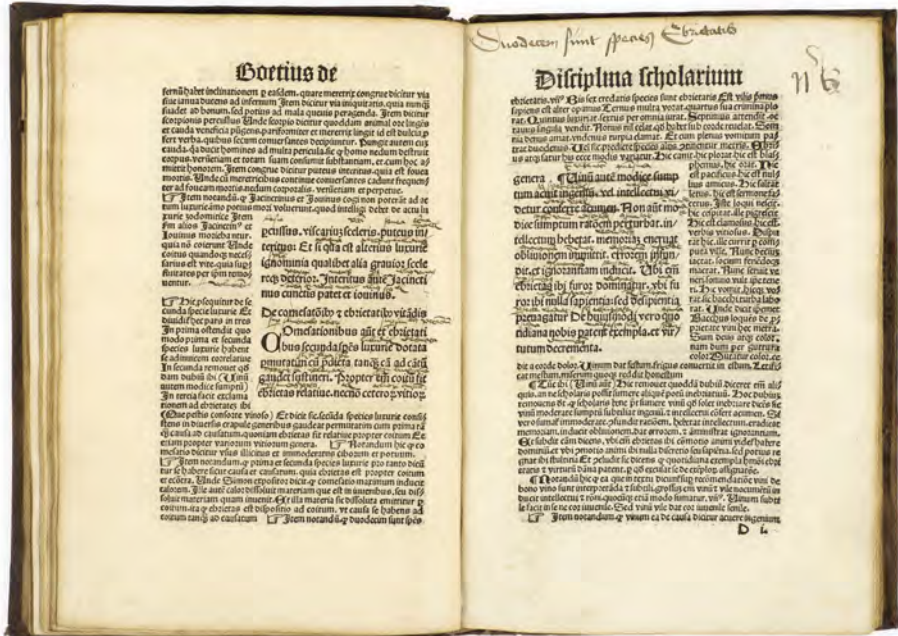
Two rare and handsome Giunta editions of logical and theological works by Boethius and Walter Burley, the latter with annotations by a sixteenth-century reader, in an attractive contemporary binding.

Edited by Paulus de Fabrii, the first volume comprises Boethius' commentaries on Porphyry's *Isagoge*, Aristotelian logic, and Cicero's *Topics*, alongside theological tracts on the Trinity and Christ, while the second volume encompasses Burley's works on Aristotle's logic, edited by Lucas Panaetius. Both are illustrated with woodcuts of logic diagrams.

This volume belonged in the sixteenth century to the Augustinian friar Nicholas de Corrinardo, and his annotations appear on over one hundred pages of Burley's text, providing summaries and elucidations (sometimes prefixed with 'vide' or 'adde'), referencing other writers such as Averroes, Giles of Rome, and Paul of Venice, and demonstrating a particular interest in questions of motion, action, and time.

I: EDIT16 CNCE 6552; Renouard, *Notice sur la famille des Junte*, p. xxiv (75); **no copies traced in the UK; OCLC finds 2 copies in the US** (Catholic University of America, Harvard). II: EDIT16 CNCE 7978; **not in Renouard; no copies traced in the UK or US.**





RAISING A TRUE SCHOLAR, FROM CRADLE TO PODIUM

8 **BOETHIUS, pseudo.** De disciplina scholarium cum notabili commento. Colonia [with commentary of pseudo-Thomas Aquinas]. [Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, 5 March 1498].

4to, ff. [66]; 45–46 lines of commentary plus headline, gothic type, large woodcut to title showing a master with four pupils; a few inconsequential smudges, but a very good, crisp copy; in nineteenth-century pasteboards covered with fifteenth-century vellum manuscript waste, stained purple (somewhat faded), reused from another sixteenth-century binding; spine chipped and defective at head, remains of paper labels; twentieth-century private collector’s bookplate (‘M B’) to front pastedown; assiduously and extensively annotated throughout with interlinear ink notes and occasional marginal notes in a contemporary hand. £6500

Extensively annotated copy of a rare incunable edition of the popular Medieval treatise *On the Care and Training of Scholars*, consistently mis-attributed to Boethius since its first appearance in the thirteenth century until the end of the fifteenth.

Boetius de

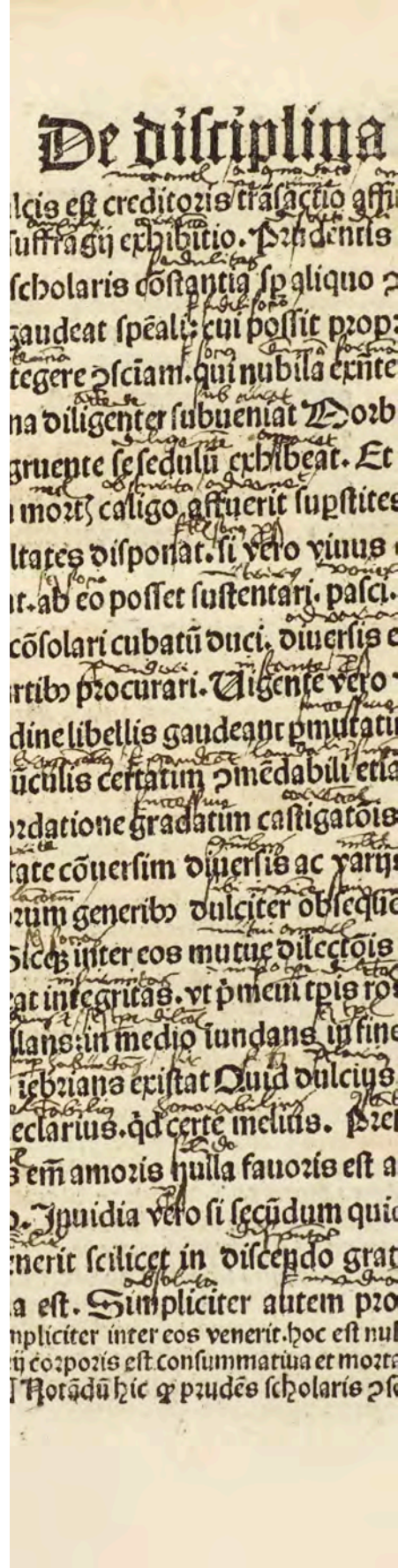
perare. Tutius em̄ noui onus subire paupertatis q̄ repatriando longi ite-
neris arripe inuitus labores. Cum q̄ glebionis nequicia magis parenti-
ribz meis intumuit me pestiferis scriptoꝝ sedibus imbui. lucro q̄ seduci-
centi diurnus gloriari. Tu igitur parentis intentio ad malum. prius sic
q̄ ad bonum paterno duabar subsidio. suero. Donec exitus acta proba-
basset. Nec etiā cessauit
amenia. Nec in vilo. p/ fecit precū instantia. im/ mo traditoris nequicia vsq̄ post biennū duras-
uit. nō tñ remāsit inulta.
¶ Tūc ibi (Obsequio interea). Hic remouet dubiū dicens sic. si paup̄ scholar̄ nequeat sibi ob-
tinere fauorem parentū per verba iocosa. potest quandoq̄ per verba mis-
eratoria suā delinire pau-
peratē. vt ferē iocun-
da proculi transactio.
¶ Tūc ibi (Germanici) Subdit remediū p̄tra paupertatē q̄ puenit ex parte fratris militaris incuria di. sic. Fratri militaris incuria. i. negligētia delinēf bono mediāte sermone vel corrigat p̄ amicoꝝ suoz amonitio-
nez. vt respiciat recordia.
¶ Tūc ibi (Germanice nubilibus). ¶ Hic docet remediū contra paup̄tates ex parte sororis nubilis dicens sic. Succur-
rendum est sorori dum-
modo apra est ad despō-
sandum. ne eius virgini-
tas polluat̄ indigno pollice. Subdit faciens do exclamationem. Q̄ sororis professio pudos-
tis est laudanda siue cō-
mendanda eiusq̄ dñi cō-
missio dolēda. imo velut

Di-
pulpe amputatio p̄
exemplariter de quo
P̄p̄al. In
stinantis incuri-
enologio. ip̄iulq̄
tu corrigat vesti-
tia. ¶ Germanici
ni q̄ totius obte-
curie vitii rosa
tur indigno. Q̄
est pudoris ple-
nissio. velut
dore plena pul-
de germanitati
fracti Symach
silēntio obmic-
parentū vni-
umminēris ifa-
doctis bñctio-
tibz fortune ob-
marito nustrā
fratre suū for-
tis sermēdo h
Symacho ir-
nis illecebuz
secret. P̄p̄o-
rie vicio clam-
mento sapienter
terius p̄tici-

Arpad Steiner remarked ‘That immensely popular little treatise of the thirteenth century, *De Disciplina Scholarium*, which, flaunting the name of Boethius, had its vogue until the seventeenth century, has mystified or intrigued its readers until our day. Originally a quizzical account of conditions, teachers, and students at the University of Paris between 1230 and 1240, it came to be regarded as a fount of pedagogical wisdom, and ranking with St Jerome, St Augustine, and St. Bernard, it was one of Vincent of Beauvais’s chief authorities in his *De Eruditione Filiorum Nobilium*’ (‘The authorship of *De disciplina scholarium*’, *Speculum*, Vol. 12, N. 1, 1937, p. 81).

The numerous contemporary marginalia reveal a reader engaged with the whole treatise, but especially interested in philosophical quests (for example in the anecdote of the inconstant student pursuing endless paths to learn about cosmology and the nature of the Universe, for both of which the author relies on – and indeed quotes from – Aristotle), in clarifying typologies and classifications (the excursus on the types of *ebrietas* is a case in point), as well as in the psychological aspects of the care of the scholar, stressing the impact of temperament and mood on learning and teaching.

ISTC ib00827000; HC 3425*; BSB-Ink B-628; GW 4603; Goff B827. ISTC finds 2 copies in the UK (Cardiff, Stonyhurst) and 6 in the US (The Walters Art Museum library, General Theological Seminary, Library of Congress, Stanford, and 2 at Yale).



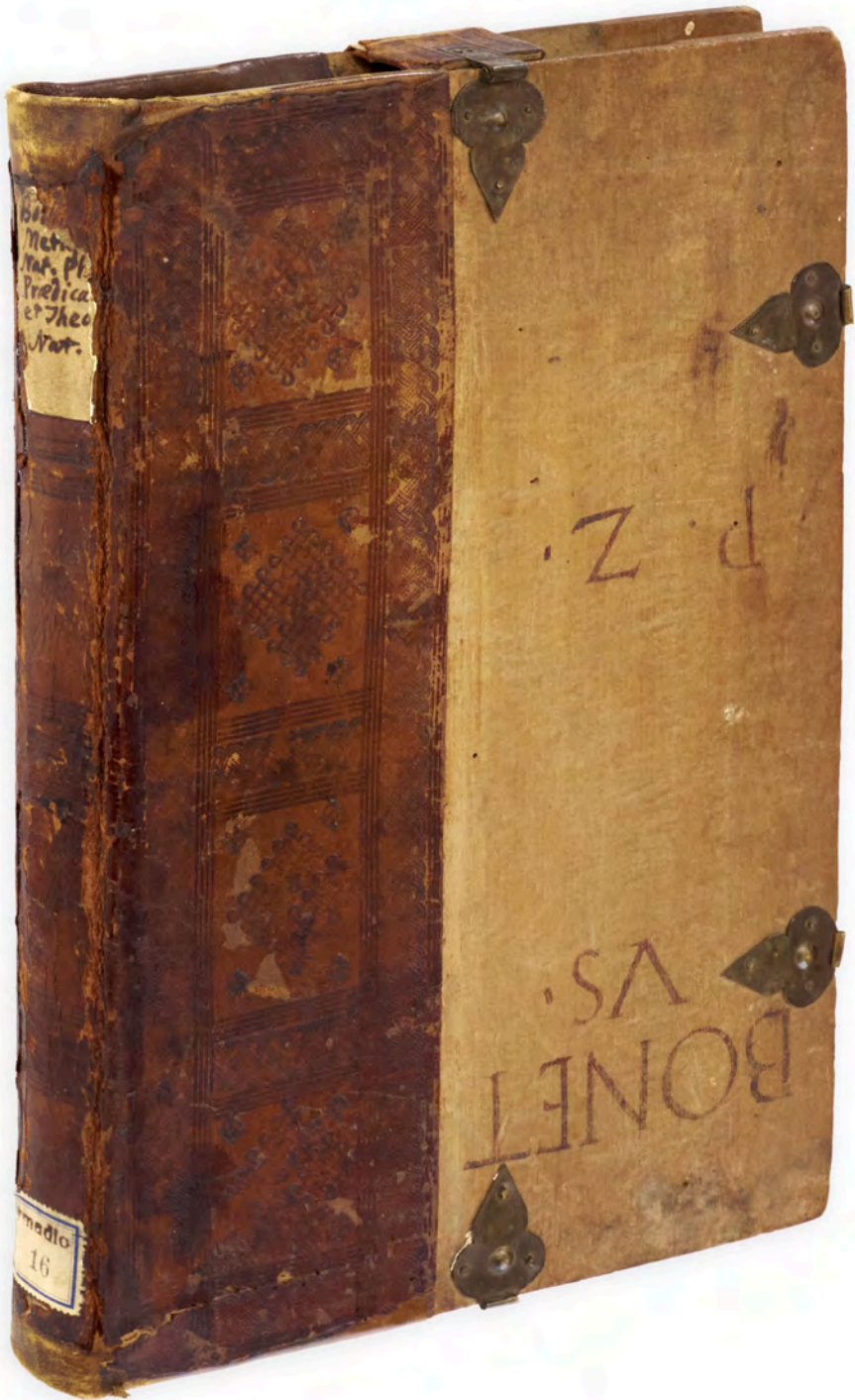
‘MY BOOK, PAOLO GIOVIO OF COMO,
SCHOLAR OF ARTS AND MEDICINE’

9 BONET, Nicolas. Habes Nicholai Bonetti viri p[er]spicacissimi quattuor volumina: Metaphysicam videl[icet] naturale[m] phylosophia[m] p[rae]dicame[n]ta necnon theologia[m] naturale[m] ... Recognita nuper per magnificum d[omi]n[u]m Laurentiu[m] Veneriu[m] ... una cum annotationibus in margine, quas Laure[n]tius ide[m] ex Averroy, Scoto, Thoma et aliis doctoribus collegit ... *Venice, Boneto Locatello for the heirs of Ottaviano Scoto, 1505.*

Folio, ff. 134; woodcut initials, woodcut device to last leaf; small tear to title with no loss, leaves a4/a5 transposed, damp staining to outer margins at beginning and end, severe dampstaining and mould damage to gutter throughout, a few tears, and repairs to inner margins throughout (touching side notes), otherwise good; re-cased in sixteenth-century half goatskin over wooden boards, panel design using interlaced rolls and knot tools, two brass catches to fore-edge and one each to top and lower edge, three clasps perished, ‘Bonetus P Z’ inked to upper board, paper spine labels; repairs to head and foot of spine, some rubbing, endpapers renewed; inscription to front flyleaf ‘Liber mei Pauli Zobii Comensis ar. et medic. scholaris ... die 20 ap[ri]lis 1508’ with purchase note, his marginal annotations to ff. 4^v, 5^r, 6^r, 7^r, 38^v, 91^r, 91^v, and 113^r; ‘Gialdo’ at head of title; institutional book label to front pastedown with withdrawal stamp. £4000

First collected edition of the works of the French Franciscan Friar Nicolas Bonet (c. 1280–1343), owned and annotated by the Italian historian, biographer, and physician Paolo Giovio (1486–1552).

Known as ‘Doctor Pacificus’ for his tranquil lecturing, Bonet was a follower of Duns Scotus but an innovative philosopher in his own right, who helped organise a papal mission to the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan, and later served as bishop of Malta. The four works collected here comprise his commentaries on Aristotle’s *Metaphysics* (which had been through several incunable editions), *Physics* and *Categories* (both printed here for the first time), as well as his *Theologia naturalis* (also here for the first time). The Venetian philosopher and lawyer Lorenzo Venier (d. 1527) edited the text and provided marginal commentary.



Met. pl.
Prælica
et Theo.
Mor.

medio
16

P. Z.

BONNET
VS.

¶ Theologie naus Nicholai Bonetti liber primus.
¶ Quid sit prima intelligentia in vniuersali decla-
rat. Caput. I.



Motoz immo¹⁰
simplici-
ter primus: cuz de
numero studētuz
ac scribētuz p̄ci-
pē me fecisset: cogi-
tātū mibi in multi-
plici q̄ditate scibi-
li in noctis silētio
visus ac secreta fu-
it mibi dictū: vt ad
motorē meū ⁊ do-
ctorē: meū p̄uer-
re intellm. De ipso
q̄ de cetero cogitare ac scribere ista: ad q̄ rō nālis
se extēdit: atq; s̄m p̄n^o cōia modernis p̄bis ⁊ anti-
quis. At vero lz hoc aggredi: ⁊ de tā excellēti maie-
state p̄scrutari s̄m insufficiēs ⁊ indignus: obedire
t̄n̄ disposui: ⁊ pro viribus intelli^o mee que cogitauī
tēptabo scribere: salua t̄n̄ reuerētia sanctorum do-
ctorū: in q̄bus nihil est temera^o asserēdū: s; p̄babi-
liter ex p̄ncipis nālibus ⁊ nobis ⁊ p̄bis cōibus p̄-
cedēdū est. Totā autē spem meā i meo motorē: imo
doctore fixe: qm̄ immobilis motorē me^o mibi reuela-
bit que scribā: ⁊ cū ipse q̄sceret: necessariū erit et mi-

uis: alini. ⁊ sic de alijs. ¶ Adhuc autē nō pōt dici q̄
primus motor est oē ens virtualr ⁊ cāl: qm̄ s; plu-
res eēt se nihil causat nec p̄ducit. nō ēt pōt oēm en-
titatē p̄ducere: qm̄ nec actionē nec passionē: q̄bus
entia iferiora agūt: qz vna actio numero nō pōt sil
nec successiue elici a pluribus agētibus distinctis
numero: sicut scriptū est i cap^o de actione ⁊ passione
in. 7. p̄dicamēto. ¶ Adhuc autē nō pōt dici q̄ p̄ia
itelligētia seu p̄mus motor sit ens p̄fice exemplari-
ter. ⁊ nihil aliud sit nisi exēplar oīum: qm̄ nō rep̄-
gnat entitati finite ⁊ limitate: vt itellectioni: quin
possit eē exēplar nouū: nā p̄ vniū actū itelligēdi nu-
mero p̄it oia distincte apprehēdi: vt alias ostēdēt
i tertio libro theologic. ille autē itelligēdi es-
set exēplar oīum lz diminutum. Alterius etiā nec
pōt dici q̄ p̄mus motor sit aliq̄ nā terminata bec
vel illa: vt si imaginaret q̄ p̄ nā eēt vna nā simplr
determiatē entitatis: ⁊ q̄ hēret ifinitos gradus en-
titatis infra istā nām determinatā: sicut albedo es-
set nobilissim^o color si cōtineret ifinitos gradus al-
bedinis: nā si p̄ itelligētia eēt talis nāe iaz non eēt
entitas ifinita simplr: s; ifinita s̄m qd: qz diceret
portionē entitatis: qd est falsuz: cū sit sube pelagus
ifinitū. Ex his autē p̄cludit̄ p̄dicta descriptio p̄imi
motoris q̄ nō ē bec entitas: nec illa: nec aliqua de-
terminata: s; est omne ens eminēt̄r subsistēs. Est
enī exēplar oīum nō determinatū: sed eminēs p̄fe-
ctū. Modus autē ponit̄ talis: qm̄ sicut minus vlc:

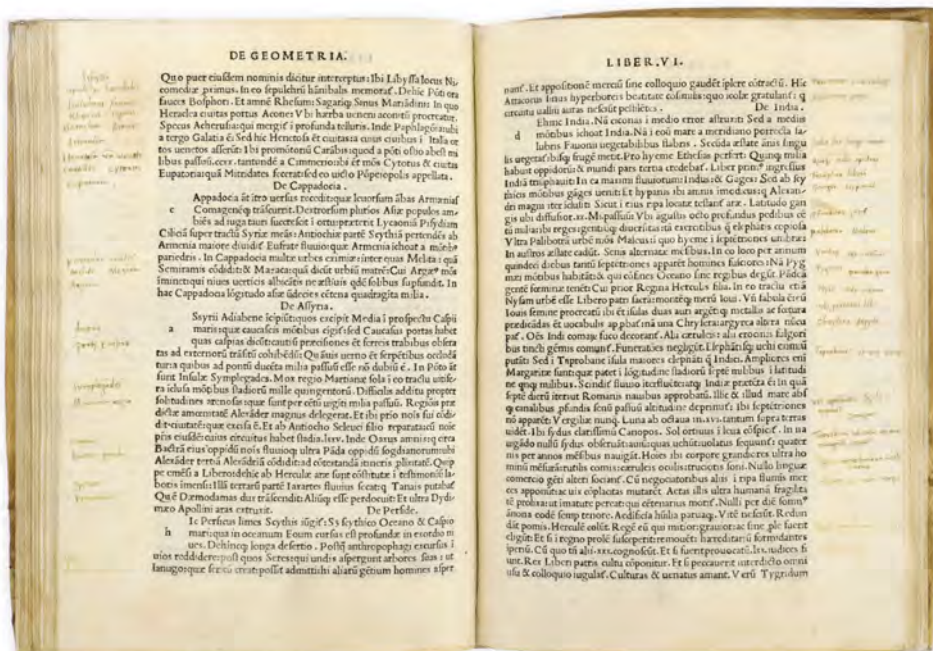
¶ modo l̄m motor omne ens
virtualit̄ vel calidit̄ ē nō
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¶ modo nō ē itelligētia
terminatē exēplar
Diffinitio l̄m motoris

As the inscription to the flyleaf shows, this volume belonged to Paolo Giovio (a Latinisation of his surname Zobio). Giovio practised medicine in his native Como and in Rome before travelling widely on diplomatic missions with Ippolito de' Medici. He wrote on medicine and natural history but is best known for his *Elogia* of the great men of his time and in particular for his *Historiarum sui temporis libri*, one of the most valuable Renaissance histories.

Giovio's few annotations here show an interest in metaphysics, first cause and God. In July 1508 Giovio gave a public lecture in his native Como encompassing metaphysics and natural philosophy, and **no doubt drew inspiration from this volume which he had acquired only a few months earlier.**

Adams B2414; EDIT16 CNCE 6951. OCLC records only 1 copy in the US (UCLA). Library Hub notes 5 copies in the UK (British Library, Bodleian, Cambridge University Library, St John's College Cambridge, University of Manchester).

Liber Mei Pauli zobiij comensis^o arx et medic^o scholaris
die 20 ap̄lis 1508



ELEMENTS OF HELIOCENTRISM IN MEDIEVAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

10 CAPELLA, Martianus Mineus Felix. Opus ... de Nuptiis Philologiae & Mercurii libri duo. De Grammatica Liber Tertius. De Dialectica Liber Quartus. De Rhetorica Liber Quintus. De Geometria Liber Sextus. De Arithmetica Liber Septimus. De Astronomia Liber Octavus. De Musica Liber Nonus [edited by Franciscus Vitalis Bodianus]. [Modena, Bertochus, 15 May 1500].

Folio, ff. [100]; 42 lines to a page, printed in roman letter, running titles, woodcut printer's device at end, initial spaces with printed guide letters; skilfully repaired tear to first leaf and repairs with infills to lower outer corner of nearly all leaves, else a good, wide-margined copy; recased in its original sixteenth-century vellum binding, corners restored, endpapers renewed; numerous marginal annotations throughout in a contemporary Italian hand. £8000

The second appearance in print of Martianus Capella's *prosimetrum* encyclopaedia of the liberal arts, which had been printed for the first time in Venice only six months earlier. Today largely unknown, unlike works of similar influence such as

Boethius's or Isidore's, this work shaped the curriculum of the Middle Ages giving it its configuration of trivium and quadrivium, thus wielding great influence on education and culture in the West for a thousand years. Among Capella's merits one of the most notable is to have championed the ancient theory of heliocentric motions of Mercury and Venus. Though anchored to a geocentric perspective, the beliefs about the solar system transmitted by Capella incorporated heliocentric features referring them to the 'lower planets', seeing Mercury and Venus as circling the sun having noted that their revolutions follow a constant curve. Copernicus explicitly referred to Capella's partial heliocentrism in his *De revolutionibus*, and consciously extended the theory to all planets in the solar system.

The annotations in our volume, penned by a contemporary Italian hand, appear more numerous and more substantial than marginalia found in other copies recorded through the Material Evidence in Incunabula programme – possibly comparable in quantity only to those in the copy held at the Wroblewski Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilnius.

ISTC ic00118000; Goff C118; H 4371*; Sander 1626; Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 67; Bod-Inc C-055; Pr 7215; BMC VII 1068; BSB-Ink M-206; GW M21304.

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H. qd̄ diuisap̄ ḡros.
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caelu. i. xvi. regiones.
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Dij septe. regionis
ex tertia solz pluto
Dij quarte. lymia.
mulabex. lore. fou
Dij quite. regionis
Pokes fauor. ex sexta
Dij septima
Venis. fructz. ex octau
Genij Junō hospire. ex non
Dij decima
Ex undecima forma ua
sanctus. ex xij.
xij. emisit. feta
Saturny. ex xij.
Veniūis. et di. publ. ex xv.
Qui. ex xvi.
prima
Andrastia
Libraria. sup̄ca

AN ANTIQUARIAN APPROACH

II CASSIUS DIO *et al.* In hoc volumine haec continentur. Neruae et Traiani, atque Adriani caesarum uitae ex Dione, Georgio Merula interprete ... *Venice, in aedibus Aldi et Andreae soceri, August 1519.*

8vo, ff. [8], 422, [2]; Aldine device to title and last page, text in Italic, capital spaces with guide letters; a few small marginal wormholes at beginning and end, old repairs to blank verso of title, occasional faint marginal dampstaining, overall a very good copy; bound in later red morocco, rebaked with old gilt spine label laid down ('Imp. vit. cum not. MSS'), edges blue; a little wear to extremities and covers; inscription to colophon 'Jo. Jacobi Turrecini ciuis Cremon. 1549' and the same crossed through at head of title, his annotations to almost every page up to f. 233 and occasionally thereafter, manuscript index to blank f. 296^r, a few manicules. £3750

Expanded second Aldine edition (first July 1516) of a collection of biographies of Roman emperors, this copy profusely annotated by the Cremonese jurist and antiquary Gian Giacomo Torresino.

Edited by Giovanni Battista Egnazio, the text opens with Cassius Dio's lives of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian in the Latin translation of Giorgio Merula. This is followed by the *Historia Augusta*, a historically inaccurate but entertaining medley of biographies of Roman emperors, their heirs, and claimants to the imperial title, from Hadrian to Numerianus, attributed to six different authors.

lem uidetis. Ego namq; in hoc dignitatis gradu constitutus omnia concedo, omnia permitto, omnia uobis licere uolo excipiens nihil nec locum, nec tempus, nec personam. Quare excitemini precor, et alacriter, ac prompte operi uestro incumbite, nec expectate, ut petamini, sed uos ultro offerite, ac postposito omni fatuo, atq; degenerate pudore, per uicos, per plateas, per fora, per campos, per theatra, per ipsa denique immortalium deorum templa discurrete, capite, rapite, seducite omni tempore omne genus hominum, omnis quidem aetatis, sed praecipue adolescentes. Quantum ad augustalem munificentiam attinet, ut in sanguinolenta Martis militia,

296.

<p>Aelii spartiani Aelius Adrianus fo. 22. Didius Iulianus fo. 74 Seuerus Imp. fo. 78. Antoninus Caracalla fo. 89. Aelius Verus fo. 292 Pescennius Niger fo. 251 Antoninus Beta fo. 264 Eiusde. 30. tyranni fo. 267 Eiusde alij sex fo. 284</p>	<p>Aelii Lampadij Commodus antonini. fo. 59. Diadumenus fo. 100 Varius Hellogabalus. fo. 104 Alex. Seuerus fo. 118 Flauij uopijci D. Anselianus fo. 198 Tacitus Imp. fo. 217. Florianus — fo. 222</p>
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ANNOTATED ALDINE

12 CATULLUS *et al.* Catullus. Tibullus. Propertius. Venice, in aedibus Aldi et Andreae soceri, March 1515.

8vo, ff. 148, [2]; Aldine device to title and last page, text in Italic, capital spaces with guide letters; some browning throughout, a little marginal damp staining at beginning, occasional marks; in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, title inked to spine, edges blue; light wear to extremities, a few marks; sixteenth-century marginal annotations in red ink (occasionally faint, slightly trimmed) to almost every page, with less frequent marginalia in another early hand in brown ink; inscription to front pastedown 'Ex libris comitis Francisci Rocca', and to f. 78^v 'Questo libro e di me Francesco Casseni di Montegabbio ... 1759'. £3750

Second Aldine edition (first January 1502), annotated throughout in Latin with occasional Greek by two sixteenth-century readers with textual variants and conjectures, representing an important witness to the textual tradition of the poems of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius.

Ad Victium.

I n te si in quenquam dici pote putide victi *Cuiq*
 Id quod uerbosis dicitur, & fatuis,
 I sta cum lingua, si usus ueniat tibi, possis
 Culos, & crepidas lingere carpatinas, *Carpatinas ex ff. Ju*
 S i nos omnino uis omnes perdere victi, *poll. rusticum Caltu*
 Dicat, omnino quod cupis efficies. *metu.*

Ad Iuuentium.

S urripui tibi, dum ludis, mellite Iuuenti *Statutur In. 13. Au. qu*
 suauiolum dulci dulcius ambrosia, *sed yduant grecj. f.*
 V erum id non impune tuli, nanq; amplius horam *us. no sic, f.*
 suffixum in summa me memini esse cruce, *crepidas gnuos*
 D um tibi me purgo, nec possum fletibus ullis *ludere gessit.*
 Tantillum uestrae demere saeuitiae.

CATVL.

Condit quin ieri pectoris euolam, *at uere*
 Non his tam laetor rebus, quam me absfore semper,
 Absfore me a dominæ uertice discretor,
 Qui cum ego dum uirgo quoniam fuit omnibus *Exple*
 Vnguentis tota milli multa bibi.
 Nunc nos opto quas iurixit lumine tecta. *a. uirgin*
 Non prius unanimes corpora omniibus *Corform*
 Tradite nudantes relecta ueste papillas,
 Quam iucanda mihi munera libet onyx,
 Vester onyx casto colitis que iura cubili.
 Sed que se impuro dedit adulterio, *at sedat a. ledat*
 Illius aura leuis bibat, et dona irrite puluis
 Namq; ego ab indignis præmia nulla peto.
 Sed magis o suscipe semper concordia uestras
 Semper amor sedes inualat assiduus.
 Tu uero regina tuens cum sydera, diuam
 Placatis festis luminibus uenerem *luminibus*
 Sanguinis ex pectore, non uotis esse tuam me,
 Sed potius largiri officio numeribus. *obice*
 Sydera cur inuenit tantam omnia regia fiam, *uenerat u. m. d.*
 Proximus hydrochoi fulgurat Orion.

Non prius unanimes corpora omniibus
Tradite nudantes relecta ueste papillas
Quam iucanda mihi munera libet onyx
Vester onyx casto colitis que iura cubili
Sed que se impuro dedit adulterio
Illius aura leuis bibat et dona irrite puluis
Namq; ego ab indignis præmia nulla peto
Sed magis o suscipe semper concordia uestras
Semper amor sedes inualat assiduus
Tu uero regina tuens cum sydera diuam
Placatis festis luminibus uenerem
Sanguinis ex pectore non uotis esse tuam me
Sed potius largiri officio numeribus
Sydera cur inuenit tantam omnia regia fiam
Proximus hydrochoi fulgurat Orion

AD IANVAM.

Dulci iucanda uero, iucanda parenti,
 Salutem, regi bona iuppiter auclit ope
 I ana, quam ualido dicunt feruisse benigne
 Olim, cum sedes ipsi senex tenuit,
 Quamuis feruere uirgine uoto feruisse maligno,
 Postquam es proiecto facta marita fene,
 Dic agendam

Dulci iucanda uero, iucanda parenti
Salutem, regi bona iuppiter auclit ope
I ana, quam ualido dicunt feruisse benigne
Olim, cum sedes ipsi senex tenuit
Quamuis feruere uirgine uoto feruisse maligno
Postquam es proiecto facta marita fene
Dic agendam

LIB.

Dic age, dic nobis, quare mutata feraris
 In dominum ueterem deseruisse fidem.
 Non ite Cæcilio placam, cui credite nunc sum, *fraditio*
 Culpa mea est, quamquam dicitur esse mea.
 Ne ce peccatum a me quæquam pote dicere quæquam,
 Verum isthæc potius iunior ipse fuit, *at uere isthæc potius*
 Quis quauisq; aliquid reperit non bene factum, *u. m. d. u. m. d.*
 Ad me omnes clamant, in uia culpa tua est.
 Non istuc satis est uno te dicere uerbo,
 Sed scire, ut quis sentiat, et uideat.
 Quod possum, nemo querit, nec scire laborat, *uenerat*
 Nos uolumus uobis dicere, ne dubita.
 Nos uolumus iugur uirgo quod ferret tradite nobis,
 Falsum est, inquam illam uir prior attingerat,
 Longior tenera, nisi pendens sicca beate, *uenerat a. ledat*
 Nunquam se median sustulit ad unctam, *u. m. d. u. m. d.*
 Sed pater illius nati uoluisse cable
 Dicitur, et miseram consisterat esse domum.
 Sine quod impia mens cæco stigrabat amore,
 Seu quod iners sterili femine natus erat.
 Ne quæren lum aliunde foret uertus illud,
 Quod postquam conam se uere uirginem.
 Egregium narras mira pietate parentem,
 Qui ipse sui quam inuenerit in gremium.
 Equi non solum hunc se dicit cognatum habere
 Brixia chimæa suppositum in sicca, *uenerat a. ledat*
 Faluus quam molli percarrit flumine mela, *uenerat*
 Brixia uerona mater amata meo, *u. m. d.*
 Sed de Postumij, et Cornelij narrat amore,
 Cum quibus illa malum fecit adulterium.

Dic age, dic nobis, quare mutata feraris
In dominum ueterem deseruisse fidem
Non ite Cæcilio placam, cui credite nunc sum
Culpa mea est, quamquam dicitur esse mea
Ne ce peccatum a me quæquam pote dicere quæquam
Verum isthæc potius iunior ipse fuit
Quis quauisq; aliquid reperit non bene factum
Ad me omnes clamant, in uia culpa tua est
Non istuc satis est uno te dicere uerbo
Sed scire, ut quis sentiat, et uideat
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Dicitur, et miseram consisterat esse domum
Sine quod impia mens cæco stigrabat amore
Seu quod iners sterili femine natus erat
Ne quæren lum aliunde foret uertus illud
Quod postquam conam se uere uirginem
Egregium narras mira pietate parentem
Qui ipse sui quam inuenerit in gremium
Equi non solum hunc se dicit cognatum habere
Brixia chimæa suppositum in sicca
Faluus quam molli percarrit flumine mela
Brixia uerona mater amata meo
Sed de Postumij, et Cornelij narrat amore
Cum quibus illa malum fecit adulterium

PROPER.

Tu uero quoniam felix es periturus amore,
 Vere, non alio limine dignus eras.
 Que tibi sit felix quoniam nouus incidit error,
 Et quodcumq; uoles una sit ista tibi.

AD TVLLVM.

Vlter abiechis tyberina molliter unda
 Lesbia mentorio uina bibas opere,
 Et modo tam celeres mireris currere lyntres,
 Et modo tam tardas sanibus ire rates,
 Et nemus omne sacris intendat uertice syluas,
 Vrgeret quantis atuatus arboribus,
 Non tamen ista meo ualeant contendere ameri.
 Nescit amor ma gnis uentis diuigi.
 Nam siue optatum mecum trahit illa quietem,
 Seu saci tonam ducit amore diem,
 Tunc mihi pactoli ueniens sub tecta liquoris,
 Et legum rubris gemma sub aequoribus,
 Tum mihi castros sponte meo gaudia reges
 Que uaneant, dum me sine perire uolent,
 Nam quis diuigi aduerso genat amore?
 Nulla mihi tristia præmia sunt uenere,
 Illa postquam uas gnos heroum in fringere uirer,
 Illam etiam duris mentibus esse dolor,
 Illa neq; arabum meuit transgredere limen
 Nec natus ostrio Tulle scire toro,
 Et miserum toto insuetum uerfare cubili.
 Quis uelociter uarijs seris exulibus?
 Que mihi dum placet adire, non ulla uerebor
 Regas, uel Alconi munera despicere.

Tu uero quoniam felix es periturus amore
Vere, non alio limine dignus eras
Que tibi sit felix quoniam nouus incidit error
Et quodcumq; uoles una sit ista tibi
Vlter abiechis tyberina molliter unda
Lesbia mentorio uina bibas opere
Et modo tam celeres mireris currere lyntres
Et modo tam tardas sanibus ire rates
Et nemus omne sacris intendat uertice syluas
Vrgeret quantis atuatus arboribus
Non tamen ista meo ualeant contendere ameri
Nescit amor ma gnis uentis diuigi
Nam siue optatum mecum trahit illa quietem
Seu saci tonam ducit amore diem
Tunc mihi pactoli ueniens sub tecta liquoris
Et legum rubris gemma sub aequoribus
Tum mihi castros sponte meo gaudia reges
Que uaneant dum me sine perire uolent
Nam quis diuigi aduerso genat amore
Nulla mihi tristia præmia sunt uenere
Illam postquam uas gnos heroum in fringere uirer
Illam etiam duris mentibus esse dolor
Illam neq; arabum meuit transgredere limen
Nec natus ostrio Tulle scire toro
Et miserum toto insuetum uerfare cubili
Quis uelociter uarijs seris exulibus
Que mihi dum placet adire non ulla uerebor
Regas uel Alconi munera despicere

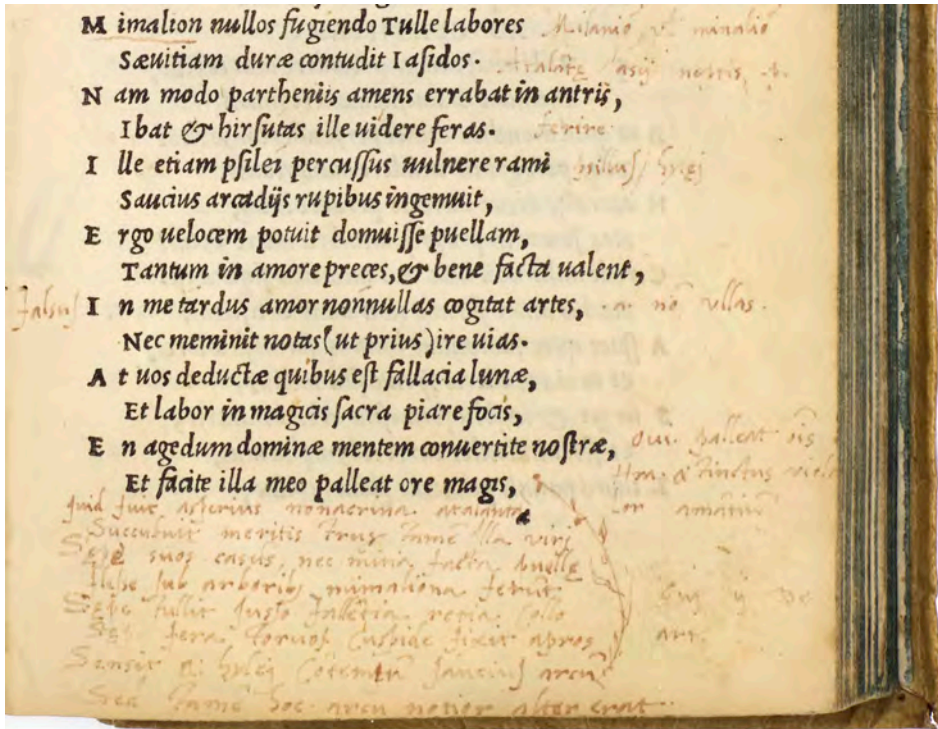
Ad Cynthiam.

LIB. I

AD CYNTHIAM.

Aepe ego multa nec leuitatis damna timeb,
 Hæc tamen exceptis Cynthia perfidia.
 A spice me quanto rapiat fortuna periclo,
 Tu tamen in nostro lenta timore uenis,
 E t potes exterris manibus componere crines,
 Et longe faciem quæuere desidia.
 Nec minus eos pectus uariare lapillis,
 Ut formosa nono que parat ire uiro,
 A t non sic uisita digressis mota Calypso
 Deseruit olim steterat aequoribus.
 Multo illa dies incompitis mastra et pills
 Sederat iniusto multæ locata solo,
 E t quauis nunquam posthac usura dolebat,
 Illa tamen longe conca latine,
 Alphesibea suos uita est pro omniq; frater,
 Sanguis ex ari uita uita rupt amor,
 Nec sic æscanden rapientibus erixia mentis
 Hypsipyle nauo consistit in theamo,
 Hypsipyle nullis post illos fristis amor,
 Ut semel amono tabus hospitio,
 Coniugis Enadine miseris elate per igner,
 O cadit arguæ fama pudicitæ,
 Quaruam nulla nos potuit conuicere moter,
 Tu quoq; ut fieret nobilis historia,
 D esine iam reuocare uis peritura uerbis
 Cynthia, et oblitus parat mouere Deos,
 A uelax ab inimicum nostro dolina periclo,
 Siquid forte tibi durius inaderit,
 M uita prius uasto labentur flumina ponto,

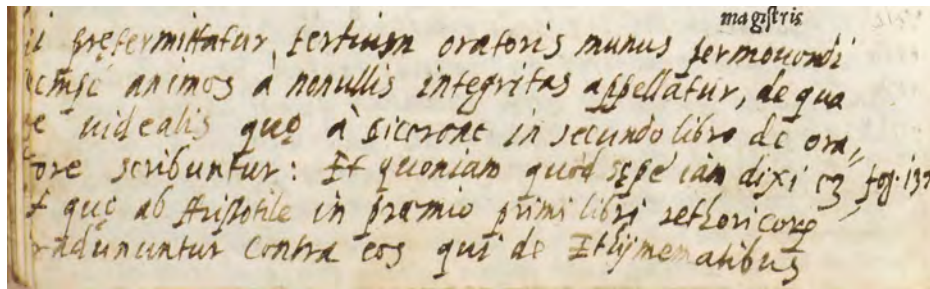
Aepe ego multa nec leuitatis damna timeb
Hæc tamen exceptis Cynthia perfidia
A spice me quanto rapiat fortuna periclo
Tu tamen in nostro lenta timore uenis
E t potes exterris manibus componere crines
Et longe faciem quæuere desidia
Nec minus eos pectus uariare lapillis
Ut formosa nono que parat ire uiro
A t non sic uisita digressis mota Calypso
Deseruit olim steterat aequoribus
Multo illa dies incompitis mastra et pills
Sederat iniusto multæ locata solo
E t quauis nunquam posthac usura dolebat
Illam tamen longe conca latine
Alphesibea suos uita est pro omniq; frater
Sanguis ex ari uita uita rupt amor
Nec sic æscanden rapientibus erixia mentis
Hypsipyle nauo consistit in theamo
Hypsipyle nullis post illos fristis amor
Ut semel amono tabus hospitio
Coniugis Enadine miseris elate per igner
O cadit arguæ fama pudicitæ
Quaruam nulla nos potuit conuicere moter
Tu quoq; ut fieret nobilis historia
D esine iam reuocare uis peritura uerbis
Cynthia et oblitus parat mouere Deos
A uelax ab inimicum nostro dolina periclo
Siquid forte tibi durius inaderit
M uita prius uasto labentur flumina ponto



The principal annotator, writing in pale red ink, has taken considerable trouble to render the Aldine text more accurate. His annotations to Catullus make at least two references to textual emendations suggested by the Italian humanist Giovanni Pontano (1426–1503): at 1.9 he writes ‘quod ora per virorum Pont’, and at 66.85 ‘illius mala dona leuis bibit irrita puluis: ita Pont legit’. Our annotator also provides occasional commentary, identifying Mamurra in Catullus 41, for example, discussing Calypso, Axion, Alpheisiboea and Alcmaeon at Propertius I.15, and Creusa at II.21, and noting the etymology of ‘canopea’ in III.11.

Provenance: Count Francesco Rocca (1792–1852), bibliophile and manuscript collector the majority of whose library is now in the Library of Reggio Emilia Seminary together with an important collection of incunabula.

Adams C1139; *The Aldine Press: Catalogue of the Ahmanson–Murphy Collection* 131; USTC 821183.



ANNOTATIONS ON ORATORY

13 CICERO, Marcus Tullius. In hoc volumine haec continentur. Rhetoricorum ad C. Herennium lib. IIII. M. T. Ciceronis de inventione lib. II. Eiusdem de oratore ad Quintum fratrem lib. III ... Varietas lectionu[m], qua[m] ex diversoru[m] exe[m]plariu[m] collatione collegimus. Venice, heirs of Aldus Manutius, March 1533.

4to, ff. [16], 245, [1]; Aldine device to title and last page, text in italic, capital spaces with guide letters; paper flaw to lower margin of a5, some foxing to quire y, a little marginal worming to quire F, quire G misbound, occasional light marks; a good copy in eighteenth-century vellum, title in ink to spine; a little wear to spine and covers, foot of spine restored; inscriptions of Joseph Vallon of Bergamo to front flyleaf (dated 1722, crossed through) and rear flyleaf (in Greek), and seventeenth-century inscription 'Di Fran. de Grigolis(?) to title; manuscript annotations to c. 88 pp. in a sixteenth-century hand (slightly trimmed). £1750

Attractive Aldine edition of works by Cicero on rhetoric, reprinted from the earlier editions of 1514 and 1521, with significant early marginalia.

The annotations, by an anonymous sixteenth-century reader, occur in the second book of *De Oratore*, and in particular in *Brutus*, *Orator ad M. Brutum*, *Topica*, and *De optimo genere oratorum*. They discuss, *inter alia*, metaphor, simile, argument, and eloquence, define certain words (e.g., *pecuaria*, *ambitus*, *centumviri*, *commentarius*, *velites*, and *quaestio*), and make reference to Livy, Sallust, Aristotle, Horace, and Virgil.

Adams C1678; Renouard p. 107; USTC 822137.

WITH HUNDREDS OF CONTEMPORARY MARGINALIA

14 CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA (Titus Flavius CLEMENS). Omnia opera. Paris, Sebastien Nivelles, 1572.

Folio, pp. [viii], 252, [54]; large woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, printed in two columns, running titles, printed shoulder notes; some light foxing and marginal fraying to title, some light marginal waterstaining to pp. 35–100; else a clean and fresh copy in contemporary limp vellum, some soiling, upper hinge split, ties perished; endguards of waste from two different fifteenth-century vellum manuscripts (one on canon law and the other a religious commentary); **hundreds of contemporary marginal annotations in Latin with some Greek to the text and at the foot of the last page**, consistent with the cancelled ownership inscription on title; ownership inscription 'P. Papillon' to title: very likely abbé Philibert Papillon (1666–1738), author of the study *Bibliothèque des auteurs de Bourgogne*; printed ex-libris of the abbey of Sainte-Marie La Pierre-qui-Vire, diocese of Sens, founded in 1850, to the front free endpaper. £4750

A thoroughly annotated copy of this early edition of the complete works of Clement of Alexandria, in the Latin translation of Gentian Hervet. Clement lived and wrote in the 2nd–3rd century of the Christian era, one of the most important interpreters of Christianity within an established Greek philosophical culture.

In the *Protrepticus* he invites Greeks to convert to Christianity, finely weaving theology with mythology and elements of mystery cults with which he was evidently familiar. The *Pedagogus* is a work of moral philosophy, illuminating Christian ethics and showing its essential harmonisation with elements of Greek ethics. The perceived moral corruption of the pagan world had been the main factor in Clement's own conversion, yet he draws much on Stoic philosophy and Greek pagan literature, quoting Homer more than sixty times. **It is in this work that Clement champions equality of sexes**, arguing that salvation is gifted to all humans with no distinction, asserting that Christ may not be described either as female or male, and championing women's participation in church leadership; his list of inspirational models includes both Biblical and Classical Greek figures. The more eclectic *Stromata* returns to the theme of Greek philosophy and its relationship with faith, considers asceticism and martyrdom, discusses the more literary books of the Bible.

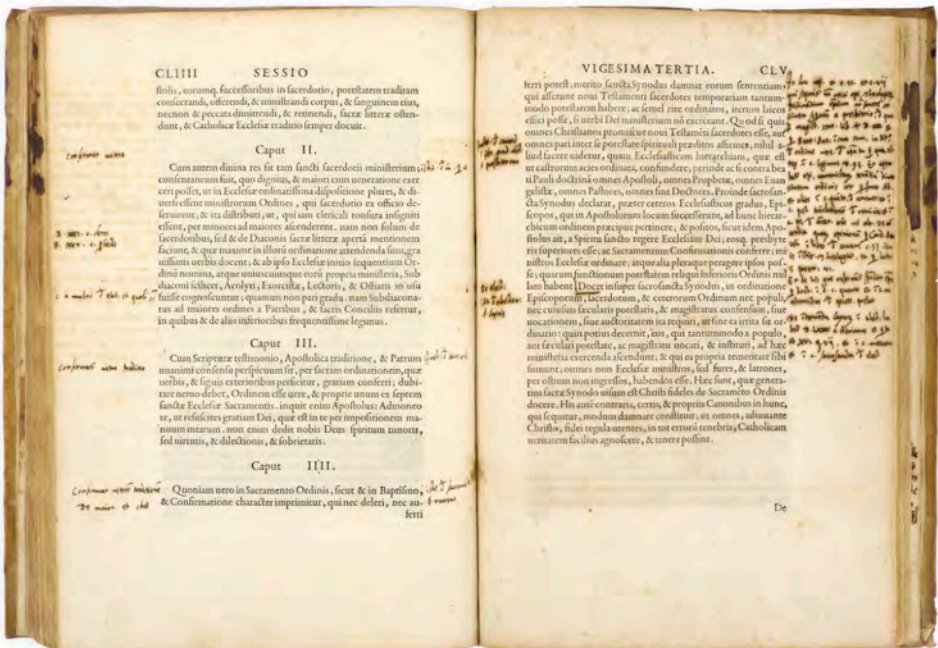
COUNTER-REFORMATION ALDINE

15 [COUNCIL OF TRENT.] Canones, et decreta sacrosancti oecumenici, et generalis Concilii Tridentini sub Paulo III, Iulio III, Pio IIII, pontificibus max. Rome, apud Paulum Manutium, 1564.

Folio, pp. CCXXXV (of CCXXXIV), [I, blank], lacking F3 and F4; woodcut Aldine device to title, woodcut initials; some foxing and browning, occasional marginal ink staining, a little marginal worming to last leaf, stamp erased from title; good, recased in its original vellum binding, title inked to spine and lower edge of text block; small loss at head of spine, some staining to covers, endpapers renewed; marginal annotations in brown ink in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 161 pp.

£3750

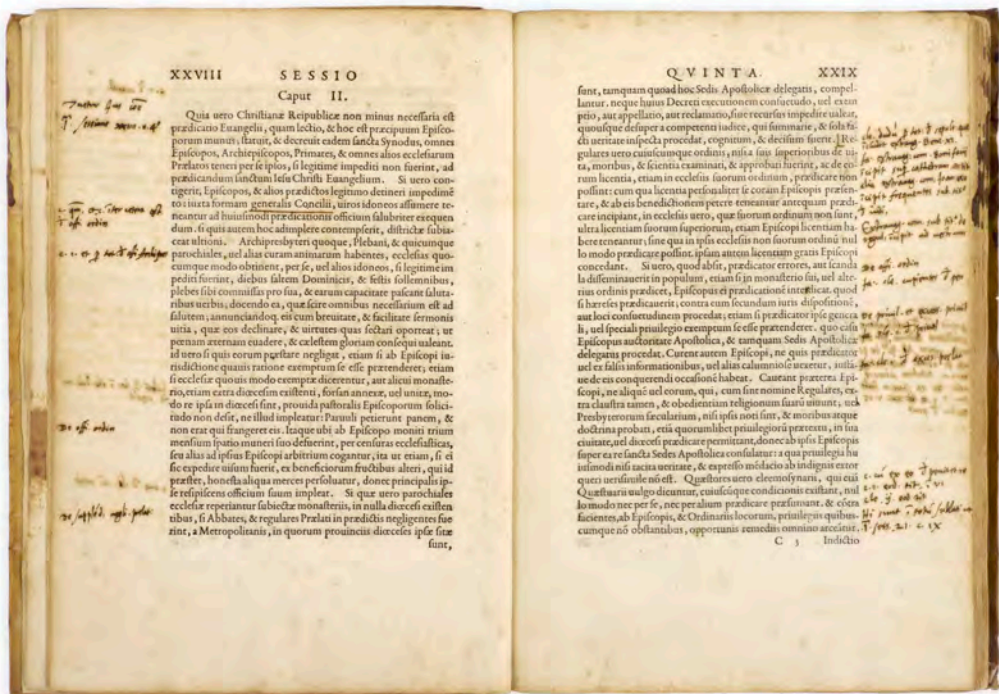
First edition of the canons and decrees of the hugely important Council of Trent (1545–63), confirmed by Pope Pius IV in 1564 and entrusted by him to Paulus Manutius for their printing, this copy with near contemporary annotations almost throughout.



‘Three folio editions were printed at Rome in 1564, each of which were immediately issued with the same date in 8vo and 4to formats, at Rome by P. Manutius and at Venice by his son. The first edition, in folio, is extremely rare, and deserves a place among the most precious books . . . it is very faulty, and most examples are corrected by hand throughout the volume’ (Renouard p. 191, *our trans.*).

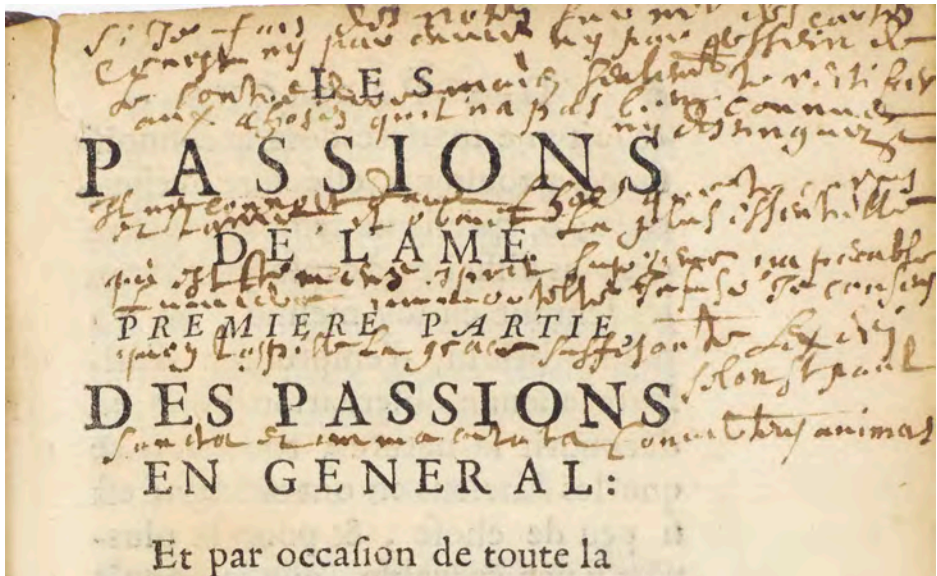
The anonymous annotator of this copy summarises the import of each decree in confirming or correcting existing legislation and practice, employing a nuanced range of verbs (e.g., ‘adiuvat/ampliat/concordat/confirmit/corrigit/roborat/tuetur’) in relation to the ‘ius commune’ or ‘vetera’. They employ references to other authorities and pick out passages of especial interest for more detailed annotation, such as the section on ecclesiastical hierarchy and ordination.

This is the variant without quire X, containing the ‘Index Dogmatum’. EDIT16 CNCE 12984; Renouard, *Annales de l'imprimerie des Alde*, pp. 190–191.



Quia vero Christianae Reipublice non minus necessaria est
 praevidentia iustitiae, quam lectio, & hoc est praeceptum Episco-
 porum munus, hanc, & decrevit eadem sancta Synodus, omnes
 Episcopos, Archiepiscopos, Primates, & omnes alios ecclesiarum
 Praefatos teneri per se ipsos, si legitime impediti non fuerint, ad
 praedicandum Iudicium Iesu Christi Evangelium. Si vero con-
 tingerit, Episcopos, & alios praedictos legitime detineri impediti
 tui iura huiusmodi generalis Concilii, viros idoneos assidue te-
 neantur ad huiusmodi praedicationis officium salubriter exequen-
 dum, si qui autem hoc adimplere contempserint, districte sub-
 ceat ultioni. Archiepiscopi quoque, Presbiteri, & quicumque
 parochiales, vel alias curam animarum habentes, ecclesias quo-
 cumque modo obtinerent, per se, vel alios idoneos, si legitime im-
 pediti fuerint, diebus saltem Dominicis, & festis sollempnibus,
 plebes sibi commissa pro sua, & eorum capacitate pascant saluta-
 ribus verbis, docendo ea, quae sunt omnibus necessaria, et ad
 salutem, annunciandoque eis cum breuitate, & facilitate sermonis
 verba, quae eos declinare, & virtutes quae sectari oporteat; ut
 poenam aeternam euadere, & caelestem gloriam consequi valeant.
 Id vero si qui eorum pariter negligat, etiam si ab Episcopi in-
 iudicio non debeat, ne illud implerent: Paucissimi perierunt panem, &
 non erat qui frangeret eis. Itaque ubi ab Episcopo moniti eorum
 mensium spatium maneri suo deseruerint, per censuras ecclesiasticas,
 seu alias ad ipsius Episcopi arbitrium cogantur, ita ut eam, si ei
 se expedire visum fuerit, ex beneficiorum fructibus alteri, qui id
 praestet, honesta aliqua mercede persolvantur, donec principali ip-
 se respiciens officium suum impleret. Si qua vero parochiales
 ecclesiae reperiantur subiectae monasteriis, in nulla diocesi existen-
 tibus, si Abbates, & regulares Praefati in praedictis negligentibus fue-
 rint, a Metropolitanis, in quorum provincis dioceses ipsae sitae
 sint,

fuerint, tanquam quoad hoc Sedis Apostolicae delegatis, compellan-
 tur, neque huius Decreti executionem contumaculo, vel exan-
 pto, aut appellato, aut reclamato, sine recursu impedire ualeat,
 quousque desuper a competentibus iudicibus, qui summario, & solida
 veritate inspecta procedant, cognoverint, & deciderint fuerint. Re-
 gularum vero cuiuscumque ordinis, nisi sint superioribus de ius-
 ta, moribus, & scientia examinata, & approbata fuerint, ac de co-
 rum licentia, etiam in ecclesiis suorum ordinum, praedicare non
 possunt: cum quia licentia personaliter se coram Episcopo peten-
 tare, & ab eius benedictionem petere tenentur: antequam prae-
 dicare incipiant, in ecclesiis vero, quae suorum ordinum non sunt,
 ultra licentiam suorum superiorum, etiam Episcopi licentiam ha-
 bere teneantur, sine qua in ipsis ecclesiis non suorum ordinum, nul-
 lo modo praedicare possint: ipsam autem licentiam gratis Episcopi
 concedant. Si vero, quod ab eis, praedicatorum errores, aut scanda-
 la diffaminaverint in populum, etiam si in monasterio sint, vel alio-
 rum ordinum praedicerent, contra eum secundum iuris dispositionem,
 aut loci consuetudinem procedant, etiam si praedicator ipse gentem
 illi, vel specialis privilegio exemptum se esse praetendat. quo casu
 Episcopus auctoritate Apostolica, & tanquam Sedis Apostolicae
 delegatus procedat. Curae autem Episcopi, ne quis praedicator
 vel ex falsis informationibus, vel alia calumnia nocere, nisi
 uideatur conueniens occasionem habeat. Caute praeterea Epi-
 scopi, ne aliqui vel eorum, qui, cum sint nomine & regulares, ex-
 tra claustra tamen, & obedientiam religionum suarum sumunt, nec
 Presbiterorum secularium, nisi ipsi non sint, & in eorumque
 doctrina probati, extra quorumlibet privilegia praesentia, in sua
 ciuitate, vel diocesi praedicare permittant, donec ab ipsius Episcopi
 super ea re sancta Sedes Apostolica consulerit: ita quae privilegia hu-
 iusmodi nisi iacta uentare, & expresso iudicio ab indignis error
 quibus uentare non est. Quae huiusmodi uera elementum, qui eas
 Quae huiusmodi uerbo dicantur, cuiuscumque conditionis existant, nul-
 lo modo nec per se, nec per alium praedicare praesumant, & circa
 facientes, ab Episcopi, & Ordinarius locorum, primilegiis quibus-
 cumque non obstantibus, opportunis remediis communi accedant, si
 C 3 Infiditio



PSYCHOLOGY AS PHYSIOLOGY:
A FRENCH SCHOLAR READS DESCARTES

16 **DESCARTES, René.** *Les passions de l'âme.* Sur la copie imprimée à Paris. Rouen, Jacques Besogne, 1651.

8vo, pp. [xlv], [i, blank], 286; woodcut vignette on title, initials, and tailpiece; minor browning in places, but a very good, fresh copy in contemporary vellum, ink titling in ink on spine; extensive contemporary marginal annotations in French; a few later pencil markings from a later owner. £3750

An extensively annotated copy of the rare first Rouen edition of Descartes' treatise on emotions, a pioneering work of psychology first published two years before in Paris/Amsterdam and soon republished in London.

Our copy bears extensive contemporary annotations in French which enable an appreciation of the impact of Descartes' understanding of human psychology. The author's impatience with the history of the treatment of this subject summarily wipes a *tabula rasa* ('I shall be obliged to write just as if I were considering a topic that

ARTICLE XIX.

De la Perception.
NOS perceptions sont aussi de deux fortes, & les vnes ont l'ame pour cause, & les autres le corps. Celles qui ont l'ame pour cause sont les perceptions de nos volontez, & de toutes les imaginations ou autres pensées qui en dépendent. Car il est certain que nous ne sçaurions vouloir aucune chose, que nous n'apercevions par mesme moyen que nous la voulons. Et bien qu'au regard de nôtre ame, ce soit vne action de vouloir quelque chose, on peut dire que c'est aussi en elle vne passion d'appercevoir qu'elle veut. Toutefois à cause que cette perception & cette volonté ne sont en effect qu'une mesme chose, la dénomination se fait toujours par ce qui est le plus noble; & ainsi on n'a

PREMIERE PARTIE. 31
 point coustume de la nommer vne passion, mais seulement vne action.

ARTICLE XX.

Des imaginations & autres pensées qui sont formées par l'ame.

LORS que nostre ame s'applique à imaginer quelque chose qui n'est point, comme à se représenter vn palais enchanté ou vne chimere; & aussi lors qu'elle s'applique à considérer quelque chose qui est seulement intelligible, & non point imaginable, par exemple, à considérer sa propre nature, les perceptions qu'elle a de ces choses dépendent principalement de la volonté qui fait qu'elle les apperçoit: C'est pourquoy on a coustume de les considérer comme des actions, plustost que comme des passions.

14 DES PASSIONS
 ties du corps; & il leur sert de nourriture.

ARTICLE X.

Comment les esprits animaux sont produits dans le cerueau.

MAIS ce qu'il y a icy de plus considerable, c'est que toutes les plus viues & plus subtiles parties du sang, que la chaleur a rarefié dans le coeur, entrent sans cesse en grande quantité dans les cauitéz du cerueau. Et la raison qui fait qu'elles y vont plustost qu'en aucun autre lieu, est que tout le sang qui sort du coeur par la grande artère, prend son cours en ligne droite vers ce lieu là, & que n'y pouuant pas tout entrer, à cause qu'il n'y a que des passages fort estroits, celles de ses parties qui sont les plus agitées & les plus subtiles y passent seules, pendant que le reste se respand en tous les autres endroits

PREMIERE PARTIE. 15
 du corps. Or ces parties du sang tres-subtiles composent les esprits animaux. Et elles n'ont besoin à cét effet de recevoir aucun autre changement dans le cerueau, sinon qu'elles y sont séparées des autres parties du sang moins subtiles. Car ce que ie nomme icy des esprits, ne sont que des corps, & ils n'ont point d'autre propriété, si non que ce sont des corps tres-petits, & qui se meuuent tres-viste, ainsi que les parties de la flame qui sort d'un flambeau: En forte qu'ils ne s'arrestent en aucun lieu; & qu'à mesure qu'il en entre quelques-uns dans les cauitéz du cerueau, il en sort aussi quelques autres par les pores qui sont en la substance, lesquels pores les conduisent dans les nerfs, & de là dans les muscles, au moyen dequoy ils meuuent le corps en toutes les diuerses façons qu'il peut estre meu.

. 57

X.

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no one had dealt with before me'), but is belied by his adopting many notions set out by his predecessors: that of animal spirits from Stoics and Galen, which he adapts to his own mechanistic physics), Vives' physiology of laughter, many concepts and much vocabulary from Montaigne, Lipsius and Suarez, and, most notably, his preference for the word 'passions' understood in opposition to action – the key to Descartes as a conscious heir to Aristotle. The reader/annotator competently drives straight to the heart of the matter, concentrating on the passages describing emotions as physiological events, correctly identifying that the nebulous link between emotions and the soul is better clarified in terms of minute bodily changes, involving blood circulation and nerve-muscle communication. A portrait emerges of a well-read scholar, versed in current philosophy, and perceptive of the markers of originality and progress in Descartes' work which were to be addressed by Hobbes, Malebranche, and Spinoza.

Guibert 10. OCLC records a single copy of this edition outside Continental Europe, at King's College, Cambridge; LibraryHub adds Cambridge UL, Oxford, and the Wellcome.

ANNOTATED CARTESIAN SAMMELBAND

17 DESCARTES, René. *Meditationes de prima philosophia, in quibus Dei existentia, & animae humanae a corpore distinctio, demonstrantur. Amsterdam, Blaeu, 1644.*

[bound with:]

GASSENDI, Pierre. *Disquisitio metaphysica seu Dubitationes, et instantiae, adversus Renati Cartesii metaphysicam, & responsa. Amsterdam, Blaeu, 1644.*

[and:]

DESCARTES, René. *Tractatus de homine, et de formatione foetus. Amsterdam, Elzevier, 1677.*

[and:]

LA FORGE, Louis de. *Tractatus de mente humana, ejus facultatibus & functionibus, nec non De ejusdem unione cum corpore; secundum principia Renati Descartes. Amsterdam, Elzevier, 1669.*

Four works in one vol., 4to, pp. 1: 48, 2: [16], 3 19, [1], 3: [76], 239, [1], 4: [36], 224; woodcut devices on titles; third work with title in red and black and over 50 woodcuts to text, fourth work with 2 woodcut illustrations to text; some minor spotting throughout, a little more so in the third work; in very good condition, bound in contemporary stiff vellum, all edges stained red; with seventeenth century manuscript annotations in Latin throughout, particularly to Descartes' works, in two different, neat hands; marginalia slightly trimmed particularly in the third and fourth work; early ownership inscriptions 'No. 534 librorum in 4to D. Fr Everti', 'Heller', 'F. Duelberg, 1891' and later stamp 'Jacques Schotte' to front free endpaper.

£4750

A remarkable Sammelband gathering two important Descartes editions and two notable contemporary responses, by Descartes's critic Gassendi and his admirer de La Forge; annotated in two early hands: an eloquent witness to seventeenth-century Dutch philosophical debate about certainty of knowledge, mind and body, and causation.

The miscellany opens with a rare Amsterdam edition of Descartes's epoch-making *Meditations* (first Paris, 1641), here gathered without objections and replies. In the course of six sections, imagined as detailed over six days, Descartes first demolishes all belief in things that do not pass his test of certitude, then attempts to determine

Spiritus animales ventriculi F eum ingrediuntur, & hac
 via feruntur partim in musculos, quibus pedem ab igne re-
 trahimus, partim in eos quibus oculos & caput obvertimus,

f:
 in eos, cum nulla hic assit aā dātū minatio (nam aā hūc
 machina nondum iuncta est) quia & aales potig in hos, quā illos
 suos propellat, ad hanc potig, quā illan machina partim
 novēdam. Verisimile quidē est, q illi pori apertant,
 cui nervo affecto propinquiorē sē, sed n qd oēs potig
 sēbi ductig tō pori iudē quog patiant, tō saltem plurimig, ut
 vult author: vnde op. § Lxxv. Nota vltima ubi ostēdit cur
 tōy & tōdant fluida vspit Nervis d, jae
 qd ille a nōna vctū, et q mod o pelis apertat.



what can be known for sure. The first two meditations in particular, where Descartes's skeptical methodical doubt is applied, to the conclusion that only the ego and its thoughts are indubitable, are considered the first work of modern philosophical thought, and have had an inestimable impact in the history of philosophy.

Gassendi's *Dubitaciones* against Descartes, here in first edition, represent a major moment in the reaction of contemporary philosophy to Descartes. This work contains the philosopher's rejection of Descartes's 'clear and distinct' principle of validation of ideas, and of 'I think therefore I am'. Gassendi's attack is that of an empiricist: ontological arguments are dismissed in favour of strict adherence to sense perception as the source of our knowledge.

Descartes's *Tractatus de homine*, hailed as the first European work on physiology and first published in 1661, is here in its first and only Elzevier edition, carrying the commentary of the French philosopher Louis de La Forge. Descartes' examination of the body, which he complements with over fifty illustrations, is a mechanistic physiology, based on the theory that animal bodies are machines – that is, are constituted by material mechanisms, governed by the laws of matter alone. This innovative body-machine representation proved extremely powerful, influencing later phraseology and imagery for centuries.

Having included a major work on the body, the owner who assembled this *Sammelband* follows it up with a work of Cartesian philosophy of the mind, as if to stress the polarised duality in this philosophical system. Louis de La Forge, friend and admirer of Descartes and one of his finest interpreters, author of the commentary of *De Homine* in this volume, features here as an author in his own right in the last work bound in this volume, the first and only Elzevier edition of *Tractatus de mente humana* (first published in French in 1664). La Forge is the first commentator to emphasise possible elements of occasionalism in Descartes's thought and build on them, questioning assumptions of causality and concluding that, ultimately, no necessary connections could be discovered between mundane events. It was this 'negative' part of occasionalism which David Hume was to espouse a century later, in his radical re-modelling of the problem of causation.

The *Meditations* are intensely annotated by a contemporary hand denoting a fine philosophical mind at work, whose preoccupation goes well beyond mere summaries and extends to the specific details of Descartes's reasoning, including objections, and who must have been well-aware of the ground-breaking philosophical import of methodical doubt – as well as of the foundational character of 'cogito ergo sum'. No particular attention is given to Gassendi's critique, showing that the annotator's sympathies were uncompromisingly Cartesian. More annotations, again in an early hand, provide comments on some of the woodcuts which illustrate Descartes's physiology, and renewed enthusiasm is reserved for La Forge's pro-Cartesian considerations about the powers of the mind, and the dualism mind/body.

I: Van Otegem, pp. 182–186; Guibert, p. 45, n. 3. II: USTC 1031886. III: Van Otegem, p. 507–511; Guibert, p. 202, n. 6; Wellcome II, 453; Willems 1531. IV: Willems 1411.

S. Fisher, Pierre Gassendi in The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy

Verum ulterius progrediamur. Mille diversa experimenta, morbi- que nos docent, quod, quando motus membrorum nostrorum ad ce- rebrum ulque non deferuntur, nos eos percipere non possumus, nul- lumque ex membris nostris movere possemus, quando spiritus animales à cerebro descendere nequeunt; adeo ut, si generatiter loqui velimus, asseri possit aliquarum partium cerebri internarum motus esse qui im- mediate junguntur mentis cogitationibus.

Nunc videamus quæ sint istæ cogitationes, quæ iis respondent. Eas duum generum esse reperio, & respondere duabus istis potentiis, quas in anima reperiri notavimus. Et primo quidem quantum ad intellectus perceptiones, proprie loquendo, non sunt nisi confusa ista cogitatio

*q modo p capt
q modo motus
libi gant.
u gulo com a magni et notabili
De perceptio
ex laltij mo*

ANNOTATED ASTRONOMY

18 GABRIELE, Giacomo. Dialogo di M. Iacomo Cabriele, nelquale de la sphaera, et gli orti et occasi de le stelle, minutamente si ragiona. [Colophon:] Venice, Giovanni de Farri et fratelli, 1545.

4to, ff. 62, [2, errata and final blank]; elaborate woodcut device to title, woodcut initials; a few marks and creases, a little damp staining in lower margins and wear to lower outer corners of last few quires, otherwise very good; numerous neat marginal annotations in ink in Italian and Latin.

[bound with:]

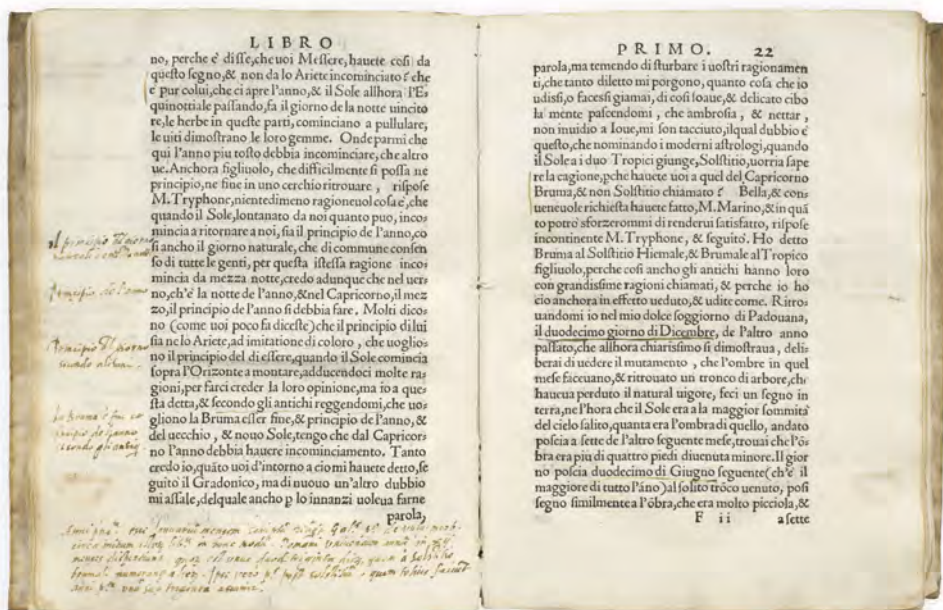
— Regole grammaticali di M. Iacomo Cabriele, non meno utili, che necessarie a coloro, che dirittamente scrivere, ne la nostra natia lingua si diletmano. [Colophon:] Venice, Giovanni de Farri et fratelli, 1545.

4to, ff. [ii], 21, [1, errata]; elaborate woodcut device to title, woodcut initial; some damp staining to lower margins and wear to lower outer corners, small worm track to last two leaves, otherwise very good.

Bound together in contemporary limp vellum, title inked to spine (faded), stubs of vellum ties, some marks, a little cockling; a very attractive volume. £2750

First editions of the two principle works of Giacomo Gabriele (1510–1550), nephew and pupil of the Italian humanist Trifone Gabriele, the first with numerous contemporary annotations.

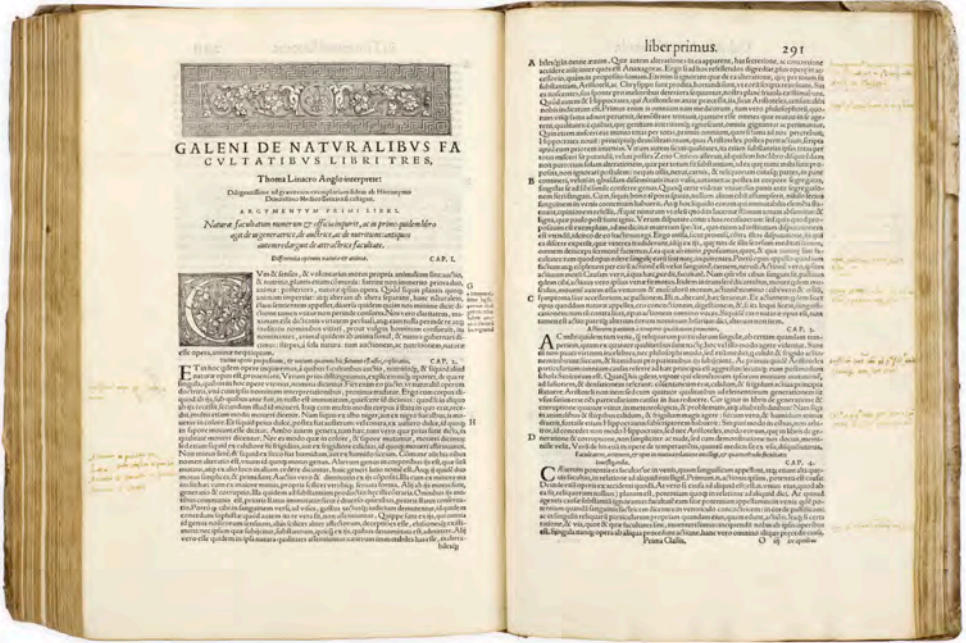
The *Dialogo ... de la sphaera* takes the form of a dialogue, set in the Veneto countryside, between Giacomo, his uncle Trifone, his cousin Andrea, Marino Gradenigo and Bernardino Daniello, in which the speakers discuss ancient astrological theories and compare them to more modern astronomical thinking. The work also includes a biography of Trifone, first published in Bologna in 1543 as an account in the first person but here narrated by Giacomo. The *Dialogo* was dedicated to the Venetian scholar Pietro Bembo, who wrote to Giacomo in September 1545 to praise the work and its author's astronomical knowledge and mastery of the Tuscan language (which Bembo considered no mean feat for a Venetian).



The *Regole grammaticali* records a conversation in May 1535 between Giacomo and his uncle Trifone in which they discuss Italian articles, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, nouns, and adjectives. A second edition appeared in 1548 and the work was reprinted by Francesco Sansovino in his *Le osservazioni della lingua volgare* of 1562, a key text in the history of the Italian language. In his preface to the *Regole* Sansovino highlights its importance as a source for the grammatical rules of Trifone and Bembo.

The *Dialogo* has numerous marginal annotations, principally in a single elegant hand by an anonymous contemporary reader. Comprising keywords, summaries of and comments on the printed text, they demonstrate a close contemporary engagement with Gabriele's work, annotating, for example, passages on differences of opinion between ancient and modern writers, the zodiac, the measuring of time, the earth and its zones, eclipses, and the rising and setting of the sun.

I: EDIT16 CNCE 20079; Riccardi, *Biblioteca matematica italiana*, I, 497–8 ('Bellissima ediz. in carat. rotondo ... raro libretto'). II: EDIT16 CNCE 20080.

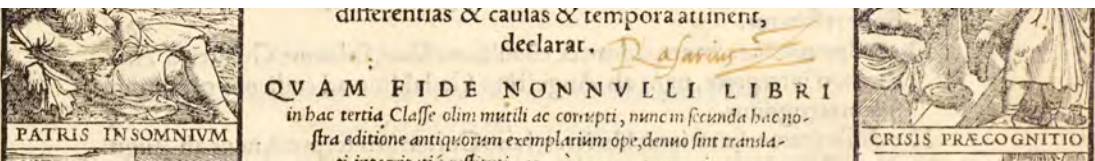


Rasario studied at Pavia, earning doctorates in medicine and law and a professorship in Greek, before moving to Venice where he became a popular Greek lecturer and collaborated with Valgrisi on editions of Orribasius and Galen, the latter appearing in ten volumes in 1562-63. Rasario's edition is remarkable both for his own Latin translations (he contributed almost sixty) and for the inclusion of Galen's commentaries on Hippocrates' *De humoribus*, a forgery of Rasario's own making derived from Galenic quotations recorded by Orribasius.

For Rasario see: Christina Savino, *Giovanni Battista Rasario and the 1562-1563 edition of Galen's, Early Science and Medicine* vol. 17, no. 4, 2012, pp. 413-449.

Rasario's marginalia here, in his attractive hand, demonstrate his interest in the humours, hair, phlegm, blood, bile, hernias, the vocal, reproductive, and internal organs, the hands, nerves, muscles and motion, the spine, plague and fevers, the pulse, and respiration.

Durling, NLM 16th cent., 1754; EDIT16 CNCE 20189; Wellcome I, 2516.



differentias & causas & tempora attinent, declarat. *Rasarius*

QUAM FIDE NON NVLLI LIBRI in hac tertia Classe olim mutili ac corrupti, nunc in secunda hac nostra editione antiquorum exemplarium ope, denuo sunt translata



POSTILS ON PLAGUE

20 **GIOVANNI BATTISTA DA NAPOLI.** Opera et trattato, che insegna molti dignissimi secreti contra la peste, con li quali subito si guarisce, et anchora la detta opera insegna a sapersi conservar e stare sano essendo la persona in terra di sospetto ... Di nuovo ristampato, et con ogni diligentia corretto. [*Venice, 1556?*].

8vo, ff. 18; woodcut initials; old repairs to inner margins and to a few corners, some damp-staining to upper margins, part of lower margins nibbled, toned; in later stiff vellum; edges nibbled, some marks to covers; interleaved with blanks, with ink manuscript notes in Latin to c. 21 pages. £2750

Rare second revised edition (first 1527) of this work offering advice against the plague by the Augustinian friar Giovanni Battista, **interleaved and annotated with unpublished Latin notes on the subject.**

The author, who was responsible for looking after the sick in Naples, here gives advice on cleanliness, diet, and exercise, together with recipes for a variety of perfumes, pills, powders, and poultices, making frequent reference to Avicenna along the way.

This copy includes an accompanying Latin manuscript by an early reader, penned to the interleaved blanks, picking out points in the first part of the printed text. This discusses the difficulty of curing the plague, the harmful effects of fear, contagion through human contact and between towns, pestilence in Constantinople and Venice, causes of plagues (including celestial ones), the use of baths and powders, and symptoms of the disease including pain and bubos. The writer quotes from Virgil's *Georgics*, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and Lucretius, and refers to Thucydides. This text does not appear to have been published but was perhaps copied from another manuscript source given the absence of any corrections or alterations.

EDIT16 CNCE 21111 (whence the place and date of imprint). **No copies traced in the UK. OCLC records 1 copy only in the US (Folger Shakespeare Library).**

HEAVILY ANNOTATED HIPPOCRATES

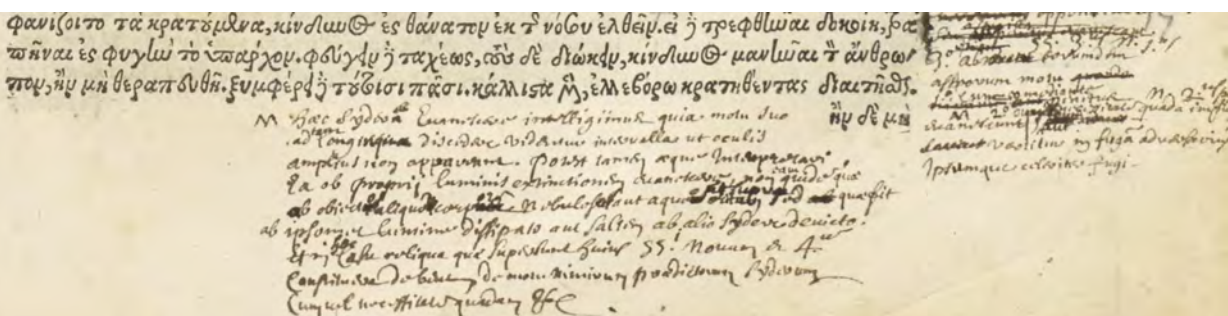
21 HIPPOCRATES. Ἴπποκράτους Κώου ἰατροῦ παλαιοτάτου, πάντων ἄλλων κορυφαίου, βιβλία ἅπαντα. Hippocratis Coi medici vetustissimi, et omnium aliorum principis, libri omnes, ad vetustos codices summo studio collati et restaurati. Basel, Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopus, 1538.

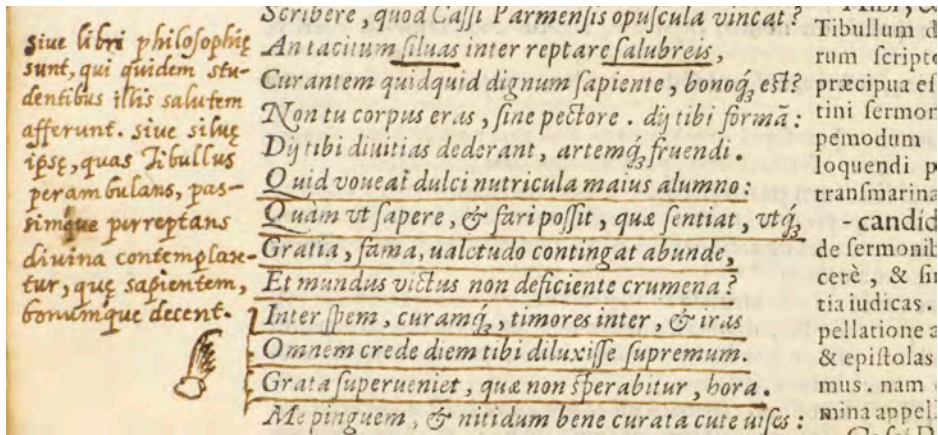
Folio, pp. [8], 562, [2]; dedication in Latin, text in Greek; woodcut printer's device to title and final page, capital spaces with guide letters; slight browning, a few marks and ink stains, marginal damp staining to last few leaves; a very good copy in seventeenth-century calf, spine gilt in compartments with lettering piece; rubbed and worn, some loss to lower compartment of spine; extensive marginal ink annotations in a late seventeenth-century hand throughout, with a few others in a sixteenth-century hand (mostly crossed through) and some eighteenth-century pencil notes, in Latin with occasional Greek; eighteenth-century manuscript table of Greek ligatures pasted to front free endpaper. £3750

A heavily annotated copy of the second Greek edition of Hippocrates's Works, a much more accurate text than the first, Aldine, edition of 1526.

Janus Cornarius (1500–1558) undertook this edition of Hippocrates at the suggestion of Erasmus. He claimed to have corrected or re-established more than four thousand passages which had been omitted or adulterated in the Aldine edition.

In his preface, Cornarius pays tribute to the scholar printers Hieronymus Froben and Nicolaus Episcopus, mentioning the three ancient manuscripts which their endeavours procured for him for the preparation of this edition. These manuscripts came from notable collections: the library of the Augsburg physician Adolpho Occo, which was inherited in 1503 by his nephew Pompeius Occo, factor of the Fugger family in Holland and a leading Humanist of Amsterdam; the collection of Johann von Dalberg, whose 'rich collection of manuscripts and incunabula at the



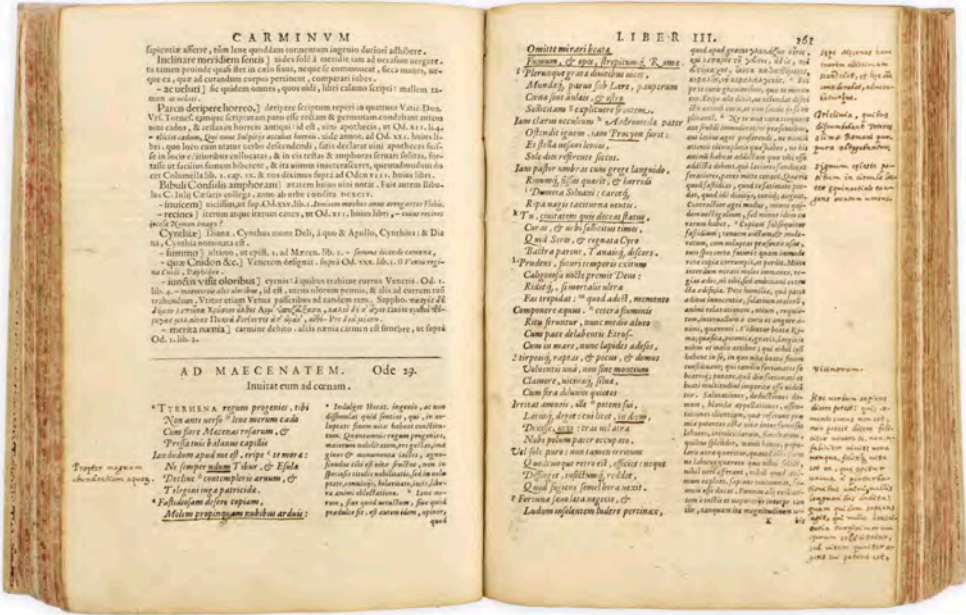


POETICAL POSTILS

22 **HORACE.** Q. Horatius Flaccus, ex fide atque auctoritate decem librorum manuscriptorum, opera Dionysii Lambini ... His adiecimus Io. Michaelis Bruti ... explicationes ... [with:] Sermonum libri quattuor, seu, Satyrarum libri duo. Epistolarum libri duo. A Dionysio Lambino ... emendati ... Venice, Paulus Manutius, 1566.

Two parts in one vol., 4to, ff. [8], 242, [12, index]; [4], 210, [10, index]; woodcut Aldine devices, initials, headpieces, woodcuts of coins to pt. II f. 92^v; two small holes to first title with old repairs, repairs to inner margin of pt. I f. 204 and to corner of pt. II f. 134, small loss to upper margins of last few leaves of pt. II, occasional light foxing and spotting; overall good in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, red and black morocco spine labels lettered in gilt 'Horatius Lambini cum not. MSS. Tom I e II', edges sprinkled red, decorated paper pastedowns; slightly marked; inscription to title-page 'Additis nonnullis declarationibus Flamini Raii' over his earlier inscription ending 'Pratensis', his marginal annotations to c. 34 pp., later inscription to title 'Emebat Dom[eni]cus Guzon(?) ... 1650', inscription of 'Adriano Frassinetti' (obscured) to front flyleaf, book label of 'Dott. Luigi Cucchiaroni'. £3750

A fine Aldine edition of the works of Horace as edited by the great French classical scholar Denis Lambin (1520–1572), with interesting marginal notes by the Italian poet Flaminio Raio.



Lambin's Horace first appeared at Lyon in 1561 and 'marked a new era in Horatian criticism' (Dibdin). 'He had gathered illustrations of his author from every source; and he had collated ten MSS, mainly in Italy. The text was much improved, while the notes were enriched by the quotation of many parallel passages' (Sandys). For Dibdin, this Aldine edition 'is the most rare and beautiful ... and contains the learned notes of Michael Brutus to the *Odes* and *Liber Epodon*'.

Flaminio Raio (b. c. 1556), of Prato in central Italy, was a neo-Latin poet whose youthful *Elogae* and *Carmina* were published in nearby Florence in 1575 and 1577, with two Latin speeches following in 1579. Raio studied classical languages and literature at Florence under the noted philologist and humanist Piero Vettori (1499–1585), later running his own school in Prato, and serving as a tutor at the court of the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II, which took him to Vienna and Prague. A 1566 Plantin edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* owned by Raio is preserved in the Folger Shakespeare Library.

*L'Esprit
des journaux,
Francois et étrangers ... Juin 1782, tome
VI, pp. 251-265*



Raio's notes here, in his very neat and elegant hand, provide elucidations of Horace's text, with occasional references to manuscripts e.g., 'in aliis codicibus reperitur ...' (f. 146^v). His marginalia can be found at *Odes* I.29, III.11, 12, 15, 25–30, IV.10; *Epodes* 16; *Satires* I.8; and *Epistles* I.4, 5, 8, 9, 11–13, 17, 19, 20, II.1.

Adams H911; EDIT16 CNCE 22730; Renouard, *Annales de l'imprimerie des Alde* p. 201.
See *Dublin, An introduction to ... Greek and Latin classics* (9th ed.) II, p. 95; Sandys, *A history of classical scholarship* II, p. 189.



INTENSELY ANNOTATED
BY A CONTEMPORARY FRENCH SCHOLAR

23 LIVIUS, Titus. Quae manifesto extant librorum Decades [with Florus' Epitomes and Sabellicus and Glareanus' chronology]. [*Paris, Josse Bade and Jean de Roigny, 1533*].

Folio, ff. [xi (of xii, lacking title)], 16, [12], 325, [1, blank], XL, [16]; woodcut initials of various sizes, some historiated, some of the initials and titles coloured in red pencil at an early stage; unobtrusive occasional dampstaining and some small wormholes; withal a very good copy in seventeenth-century calf, rebounded with the original spine laid on, panelled sides with gilt double fillet, spine decorated and lettered in gilt; corners and a portion of the upper outer edge skilfully restored; **extensive contemporary marginal and interlinear annotations in Latin in a minute French hand** filling a total of *c.* 100 pages and multiple inscriptions to verso of last leaf by 'Monsieur Johannes Magister' in the same hand as the annotations to the text, with a short 'biblical pastiche' motto on foolishness ('Stultitia est dorso juvenis alligata...'); seventeenth-century ownership inscriptions of the Collège Saint-Louis in Béziers and of 'Derocoles' on first leaf, and another by the same person on recto of f. 70 where the owner describes himself as 'Doctor biterrensis', nineteenth-century booklabel of César Martin, avocat, to front pastedown. £3000

see below 

A unique copy, copiously annotated in a single contemporary French hand, of an uncommon edition of Livy. The fact that the title-page became lost at a very early stage, or indeed was never bound with the book, is evidenced by the near-contemporary ownership inscription, which is pinned on the first extant leaf.

The early annotator, 'monsieur Johannes', devotes exceptionally minute attention to Books I and II of Livy's history, engaging deeply with Livy's programmatic statements in the prologue, which sets out his methods in dealing with sources and writing about history. Foundation myths are also delved into, as well as the transition from monarchy to republic, evidencing an engagement that must have carried particular resonance in the second half of the sixteenth century. The chapters on Numa, believed to be the founder of Rome's most important religious and political institutions, and Tullus' conquest of Alba Longa elicit so many comments that the annotator portions out the margins so as to fill them completely and yet clearly. The surrender of the Collatini to the Romans is elevated



ACTVRVS. NE. OPERAEPRECIVM

sim, si a primordio vrbs, res populi Ro. periculis
ro, nec satis scio: nec si sciam, dicere auctim, quippe
qui cum veterem, tum vulgatam esse rem viderem:
dum noni semper scriptores, aut in rebus certis
aliquid allaturus se, aut scribendi arte iudem vetu
litatem superaturos credunt. Vt cunq; erit, iuuabit
tamē rerum gestarum memorie Principis terrarū
populi pro virili parte & me ipsum cōsuluissē: &
si in tanta scriptorum turba, mea fama in obscuro
sit, nobilitate ac magnitudine eorū qui nomini of
ficient meo, me consolet. Res est praeterea & im
mensū operis, vt quae supra sepringentesimū an
num repetatur: & quae ab exquisitē profecta initis
eo creuerit, vt iā magnitudine laboret sua. Et legentū pleriq; haud dubio, quū prima
origines proximāq; originibus minus praebita voluptatis sint, festinantibus ad haec
noua, quibus iā pridē preualentis populi vires se ipse conficiunt: Ego contra hoc quoq;
laboris praemiu petā, vt me a conspectu malorum, quae nostra per tot annos vidit aras
tantisper certe, dū p̄sca illa tota mente repto, auctā: omnis experte cura, quae scriben
tis animū etiā non flectere a vero, sollicitū tamen efficere possit. Quae ante conditam
condendāque vr̄bem, poeticis magis decora fabulis, q̄ incorruptis rerum gestarum mo
numentis traduntur, ea nec affirmare, nec refellere in animo est. Datur haec venia anti
quitati, vt miscēdo humana diuinis, primordia vr̄biū augustiora faciat, Et si cui populo
licere oportet cōsecrare origines suas, & ad deos referre autores, ea belli gloria est po
pulo Romano: vt cū suū, conditorisq; sui parentē Martē postūmū ferat, tā & hoc genes
tis humanae patiantur equo animo, q̄ imperiū pariūtur. Sed haec, & his similia, vtq;
animaduēsa aut aestimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine. Ad illa
mihi pro se quae acriter intendant animū, quae vita, qui mores fuerint, per quos viros,
quibusq; artib; domi militiaq; & patriū & auctū imperiū sit: labente deinde paulatim di
sciplina, vire desiderente primo mores sequatur animo: deinde vt magis magisq; lapsi
sint, tū ire coeperint praecipites, donec ad haec rēpora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec re
media patri possimus, peruentū est. Hoc illud est praecipue in cognitionē rerū salubre ac
frugiferū, omnis te exempli documēta in illustri posita monumento intueri: vnde tibi tuq;
reip; quod imitare, capias: vnde fœdū inceptu, fœdū exitu quod vires. Ceterū aut me
amor negotii suscepti fallit, aut nulla vnq; resp, nec maior, nec sanctior, nec bonis excē
plis ditior fuit, nec in quā tā sero auaritia luxuriaq; immigrauerint: nec vbi rātus, ac tā
diu, paupertati ad parsimoniam: honos fuerit, adeo quāto rerū minus, tāto minus cupidita
tis erat. Nuper diuitiā auaritiā, & abundantes voluptates desiderū per luxū atq; libidi
nē perēdi perēdēq; omnia, inuexerē. Sed querelae ne rū quidē grate futura, cū forsitan
necessaria erunt, ab initio certe tantae ordiendae rei ab sint: cū bonis potius omnibus
votisq; ac precationibus deorum dearumq;, si vt poētis, nobis quoq; mos ellet, liben
tius inciperemus, vt oris tanti operis successus prosperos darent.

T. LIVII PATAVINI HISTORICI AB VRBE
CONDITA LIBER PRIMVS.



AM PRIMVM omnium satis constat, Troia capta, in ca
teros seuitum esse Troianos, duobus, Aenea Antenoreq; &
vetulsi iure hospitiū, & quā pacis reddendaeq; Helene semper
autores fuerant, omne ius belli Achiuos abstulisse. Cassius
deinde varijs Antenorem cum multitudine Henerū, qui seditione
ex Paphlagonia pulsū, & sedes & ducem, Rege Pyleme
ne ad Troiā amisso, quarebat, venisse in inlīmū maris Adria
tici sinū: Euganeisq;, qui inter mare Alpesq; incolēbat, pulsis,
Heneros Troianosq; eas tenuisse terras: & in quem primum
egressi sunt locū, Troia vocatur: pagosq; inde Troiano nomē

Handwritten marginal notes in Latin script, including phrases like 'Res est praeterea & immensū operis' and 'Ceterū aut me amor negotii'.



to the status of template as ‘formula deditiois’ in a marginal note quickly but effectively framed in a cartouche. The story of Lucretia also instigates numerous marginalia. More intensive reflection surfaces again in the third decade, when Livy deals with the Punic wars (ff. 116–140), whilst the fourth decade is complemented with a full-page manuscript reckoning table occupying most of blank S6.

It is appropriate here to frame the exercise of annotating a Classical text within an important peculiarity of sixteenth-century editions of Livy. The 1530s and 1540s were the apex of a century’s eagerness under the potential rediscovery of lost books of *Ab Urbe Condita*, fuelling the editing and printing of Livy across Europe. In contrast with other classical texts, and with the medieval manuscript tradition, these editions generally lacked paratextual commentaries or running explications of the text. This may well have been due to considerations of printing practicality, given the scale of Livy’s work.



NONPARTE operis mei licet prefari mihi, quod in principio summe totius professi plerique sunt reru scriptores, bellu maxime memorabile omnium, quae unquam gesta sunt, me scripturu, quod Annibale duce Carthaginenses cu populo Romano gessere. Nam neque validiores opibus vlla inter se ciuitates gentesque contulerunt arma: neque his ipsis tantu unquam viru, aut roboris fuit: & haud ignoras belli artes inter se, sed expertas primo Punico conserebant bello: & adeo varia belli fortuna, ancepsque Mars fuit, ut propius periculo fuerint, qui vicere. Odis etiam prope maioribus cernantur, quam viribus: Romanis indignantibus, quae victoribus victi vltro inferret arma: Poenis, quae superbe auareque crederet imperitatu vitis esse. Fama etiam est, Annibalem annorum ferme nouem pueriliter blandiente patri Amilcaru, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, cum perfecto Africo bello exercitu eo traiectu rus sacrificaret, altaribus ad morum, tactis sacris iureiurando adactum, se, cum primum posset, hoste fore populo Ro. Angebant ingentis spiritus viru Sicilia, Sardiniaque amissa: nam & Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione reru concessam, & Sardiniam inter motu Africe fraude Romanoru, stipendio etiam superimposito, intercepta. His anxius curis ita se Africo bello, quod fuit sub recentem Romanam pacem, per quinque annos: ita deinde noue annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit, ut appareret maius eum quam quod gereret, agitare in animo bellum: & si diutius vixisset, Amilcare duce Poenos arma Italiae illaturos fuisse, qui Annibalis ductu intulerunt. Mors Amilcaris peropportuna, & pueritia Annibalis distulerunt bellum. Medius Asdrubal inter patrem & filium, octo ferme annos imperium obtinuit: flore aetatis (vix ferunt) primo Amilcaru conciliatus: generum

A personal apparatus of annotations, therefore, especially when as rich as the one penned by our 'monsieur Johannes', invested a copy with full individuality, allowing for an interpretative *tabula rasa* on which a scholar was able to choose, highlight, dissect, explain, and question ad libitum. It is with this freedom, therefore, that our annotator subsumes Livy and Roman history within his own enquiry framework: an enquiry clearly shaped by the contemporary emerging questions around a nascent nation state, identity, legitimacy of power, conquest, and empire.

Moreau IV, 757; Pettegree, Walsby and Wilkinson 77942; USTC 185331. USTC shows a single copy, at Toronto; Library Hub finds only 1 copy in the UK, at Eton.

re eum a nio reperti centur: nos tamen minime decet iuuentutem nostram pro immaturum dimeto assuefacere libidini Praetorum. An hoc timemus ne Amilcaris filius nimis ferociter imperia immodica, & regni paterni litem videat: & cuius Regis genito hereditarii sine relicto exercitus nostri, eius filio parum mature seruiamus? Ego istum iuuenem domi tenendum sub legibus, sub magistratibus, docendu viuere a quo iure cum ceteris censeo, ne quandoque paruus hic ignis incendium ingens exulcitet. Pauci ac ferme optimique Hannoni assentiebantur: sed (ut plerumque fit) maior pars meliorem vicit.

WITH MANUSCRIPT WORLD MAP BY A CONTEMPORARY READER

24 MELA, Pomponius. *Cosmographia, sive De situ orbis.* [Venice, printer of Pomponius Mela, 1477].

4to, ff. [62] (blanks a1, h5 and h6 present), roman letter; some soiling on first page of text and occasionally elsewhere, single small wormhole in first 20 or so leaves, but generally a very fresh, large copy; several manuscript annotations in a contemporary hand, short vocabulary list in Italian on an early flyleaf at end; modern blue morocco, gilt. £18,000

see below


Second edition, very rare. This is the variant issue without date or place of printing, and is one of only five books known to have been produced by the anonymous printer who has been named after the present edition. Mela's description of the world, also known under the title *Chorographia*, was written c. 40 AD and is the only discrete Latin geographical text to have come down to us from antiquity. It includes a summary account of the earth and its three continents (Europe, Asia, Africa) and then, in greater detail, describes the Mediterranean countries, Gaul, Germany, the islands (including Britain), India and the Persian Gulf, enlivened with descriptions of peoples, customs, legendary associations and natural phenomena.

'Mela's world is surrounded by seas and divided into two hemispheres, Asia in the eastern, Europe and Africa in the western. From north to south, as in Eratosthenes' poem *Hermes* and Virgil's *Georgics*, it is divided into five zones, two cold, two temperate, and one hot' (O.A.W. Dilke, 'Itineraries and geographical maps in the early and late Roman empires', in J.B. Harley and David Woodward, eds., *Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean*, pp. 234–257 at p. 242).

There is no evidence that Mela's work ever contained maps, a deficiency that a contemporary reader has attempted to remedy in the present copy. His map (f. 3^r), orientated south, is an unusual combination of the zonal type sometimes found, for example, in manuscripts and printed editions of Macrobius's *In somnium Scipionis expositio*, and the Isidorian T-O type. The Nile and the Don are schematically represented. The annotator has also made a number of small corrections to the text on the same page.

cacabu il paiolo

patina piatti da carne

veria lo stidone

iccor il fegato

frustra, fotta di carne

palombi minista

salicula mostola om

omerta vite di porco u altro animale

artago padella da fuggere

aberna paiolo celdara

sp len la melca

iccinora i fegati

olla protola

amaracius pta pta maيرانا pta pta

perna p rosicuto

luccame et farcimira salisiozi

clibani teglia ouer tegame grate

patella dmetimo teglia

catinus, il catino

paruolo l'ces

Veronica 11/7
3

A sixteenth-century reader has annotated the rear flyleaf (here preserved from an earlier binding) with a short list of translations from Latin into Italian of mostly cooking paraphernalia and food items (eg., ‘perna – prosciutto’, ‘sartago – padella da friggere’, ‘lucanica et farcimina – salsiccie’).

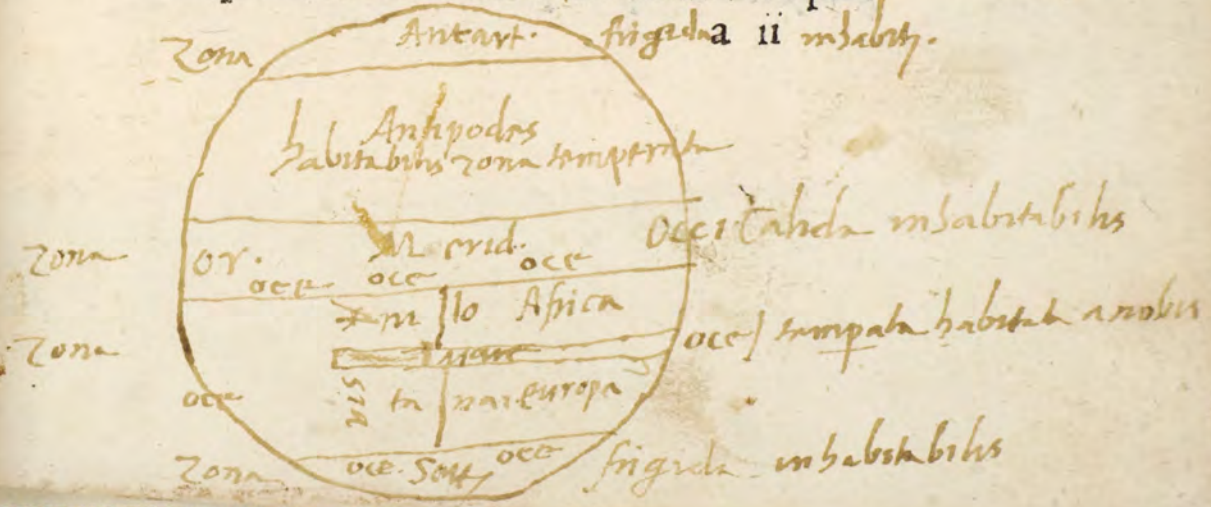
Provenance: eighteenth-century ownership inscription ‘Josephi P. Grosei Pistoriensis [i.e., of Pistoia]’ on initial blank leaf.

The 1477 edition is very rare. We have been unable to trace another copy on the market in the past 80 years. The first edition, printed in Milan in 1471, is similarly rare. ISTC records copies of our edition in the UK at the British Library, King’s College Cambridge, Glasgow, Manchester, and the Bodleian, and in the US at California, Columbia, Brown University, the Huntington, and the Library of Congress.

ISTC im00448000; BMC V 261; Goff M448; Bod-Inc M-176.

ri & duobus iclitis amnibus tanai & nilo. In
 tres partes uniuersū diuiditur. Tanais a sep
 tētrione ad meridiem uergēs in mediam fe
 re meotidam defluit. & ex diuerso nilus ī pe
 lagus. Quod terrarū iacet a freto ad ea fluūa
 ab altero latere Africam uocamus, ab altero
 Europen ad nilum africā/ad tanai europen:

Meotis palus.
 Tanais.
 Hircania merid.
 ipeta gis.
 Pithiacho 3 partha
 hostre terre
 Africa
 Europa.



PLUTARCHIAN PEDAGOGY

25 **MELCHIOR, Christian.** ‘Synechia sive summa lectionum Plutarchicarum a domino conrectore huius scholae Salderianae praelectarum. Et a me Christiano Melchioris Goltzoviensi Marchico observatarum anno MDCXX’. [*Brandenburg an der Havel, 1620*].

Manuscript on paper, in Latin and Greek, pp. [84], very neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, c. 25 lines per page, chronogram (1620) at foot of title, with 2 pp. of notes in a later hand at end signed ‘C.D. Geisler 1735’; a few chips to fore-edges, some losses and tears to last leaf.

[*bound after:*]

THEOGNIS, et al. Theognidis Megarensis sententiae elegiacae, cum interpretatione et scholiis Eliae Vineti. Accesserunt et horum poetarum opera sententiosa: Phocylidis ... Simonidis ... Omnia in usum scholarum collecta ... per Iacobum Hertelium ... *Leipzig, Hans Ramba, 1576*.

ff. [184]; woodcut initials, Latin and Greek on facing pages; losses at head of first few quires touching text with old repairs, losses at head of title and dedication completed in old manuscript, occasional chips to edges, repair at foot of Y7; underlining, **numerous marginal annotations** (some slightly trimmed) in different hands, notes to blank last page.

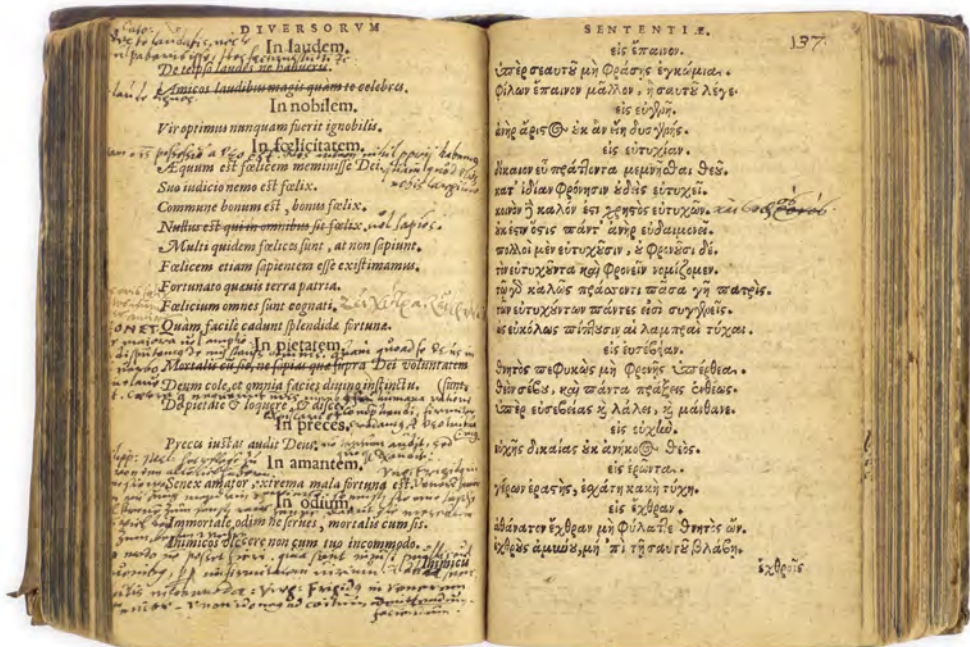
[*and:*]

PLUTARCH and ISOCRATES. Plutarchi Chaeronei opusculum de liberorum institutione. Item Isocratis orationes tres ... Graece et Latine. *Frankfurt an der Oder, Nikolaus Voltz for Johann Hartmann, 1603*.

pp. [2], 170, [4]; woodcut device to title, initials, Greek and Latin in parallel columns; small loss to title (repaired) touching a few letters; **some marginal and interlinear annotations**, notes to final blank pages.

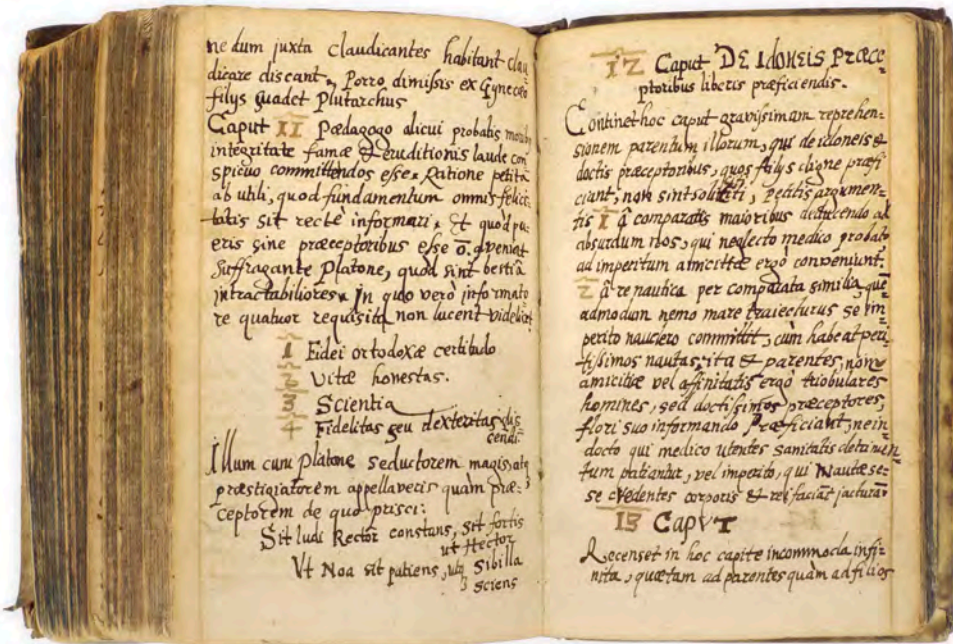
Three works in one vol., small 8vo; toned throughout; overall good in seventeenth-century stiff vellum, covers and spine filleted in blind, edges blue; joints split but holding, some wear to extremities and marks to covers; inscription to front free endpaper ‘C.H. Geisler(?) 1691 23 Novembr’, ink stamp of ‘A.W.R. Miller’ to front pastedown.

£7500



An unpublished early seventeenth-century manuscript recording lectures on Plutarch's pedagogical work *On the Education of Children*, bound with a scarce printed edition of the same text, and a rare edition of the poems of Theognis and other Greek lyric poets, each with numerous marginal and interlinear annotations.

Extending over 84 pages, the neatly written manuscript was compiled by Christian Melchior of Golzow from lectures he attended while studying at the Schola Salderiana in nearby Brandenburg an der Havel, a school founded in the late sixteenth century by Gertrud von Saldern. Attributed to Plutarch (although generally believed not to be by him), *On the Education of Children* is an important snapshot of ancient views on the subject: 'The invectives against the indifference of parents about the education of their children, and their unwillingness to pay adequate salaries so as to secure ... teachers, may have the same familiar ring two thousand years hence' (Loeb edition).



Melchior's manuscript begins with a thorough commentary on the text, dividing it into 38 chapters (as opposed to the modern 20). This is followed by closer analysis of twenty passages from Plutarch's essay (under the misleading heading 'Dekas dictorum ex Aristologia Plutarchica') covering, for example, drunkenness, happiness, wealth, beauty, learning, philosophy, dishonesty, and silence. The final part of the manuscript gives numerous difficult passages from the Greek New Testament with Latin translations under the heading 'Exempla difficiliora syntactica ex evangelii et epistolis', reflecting Melchior's theological interests, in line with his career as a pastor at Golzow.

The accompanying printed texts, intended for scholastic use, contain marginalia by Melchior and an earlier annotator, and there are further notes on Isocrates by one C.H. Geisler.

II. VD16 T877; **no copies traced in the UK**; USTC notes 2 copies in the US (Columbia University, Harry Ransom Center). III. VD17 15:727112M; **no copies traced in the US**; only the British Library copy on Library Hub.

The manipulation and intensely personal use that a contemporary reader made here place this copy at the intersection of two genres: the original florilegium remains, but the features of a personal notebook in their abundance claim centre-stage, with the intense idiosyncrasies of a commonplace book. The reader discreetly marks the quotes of most interest to them; they then often add passages from other works or authors related to the same theme, including verses which we have not been able to identify; numerous additions are then made in all the blanks available, and the index at the end is also marked – this time with the deletion of uninteresting topics. The rear endpaper contains a list of Latin words with syllable length markings, evidently an aide-memoire for metric in verse composition.

Belgica typographica 1541–1600, 1550; Pettegree and Walsby, 21427; USTC 404396. Two copies of this edition in the UK (BL, NLS) and three in the US (Harry Ransom, New York Public Library, Illinois).

DESIGNED TO BE ANNOTATED
ELIZABETH I COMPARED TO JEZEBEL

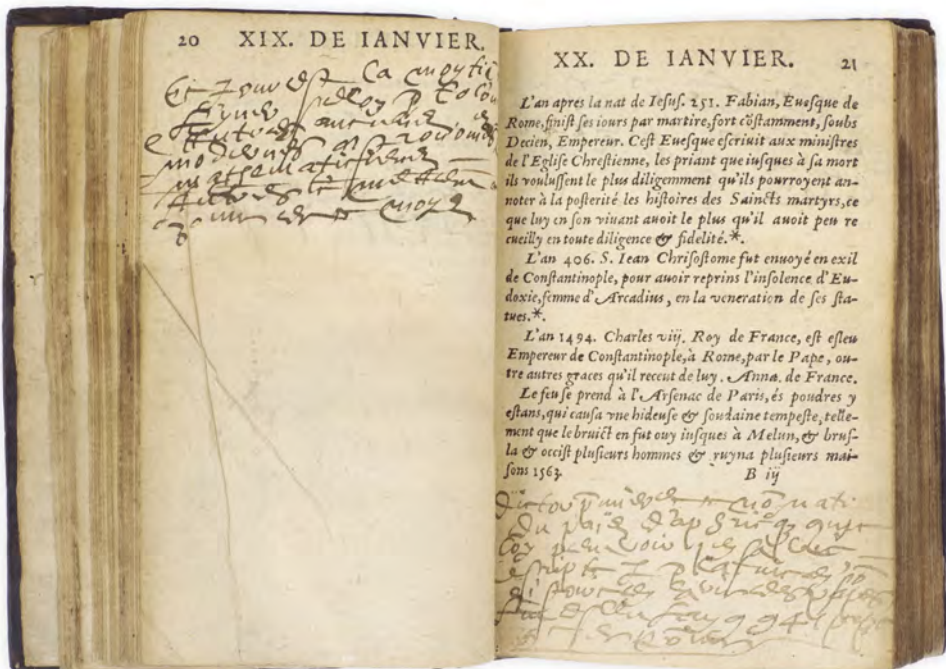
27 **ONGOYS, Jean d'.** Le promptuaire de tout ce qui est advenu plus digne de memoire, depuis la creation du monde iusques à present. Fort utile à un chacun, tant pour se rememorer le passé, que pour y annoter ce qui tous les iours vient à nos yeux, digne de memoire à la posterité. *Paris, Jean d'Ongoys, 1575.*

16mo, pp. [56], 89, 100–388, [2, blank], 389–308 (i.e. 408) (complete in spite of pagination), with half-page woodcuts at the beginning of each month; damp staining throughout, small hole to title (not touching text), small wormhole to first few leaves, repair to fore-edge of last leaf and small hole at head; overall good in contemporary mottled calf, double gilt fillet border to covers, spine gilt in compartments; some splitting to joints and wear to extremities; ownership inscription dated 1771 to title; annotations in ink in two late sixteenth-century hands to 60 pages. £2750

Very rare first edition of this historical work documenting notable events which occurred on each day of the year – from the Creation to the 1570s – this copy with significant contemporary annotations.

Le promptuaire was compiled by Jean d'Ongoy (c. 1530–1600?), a printer, publisher, and author from the Pas-de-Calais region of northern France. In addition to ephemerides and historical compilations, Ongoy also produced literary and political pieces, including a satirical allegory on the 1572 St Bartholomew's Day Massacre. The *Promptuaire* opens with a convenient table of contents and list of historical sources, and includes twelve woodcuts, one per month, depicting the traditional labours of the months and zodiac signs.

Ongoy intentionally left blank space within the text for readers to add their own notes of events they considered 'digne de memoire', and our copy contains annotations by two near-contemporary readers who have done just this. The principal hand – occurring in the first part of the volume – references several popes, emperors, and kings, as well as writers including Cicero, Tertullian, and Ronsard (e.g. the coronation of Chilperic I as noted in the *Franciade*). On 23 January our annotator refers to the burning of the imperial library of Constantinople in, according to him, the year 480.



L'an 1558. Mariage du Dauphin de France, François, fils du Roy Henry, deuxiesme, depuis Roy de France, avec Marie Stuart, Roynne d'Escoffe. An. de Fr.

H iij

Marye Stuart Roynne descosse
appres la mort du Roy de France
fut decapitee en la haulte
salle du chasteau de la ville
Londres par le commandement
de la Roynne d'Angleterre

The second annotator displays a particular fascination with Mary, Queen of Scots (1542–1587). On 24 April he writes, ‘Marye Stuart Roynne descosse apres la mort du Roy de France fut decapitee en la haulte salle du chasteau de la ville Londres par le commandement de la Roynne d'Angleterre’, demonstrating some confusion as to the place of her execution. Our annotator was in no doubt as to who was responsible, however, comparing, on 19 November, Elizabeth I to the Biblical Jezebel: ‘Marye Stuart Roynne descosse et de France fut par ... Jesabel Roynne de Angleterre decapitee.’

French vernacular books 39832; USTC 10076. OCLC records only 1 copy in the US (Library of Congress) and 1 in the UK (Bodleian). A second edition appeared in 1579.



Diversis optime scripsit propositioem omi rer
 pars partium
 Sicut enim partes quae sunt a perma in anima illa
 spiritus natura spiritus fuerit frigida & calida
 calida in ea temperata media aequa habet a frigida
 non in eis contraria.

Causa nobis in cor
 pu mutans et
 excrementis sit
 tripliciter

interne / 3 /
 1. frigiditas ex refrigerio ab igne
 et deinde a ventis penetrantibus
 2. excrementis putrefactis
 3. a frigida aere

et tripliciter
 1. a frigida aere
 2. a frigida aere
 3. a frigida aere

externe / 3 /
 1. a frigida aere
 2. a frigida aere
 3. a frigida aere

Singulis motibus quibus ex octo rebus et
 animi affectibus.

Corruptio coeli motibus causa est variolae et morbi
 potius impunitas sermone in vera recipi

Omnia prope nobis morbi sunt ab excrementis vel ipsis
 supereminens pars ex ventibus excreta

Natura tripliciter iusta una instrumenta relictionis et si
 natura quatuordecim similitudo turbiditas atque excrementum

In sanguine est pars quaedam reliqua a bono sunt animi
 con bonum excrementum que intra partem spermaticam
 est et alia pars rubra que per rubeo imbruitur.

Re vera sanguis mensuratur frigiditas est na in
 anni que rubeo sanguis mensuratur est a minima que ten
 beantur est frigiditas quod duo propter hoc non
 est a sua natura a spiritum qui in eo ad in
 plurimum est.

Omnia putrefacta etiam calida et humida quae
 sunt calidum in natura evaporat et sunt in ma ad
 putrefactionem secumque una rubeo in natura substantiam
 sua partem

Albominatum qui est a corde in sanguine tenui
 simili ventriculo du eo mixtura relinquit substantiam
 quandam que nobis est sanguinem viscerantem

Etibus visceribus plurima habet substantiam spiritibus
 primis cerebri & lateri frigida esse tamen sunt aere
 meridiano calidiora

Mores ex parte partem nobis non imitant motus temperantem
 que sunt debent ab eis similes & a corpore
 qualis est sub cute sanguis in ea et tibi color sanguis
 qui partes primas continentis temperantem constantem habent
 & diffinitionem habent morbum carabonem

Humida substantiam est primi & principalissimi
 anima instrumentum

Calida vniuersa est natura temperantem spiritus si
 est flavorem substantiam

Calida in natura duplex est altera est in natura a
 sua temperantem spiritus in qua est altera a corde

GALE. DE SANI. TVEN.
 GALENI DE SANITATE
 TVENDI LIBER SEXTVS,
 Thoma Linacro Anglo interprete.

Liquid huius de sanitae tuenda
 speculationum argumentum hoc
 libro inchoaturus, repetenda
 censio eorum que hactenus tra-
 ctata sunt, capita: que vtiq; di-
 cendis sunt necessaria. Igitur
 primum diximus quod sit san-
 itas: secundo loco generalis ea
 defectu posita est: tertio que
 admodum seruari ea possit, est
 proditum. Ad haec illud adieci-
 tum, animalium corpora per-
 petuo mutari: indeque adeo necesse est san-
 itatem eorum que
 aliis corrupti periclitantur, nostrae procuracionis indigere
 anequam tam notabilis mutatio fiat: unde iam manifeste
 agrotent, procuracionem vero non aliunde collatam, quam
 ex cibo potioneque, quibus quod de substantia corporis de-
 cidit, censatur. Altera in curabili esse demonstrata muta-
 tio est, si licet que pro gratis ratione accidit: propterea quod
 cuiusque animalis corpori a prima genitura ad exitum vsq;
 toto interueniente tempore liceat. Exterum qui labrem
 vitandi ratione ignorant, credibile est hoc citius quam pro-
 naturae ratione interire. Quorum in aetate, et diuina, ne-
 cesse est omne genitum animal iustitiae, substantia vero ei-
 borum viuacitas in nutrimentum non abir, ac proinde vitio-
 rum quiddam ex superuacuo eius relinquatur, quod proprie-
 ex remanentem vocant: praeparata a natura quaedam corpo-
 ris partes sunt, quae et fecerantur atque existant. Plurima ve-
 ro cum sit in naturae corporum differentia, rationabile est
 suam esse cuique sanitatis tuende prouidentiam. Primum
 igitur eo homine qui optimo sit statu, pro materia erecta-
 tionis propositio quendam hunc quatuor in sanitate
 tionis propositio quendam hunc quatuor in sanitate
 nes sunt quibus secunda valetudo variis conuulsit: eum qui
 optimo corpori sit statu, l'vni sibi vacentem ac ab omni
 usuali negotio liberum, in sanitate seruare proponimus. 80
 Atque



LIBER VI.
 Atque hunc quidem cum in primis quinquae libris quaedam
 quid a primis inuenire exite ad vltima vltisque successum in
 sanitate custodiat, docentur: in quo ad eos tenemus quibus
 per negotiorum qualitates esse, habere, atque exercitari
 debito tempore non licet. Praeterea ad eos qui statim ab or-
 tu valentudinis corporis statim sunt fortis. Sane bene-
 or et de his sermo quam propter quatuor (supra natura lon-
 gior fit, propterea quod plurimarum materiarum vires qui-
 bus ad secunde valentudinis tutelam vitium, praedicta iam
 10 sunt. Nam cum frigiditate, humore, exercitacione, cibo, potio-
 ne, fomento calido frigidoque, veniat tum vis tum abdu-
 nentia, & si quid aliud cuiusmodi est, mutationes fieri corpo-
 ris certamus: vtiq; horum omnium vires (vt dixi) primis sunt
 prodite. Vt vitiis aut corporum status genere duplices sunt
 cum elementis & primis corporis particulas, quas Ari-
 stoteles *spanopala*, id est similes vocat, alij aequabiliter alij
 inaequaliter temperatas habent. Dico autem aequabili-
 ter temperari, cum ad aliquam intemperantem veritatem aequabi-
 liter corporis particulae omnes, aut frigidiores ipsis, aut ca-
 10 lidiores sunt reddite, aut ficiores, aut humidiores, aut per
 conuagacionem quaedam calidiores simul & ficiores, quae-
 dam humidiores pariter & frigidiores, & quaedam humidio-
 res & calidiores, quaedam ficiores & frigidiores. Quae-
 ritiam in instrumentalium partium compositione quaedam
 aequabiliter, quaedam inaequaliter sunt condite. Ac primum
 quidem dicam hic quoque qui status corporum sunt maximè
 valentissimi, sicut est primum qui maximè sanus esse debens
 est. Verum in vnicuique etiam in omnium rerum genere
 quod optimam est, id vniuersi est: vti vltima vero plurima sunt.
 20 Duplex tamen est eorum secundum omnes dicitur: cum pau-
 loante dixi alijs simili inaequitate omnes partes habentibus,
 alijs distillis. Atque eorum qui rem que similes intempe-
 rantiam habent, ea pessima esse constat que has validas ha-
 bent, ac potissimum frigiditas simul & ficitas. Ac quibus in-
 aequabiliter se habent corporis partes, horum numerate quae-
 dem varietates facit non est. Ceterum illa quoque dupli-
 genere specifice, siue quous alio modo nominare vela, va-
 riare licet. Nam maximè quidem ea morbis parit quorum
 principes maximè partes contrarias temperantem sunt
 40 affectae. Minus eboribus valentudinis sunt quibus dicitur, id
 principii

Oribasius's work, here edited by Johannes Günther, who dedicated it to Francesco Vimercato, physician to Eleanor, Queen of France, preserves excerpts from older writers whose writings would have otherwise been lost, and has thus been extremely valuable to modern scholars. Among the preserved material is, for example, the earliest known description of a string figure, presented as the surgical sling *Plinthios Brokhos* by the Greek physician Heraklas. Ancient medical uses of cannabis are also described.

The copy of Galen bound here, though lacking four preliminary leaves, is uniquely interesting by virtue of the very many contemporary annotations to the text. Arranged as marginalia and interlinear notes, there are comments of a medical nature that suggest practical knowledge on the subject, as well as connections, citations, re-formulations of some major medical questions, personal considerations, perhaps lecture notes, textual corrections, references (Dürer's *De proportione*, 1532; Martial), and French translations.

Adams O269; Bayle I, 81; Bruni-Celli, *Bibl. Hippocratica*, 327; Choulant 122; Durling, NLM 16th cent., 3407; Renouard 217; Schreiber 103; Wellcome I, 4644: 'Les éditions anciennes des oeuvres d'Oribase sont fort rare'.



MUSINGS ON THE *METAMORPHOSES*

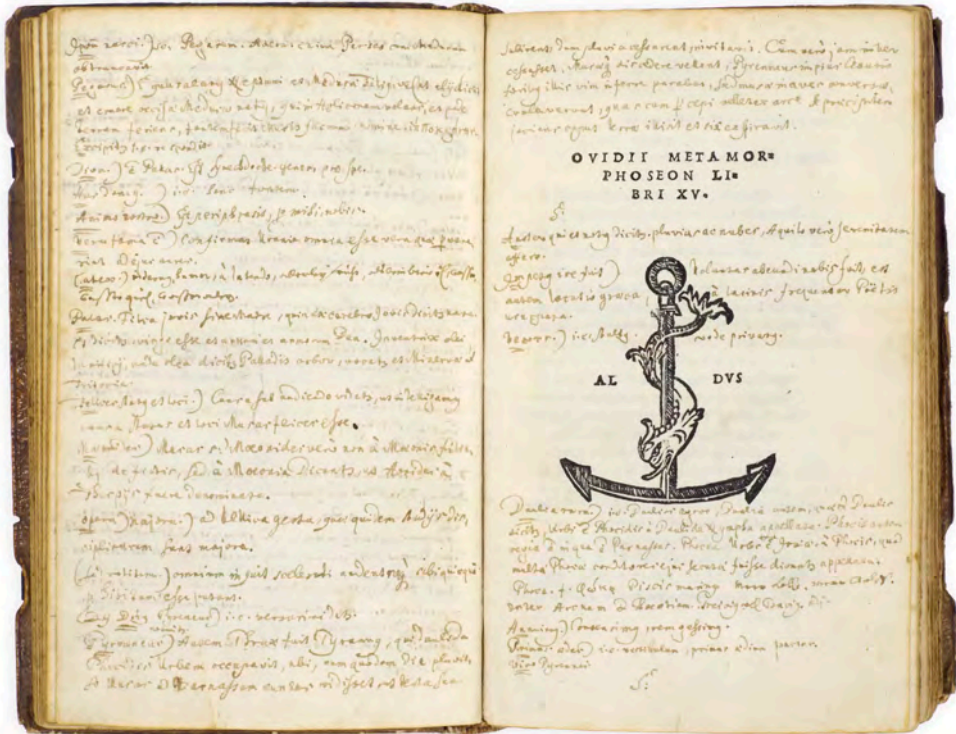
29 OVIDIUS Naso, Publius. *Metamorphoseon libri XV.* Venice, Aldus and Andrea Torresano, February 1516.

8vo, ff. [viii], 204; with Aldine device on title, at beginning of text proper and colophon; wormhole to the upper margin in the first few leaves, small tear to inner lower margin of title-page, faint marginal waterstaining to the last two quires; a very good copy in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, sides panelled in blind with multiple borders and floral roll, panelled spine with three half-raised bands, upper side with name 'Joannes Taylenkes' stamped in black, brass catches; clasps perished, corners worn, minor worming to rear joint, some rubbing to spine and extremities; contemporary and seventeenth-century marginalia, underlining (some in green), and line numberings (some in red) in at least two hands, along with extensive contemporary annotations covering the whole or the most part of 5 pages (of which 3 are blanks); contemporary ownership inscription 'Johann Peter Schreyer' to title, later inscription 'Ludovicus Forsderus' of Wunsiedel dated 1655 to title. £4000

see below

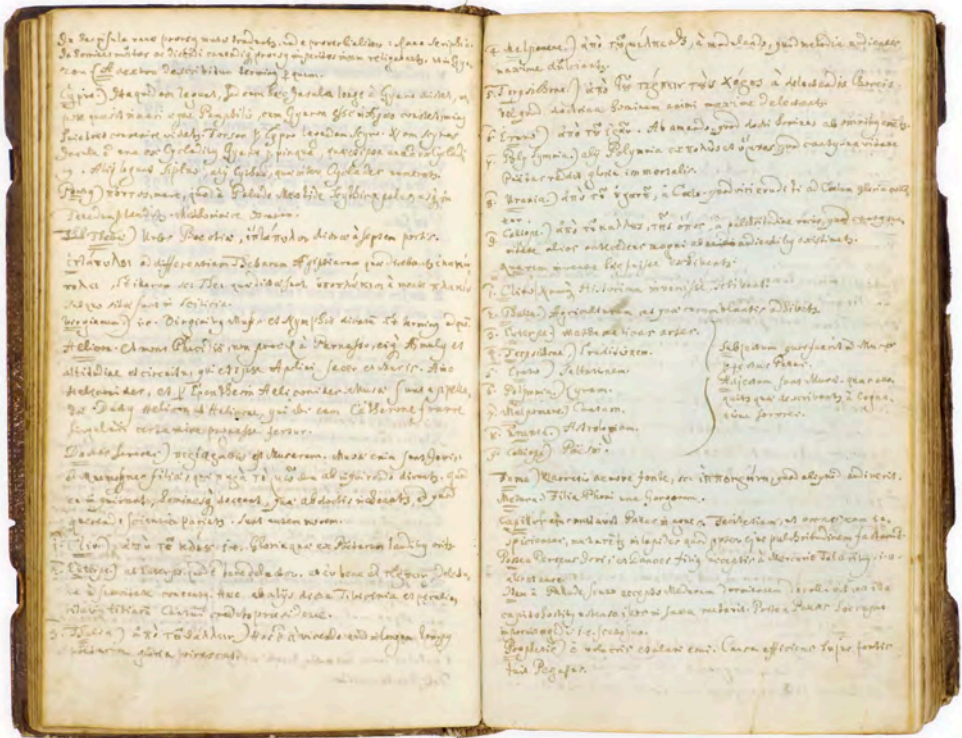
A copy with interesting provenance of the *Metamorphoses* volume of the second Aldine edition (first 1502–1503) of Ovid's complete works. This is the third volume only (of three), also containing the annotations on Ovid and the mythological index.





‘What distinguishes the second Aldine edition from its predecessors is that its text is based on a broader consideration of the manuscript evidence and a more judicious selection of readings. Moreover, Naugerius [the editor] had a keen appreciation of the variation found in the manuscripts and of the need to present to its readers in an organized way, as evidenced by the volume of notes and textual discussions, *Annotationes*, that accompanied the ... text’ (Peter Knox, ed., *A companion to Ovid*, p. 321).

Annotated with lengthy remarks by a contemporary scholar, Johann Peter Schreyer (who fills much blank space with notes in Latin and Greek that denote a special interest in the nine Muses), this copy became part of the library of Johann Taylenkes, of whom little is known – this could be a Pressburg /Bratislava scholar who obtained his Magisterium in Vienna, and possibly the same person who went on to represent, as envoy to various governing bodies, the Abbesses of the collegiate house of canonesses of Niedermünster and Obermünster in Regensburg. His name is



stamped on the upper cover, and the lengthy calculation of the number of verses in each book of the *Metamorphoses* penned on the front pastedown are possibly in his hand. In the seventeenth century the book's owner, 'Ludovicus Forsderus' of Wunsiedel added his inscription to the first Aldine anchor – the underlinings, the line numbering throughout the poem and the occasional marginalia are in his hands.

Adams O482; Renouard, *Annales ... des Aldes*, p. 78; Ahmanson-Murphy 122.

Perdendum est mortale genus: per flumina iuro
 Infera, sub terras stygio labentia luco.
 190. Cuncta prius tentanda: sed immedicabile vulnus
 Ense recidendum est: ne pars sincera trahatur.
 Sunt mihi semidei, sunt rustica numina Nymphæ,



A GERMAN RENAISSANCE READER'S NOTES

30 **OVIDIUS Naso, Publius.** Quindecim metamorphoseon libri. [Strasbourg], Knobloch, 1519.

4to, ff. [viii], 225, [9] (bound without blank V8); woodcut title within an architectural border with old hand-colouring, woodcut initials, some hand-coloured; light browning and staining, tear to K1 without loss, R6 almost detached, occasional unobtrusive wormholes, withal a good copy in later sixteenth-century vellum, edges stained red; some staining and minor surface wear; contemporary and near-contemporary ownership inscriptions to front pastedown 'Philippus Ernestus Stetterus est verus possessor huius libri' (struck through) and 'Magister Georgius Wilhelmus de Stolla'; inscription 'Kappu...' dated 1793 to front pastedown; seventeenth-century ownership inscription to rear pastedown 'Acharons' along with a note regarding civil wars; many annotations throughout the book, mainly in the hand of Philippus Ernestus Stetterus. £3000

see below

An extensively annotated copy of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, bearing the reading marks of several contemporary and later owners.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEON LIBRI I

Novam fert animus mutatas dicere formas.

Corpora. Di coeptis, nam vos mutastis & illas.



Aspirate meis, primaque ab origine mundi

Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

Ante mare, & terras, & (quod tegit omnia) caelum

Vnus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe,

Quem dixere chaos, rudis indigestaque moles,

Nec quicquam, nisi pondus iners, congestaque eodem

fusu, Non bene iunctarum discordia semina rerum,

Nullus adhuc mundo prebebat lumina Titan,

Nec nova crescendo reperabat cornua Phoebe,

Nec circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus

Ponderibus librata suis, nec brachia longo

Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite,

Quaque erat & tellus, illic & pontus & aer.

Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda.

Lucis egens aer, nulli sua forma manebat,

Obstabatque alijs aliud, quia corpore in uno

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia ficcis,

Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus,

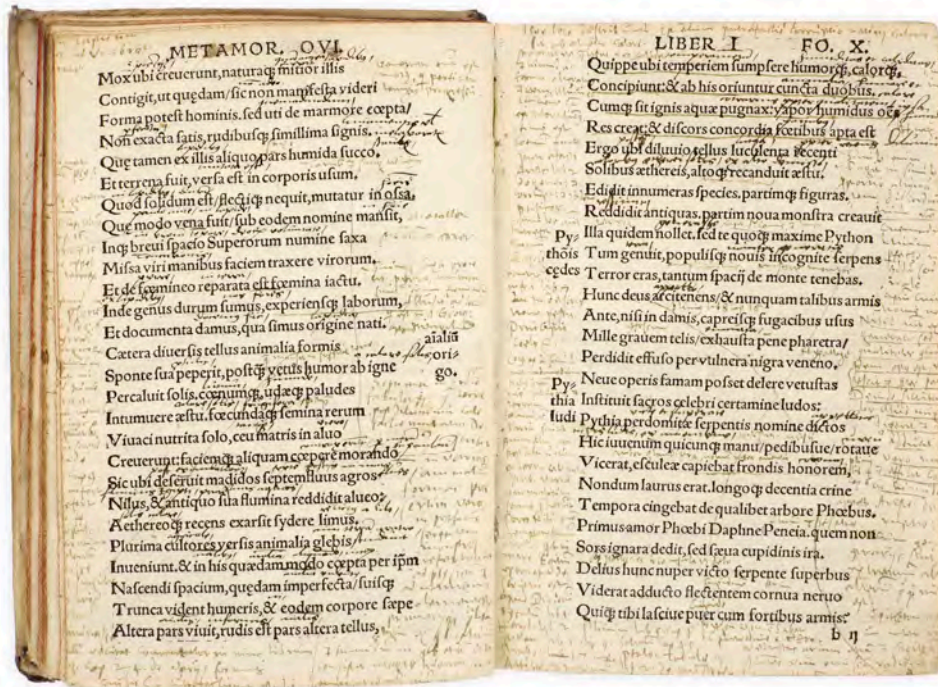
Hanc deus, & melior litem natura diremit,

Nam caelo terras, & terris abscidit undas,

Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab ethere caelum.

Handwritten marginal notes in Latin script, including 'GENERA', 'Aspirate', 'Corpora', and other commentary on the text.

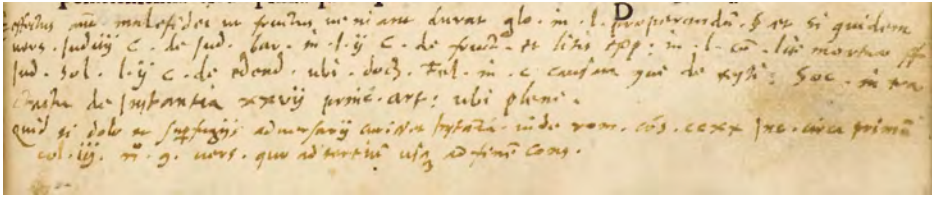
Handwritten notes on the left edge of the page, including 'it', 'portus', 'origie', 'placis', '172', 'cap. 5', 'vol. 172', 'cap. 11', '2 cap. 1', 'in', 'lucis', 'in', 'libro', 'maxo'.



The majority of the manuscript apparatus is to be attributed to the owner who signs himself Philippus Ernestus Stetterus – mostly in Latin but also with some Greek in a hand that denotes familiarity with the language. The first twenty-four pages show evidence of intense work, concentrating on the content of the prologue, the myths of the Lapidés and of the origins of animals, and the story of Daphne. The annotator however continues his analysis throughout the work, picking out Ovidian narratives that were shaping contemporary European literatures and figurative arts: Cadmus's fighting a monster, Acteon, Bacchus, Minos, Peleus, Hector amongst others.

Perhaps more notably, particular attention is given to the grief-stricken figure of Hecuba, whose despair, expansively rendered by Ovid, would later be explored in Neoclassical art as emblematic of that of all women left to mourn generations and civilizations stunted or razed by war.

VDI6 O 1636. OCLC finds a single copy in the US, at Berea College. Library Hub finds no copies in the UK.

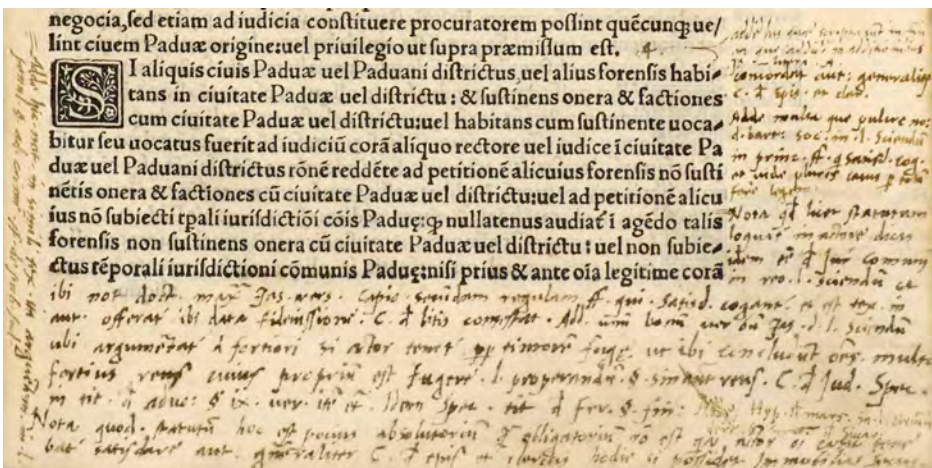


PADUAN PROTOCOLS

31 [PADUA.] Statuta Patavina noviter impressa cum diligenti cura et castigatione et cum additionibus necessariis tam provisionum ducalium q[ua]m excelle[n]tissimi co[n]silio rogator[um] ... revisa et correcta per ... Bartholomeum Abborario ... Venice, Girolamo Giberti, 25 January 1528.

Folio, ff. [24], CXLII; title in red and black within woodcut frame with woodcut printer's device, f. F in red and black within woodcut border, woodcut initials; closed tears to ff. LXXXI and CXLI (without loss, old repairs), some light marks and browning; good in recent quarter vellum and pale orange boards, title inked to spine; a little wear to edges, light marks to covers; initials 'A. G.' to title, extensive marginal annotations in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 91 pp. £2500

An attractive volume of statutes relating to the city of Padua in northern Italy, edited by the legal scholar Bartolomeo Abborario, with detailed annotations by a practicing local lawyer.



De Citationibus & Ordine procedendi

causa quae agitur contra possessorem causam habentem a debito re mediate vel immediate sufficit creditore probare debitorem suam bona fide possidere...

¶ Postulata domina Verba de Cancellaria de Piliario. M. ccc. xij.

¶ Ipsi communitati ab omni et quacumque personali dicitur se post liberet aliquis vel ut arripat conuentionem vel conuentione a morte possidendi vel tenentem etiam in conuentione se possidendi...

¶ Statutum condium. M. ccc. xij.

Rubrica Quarta Fol. riiii.

¶ Vn excoilio bonorum debitoris vel personae facienda sine sum maria baronia sine hereditate legime possidendi sine co...

¶ I quibus multo uocatur ad accipere totam vel possessionem bono rum pro dote sua...

Quibus licet acquirere bona et quomodo

¶ Vt si homo fuerit ciuis sine familia aut distichualis fuerit & cu iuribus conditiois & filius alicuius debet esse modo aliquo iudice...

¶ I quibus non aliquam rem in immobilium aut plures in Pa tria vel in Pado...

Rubrica Decimaria Fol. riiii.

¶ Item tali plura tali pretore quilibet res de bonis talis personae uen ditur in solutum data tali plura tali pretio ad publicum incrementum...

+ Voffy Aldrovandi ac Amicorum 741 n° 243

Librorum Francisci Petrarche

OWNED AND ANNOTATED BY ULISSÉ ALDROVANDI

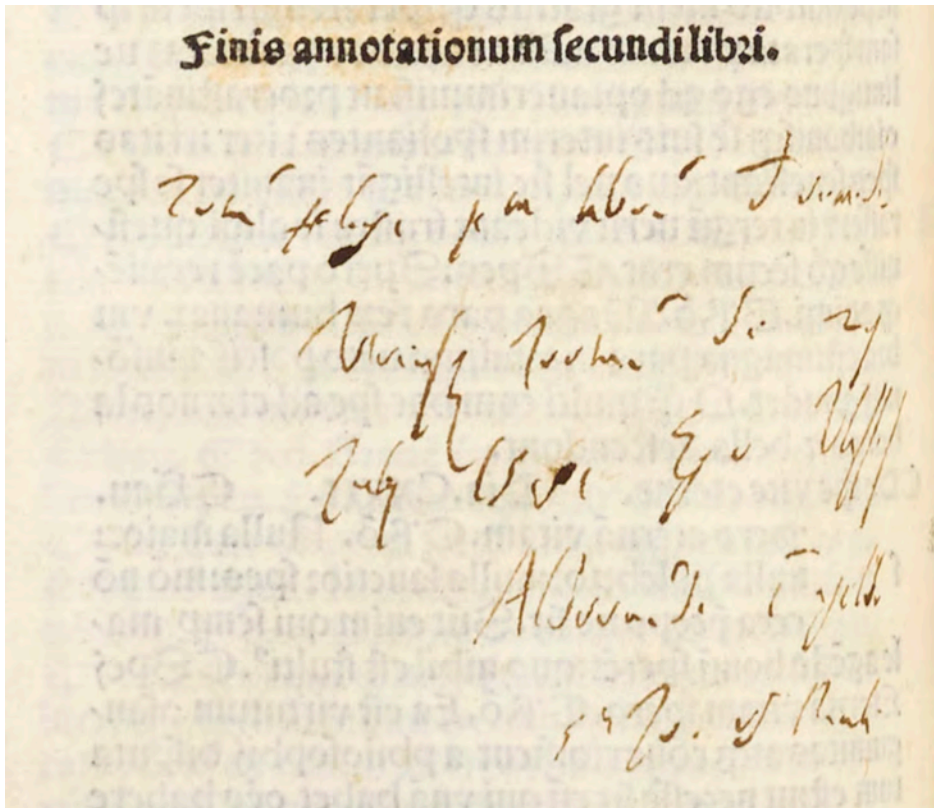
32 **PETRARCA, Francesco.** Librorum Francisci Petrarche impressorum annotatio. De ignorantia suiipsius et multorum liber I. De ocio religiosorum liber I ... Venice, Simone da Luere for Andreas Torresanus de Asula, 27 March 1501.

Part one of two, folio, ff. [305], without final blank leaf; text in 2 columns, capital spaces with guide letters; occasional light marginal damp staining, a few ink marks, small adhesions affecting a few letters to e8^v and fr^r; very good in recent stiff vellum, title and date inked to spine; **ownership inscription of Ulisse Aldrovandi to head of first title** ('Ulisses Aldrovandi ac Amicorum'), with manuscript shelfmark, his annotations to c. 44 pp., occasional underlining and marginal marks to a further c. 131 pp; author and title manuscript to lower edge (as in many books from Aldrovandi's library), notes to i5^v and to last leaf in two later hands. £16,000

Part one of the second collected edition of Petrarch's Latin works (first Basel 1496), owned and annotated by the great Italian naturalist and physician Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605).

A prime example of the Renaissance polymath, Aldrovandi studied mathematics, Latin, law, philosophy, and medicine in his youth, before becoming a pioneering professor of natural history at the University of Bologna, where he also founded and curated an important botanical garden. 'His work as a teacher and as the author of volumes that constitute an irreplaceable cultural patrimony earns him a place among the fathers of modern science ... he was among the first to attempt to free the natural sciences from the stifling influence of the authority of textbooks, for which he substituted, as far as possible, direct study and observation of the animal, vegetable, and mineral worlds' (DSB).

It is clear from his annotations here that Aldrovandi carefully read several of the Latin works of Petrarch: the polemical *De sui ipsius et multorum ignorantia*, upholding the human values of literature inspired by Christian truth (a8^v: ‘Totum perlegi die 14 Septembris 1571 ego Ulisses Aldrovandi’); the *Itinerarium*, a pilgrim’s guide to the Holy Land (c7^v: ‘Totum perlegi’); the *Propositum factum coram rege Ungarie* (c8^v: ‘Totum perlegi’); the philosophical *De vita solitaria*, celebrating the secluded life, in the company of a few friends and many books (f10^v: ‘Totum perlegi ruri Sti Jo. Pauli 23 Julii 1551 Ego Ulisses Aldrovandi’); and the first book of the *De remediis utriusque fortunae*, a dialogue intended to help the reader face both good and bad fortune alike (k8^v: ‘Totum perlegi ... 29 Julii 1551 Ego Ulisses Aldrovandi in agello St. Jo. Pauli’). A few of Aldrovandi’s notes can also be found in the second book of the *De remediis*, in the *Secretum* (Petrarch’s self-examination of his moral and spiritual failings), and to the *Rerum memorandarum libri*.



ti fecit: non minori sum
 erat: requiem captis pi
 quoreo scilicet rupis clau
 immisso. De obrem ma
 on vivaria: sed imperia
 c Lucullum Xerxes to
 flororem nuncupabat.
 vivaria prim' fecit Lu
 Na cu' oib' murenis su
 ar: illa copia tanta fuit:
 balem cenam Julij Le
 oq; suos imitatores ba
 tum oratorem: de quo
 anq; molli defuit exem
 nili detrahunt insa
 mirerio adiungunt: di li
 qui litteras didicerunt:
 sine litteris no' auferet:
 se dicit baiani tract' in
 disces sic murenam vna
 it. En amo: egregi' cen
 stetus: qui nec sui tem
 scriptiones ac civi
 nec Lannensem: si fu
 turus fuerit ruina: mu
 recluitas facit: ut iunio
 tas ac ferus excusabi
 murenaz suam: tamen
 ed viventem aureis in
 icit Baulos: id erat vil
 inibus multos specta
 Fuerunt z vivaria co
 itates: atq; i primis lu
 p'cipue pontes captis.
 s errorib': Lu quo plu
 o diligent' caue ne si
 tificum piscium: sed ni
 llium interdico.
 acib' z canoris. Dia
 Bau.
 urio conclusi. C Ratio:
 s mirer ei gustula. Sui
 antos ac libertio: patria
 nationem: inuenit pl
 m: nec cepisse satis est:
 Rat: nisi etiam asseruen
 us gulam cogere para
 entari: z siluas feris:
 olucibus linquere: q;
 um h captandis in vir
 dem: nam minime sunt
 estas: intra animi ba
 effugere possent nec au
 rum impleat. C Ra
 iam: z questu nec mi
 ierustam tamen: cuius
 nnos Rome aucto: fu
 ento strabo vir eque
 lius sapiens habitus:
 omen sapientie per di
 nit videtur utilia ac
 a alta dedecant. Qui
 erunt: quid aliud q; gu
 od vitatus cultoribus
 uli pingues turdos z

m s Vivaria mirabil

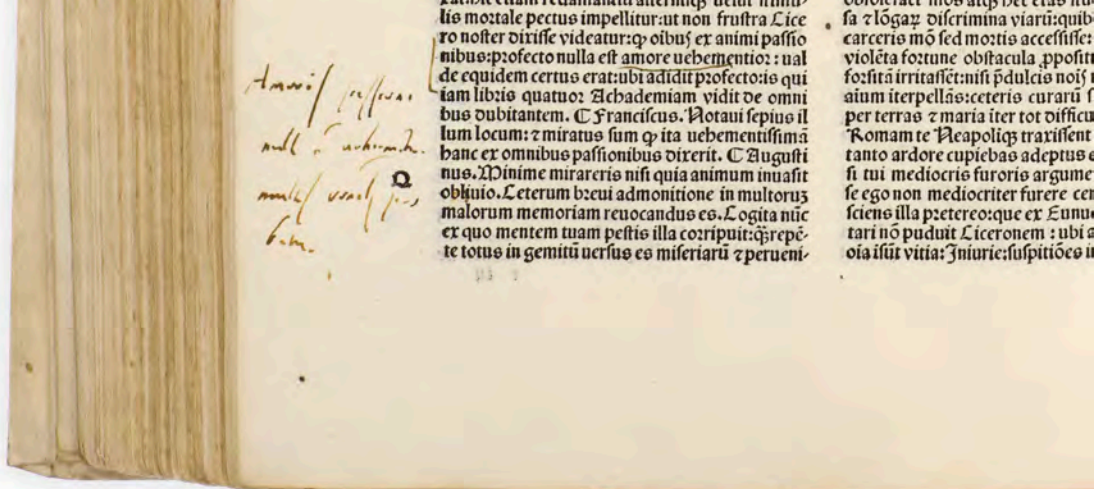
m s

*m s Josephus mirabil
T Lucullus p'ha
Murenis*

Aldrovandi's notes reveal his diverse interests, referring, *inter alia*, to Cicero (a5^r), the papacy (fr^r), the tomb of the prophet Muhammad (f3^r), the form of the human body (ff3^v), sleep (g1v), Plato (g4^v), horses (g5^{r-v}), hunting (g6^r), parents and children (h5^v), fish ponds and vivaria (h8^r), crows and magpies (h8^v), love sickness and remedies therefor (i2^{r-v}), ingratitude (i7^v), ballistas (k2r), earthquakes (o6^r), blindness (o8^r), and death (p9^v).

A later (late-seventeenth-century?) owner has added a note of a devotional nature to the margin of i5^v, while another note at the end of the index reads 'Omnia quae nobis notatu digna uisa sunt ex hac excerpimus tabula'.

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 will, 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



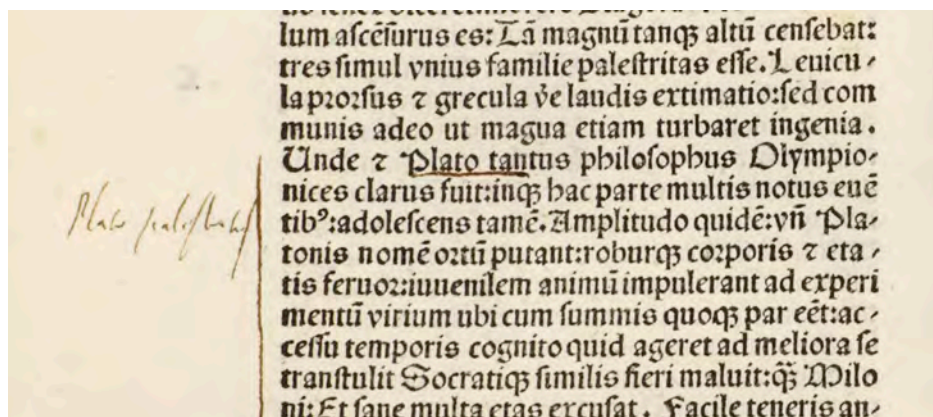
printed books were dispersed throughout the Istituto's holdings. Another blow to the collection arrived in 1797 when several books and manuscripts were removed by the Napoleonic commissioners and sent to France. The books and manuscripts that returned after the Restoration were returned to the Istituto's 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' (Duroselle-Melish & Lines).

On Adrovandi's library, see C. Duroselle-Melish and D.A. Lines, 'The library of Ulisse Adrovandi'

(1609): acquiring and organizing books in sixteenth-century Bologna', *The Library* 16.2 (June 2015), pp. 133-161; see also Maria Cristina

Adams P773; EDIT16 CNCE 31762; USTC 847783.

Bacchi, 'Ulisse Adrovandi e i suoi libri' in *Archiginnasio* (2009), pp. 255-365; and Maria Gioia Tavoni, 'Nel laboratorio di Ulisse Adrovandi: un'indice manoscritto e segni di lettura in un volume a stampa' in *Le paratexte* 6 (2010).



lum ascēsurus es: Lā magnū tanq̄ altū censebat: tres simul vnius familie palestritas esse. Leuicu / la prozsus ⁊ grecula v̄e laudis extimatio: sed com / munis adeo ut magna etiam turbaret ingenia. / Unde ⁊ Plato tantus philosophus Olympio / nices clarus fuit: inq̄ hac parte multis notus eū / tib⁹: adolescens tamē. Amplitudo quidē: vñ Pla / tonis nomē ortū putant: roburq̄ corporis ⁊ eta / tis feruoz: iuuenilem animū impulerant ad experi / mentū virium ubi cum summis quoq̄ par eēt: ac / cessu temporis cognito quid ageret ad meliora se / transtulit Socraticq̄ similis fieri maluit: q̄ Milo / ni: Et sane multa etas excusat. Facile teneris an /

Plato palestratus

nel
Dno Angera



Ego Fran. dur. fil. d.
Ioseph pub. applea et
aus. e. no. comen.

V. Ego Fran. dur. fil. d.
viva la signora Giulia parmes

viva la signora francesca
tutto el mondo

viva la signora Marta Ripa
viva la sig. ~~Angera~~ ~~in~~ ~~braga~~
viva la signora Marta Ripa
Ripa

W. I. S. C. I. p. tutto el mondo
W. I. S. f. d. m. T. u. l. S. L. M. R. A.

viva la s. ra. Catarina Varese
viva la s. ra. Catarina tutta f. l. d. e. m. f. l. i. s. u.

viva la sig. Angera patrona sua
viva la sig. Angera patrona sua
viva el mondo et f. Insieme co. Lei

viva la sig. Elena Pappesa p. tutto
el mondo et molto d. m. f. l. i. s. u.

viva la sig. ~~Angera~~ ~~in~~ ~~braga~~
viva la sig. ~~Angera~~ ~~in~~ ~~braga~~
viva la sig. ~~Angera~~ ~~in~~ ~~braga~~
viva la sig. ~~Angera~~ ~~in~~ ~~braga~~

LOVE, ACTUALLY

33 **PETRARCA, Francesco.** Triomphi di meser Francesco Petrarca con la loro optima positione. *Venice, Stagnino, May 1513.*

4to, ff. [vi], 184; with six full-page woodcut illustrations, woodcut initials; text printed in italics, the main body in a larger size than the surrounding glosses, printed alphabetical markings in the margins throughout; ✕6 repaired in the lower outer margin, short tear to upper margin f. 158, f. 182 supplied from a slightly shorter copy, uniform toning, some scattered stains, waterstain to gutter and upper margin in a few quires, heavier towards the end, initial blank mounted on stub; bound in the 1900s in antique-style blind-tooled calf, panelled sides with lozenge centrepieces and floral tools, panelled spine decorated in blind, gilt lettering; contemporary annotations throughout in brown ink, including a 12-line Neo-Latin epigram to the title-page, a few notes in a slightly later hand; several seventeenth-century lines in brown ink covering verso of final leaf, including the ownership inscription 'Fran[ciscu]s Dur[us] (or Dur[an]s); twentieth-century manuscript notes citing Sander and detailing features of this copy to the front free endpapers. £3000

Annotated copy of an uncommon early and illustrated edition of Petrarch's *Triumphs*, the series of vernacular *terza rima* poems purportedly recounting the poet's dream of solemn honours (triumphs) accorded to the allegories of Love, Chastity, Death, Fame, Time, and Eternity, who vanquish each other in turn, leaving Eternity as the lasting truth. The text – sometimes as little as three lines to a page, is accompanied by the commentary of Bernardo Lapini, and each of the six allegories is illustrated in a full-page woodcut. Though recorded and divulged also separately, this was one of two Petrarch volumes issued by Stagnino that year, the first containing sonnets and *canzone*.



23

mezo sinna
o p la iconue
sperare e vcci
conforto e pro
o vno giorno
to desiderana
sta sua non sti
richiesto; p la
col padre in
no molta di
oso e volédola
duno coltello
finxe Ouidio
de li vj si cò
M. F. alchumi
ipti: ma pebe
I. F. ve di ecco
epte gia de
u Geneura e

B

*Mirra amo
Cynara. sus
padre ce cu
lui giacque*

C

ia dei pceden
de la hystoria
o e de li altri
amete di Ro
e gli altri ap
ati palladini
e scdo etiadio
ati. ali dispost
e hanno catar
hanno poi sis
mo de nauis
e excellentis
intentione li
culo amensu
cipio e sine se

D

*El ve Arca de
Berragna in
circulo a mensa
dispenfata*

E

ando era sen
la donde per
ui. Trifano
ono excellen
ura dona del
otta dona del
me medefir
ado stato p la
ctione il chri
esseno noti in
arono denoia
Renaldo: e
ra: Hamon
dnumerare
ncie vinse co
disopra dice
anita

*Carlo magno figlio de
Pipino. hebbe.
Anton de Angley.
Quelando suo filio
Bepalao
Alba spina
ogema duca d'orau
duca di gubon
Astolfo diug luora
Hamon di hausera
Turpino Romong
et Ganclon d
stana*

This copy bears interesting evidence of early readership. A fine Italian hand penned marginalia throughout, evidently keen to pursue reference to Roman and some Greek (Aristotle) literary and philosophical sources. The marginalia are mainly in Latin with a few in Italian. On the title-page the reader transcribed a Neo-Latin epigram by the Renaissance humanist and editor Dominicus Palladius Soranus (Domenico Farina, 1460–1528), a composition constructed with the repetition of the enormously popular Virgilian motto ‘Omnia vincit Amor’ as the first hemistich in each hexameter and second hemistich in each pentameter. The early reader’s choice of this epigram as a calligraphic, obviously prominent paratext invites a particular reading of Petrarch’s text. In Petrarch, Love is the first triumph, and is also the first to be vanquished in the series that ultimately will leave God as the triumphant eternal being after the demise of all earthly concerns; yet the re-assertion of ‘Love conquers all’ at the head of the Triumphs points to a full embracing of the sovereignty of love, in tune with Neo-Platonic literary and artistic expressions including, amongst others, Michelangelo’s.

On the subject of love, the seventeenth-century owner Franciscus Durus has covered the blank verso of the last leaf with a series of declarations of his devotion towards a multitude of women. Again and again, in multiple pens indicating the passage of time, he writes the phrase ‘viva la signora...’ followed by the name of his latest love (signora Julia, Franceschina, Marta Ripa, Catharina Zatta, Elena Pappesa...), alongside a pen sketch of a heart pierced by Cupid’s arrow.

Brunet IV, 545; EDIT16 CNCE 47374; Essling 86; Gamba 713; Sander 5616; USTC 847803.

Si tñ qd neq; qd opimior id bonozis fors aliq ad me detulerit: no e q; roges h aut il
lud. No min; tibi q; mibi mea tom? obediet. Qd aut arbitrar i sudametis apud
nicolaũ fact; edificiu supducẽdũ ee faller; mea sma. Lõge em ali; pterita docet. Mo
uus rer; vt in puerbio nouã legẽ edit. Nã quot? successor; inuẽt? est q; pdecessoris
amicos dilexerit q;pe adeo nros aũcessores odim? vt certissimũ argumetũ putet.
Huc potifet amant q; nouissime mortu? cigit huic odio e q; viuũ. Et creasset hũc
cardinalẽ ille nã apl? virisset: no igr in; eos noia bit q; mo credi fut. Qd si fuisset
aliq; cã q; mei en ordine assumẽdũ suaderet: bec fat; e ne assumat qm; et illoz nũe
ro sui quo; dignitas apud nicolaũ aplificãda credebãt. Qd aut; mei bonozis au
gnẽtũ cupias haud e apud me dubiũ. Quis em; amice? z amica gloriã no expetit
Et ego mi petre si hãc dignitate expectẽ demes suz q; maiora meis bucris imponi
onera exoptẽ q; illi ferri q;ant. Videarq; no dico erga fortunã s; erga magnificẽ
tiã dei igrat? q; lõge mag; honozat? q; par sit nõ desca. Et em; mi petre supos ozort
fileã de mario deo a quo eff; ob datũ optimũ z oẽ tonũ pfectũ: qd est qd ego de le
ge fortune aut fatoz; q;rar. Nã quẽ tonũ egrediẽtẽ meliori statu q; me fortuna p
secuta est. Nã q;uis amos ser; z. yr. nat? cũ dare iuriciuili opam: exorto bello pa
tria z stu; diũ coactus suz relinq;re. Accessi tñ grãde illud basilien. coalũ inueniq;
gram i oculis patrũ. Scriba i synodo fui z lraz abbreuiator; z yn? de duodeciz vi
ris q; ingratus illic q; cõson? hẽbat. Neq; em; sine duodeciz viris ad cõsuladuz de
reb? p;silariũ? q; q; admittẽbat? z admisi q; no inuenirent idonei bis iuberib? co
mouebant. Erãt in scilio q;tuor cõuẽtus q; deputatiões appellabant. de fide et pa
ce: de reformatoio: de cõibus p;sidẽtes. Nãe suos singule singulis mẽsib? elegerũt
In deputatiõne fidei in q; erã inscriptus sepe p;fedi. In collatores q; bñficiõuz
bis sum electus. Legat? ab ipso scilio ad cõplures principes missus. Cũ potifeca
tũ amede? dur; sabandie suscepisset felix nũcupat? in secretariũ suz ab eo accitus.
Nec diu p? vocat? ad fredericũ impatorẽ pthonotariat? officiu ab eo sum adept?
sic germani secretariatũ appellãt. Iũ legatidẽs cesari ab eo vniuersaz ferme ger
maniã circuiui. Dissidẽbat reuthdes cũ eugenio mario potifice. Et neq; illi neq;
felici obedietes neutrales vocabant. Cõcordia plurib? in cõuẽtib? agitata e q; b?
iubẽte cesare: p; interfui. Bis cũ tractatu pacis ad eugeniu veni: tercio nationis
illi? apostolice sedi obedietia attuli. Secretariat? z subdyconat? honozẽ ab euge

Quia antecessores nros odimus.

*hic incipit nãra
de modo ab imã
ad alioa p;fedit
Ludicam am; p;fuit
Frederico impator; q; b?
m; pta. c. 6. p; post
ip; b; d; e; m; v; d; i;
p; m; e; s; e; n; a; z; q; s; e; r; i; t; q;
e; e; s; e; i; e; p; t; a; d; i; e; q; t;
m; o; r; d; i; n; e; . c. c. 88.*

EROTIC EPISTOLARY NOVEL BY A POPE

34 PIUS II (Nicolaus von WYLE, editor). Epistolae familiares. Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 17 July 1486.

4to, ff. [245]; 11-line initial I in blue, green and red to b2r, red and blue paragraph marks, capitals supplied in red and blue, printed capitals highlighted in red; leaves k4-5 cut slightly shorter, a very few small paper repairs to blank margins, occasional light marks, three tiny wormholes (touching some letters); a very good copy in late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century half vellum, fragments from large manuscript antiphonary to sides, lettering to spine, red edges; small worm track to rear endpapers; 18 pp. of early sixteenth-century manuscript bound at beginning, 2 pp. of German medical recipes (dated 1536) at end, occasional marginalia in various early hands, some underlining, marginal manicules. £7500

Second Koberger edition of the *Epistolae familiares* of Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (1405-1464), the great Renaissance humanist who became Pope Pius II in 1458, a handsome copy enhanced with manuscript additions comprising epistolary models, a German-Latin wordlist, and medical recipes.



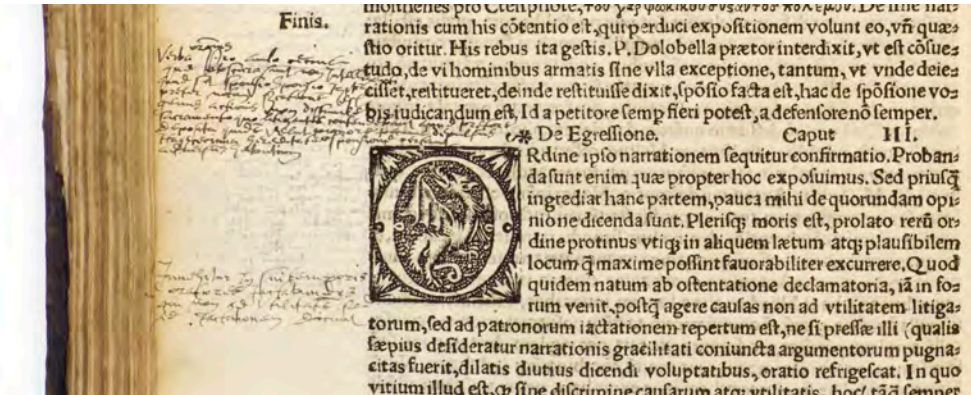
The Parisian publisher Jean Petit shared this edition with Ambrose Girault and Monnet Le Preux. There appear to be no copies with Petit's imprint on Library Hub and only 2 in North America on OCLC (McGill University and University of Illinois). The Girault and Le Preux imprints are also scarce.

USTC 145768.

prois tantum voluminis dotes, totque genera herbarum vitibus huius
mabiliora inuenta. Sicut quito plura resant, tanto quocumque
mendatione ad numerum experientia ducta. Reliquorum potentia ap-
probat nihil a rerum natura sine aliqua occultiore causa gigni.

De generibus herbis feruae gratia ventibus. Cap. 1.
Quidem & formae gratiaque peruenit in corporibus suis aliquae exterarum gen-
tium vi herbis quibusdam aduerto animo. Illiunt certe alijs aliae faciem in populis
barbarorum. Examine manent etiam apud Dacos & Samatas corpora sua incurrunt. Si
mle plantaginis in salum in gallis vocatur. Quo Britannum coningere naufragi toto cor-
pore oblate, quibusdam in facis nudi incedunt, xerophorum colorem imitant.

Primum pilum si capessens fide Catulo exuliam ab hoc legemum fiam horatius, tribu-
num subdiabuntem per caltra habitum amperit interfecti legemone educit. In
tertio apud auctorem atidem paxar habet honorem Augustus Mario & Catulo consulo
citu le quocumque donatum apud nudi legarum bello Marico. Idque etiam in villa sua Tu-
sculanaeque fuit postea Ciceronis pinxit. Quod si verum est, hoc exarabiliorum eum di-
xerunt, quandoquidem capiti suo proscriptioe detrahit ipse tanto paucioribus ciui-
um feruatis, quam postea occidit. Addat etiam nudi huius glorie superbum cognomen feo-
licem. Ipse tamen oblitus in toto ore proscriptus. Hec corona Sertorio etia celsit. Aeni-
harum quocumque Scipionis. Nuro autem fide. Quam obfidiarum in Africa Marlio con-
fuo dicit Augustus scripsit. Ipsum Augustum cum Mar. Ciceroe filio consulum idibus
septembris inerat obfidiarum donatum. Ad eo cuius non satis videtur. Nec praxer-
eae quam habet inuenimus donatum. Nullae ergo herbe fuisse certe in hoc honore, de
quocumque fuerant in periculi de quaquis ignobilis ignocuae honorem nobilium fa-
ciebant. Quod late ad nos inuenit quid miror, ceteros negligi ea quoque que ad
valedudinem conferendam, eracitatis ad prope propulsandis, & mortem acaudae per-
tinet. Sed qui non mores tunc calget. Ad idem videlicet praedia deliciae luxuriae. Nunc
quam ful cupido vitae maior, nec minor cura. Alibi hanc operam esse credimus, ac ne
mandato quidem nostro alioz id egerit, meliisque profuturum est. Pro bonis fuit fru-
tus volupetatis. Et non alioquidem probrosus datus. Viamus aliena fiducia. Immo ve-
to plerique vitro etiam in risu sumus, illa commentantes atque finuoli operis arguimus.
Magna quoniam iugentis laboris solatia sperni cum rerum natura, quam certe non
fuisse nobis docebimus, & inuis quocumque herbinferis remedia. Quippe cum medici-
nas delectat autem aulis. Hec enim vicia non resant ex his quat priori libro notauimus.



ANNOTATED ORATORY FOR LAW STUDENTS

36 **QUINTILIAN.** M. Fabii Quintiliani oratoriarum institutionu[m] libri duodecim ... una cu[m] noue[m]decim, siue eiusdem siue alterius declamationibus subtilissimis ... *Paris, Nicolas Savetier, February 1531.*

4to, ff. [10], CLXXXIII, LXXVI, [2]; title within woodcut border, woodcut initials; some staining to title and following leaves, occasional marks elsewhere, closed tear to f. 67 (without loss), chips to margins of last 2 leaves; overall good in contemporary dark brown calf, covers tooled in blind to a panel design with rolls incorporating medallion heads, four raised bands to spine, central upper panel scored to a striped pattern; worn and rubbed, old repairs to spine ends, corners, and front free endpaper; ownership inscriptions of 'Antonius Trudelle' to front pastedown, title, within woodcut initial to f. XXXIX, and to penultimate leaf ('Ex libris Antonii Trudelle et omnium amicorum'), his marginal annotations in Latin to c. 82 pp., inscriptions of 'Desainctgobert' (one dated 1567), inscriptions 'Ex libris Joannis Langlois ad[vo]ca[ti] 15 no[vem]bris 1578' and 'Est Petri Truyart advocati ... 1616' to front free endpaper. £3750

Rare edition of Quintilian's works, based on Badius Ascensius' 1519 edition, books III to V of the *Institutio Oratoria* profusely annotated by an attentive French student of rhetoric, most likely studying law at the University of Paris.

Cap. V.

de dicendū est, cū eas esse vſitatū, Cū sit ignoſcenda, tutius, ac ſtatatur qđ ſcilicet pauſa ex cauſa trahit, qđ tabule cōtinerēt, qđ inſtitutio qđ qđqđ ſignificatio, aut aliqđ ſignator diſciſſi vel anecdētia, vel fallum deprehendit.

Cap. VI.

ſuum, aut non reci- gunt, aut reſcunt cū illa cōditione, vt vel qui tamen id facit credibile peiorare, aut ei cōſequetur, ſi id ego ſed ne hoc quidē re- am de uotum ſe ipſe ſit ex abundanti hanc am conditionem, & a ſophi quidam ſunt garent. Eum vero qui cauſa ſua pronuntiare, At iſi qui deſert, alio- tem faciat, & eum, cu- urando ſtare quā ſuo quam credibile ſit no- elinquetur, vt inuidi- e cauſa, in qua vincere n occupaturum hanc met, quam dubium- antibus ſeniores in a- im deſerremus: ſicut uocatis partis aduer- ocato videtur, certe

Cap. VII.



Aximus tamen patronis circa teſtimonia ſudor eſt. Ea dicuntur, aut per tabulas, aut a preſentibus. Simplicior contra tabulas pugna. Nam & minus videtur obſiſſe pudor inter paucos ſignatores, & pro diſſidentia præ- mitur abſentia. Si reprehentione nō capit ipſa perſona, infamare ſignatores licet. Tacita præterea quedā ſigni- ficatio refragatur hiſ omnibus, quod nemo per tabulas dat teſtimoniū, niſi ſua volūtate, quo ipſo nō ſe eſſe ami-

cū ei, cōtra quē dicit, ſateſ. Nec tamē protinus ceſſent orator, quo minus & amicus pro amico, & inimic⁹ cōtra inimicū poſſit verū (ſi integra ſit ei fides) dicere. Sed late locus vterq; tractatur. Cum preſentibus vero ingeſ dimica- tio eſt, & ideoq; velut duplici cōtra eos, proq; hiſ acie cōſtigat, actionū, & in- terrogationū. In actionibus primū generaliter pro teſtibus, atq; in teſtes di- cōtendit, quā quæ ſit hominū ſcētria mixta, altera ad detrahēdam illis fidem omnia, per quæ fieri ſoleant falſa teſtimonia, enumerat. Sequēſ ratio eſt, cū ſpecialiter quidem, ſed tamen multos pariter inuadere patroni ſolent. Nam & gētium ſimul vniuerſarum eleuata teſtimonia ab oratoribus ſcimus, & tota genera teſtimoniōrū, vt de auditionibus, nō em̄ ipſos eſſe teſtes, ſed iura- torum afferre voces, vt in cauſis repetundarum, qui ſe reo numerāſſe pecu- nias iurant, litigatorum nō teſtum habendos loco. Interim aduerſus ſingulos dirigitur actio. Quod inſectationis genus, & permixtum deſenſioni legis mus in orationibus plurimis, & ſeparatim edatum, ſicut in Vatiniū teſtem. Totum igitur excutiamus locum, quando vniuerſam institutionem aggreſſi ſumus. Sufficiebat alloqui libri duo a Domitio Afro in hanc rem cōpoſiti, quē adoleſcētulus ſenē colui, vt nō lecta mihi tantum ea, ſed pleraq; ex ipſo ſint cognita. Is veriffime præcipit primū eſſe in hac parte officium oratoris, vt totam cauſam familiariter norit, quod ſine dubio ad omnia pertinet. Id quomodo contingat, expl. cabimus, cū ad deſtinatū huic parti locum ventu- mus. Ea res ſuggeret materiam interrogationi, & veluti tela ad manum ſub- miniſtrabit. Eadem docebit, ad quē iudicis animus actione ſit præparāduſ. Debet em̄ vel fieri, vel detrahi teſtib⁹ fides oratiōe ppetua, ga ſic dictis qlq; mouetur, vt eſt ad credendū, vel nō credendū anteformatus. Et qñ duo ge- nera ſunt teſtū, aut voluntariōrū, aut eorū, quibus iudex in publicis iudicijs lege denuntiare ſolet, quorū altero vtraq; pars vtitur, alterū aſcalatorib⁹ tū concedit, ſeparemus officium dātis teſtes, & reſellentis. Qui voluntari- um producit, ſare quid iſ dicturus eſt, poteſt, ideoq; faciliōrē videtur in ro- gando habere rationem. Sed hæc quoq; pars acumen, & vigilantiam pōcit, prouidendumq; ne timidus, ne inconſtitus, ne imprudens ſit teſtis. Turbānt em̄, & a patronis diuerſe partis inducuntur in laqueū. Sed & plus, deprehēſi nō eſt, qđ ſinni & interiti pſuiſſent. Multū igitē domi an verſandi, ac varijs p- cōtationib⁹, quales haberi ab aduerſario pnt, explorādi ſunt. Sic ſit, vt aut

Teſtimonia ſudor eſt. Ea dicuntur, aut per tabulas, aut a preſentibus. Simplicior contra tabulas pugna. Nam & minus videtur obſiſſe pudor inter paucos ſignatores, & pro diſſidentia præ- mitur abſentia. Si reprehentione nō capit ipſa perſona, infamare ſignatores licet. Tacita præterea quedā ſigni- ficatio refragatur hiſ omnibus, quod nemo per tabulas dat teſtimoniū, niſi ſua volūtate, quo ipſo nō ſe eſſe ami-

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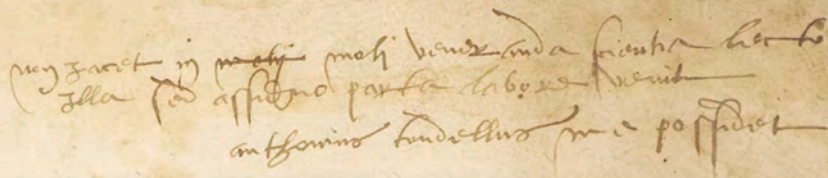
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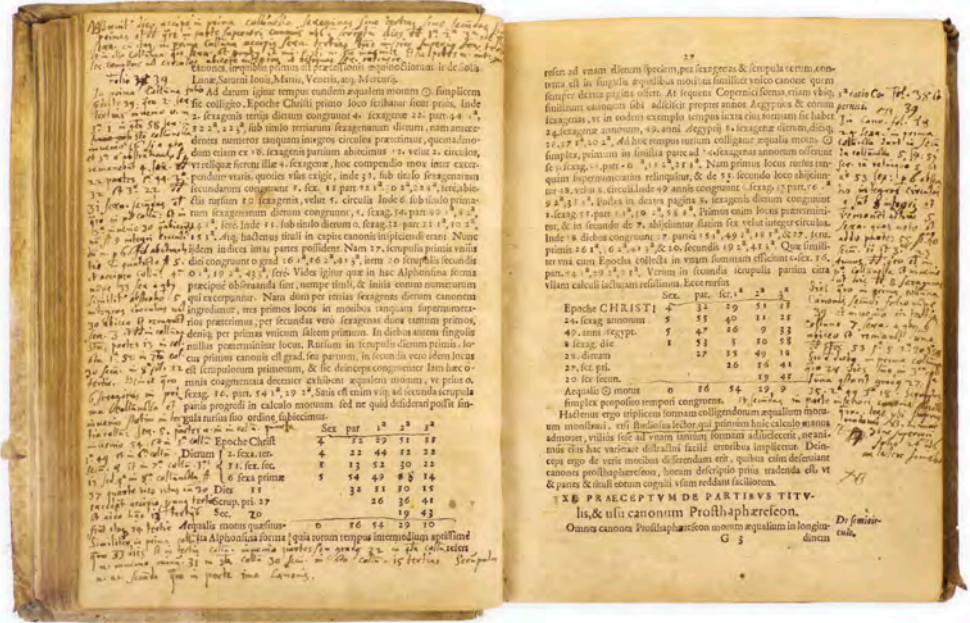
Originally from Spain, Quintilian established a school of rhetoric at Rome in 68 AD, numbering Pliny the Younger and perhaps Tacitus as his pupils, and practiced in the law courts. His masterful twelve-book work on rhetoric, the *Institutio Oratoria*, was published towards the end of his life, around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

This copy is enhanced with copious annotations by one Antoine Trudelle to books III-V of the *Institutio Oratoria*, found alongside his marginal marks, which include flowers. **Trudelle's annotations demonstrate a particular interest in book V, on evidence, witnesses, and proofs, perhaps indicating that he was a student of law, deriving his notes from lectures.** He frequently summarises Quintilian's thought, calling him 'Fabius', and refers to other writers including Aristotle, Cicero, Theophrastus, and Lorenzo Valla. Elsewhere he clarifies mythological references within the text (e.g. to Ulysses and Ajax, and Atalanta), and notes different textual readings (e.g. 'Erasmus legit ...'). This volume passed from Trudelle's ownership into the possession of two advocates, Jean Langlois and then Pierre Truyart, evidence that Quintilian's text long remained essential reading for lawyers required to exercise their oratorical skills in court.

USTC 203430. **No copies traced in the US. Library Hub records a single copy in the UK, at Worcester College Oxford.**



Handwritten Latin notes in a manuscript, likely by Antoine Trudelle, mentioning 'Fabius' and 'Erasmus'.



Professor of astronomy at Wittenberg University, Reinhold painstakingly read and annotated Copernicus' *De revolutionibus*. 'Although Copernicus' book includes tables as well as demonstrations, these were clumsy to use for calculations; and Reinhold therefore set out ... to cast them in a handier form. Already in January 1544 Reinhold wrote to his patron, Duke Albrecht of Prussia, about his intentions, but the actual work continued over many years ... The resulting *Prutenic Tables*, named after both Copernicus and his patron, were finally printed in Tübingen in 1551; they rapidly became the most widely adopted astronomical tables' (DSB). Although Reinhold 'was silent about the heliocentric cosmology', the success of his tables 'enhanced Copernicus' reputation' (*ibid.*).

This copy contains numerous marginal annotations by a near contemporary anonymous astronomer, comprising text as well as numerical calculations. Our annotator corrects parts of Reinhold's text, discusses different systems for reckoning the year, works through some of Reinhold's examples, provides cross references, and adds useful headings to some of the tables e.g. 'Pro calculo Aphonsinorum' and 'Pro calculo Copernicani'.

Adams R332; VD16 R 967.

ARCHITECTURE ANNOTATED
BY A FRIEND OF MANUTIUS

38 **SARAINA, Torello.** Torelli Saraynae Veronensis leg. doct. de origine et amplitudine civitatis Veronae. Eiusdem de viris illustribus antiquis Veronensibus ... *Verona, Antonio Putelleto, 1540.*

Folio, ff. 66, [4], with 6 folding plates included in pagination and numerous other woodcut illustrations; woodcut devices to title and last page, initials; a few small wormholes and light marks, closed tears to second folding plate with old repairs to verso; overall good in nineteenth-century half brown morocco, green marbled paper to boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, title lettered in ink to lower edge of text block; some abrasions to covers; inscription to title 'Ex libris Julij Caesaris Ballini' (crossed through) and the date '1569 12 Octobris', his marginal annotations to c. 22 pp. and occasional underlining, oval bookplate to title verso ('zur K. F. Sammlung F. A. II.') of Friedrich August II of Saxony (1797-1854). £7500

First edition of this description of the antiquities of Verona, handsomely illustrated with woodcuts designed by the Veronese painter Giovanni Caroto, including the large folding view of the Roman theatre which is often missing, **owned and annotated by Giulio Cesare Ballino, friend and sometime collaborator of Manutius.**

Scaligeri.
Alberus.
Bartholomaeus.
Albinus.
Comis grandis

Alberus r.
Maslinus r.

Comis grandis r.

Comis figuris

Anc.

Casul, sive Aux. D. Scen.
Casum, sive Aux. D. Relicis.
Vrbicula, a quo
cordica. **Blundus lib.**
x. dec. ii.

Guilobemus.

D. Canaviofis.

edem
puli D
co suc
M.CC
ris flu
to do
mae/R
M.CC
nuera
Julii.
nis gr
fratre
LIX. su
fuit su
M.CC
occifo
LXXX
comin
stus fa
XCVII
riescu
pacto
Ioann
Scalig
tes, cu
obtin
Ioann
diui E
extru
prae
bus F
recep
Mart
III. Et
Fran
uitate
nati v
bus i
Sicq
fis pe

DE ORIGINE CIVITATIS

cerni quibus de fasti vaco) si de Thufcis illis qui colonias isthuc
prima multo, planius aliquando diversisq; nam illi fuere, & quibus
temporibus adierint, non enim & hac te latere abhorreo, T. OR. Ad
valde aversa me rediis, facere, tamen dicam que legitur memi-
ni apud Canonem, Sempronium Ierosolan' copulata, alios dignos
quidem omnes, quibus indubitata fides adhibeatur, imprimis illud
Hannibalem esse, pro certo accipiendum a nobis, si praedicti credi-
mus, lazarum illum praefici de Italia pro suo habituro, eandem de
Oxygim praefici, & Neobolus. Nae habere eorum vocabulo dicere
verba fuisse, qui cum filio ymo Camisae, & Iaphero, ac eorum vocor-
bus fuerint, a Diluvio circa menses Armeniae, propter quod &
Galli mox vocati Sagnum lingua fuere. Gallus enim vocabatur
ab aqua liberatum. Sub hoc sano recenti mundo pura illa vixit
aetas, quae aetna dicitur, & anni sex decem, & quatuordecim post
Diluvium, sub natum ignem aurea illius aetatis crederet iam ho-
minum sobole, lazarum cum panis quosdam in Italiam venis, par-
tem illam tenuit, quae Venetia dicitur, partem illi, qui cum par-
tem colere, Aborigine dicitur, partem optine, quae ante illam
nulla prior in Italia origo fuerat, partem quae prima illi incola-
ribus remota, quae mactabatur, & arboribus, & quali pae-
mo erumpere videbantur, vide illud.

Quis virum marci, & dicit roborare nazu.
Mox vero lazarum in Armeniam reuoluit, eodem pro orbem dis-
fermatu, ac ad complectendam Italiam conuenit Gallum Iapher-
ti filium cum Crano Kaccuonem filium ipse lazarum post Du-
lium suscipere, cum Coloniae mense anno post Diluvium car-
tere ceteros, ad quatuordecim, qui eandem partem incolas,
non solum Venetias aduax, sed & Heretiam totam, propter
quod Heretia constituta in tota Italia fuere, & eorum Venetia
qui & Aborigine. Post ea tempora & Carnes in Italiam dela-
tas est, ac Cornu seu moxio, seu ab eo fugere, totam Hereti-
am tenuit, ac sedibus corrumpere cepit, conuulsisq; atque
tum illud saculum, nisi rursus lazarum ex Armenia in Italiam red-
disset, abducatuq; Carnes a regimine, ipse generem separa-
ret, & dicitur Aborigine iustitiae vivere a ceteris Thufcis. Post
quem paulo post, & Saranis, qui & Sabatus dicitur, dicitur, fra-
ter Nemrotus Saranis babiloniam, & paratus Iosus, Ieli, in Ita-
liam coeclit, agens arma Iosus Ieli, qui eum diu perfectum
fuerat, per quos confectio iam aetate, quatuordecim, postea
fulsit, aetate. Ergo per ea tempora coloniae, quae iam in Heretia
contineri

LIBER PRIMVS.

contineri non poterat, per totam Italiam condite fuere, & quibus
dicitur inuigere fuit, quae in Transpadana regione missa, potare
Vocantur velum condidit, alia Volturraeum vocantur Rheo-
ram. Hac autem posterius iustitiae videtur, inuigere autem Voltur-
rae, quae Rheo vique ad Aethiim utrumque condidit, condidit
nam de Volturrae in Sempronius scribit. Lacus Heretia origi-
ne totus Larium, & a patris Volturrae omnia ea loca principio
potesta fuere vique Veronam. De Rheo autem Patris Rheo
& Eugerontum Verona. Ex his igitur Colonis ego quidem crede-
runt & Adiam Coloniam, & Venam illi, & qua Verona dicitur esse
fluxit. Magis autem Volturrae, quam Rheo, auctor est Strabo,
quod iam idem Sempronius quasi condidit Coloniam cum Franc-
tica Larium lacum principibus dicta vallis Volturrae, & Ver-
na a Vera Thufcorum familia. Veram praeter Heretiam, hunc au-
thor est Strabo, & Sempronius. Veram quoque familia a Thufcis origi-
nem traxit. Publius Capitolinus affirmat in vii. Veri Imperato-
ris, cuius verba haec sunt. Origine eius patris pater ex Heretia fu-
it. Heretia est nomen ciuitatis, quae appellatur etiam Volturrae,
quod affirmat Porcius Cato iniquitatis huius Volturrae sub radi-
bus Cymitis lacus cognominis Heretia. Vide Myrtilus. Leobus
de origine Italiae scribit Hereticos multarum coloniarum auctores,
& Trogopolis Tyrbetorum Heretia est prima, & Tyrbeni soli ve-
tustissimi in Italia, & Romani alicuius, Hereticos ventulifirma au-
reo seculo natos, a quibus arates, & ornamenta celestia, & ple-
scipinas habuit, prae Italia, antea sumpto a prima eorum Terra
poli dicta Heretia, a quibus illos Romani Hereticos cognominas,
natus ex his inuicem, & Volturrae habuerit sine vig. Veronam,
& Vera familia est Heretia, seu Volturrae, quae tempore huius patris
renat. Atq; hoc sunt haecbe optimae, quae ego de Thufcis qui loca pri-
mae tenent, ac de Verona condidit, dicere posse vident. Item
pau autem multarum Coloniarum trans Padum huius tempore Man-
chales regis, inuigere, Affyriorum, sitiano per Chyrim languentem ro-
gem, qui dicitur est Italia ob ingenti excellentiam dicitur per an-
nos, & antequam Dardaniam, interfecto fratre Iulio, Italia rece-
dit, iustitiae ad considerandam regem. Trogopolis, post huius viti-
mo Alcatara xviii. aetate, Myrtilus, & sic per an. scilicet, vixit
Berolo Galdo electum, incipiendo a Diluvio, & extendendo per reges
Affyrios, & iustitiae languens, de quibus loquitur Ierosolan' condit fuit
nata norma in lazo primo eorum regno. Nam loca & regiones iustitiae
nomina, loca ea alicuius a regibus. Dicitur appellari fuit Tyrbeni.

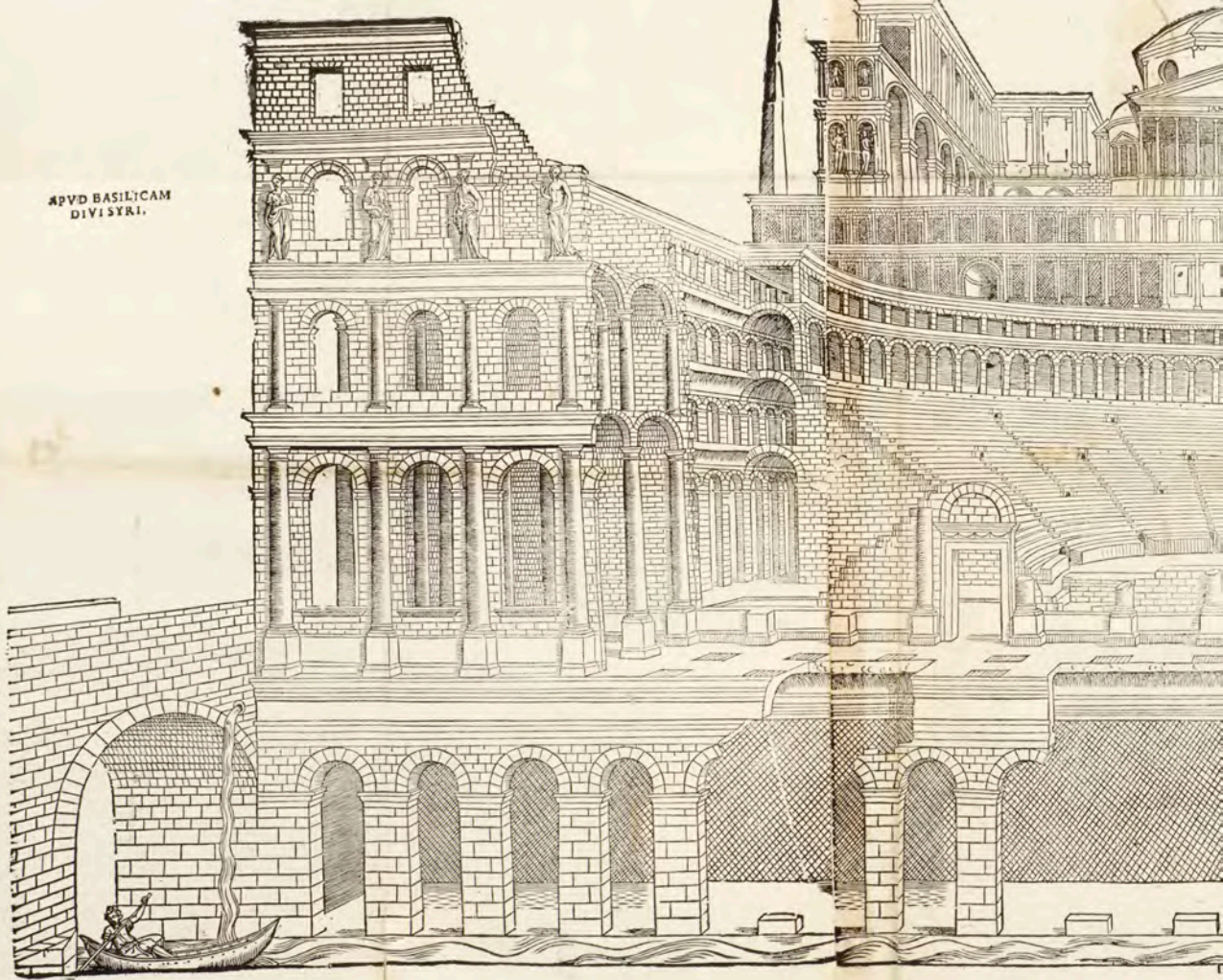
Index praefata huius operis in calce additus est.



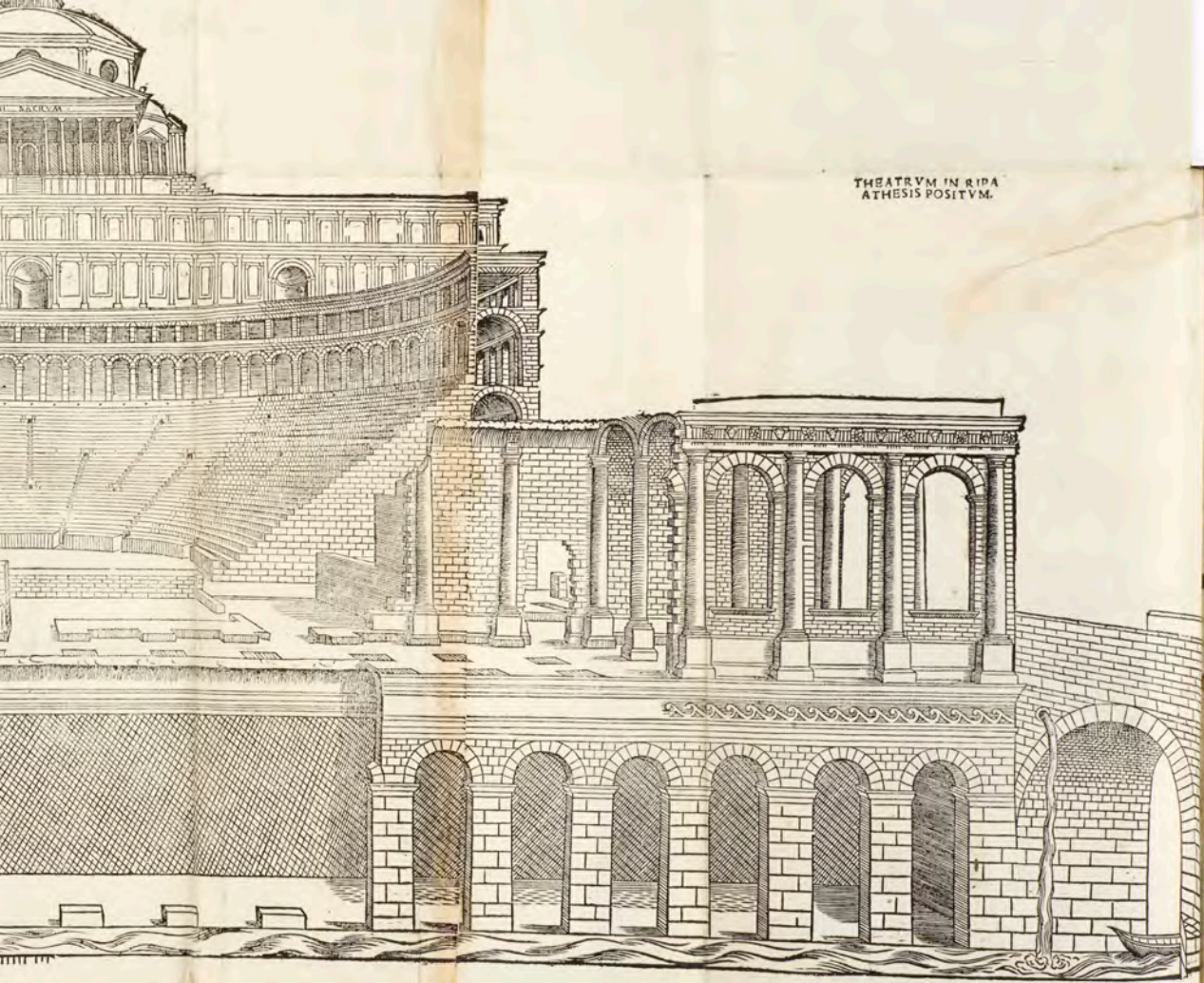
Carolinus Julius Puteletti
Stallin.

VERONAE. M. D. XXXX.

Ex Officina Antonii Puteletti.
NON SINE PRIVILEGIO.



The *De origine* is the most important work of the Veronese historian Saraina (1475–1550). Taking the form of a dialogue between the author and the artist, the text was written in response to Sebastiano Serlio’s recently published architectural treatise on antiquities. Caroto’s splendid woodcuts include a portrait of the author, plans and views of the Roman theatre and amphitheatre, depictions of the Arco dei Gavi and other arches, of the Porta Borsari, and of various columns, capitals, and entablatures, and a double-page plan of the city. They represent an important visual record of Veronese antiquities, some now lost.



This copy comes from the library of the Venetian lawyer Giulio Cesare Ballino (d. c. 1592), a friend of Paulus Manutius and Aldus the Younger who acted as a corrector for an Aldine edition of Livy, and the author of *De' disegni delle piu illustri citta et fortezze del mondo* (Venice, 1569). It contains a significant number of annotations by Ballino which show that he was particularly interested in the river Adige, marine fossils preserved in Veronese stone, the amphitheatre and theatre, and an inscription referring to Vitruvius.

Adams S393; *Fowler Architectural Collection* 289; USTC 854911.

BASILEAE IN OFFICINA FROBENIANA,
ANNO M. D. XXIX.

Su^o Lud. Carini anno MDXLV

ANNOTATED BY A 'YOUNG VIPER'

39 **SENECA, Lucius Annaeus.** L. Annei Senecae opera, et ad dicendi facultatem, et ad bene vivendu[m] utilissima, per Des. Erasmum Roterod. ex fide veterum codicu[m], tum ex probatis autoribus, postremo sagaci non nunqua[m] divinatione, sic emendata ... Adiecta sunt eiusdem scholia nonnulla. *Basel, in officina Frobeniana, 1529 (colophon: Basel, Johann Herwagen, March 1537).*

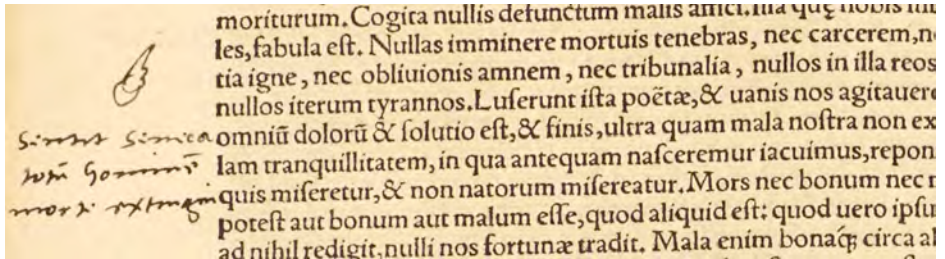
Folio, pp. [16], 690 (i.e. 694), [18, index]; woodcut Froben device to title and Herwagen device to last page, initials; occasional toning, a few light marks; very good in contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards, roll incorporating medallion portraits of Erasmus, Luther and Melanchthon (dated 1540), bevelled edges, two brass catches and clasps, four raised bands to spine; small loss to lower cover, some wear to corners and spine ends, rubbed; inscription to title 'Su[m] Lud. Carini an[n]o MDXLV', his marginalia and manicules to c. 32 pp.

£6000

Second Erasmus edition of the moral essays and letters of Seneca, owned and annotated by Ludovicus Carinus (d. 1569), friend and later foe of Erasmus himself.

Erasmus's first edition of Seneca was published by Froben in 1515. This edition, jointly undertaken with Beatus Rhenanus, was much improved: 'The second edition is so greatly superior to the first, that it is said Erasmus would have willingly withdrawn his name from that of 1515' (Dibdin, *An introduction to ... Greek and Latin classics*).

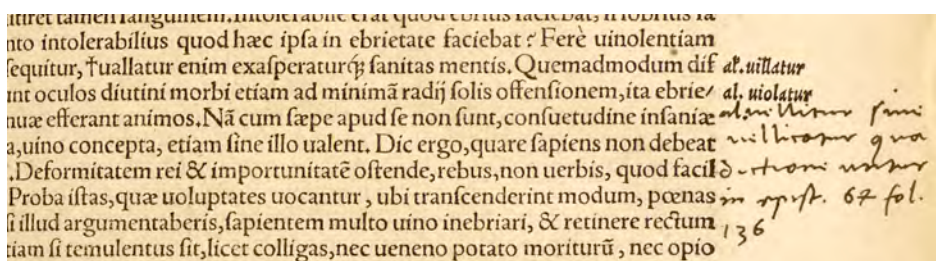
Omne solum foris patria ut piscibus agnove



Carinus (or Kiel) first met Erasmus while studying at the University of Basel in 1514, and in 1522 he lived with the great Dutch humanist as his famulus. Erasmus commended Carinus as an exemplary young scholar and included him as a speaker in his 1523 colloquy *Convivium poeticum*. For reasons not entirely clear, the pair fell out in the summer of 1528, after which Erasmus referred to Carinus as ‘the young viper he had carried in his bosom’ (*Contemporaries of Erasmus*). When Carinus died in 1569 ‘he left a library which was purchased by a member of the Fugger family for six hundred florins’ (*ibid.*).

Carinus’ annotations in this volume show that he was principally interested in *De breuitate vitae*, on the value of time and the wise use of it, considered one of Seneca’s best essays, and in the three consolatory works *De consolatione ad Polybium*, *ad Marciam*, and *ad Helviam matrem*, in which Seneca consoles his mother from exile. Given his angry split with Erasmus it is also interesting to find two marginal notes by Carinus to Seneca’s *De ira*.

VD16 S 5759/S 5760. Somewhat confusingly this copy has the colophon of the 1537 reprint, although the text belongs to the 1529 edition since the errata are not corrected.





TO MASTER THE WORST OF FEARS

40 SENECA, Lucius Annaeus (*attrib.*). Liber ad Gallionem[m] de remediis fortuitarum. [Leipzig, Jacobus Thanner, 1517].

8vo, ff. [10]; with historiated white-on-black woodcut border to title; some staining to the outer margin of the first three leaves leading to some paper loss in f. [2] limited to the margin and repaired, a few inconsequential spots; a very good copy in modern cloth-backed boards; copiously annotated with interlinear notes and marginalia, including two extensive notes on title and on verso of last leaf, all in the same contemporary hand. £4500

An extensively annotated copy of a very rare early sixteenth-century edition of this successful tract of moral philosophy. Whilst its entire manuscript tradition was unanimous in attributing this work to Seneca, and eminent scholars with a profoundly intimate knowledge of Senecan philosophy and style, such as Petrarch and Erasmus, endorsed this attribution, the authorship became disputed in the late Renaissance. Today it is generally considered a genuine Senecan work, or a collection of his maxims. Stoicism as a disregard for life's passing goods and as a remedy against fears, particularly the fear of death, is the message condensed in these pithy, memorable sentences and succinct explanations.

Male de te loquuntur hoies. Ra. Sed mali. Mox
 uerit si de me Marius si Catho si Lelius / sapiens si
 alter Catho si Scipiones duo ista loquerentur. nam
 malis displicere laudari est. No potest vlla auctorita
 tem habere sententia vbi qui damnandus est male de
 te loquitur. ¶ Sen. Male de te loquuntur. Ra. Mouer
 rer si iudicio hoc facerent. nunc morbo hoc facit. no
 de me loquuntur sed de se. ¶ Sen. Male de te loquunt
 Ra. Bene em nesciut loqui. facit no qd mercor sed
 qd solent. Quibusdam em canibus sic innatum est / ve
 non pueniat sed p consuetudine latrent.

De exilio Senlus.
Exulabis. Ra. Errabis omnia fecerim / patria
 mea transire no possun. Oim vna est / haec nemo
 ppi potest. ¶ Sen. Exulabis. Ra. Non patria mihi
 interdicit sed locus. in quacumq terram venio in ea
 venio. nulla terra exiliu est. sed altera patria est. ¶ Sen.
 Non eris in patria. Ra. Patria est vbi cupis bene es.
 Illud aut p qd bene es / in homie / non in loco / est. In
 plus in qua potestare est qd si illud fortunq. Si em
 sapiens est peregrinatur / si stultus exulat. ¶ Sen. Ex
 ulabis. Ra. Hoc dicitis aliter loci donaberis.

De exilio additio sensus
Ere in exiliu cogor et iubeor. Ra. Si sponte pes
 regratio erit / no exiliu. Et memeto quibusda exili
 quibusda vero regitu p exilio fore. Sunt quibus nul
 si petus si in patria sua sit. ¶ Sen. In exilium eo. Ra.
 Imo forsan in requie. Sub obtentu false miserie late
 vera felicitas. iam false ab inuidia fugeris. ¶ Sen.
 Mittor in exiliu. Ra. Imo in experimentu tui videris
 que te in exilio prebas. Si succumbas / exul verus. si
 consistis / exilio clarus. vt multi olim qui inuicti & ful
 gidi per asperitates insecterit / vt sequentibus iter res
 ctum ostenderent.

De dolore Senlus
Dolor imminet. Ra. Si exiguus est feramus. le
 uis em est patientia. si grauis est / feramus non leuis
 est gloria. ¶ Sen. Clamorem dolor exprimit. Ra.
 Sed secreta no exprimat. Non potest homo dolori
 par esse / nec rationi dolor. ¶ Sen. Dura res est dolor.
 Ra. Imo tu mollis. ¶ Sen. Pauci dolore ferre potu
 erunt. Ra. Simus ex paucis. ¶ Sen. Inbellesan /
 tura sumus. Ra. Naturam inuictam noli illa nos for
 tes genuit. ¶ Sen. Fugiamus dolorem. Ra. Quid
 quille sequitur fugientem.

Nam amor peccate aurata est. mino hanc adis
 hanc optabis mino. Nam si illud facit cu experimento
 cogniti / q minus hac optat qui no habet. Opanda
 aut amissio est magis etia boni / cui inespabile malis
 inuis adiungit sit. Plus multo ppter opes q pro
 pter inopiam perire.

De amissione oculorum sen.
Oculos perdidit. Ra. Habet & vox suas volupta
 tes. ¶ Sen. Oculos perdidit. Ra. qm multis cupidita
 tib / vna inest est. mulis rebus carbo. qm no videret
 erendi erant. Non intelligis parte innoctie esse ce
 citate / hinc oculi ad alteru monstrat. hinc inest u
 hinc domu qua occupant. hinc vrb. Oculi irriti.
 menta sunt vitoru / duces celeru / fomenta malicie.

De ceitate additio sensus
Oculos perdidit. Ra. Quot simul vite fastidia
 perdidisti. quot feda spectaculorum ludibria. no vi
 debis multis vrbis obstructum iter. ¶ Sen. Oculos
 perdidit. Ra. Culpis careres plurimis si hijs perpetuo
 caruisses. ¶ Sen. Audisti perdidit. Ra. Adulantiu iam
 suffragos atq obreccantiu iurgia euasisti. ¶ Sen. Sensus
 mutus factus sum. Ra. Derididisti mentiendi consue
 tudine. si muti fuissent Cicero et Demosthenes & di
 uicius vixissent & bene obissent.

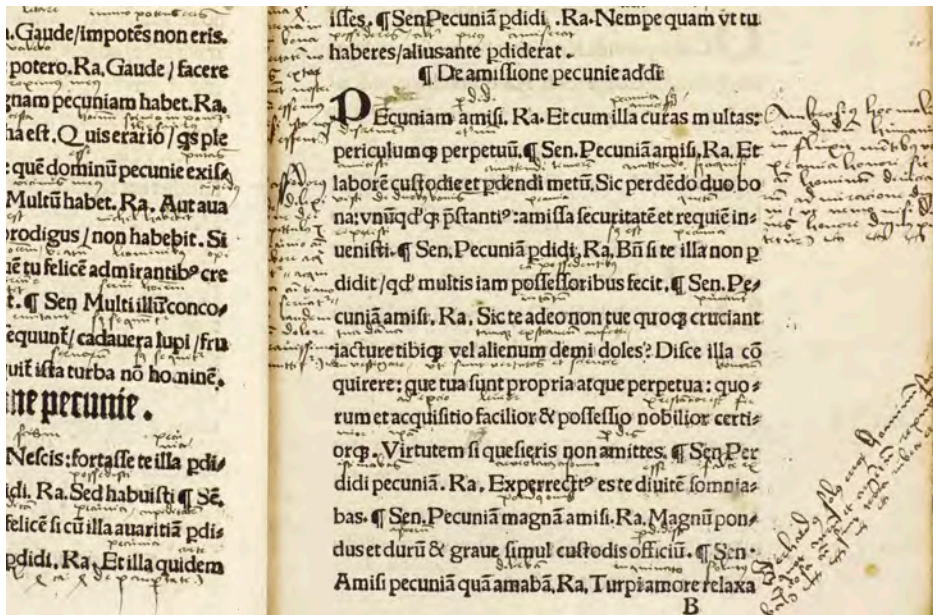
De amissione liberorum
Misi liberos. Ra. Stultus es qui spes portem
 mortaliu. Quid hic aut noui aut mix est? Q para
 est sine isto casta domo. Quid si infelicis vocas arbor
 reuq / stante ipsa cadent poma. Et hic tuis fructu est
 Nemo extrahit vultures possit. Ductu ex pie
 beia domo imitata fura. ducunt et ex regia. Non
 est tunc fati ordo / q etatis. Non quomq qui venit
 emittit. quid tamen hoc est q indignis / qd cetera expe
 ctatione tu euenit. plere paritur. ¶ Sen. Sed ego il
 los superfluos optaueri. Ra. sed hoc nemo tibi pmi
 serat. ¶ Sen. Perierunt liberi mei. Ra. Habebunt illi
 ius magis esse / tui. apud te pcaro morabant / edu
 candos tibi illos fortuna mandauerat. Recepti illos
 non abstulit.

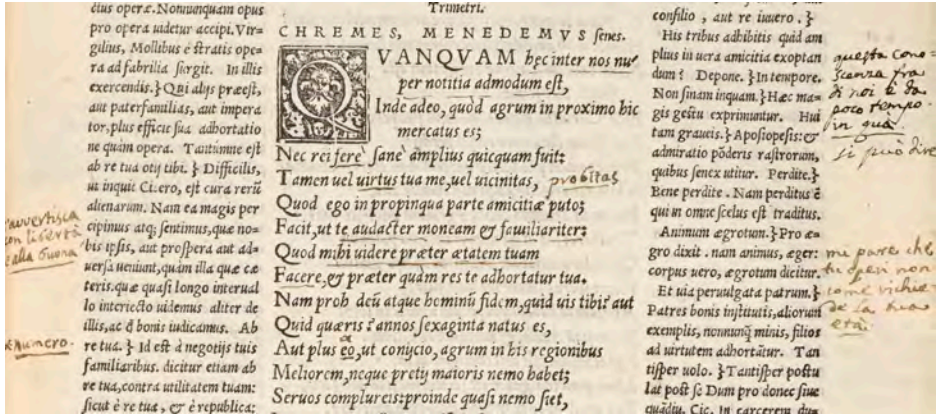
De amissione filij additio
Misi filium. Ra. Meli de simili securus cito
 quide fortassis hodie. Et qd scimus an hac ipsa hora
 Nulla vire fides est. ¶ Sen. Amisi filiu. Ra. Amisisti
 simul & meri molos infinita materia curarum &
 sollicitudinum. quib / vt careres / vel tibi vel filio mo
 niendi fuit. securi parte mors sola facit. ¶ Sen. Ami
 si filium. Ra. Si pui nati. iam quod illi metuas in turo
 B 4

The contemporary annotator's attention for the name and birthplace of the author indicates that he believed this manual to be by Seneca. Taking advantage of the copy's large line spacing and generous margins, designed to allow annotation and wider study, our reader has covered every page with dense interlinear and marginal notes. Amongst the fears to which the annotator devotes most space are that of death whilst travelling, death in youth, lack of burial; perhaps more unusually, fear of exile is explored more keenly than the fear of poverty or loss of riches; fear of blindness and fear of losing one's wife elicit more comments than the fear of losing one's children, or friends. The marginalia amplify the reflection through quotations from or reference to other authors, including ancient medical writings, Juvenal, Horace, Virgil, and the wider Senecan corpus.

The manuscript complement as a whole offers an insight into the broader set of references marshalled in early sixteenth-century understanding of Stoical, classical moral philosophy, as opposed to explicitly Christian maxims, here generally absent.

Schweiger II, 921; VD16 S 5800. USTC finds only 3 copies of this edition, all in Germany, to which VD16 and OCLC add 1 further each, both also in Germany. We can find no copies recorded in the UK or US.





CENSORED,
AND WITH MANUSCRIPT VERNACULAR TRANSLATIONS

41 **TERENCE Afer, Publius.** Comoediae: Andria, Eunuchus, Heautontimorumenos, Adelphi, Hecyra, Phormio, ex emendatissimis ac fide dignissimis codicibus summa diligentia castigata ... *Venice, Girolamo Scoto, 1545.*

Folio, ff. [13], 154, 117, [4], [1, blank]; woodcut Scoto device to title, numerous woodcut illustrations in text, historiated woodcut initials; occasional and mostly marginal light staining, a very good copy in eighteenth-century half vellum with patterned paper sides, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine; old inscription to title cancelled in ink, ink-stroke censure of the names of Melanchthon and Erasmus as they appear in the preliminary leaves, copious near-contemporary marginal (and occasionally interlinear) annotations to c. 208 pp. £1850

A profusely annotated copy of an excellent illustrated edition of Terence's comedies. The early owner and annotator clearly took issue with this edition's association with Protestant thinkers: Melanchthon's and Erasmus's names are struck through in ink in the preliminaries, which contain, respectively, their 'argumenta' and study of metre. Moving to Terence's text, however, the annotator assumes a much more creative profile: while the marginalia in Latin are textual or philological in nature, or citations from other classics, the much more abundant marginalia in Italian are accomplished snippets of translation, and represent a considerable body of work which may add to our understanding of early vernacular renditions.

ACTA LVDIS MEGALENSIB. L. POSTHVMIO, L. CORNELIO AEDILIB. CVRVLIB. EGIT L' AMBIVIVS TVRPIO, L. AT- TILIVS PRAENESTINVS, TIBIIS DVABVS DEXTRIS. GRAECA MENANDR FACTA SECVNDA. MODOS FE- CIT FLACCVS, M. VALERIO, C. FANNIO COSS.

DONAT.



I QVISQVAM e qui placere, &c. Attentenda poetæ copia, quod in tot prologis de eadem causa iſſam ſerè ſententijs, uarijs uer- bis utitur. ¶ Bonus quamplurimis. ¶ Commentat perſonam. ¶ In his poetæ hic nomen proſtitur ſuum. ¶ Cum dixit Quisquam, intulit in bis. & alibi, Cuius mo-

beret in latris apud uicinum proximum, hoc modo ſecum habebat aſidue nullo conſcio. Partem, qui melius inter domum mariti ac uicini fuerat, ita perſoluit, ut in ipſo tranſitu ſacrum locum eſſe ſimularer. Cui; tranſitum intendere ſeruis ac fronde ſalicio, re- diuinau ſepe faciens, euocabat ad ſe uirginem. Quod cum animalis uertigit adoleſcentis, primum aſpectu pulchre uirginis, uide natus uix perculſus exhorruit: ut de phajna eſt nomen ſabule. Deinde paulatim re cogit, exartit in amorem puella: ita ut remedium tantæ cupiditatis, niſi ex nuptijs non reperiret. Ita ex commodo maris ac uirginis, & ex noto amatoris, & ſonitu; patris nuptiarum celebra- tione ſinem accepit ſabule. Tritum ergo hoc dicit, quod, totum ſabulum tranſierit, leſerit L. Latinius t au hoc tantum de quo repererat; ſed his ſignis uelut eſſentia; quæ dicit uitoſe theſaurum compo- ſuiſſe: ut in theſauro ſit caſa, non in phajna. ¶ Nunc uer- per dedit. ¶ Nuper, ex his uer- bis eſt, quæ ueteres proprie ambiguitatem cum adiectione proſerebant. Nam niſi adde- rit nunc: hoc nuper, olim, prius, & iam ſignificat. Item de- nandi phajna nunc nuper de- dit. ¶ Hanc ſabulam tota lan- ram, ut apparet, ſilentio theſa- rum uero, non totam, ſed ex uno loco. ¶ Atque in theſauro ſcripſit cauſam, dicere; ¶ The- ſaurum Latini ueteres ſicantur Grecos, ſine h, litera proſere- bant. ¶ Atque in theſauro ſcripſit cauſam dicere. ¶ Argui- Terentius quod Luſcius quæra conſuetudinem litæ, autem, de- ſenſionem ante accuſationem in dixerit. huijſmodi enim eſt Lau- ſej argumentum, Adoleſcenti qui yem familiarum ad neque- tiam prodegerat, ſeruum man- ad patris monumentum, quod ſenex ſibi uicini magnis opibus apparauerat, ut id aperiret, ſe- latius



ARG. PAULI MALLI

D Eſſor: Poetæ Callipolis introductus, hunc prologum, quædam- dum & parædromum, in malelicum & deriſtorum L. Latinius pronuntiat, captando nimis iſtam ſpectatorum beneuolentiam. Diluit quo- que aduſarij accuſationem, eſſe ſentens etiam ueritas quoque talia ſcrib- ta in Terentio capere nititur.

ARG. CHRISTOPH. HEG.

P Ræſatio figurata, nam tametiſi noli quomquam laedere, tamén periculis ad neceſſaria reſpondere. Exordium a criminalitate quoque aduſarij quam ſibi in probitate aduſarij cauorem dicit.

PROLOGVS.

Trimetri.



I QVISQVAM eſt, qui placere ſe ſtudeat bonis * Quamplurimis, et mi- nime multos laedere; In his poetæ hic nomen proſtitetur ſuum, Tum ſiquis eſt, qui di-

ctum in ſe inclementius Exiſtimat eſſe; ſic exiſtimet: ſciat Reſponſum, non dictum * eſſe, quia leſit prius Qui bene uertendo, ex eas deſcribendo male, Ex Græcis bonis Latinas ſecit non bonas; Idem Menandri Phajna nunc nuper dedit. Atque * a Theſauro ſcripſit cauſam dicere

Conf. ſerpo. in iudicio. Prius reſpon- dit uer. me.

* in

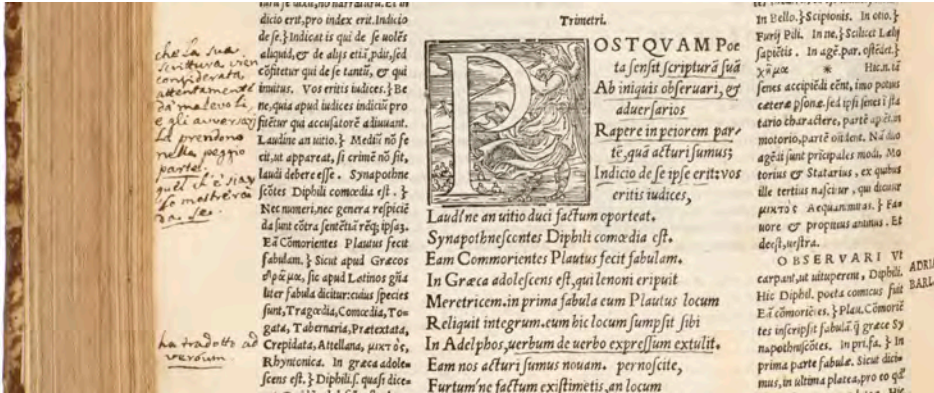
* proſa conſideratio. Simile eſt illud ſerpo in argente: *Quicumq; unum ſolum uel apu- uel linguam qualem proſi illam uerba alibi, amicumq; ſe habere diſtinet: Hi poteſt ſer, uerba et inani conſiderant. *ἄνθρωπος ἑνὸς ὄρους ἢ ἀπορίας ὄρους ἢ ἀπορίας ἢ ἄλλος ἢ ψυχῶν ἔχων. ἔτοι διαψυχῶντες ἀπορίας ἔχων.**

Latus epulas, quas pate...

illam

condem- tiam:

atum decimum cauerat ferri, ſol cum agrum in q mouentem erat. ſenex q anarus ab adoleſcente en ſeruis ad aperientem mo tum auxilio ipſis ſeruis, the cum epuloſa diſtem repe- nex theſaurum tanquam ſumiliſi hoſtilen ille de- retore. Et ſibi uentila. ſeruis inlicem caput: apud prior ſenex qui aurum re cauſam ſuam ſic agit: A ſer, bellum cum Rbodies quod ſic eſt, qui ego hic cent; cetera, que con- turam uirij; eſt; ſententi- ſitæ argumenta notat T ſitæ: quod ille orlo petior adoleſcentis prior propo cauſam qui petitor uſu. ¶ Prius uide petitor aur Vnde, a quo. Virgilius, u- uide Latium. Nam poſ- ſecit priorum agere, qua- torum: quod abhorret a tudine & uerſi, et litæ. ¶ ille; deſit dicit. ¶ Qui aurum t iſt eſt petitor. ¶ ille qui peti. ¶ Eſt reſta- tio ſi dicit, quon petitor eſt quem illum qui peti. ille maluit: ut ſubſtantiu- ſum dicit, per ſu uer. a- rior e figuratum. ¶ Dehis loquatur. ¶ Sic ſerretur ſe. παρὰ πρὸς ὀκίαι- tur; ſed poſt addit. ¶ Au- get. ¶ Si taceat. ¶ Deſe- iam ſum. ¶ ex huius di- uerſi or. u. ſi eſt, omni- liberatus ſum, authoritat- coſfirmata & inuolabili- ſuſtus iam ſum. ¶ Iſt eſt ſabula; meæ: auſum deſe- certe, iam eddi quem tu ru ſum. Nihil eſt quod dicit n- riuſ propter uerſitatem: ¶ Iſt eſt erret. mono. ¶ ex- natuſ. ¶ Sic in Phormo- te. Nam ex dono ablatiu- accuſatio. ¶ Nam: quem eſt ſe: unum cauſam accuſ- Mitre cum orlo melior u- ement quon nunc adhe- copia. Emerit autem me-



This edition is complemented by numerous charming theatrical woodcuts, each showing a moment on stage. This new series of blocks is derived from Jean Trechsel's blocks for the first illustrated Terence (Lyons, 1493), which had circulated in Venice in the form of reduced copies since 1497 and are here further reduced and simplified to give clear and striking scenes. Scoto's illustrations were soon after copied, in Jean de Roigny's edition of 1552.

see Mortimer, French Sixteenth-Century Books 512

EDIT16 CNCE 31706; Essling 885; USTC 858729; see Sander, p. 1247.



qui videlicet heros foris cernenti o foris et tutelle gratia foris vos ceberent.

ARG. ADR. BARL.
Admody est sollicitus Mitio, quod nondum à cerna red erit filius Aeschintus. Ostendit in liberis etica adis, finire res plus q̄ a potitate parentis proficere. Incipit narrare à collatione, quae eius cura de erga filium ad opem amor inter exaggetur.
 ARG. PAVL. MALL.

UXOR. Subaudiendum est, dicitur irata uxor. Quae in aio. Omne quod sentimus, aut cogitamus, aut dicimus, et utriusque pro oratione est. Sed illa vobis inuocatio, quae in cogitatione



WITH HOLBEIN WOODCUTS, HIGHLIGHTING IN SILVER,
AND NUMEROUS ANNOTATIONS

42 TERTULLIAN. Opera Q. Septimii Florentis Tertulliani inter Latinos ecclesiae scriptores primi ... per Beatum Rhenanum ... e tenebris eruta ... adiectis singulorum librorum argume[n]tis et alicubi coniecturis ... *Basel, Johann Froben, July 1521.*

Folio, pp. [28], 615, [69]; handsome woodcut borders to title, a2^r, and p. 1, woodcut initials, woodcut printer's device to Ee8^v and final page; occasional light marks, a few ink stains, small wormholes to lower margins of last few quires; overall very good in seventeenth-century sprinkled calf, rebacked, gilt black morocco lettering-piece to spine; some wear to corners, small abrasions to covers; capitals highlighted in red and silver ink; marginal annotations, largely in one near contemporary hand, with a few others in a later hand, to c. 418 pp.; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of John Holmes to front pastedown. £4500

First edition of the collected works of Tertullian, an attractive copy rubricated in red and (more unusually) silver, annotated in a near contemporary hand.

INDEX.

Theodorus nominat Medofidius caelestis... Terentius... Tertullianus... Titus... Traditio...

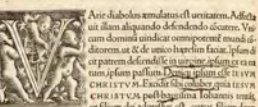
Traditio lauda quare... Terentius... Tertullianus... Titus... Traditio...

INDEX.

Flecheri papa fact... Valentinus... Valerianus... Valerianus... Valerianus...

Veneris... Veneris... Veneris... Veneris... Veneris...

Q. SEPTIMI FLORENTIS TERTULLIANI, ADVERSUS PRAXEAN, LIBER.



Ante diabolum amulatum et venientem... habere... et tu es filius dei... et tu es filius dei...

ADVERSUS PRAXEAN LIBER. 73

Et quo minus de suo tollitur omnes adhibere fruges... et tu es filius dei... et tu es filius dei...

209.
 f. li. 29. f. 314.
 f. 315.
 an ara f. 316.
 corp. anate h. f. 317.
 corp. an. cur. p. 317.

f. 332
 ang. f. 333
 f. 334

215-216
 1000 an. 216
 collag. 216

207, 209
 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.



315
 336
 205
 213

200
 265
 290
 310
 311
 250

in f. 200...
 189
 201
 200
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
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 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400

250
 305
 199
 302

T A R G V M E N T V M L I B
T I A D V E R S V S M A R
P E R B E A T . R H E N

From Carthage in Roman Africa, Tertullian (c. 160–c. 225) was a prolific Christian apologist and polemicist, known as the Father of Latin theology. His ‘style is brilliant, masterful, and difficult. In argument he employs every rhetorical and sophistical device ...; he devastates opponents with ridicule and cleverly undermines their reasoning. Yet ... he grapples thoughtfully with the moral and religious problems of his time’ (*Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*). This, the *editio princeps* of his works was edited for Froben by the celebrated German humanist Beatus Rhenanus (1485–1547). ‘The typographical execution of the volume is worthy of the press from which it issued. It is a book of uncommon occurrence; and ... should have a place in all libraries of any critical pretension’ (Dibdin).

The volume begins with three remarkable woodcut borders. That to the title-page, with scenes depicting courtly life, Apollo and Daphne, and Cupid and Venus, is by Ambrosius Holbein; the border opening the dedication, with scenes from the story of Tantalus and Pelops, is by Jacob Faber after Hans Holbein; while that to p. 1 is a dramatic rendition of the Tablet of Cebes.

The annotations to this copy, by an anonymous reader, give the impression of notes made during rapid but careful reading. Our annotator engages in particular with portions of Tertullian’s *De carne Christi*, *De resurrectione carnis*, *Adversus Judaeos*, *Adversus Marcionem*, *Adversus Praxean*, *De poenitentia*, and *De exhortatione castitatis*, his marginalia discussing topics such as the body of Christ, the Eucharist, heresy, the Sabbath, love, death, sin, and marriage. He has made considerable additions to the index and final page (blank except for Froben’s device) supplying detailed references to passage of particular interest.

Adams T405; USTC 679658; VD16 T 559; Dibdin, *Greek and Latin Classics* (4th ed.) I, pp. 207–8.

‘A POSSESSION FOR EVER’
WITH SIGNIFICANT MARGINALIA

43 THUCYDIDES. Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Ολόρου περὶ τοῦ Πελοποννησιακου πολέμου βιβλία ὀκτώ; Thucydidis Olori filii de bello Peloponnesiaco libri octo ... [Geneva,] Henri Estienne, 1564.

Folio, pp. [16], 297, [3]; text in Greek, title printed in red and black with woodcut Estienne device; woodcut initials and headpieces; light soiling and toning, a few marks, occasional slight marginal dampstaining, creases to a few corners; overall a very good copy in near-contemporary vellum over boards, boards with border and frame triple-filleted in blind, with foliate cornerpieces and central arabesque in black, spine in compartments, endguards from medieval manuscript waste on vellum; upper joint and part of lower joint split, some wear to corners and edges, stain to upper cover; ‘Ex Bibliotheca Henrici Grassi 1609’ at foot of title, extensive marginalia in Latin and Greek to pp. 1–62 mostly in red ink, with additional annotations in brown ink to 15 further pages, 2 columns of notes in the same hand to rear endpaper headed ‘Chronologia Thucydidis anno post finem belli Xerxis’.

£5000

The first Estienne edition of Thucydides’s *History of the Peloponnesian War* in the original Greek, this copy with extensive marginal annotations to Book I and the opening of Book II – including to Pericles’ famous funeral oration – together with chronological notes added to the rear endpaper in the same hand, demonstrating remarkable scholarly attention to the opening portion of Thucydides’s masterwork.

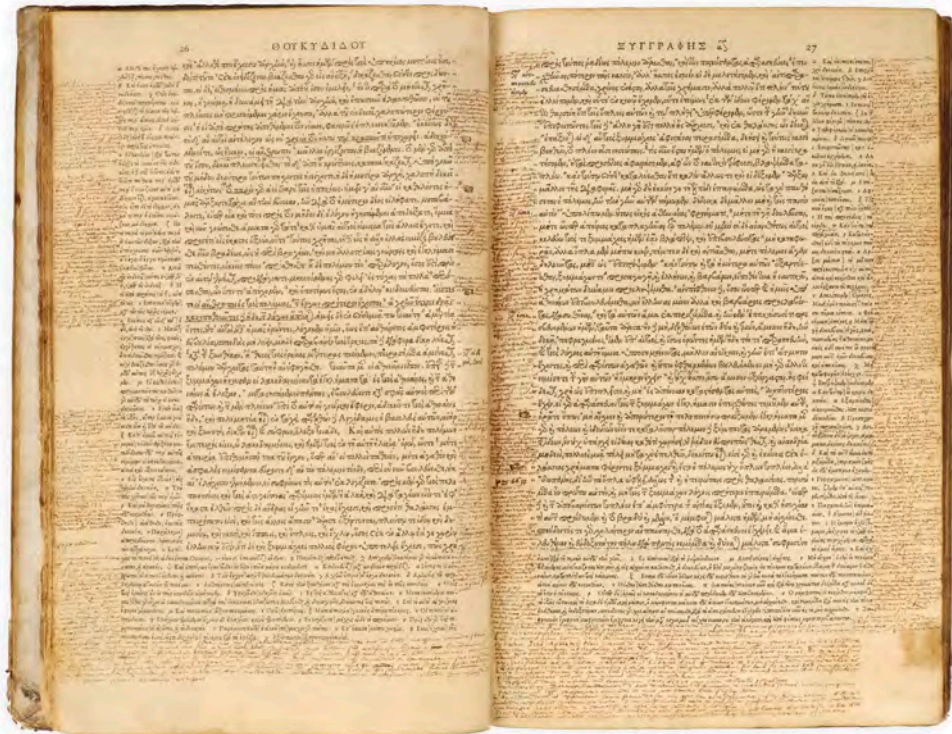


ANNO M. D. LXIII

Excudebat Henricus Stephanus, illustri viri
Huldrici Fuggeri typographus.

Ex Bibliotheca Henrici Grassi

1609



‘Thucydides set himself the highest standards of accuracy ... This he did not only from his belief in the importance of the actual events, but in the conviction that the facts would be found of permanent value. He saw his history as a source of profit to “those who desire an exact knowledge of the past as a key to the future, which in all probability will resemble the past”. It was in this sense, not in any anticipation of his own enduring fame, that he called it, in a memorable phrase, “a possession for ever”. This is exactly what it has become ... Thucydides has been valued as he hoped: statesmen as well as historians, men of affairs as well as scholars, have read and profited by him’ (*Printing and the Mind of Man* 102).

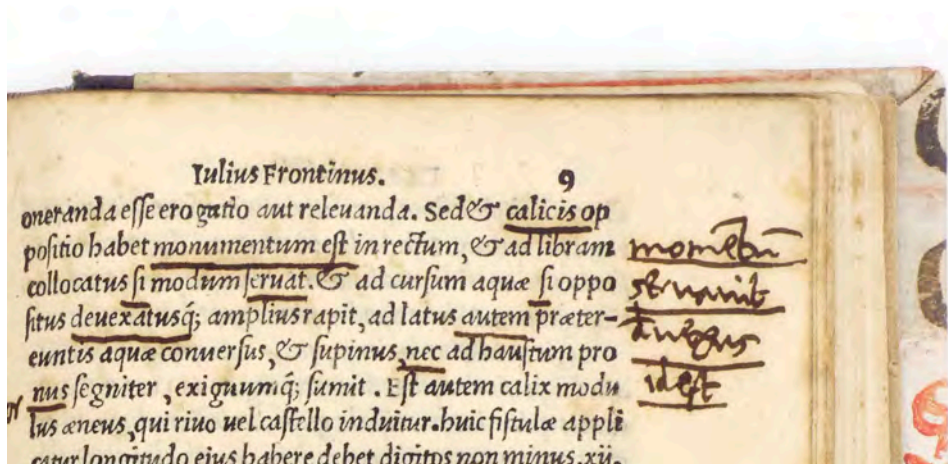
Our copy comes from the library of the Lyonese doctor and bibliophile Henri Gras (1592?–1665). Born in Lausanne, Gras studied at Basel and Montpellier, amassing a considerable library, a catalogue of which was published at Lyons in 1667 (*Catalogus librorum bibliothecae ... Henrici Gras*), listing several editions of Thucydides (including our own, on p. 105). This copy is remarkable for the extensive annotations – likely

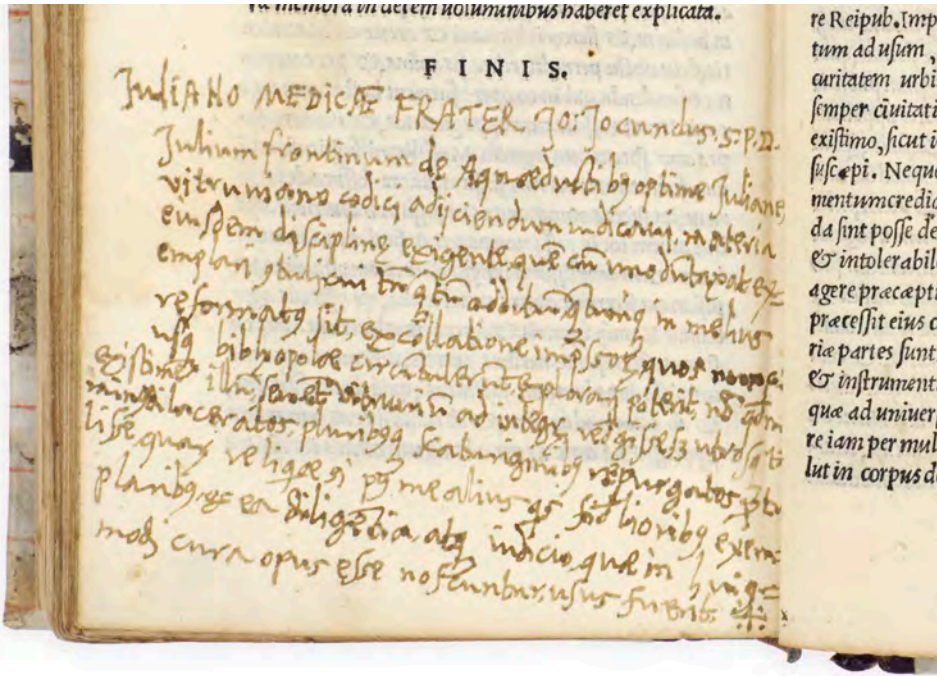
ANNOTATED AQUEDUCTS

44 **VITRUVIUS POLLIO and Sextus Julius FRONTINUS.** M. Vitruvii de architectura libri decem nuper maxima diligentia castigati atque excusi, additis, Iulii Frontini de aqueductibus libris propter materiae affinitatem. *Florence, heirs of Filippo Giunta, 27 October 1522.*

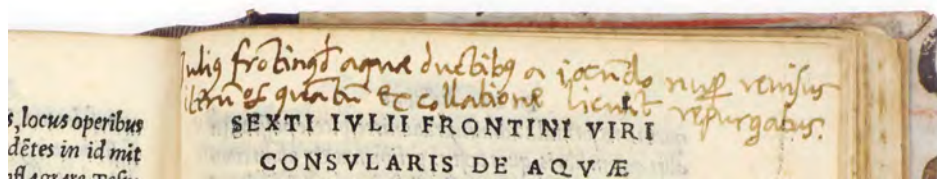
8vo, ff. 192, 24, [20]; text in italic, some text in Greek, capital spaces with guide letters, woodcut device to title and penultimate leaf, numerous woodcut illustrations within the text; occasional light foxing, a few marks, small loss at head of I1 touching a few letters, closed marginal tear to Q4; good in nineteenth-century quarter roan, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, boards covered with fragments from a sixteenth-century antiphonary (with blue and red initial H and music), marbled endpapers; a little worming and rubbing to joints, some rubbing to covers; inscription at foot of title 'Joannis Antonii Oliva Tar[vis]ii 1565 mense Novembri solidis trigintasex monetae Venetae videlicet l.i s.16', his notes and marginalia to Frontinus; nineteenth-century bookplate of Carlo Antonio Dotti to front pastedown and later nineteenth-century stamp 'Girolamo Dotti' to front free endpaper. £5500

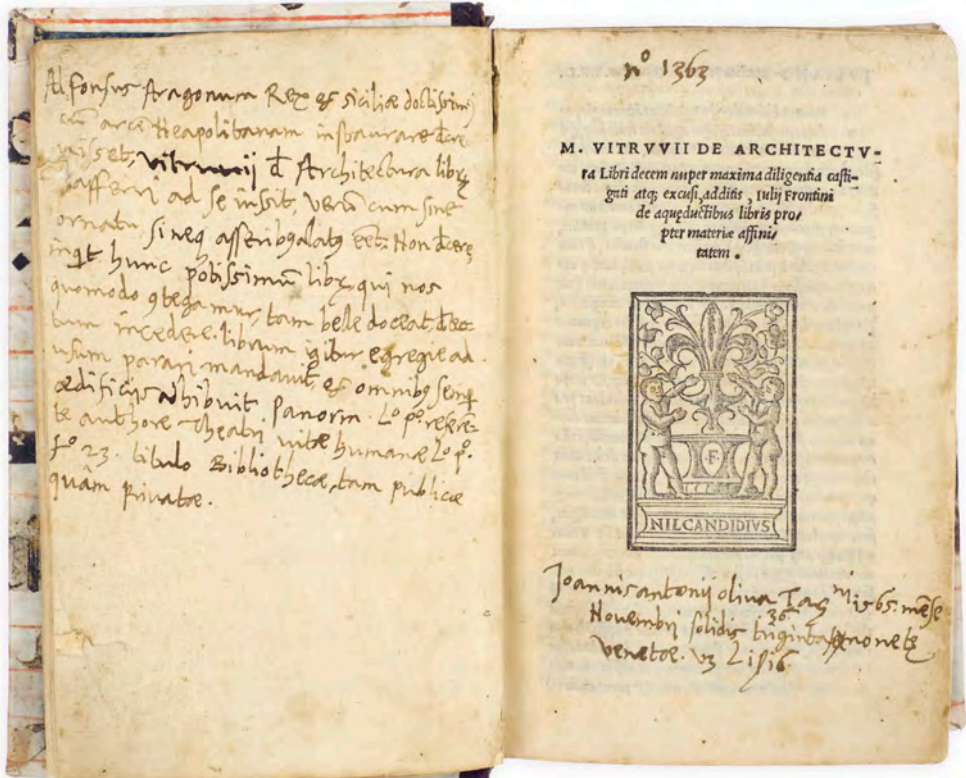
Attractive pocket-sized Giunta edition of Vitruvius' *De Architectura*, illustrated with numerous woodcuts, together with Frontinus' work on the aqueducts of Rome, the latter annotated by the Trevisan bibliophile Giovanni Antonio Oliva (1515–1590).





Illustrated with 139 woodcuts this edition is based upon that of 1513. It excludes Giovanni Giocondo's preface to Frontinus from the earlier edition, a lacuna which Oliva has made good by copying this out to f. 192^v and to the verso of the colophon leaf. Oliva's marginalia essentially correct errors within the printed text. Having purchased the volume in November 1565 for 36 Venetian *soldi* (as noted on the title-page), Oliva had finished it by the following February, writing on the penultimate leaf, 'perlegi Tar[vis]ii 1566 mense Februario Laus Deo'. Oliva has also added a nice note to the front flyleaf with an anecdote about Alfonso V of Aragon requesting a copy of Vitruvius when building a triumphal arch at Naples.





Lawyer, doctor, and devoted bibliophile, Oliva studied and taught at the University of Bologna, building a library of over 3000 books. According to D'Alessi, the Inquisition destroyed Oliva's library around the year 1576 following the issue of a new *Index librorum prohibitorum*. The Vitruvius was saved because he was not an *auctor damnatus*.

Adams V904; Fowler architectural collection 396.

See
 F. D'Alessi,
 'Libri di un

brevigiano tra Riforma e Controriforma:
 l'inventario di Giovanni Antonio Oliva', *Studi Trevisani* 8
 (1997), pp. 51-93.



ANNOTATED ASTRONOMY

45 [ZIEGLER, Jakob (*editor*)]. *Sphaerae atque astrorum coelestium ratio, natura, et motus: ad totius mundi fabricationis cognitione[m] fundamenta.* Basel, Johann Walder, 1536.

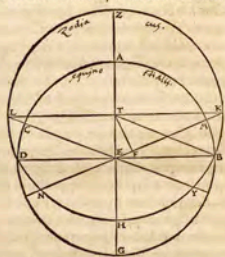
8vo, pp. [16], 294, [2, blank], with 2 leaves of tables following p. 84; text in Greek and Latin, title within woodcut border (with Aesculapius, Dionysius, and Cleopatra), printer's device, initials, with 44 woodcut diagrams within the text; a few wormholes, short worm track to pp. 255–278 (touching some letters), occasional foxing and toning; overall very good in contemporary panel-stamped calf with rolls incorporating medallions and floral tools, four raised bands to spine, paper spine label with title in ink, small manuscript fragments visible beneath pastedowns, 'Aratus' written in ink to fore-edge; some losses at head and foot of spine, a few small wormholes, repairs to corners; inscription 'Salmantice anno 1539' and nineteenth-century bibliographical note to front pastedown, old shelfmark at foot of title, inscription 'In Madrid 1703 ...' with purchase note to rear pastedown, presentation inscription from Nicolò Barozzi (Venice, 1856) to flyleaf facing last page; early marginalia to c. 48 pp. £3500

First edition of an attractive compendium of seven astronomical works, edited by the German humanist and theologian Jakob Ziegler (c. 1470–1549), with interesting annotations by a sixteenth-century Spanish reader, apparently from Salamanca.

ARATVS.

niā apud centrū æquinoctialis circuli, arcus & eiūsdē circuli sub his angulis qui cū singulis his oriuntur arcus esse necesse est, ex quibus unius ad cuiusq; portum metiendum quantitatē sufficit indagari, atq; si placet B M. Productio mus itaq; super K E perpendicularē T F, quo facto, quoniam de eis quæ b. *diametron* æquinoctialis continent, lineam quidem T K semidiametron zodiaci metiuntur partes lxx. puncta xxxvi. secunda xvij. lineā uero E T inter circ

semidiametron



colorū centro partes quidē xxvi. puncta xxxi. secunda lviij. Linea autē E semidiametros æquinoctialis circuli æquinoctialis designati ad caput pisciū & caput scorpionis, puncta uidelicet A & L, partes quidem lxxij. puncta xxxix. secunda

en yj.

q; vij. notus est triangulus KTE. Si ergo cōparemus ad lineā KE tetragonū K T, subtrahatō tetragono T E determinabitur augmentum lineæ K F super lineam E F. Quoties enim duorum semidiametronum secantium circulorum maior minorē per medium secat, de maioris semidiametro inducto, si tetragonus distantie controrū subtrahatur, relinquitur tetragonus semidiametri minoris circuli. Hic ergo quoniam in hunc modum decliuis æquinoctialem medium secat, semidiameter maioris T K in se ducta maior est tetragono, & eorum distantia, quantum semidiameter minoris E B ex se ipsa producit, cum & rectus sit angulus B E T. et lineā T B æqualis lineæ E K. lineā autē E B semidiametron æquinoctialis circuli, quoniam partes lx. metiuntur. Ex eisdem tetragonū eius in M D C continue necesse est, de quibus inter suprādictam lineam E K metiuntur partes quidem lxxxiij. puncta xxxix. secunda viij. ad quam si distantiam uidelicet tetragonum E B paremus (id est si quadratum E B per lineam E K diuidamus) procedet augmentum super lineam E E quæ sunt partes xlvij. puncta lxiij. secunda xlv. quod cum subtractum fuerit de lineā K E reliquitur partes xxiiij. puncta xlvij. secunda xxv. cuius dimidium metiuntur lineā E E quæ sunt partes xij. ex eis uidelicet quarum xxvi. cum punctis xxxi. secundis lviij. lineā E T metiuntur. Ex eis itaq;

T E.

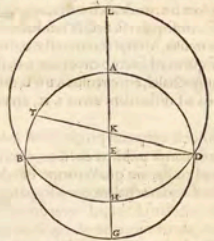
360.

79.

Ad quod si distat illam tetragonū uidelicet E B et peruenit procedit augmentum 1597

ctialis circuli & polū zodiaci, transibit & linea per D K T, punctum uero K, potentia respiciens polū zodiaci. Constat ergo, quod si hæc distantia tantum terminetur computo, circulus ab hoc puncto per gemina zodiaci puncta per diametrum opposita transiens, secet & æquinoctialem circulum per medium. Constat enim circulum omnē, qui alterutrum horum per diametrum secuerit, & alterum per diametrum se

si puncto terminatur T per 1597



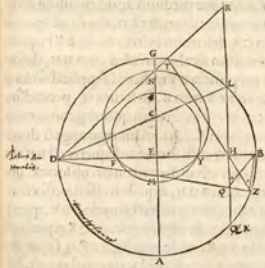
care, eritq; circulus hic magnus, ambiēs utriusq; orthogonaliter interceptis. Hic subiūgit Malesm, quod cum huiusmodi circulus in planisphaerio describatur, si per gradum stellæ transeat, utrunque sita sit, transire quoq; hunc per ipsum corpus stellæ. & si per ipsum corpus stel

et magis modo utriusq; utriusq; 1597

subiūgit

la tran

te transeat, transibit etiam per gradum stellæ. Amplius, lineæ rectæ per centrum æquinoctialem circuli in planisphaerio transeuntēs, super corpus stellæ transeant, transibunt & per gradum, quod cum cœlum mediat, id est, cum quo ipsa transibit meridianā lineā. Cōuerso quoq; si per hunc gradum transeat, transibit & per ipsum corpus stellæ, ubicunq; sita fuerit. Nunc æquidistantium zodiaci in planisphaerio descriptio notanda. Describas



Hic figura non est in alio exemplaribus, sed sic sequens.

mus itaq; circulum meridianū per utriusq; polū transeat A B G D circa centrum E, axem intelligibilem lineam D E B, punctum D auftrassem polū, intelligentes diametrum circuli æquidistantis

quidā

Olympiodorus.

H. Henckman
1687

W. m. Young

ne viderentur quovis
eos nosse esset labor) viciniam erat,
alicubi fingere exempla promptum
non fuit, alicubi esse fuisset, verba-
mur ne novis occasionem praeberent
litibus. Quod vitium satis adhue
vitaripotuerimus. Sed si sepius sa-
tente legeris: nihil erit quod non tan-
dem vel sine viliis exemplis assequare.
Non deerunt qui haec paulo fusius co-
piosiusq; tractari voluissent: neq; sa-
ne immerito. Quibus tantum illud

arrem quam
dinus ad ea declinavit
nisme animus fallit eiusmodi: ut nix
quis eas contempserit) quicquid mo-
liatur satanas, optima denique esse
possit spe fore, ut operam ludat. Ali-
cubi forte cum ex ipsa contrarii rati-
one satis videretur per se cautio com-

