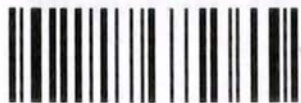


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A N E C D O T E S

OR

LITERATURE, &c.



VOL. IV.

**Law and Gilbert, Printers, St. John's Square, London.**



# ANECDOTES

OF

LITERATURE

AND

66535

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SCARCE BOOKS.

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BY THE REV.

*WILLIAM BELOE,*

TRANSLATOR OF HERODOTUS, &c.

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VOL. IV.

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1810.

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TO

THE RIGHT REVEREND

THE BISHOP OF ELY;

THIS VOLUME

IS,

WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,

INSCRIBED,

AS A TESTIMONY

OF SINCERE AFFECTION AND ESTEEM,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WILLIAM BELOE.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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TO this Fourth Volume I should have thought no other Introduction necessary, than the assurance to my Friends and the Public, of my intention to proceed as expeditiously as possible in the accomplishment of my object, but that some new and important matter has presented itself.

A familiar acquaintance with Sir Gore Ouseley, too eminently distinguished for his accomplishments in Oriental Literature to require my praise, has introduced me to a knowledge of such and so valuable a Collection of Persic and Arabic Manuscripts as were perhaps never before possessed by an individual, at least in this country. The  
2 plan

plan I was pursuing so assimilated with his own ideas, that he most kindly offered to contribute to its accomplishment, by communicating to me, at some future period of my work, an abstract of the most curious and important of his Literary Treasures.

In the mean time, that the reader may judge of the nature of the information, and satisfaction to be derived from this source, I subjoin a brief description of a very few of these manuscripts.

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No. 1. A Korán in the Cúfi or Cufic character, said to be written by Ali, the son in law of Mohammed, the Arabian Prophet. The substance upon which this curious manuscript is written appears to be a fine kind of asses skin, or vellum, and the ink of a red, brownish colour. The ends of verses are marked by large stars of gold. If written

ten

ten by Ali, it must be nearly twelve hundred years old, but at all events may be considered as very ancient, many hundred years having elapsed since the use of the Cufi character has given way to the Neskh, Suls, &c. &c. This manuscript is still in excellent preservation.

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No: 2. Móaz al Ansáb, “ the most distinguished of genealogies.” This rare and curious manuscript was compiled and written in the year of the Hejirah, 830, by the command of King Sháhrùkh Bahádùr Khán (also styled Sháhrùkh Mirza), the fourth son of the great Timur, or Tamerlane, whom he succeeded, A.H. 807. It is a genealogical tree of the Tartar Princes, with portraits of such of them as reigned in Persia or Tartary, or who held delegated sovereignty, and lists of their wives, children, and nobles. There are also short notices

and memoirs interspersed. The different branches of Moghol Princes descended from Chengéz Khan, and the intermarriages with the Karachár race are particularly recorded, down to the sons and nephews of Shahrùkh Mirza Bahadur.

The great exploits and memorable actions of King Shahrùkh are minutely detailed in the *Matla al Saadein*, an excellent work, composed by Abdulrizák Ben Jelaluddin Ishak Al Samarkandi. Timur was playing at chess, and in the act of giving *Shahrùkh*, that is, check to the King with a castle, when the news of his son's birth was announced, upon which he gave orders that the Prince should be named Sháhrùkh.

Shahrùkh died at the city of Rei, A.H. 850, after a glorious reign of forty-three years, aged 71 years.



The first portrait in this manuscript is that of Alán Kúwa, the daughter of Jubineh, and wife of Dúyúnbáyán, from whom all the great Tartar Princes, Chengéz Khan, Tamerlane, &c. are descended. On one side of her portrait, the miraculous account of her giving birth to three children after her husband's death, is related, but in a more concise manner, than it is given by Khándemir, and other Persian historians, from the traditions of the Scythians. It appears, that she was awakened one night by a bright flame or light, which suddenly entered her mouth and pervaded her entrails. Her surprize was further increased in finding herself pregnant, without the intervention of human aid. Possessed of a great character for chastity, and anxious to remove all doubts from the minds of her subjects, she convoked an assembly of her Chiefs, and related to them the particulars of her situation. She moreover insisted on a few of the elders remaining in her bed-

chamber at the usual hour of the light's making its appearance, and as they witnessed the phenomenon, and vouched for Alan Kúwa's veracity and chastity, her subjects departed quite satisfied of her pregnancy being a favour from Heaven. At the usual period of gestation she was delivered of three sons, 1st. Buki Kabghan, from whom the tribes of Kabghin and Kapchák are descended; 2d. Bùkaji Sálji, from whom the Seljukian Princes derive their origin; and 3d. Buzanjer, from whom Chengez Khan and Tamerlane boast their descent.

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No. 3. "Tarikh i Cashmir." A history of the romantic and delightful kingdom of Cashmir, from the earliest times down to the year of the Hejira, 997. It is translated into Persian from the Sanscrit of Culhan Pandit and Jóni Pandit. Culhan, who compiled his book from twelve different histories

to'ries of Cashmir, closes his narrative about A. H. 556; and Jóni, who takes it up at that period, brings it down to the reign of the Great Acher, Emperor of Hindustan. The commencement of it is enveloped in fiction, fable, and romance, like the original accounts of all ancient nations, but replete with interesting incident and variety of adventure, as well as a diffuse enumeration of the natural curiosities and productions of the country.

I have never seen or heard of another copy of this very curious and valuable manuscript, which is beautifully written in the Nastalik character, and illustrated by twenty-nine well-executed miniatures.

On the back of the first page are the autographs of Shah Jehan, Emperor of Hindustan, and of Sultan Mohammed, son of Hussein the Second, son of Tahmasp the

Second, son of Shah Sultan Hussein Bahadur Khán Sefevi, King of Persia.

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No. 4. Beharistan. “The Garden of Spring.” A book on Ethics and Education, illustrated by interesting anecdotes and narratives, written both in verse and prose, in imitation of the Gulistan, or “Rose Garden” of Saadi, and like it divided into eight chapters; composed by Nuruddin, Abdurrahman Jámi, ben Ahmed, of the village of Jámi, near Herat. He was born, A.H. 817, and died at the age of 81 years, about A.D. 1492. As a Grammarian, Theologian, and Poet he was unequalled; and his compositions are as voluminous as they are excellent. The enormous expence which people have incurred to possess accurate copies of, and to adorn and embellish his works, is no small proof of the great estimation

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tion in which they were held by the Literati of the East.

This volume is a small folio, consisting of 134 pages, written in the most beautiful Nastalik character, by the famous scribe Mohammed Hussein, who, in consequence of his inimitable penmanship, obtained the title of Zerin Kalm, or "Pen of Gold." The leaves are of the softest Cashmirian paper, and of such modest shades of green, blue, brown, dove, and fawn colours, as never to offend the eye by their glare, although richly powdered with gold. The margins, which are broad, display a great variety of chaste and beautiful delineations in liquid gold; no two pages being alike. Some are divided into compartments, others are in running patterns, in all of which the illuminations shew the most correct, and at the same time fanciful taste. Many are delineations of field sports, which, though simple outlines of gold, are calculated to af-

ford the highest gratification to the lover of Natural History, as well as the Artist, from the uncommon accuracy with which the forms of the elephant, rhinoceros, buffaloe, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, lynx, and other Asiatic animals are portrayed. It appears, by the names which are inserted at the bottom of the pages, that several artists were employed in the composition and combination of these ornaments, one for the landscape, another for the animals, and a third for the human figures, all of whom have given proofs of superior merit. It would take almost a month to inspect all the excellencies of this rare manuscript; for, although so richly ornamented in gold, the chaste colours of the ground prevent any glaring obtrusion on the eye, and oblige the examiner to place it in a particular point of light to see the exquisite and minute beauties of the delineations. The paintings, which are meant to illustrate the subject of the book, are done in colours, and in the center of the leaves.

On the back of the first page are the autographs of the Emperors of Hindustan, Jhángir and his son Shahjehán.

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No. 5. *Diwán i Shahi*. "A *Diwán* or Collection of Odes by Sháhi," transcribed by the famous penman Mir Ali, in Bokhárà, A.D. 1534. A.H. 940.

The author of these poems, Mamlík Amir Shahi, the son of Malík Jemaluddín Firózkóhi, a nobleman of high rank and fortune as well as great literary attainments, was born in Sebwár, A.H. 786. He passed a part of his life at the courts of Baisankar, (the son of Sháhrùkh Mirza, and grandson of Tamerlane) and of his son Abul Kasim Báber, during which time he held appointments of the highest trust and emolument, and was universally caressed. But, taking offence at an expression of Sultan Baber's, which

which he conceived reflected on his father, he quitted the Court in disgust, and passed the remainder of his life in the cultivation of the sister arts, Poetry, Painting, and Music, in all of which he eminently excelled. He was also unequalled in penmanship. At the age of seventy years he died in Asterabad, during the reign of Baber, A.H. 856, and was buried in the suburbs of his native city, Sebzvár, in a mausoleum erected by his ancestors.

Mir Ali, who transcribed this book, was the most excellent penman of his time. He was born in the reign of Sultan Hussein Mirza Bahudur, the son of Mansur, and great grandson of Omar Sheikh, the second son of Tamerlane. He was a learned man and good poet, and took the *Takhulas* (poetical title) most appropriate to his greatest accomplishment, of *Al Cateb*, or "the Scribe." He was the pupil of Sultan Ali, but far excelled his master in Calligraphy.



An entire book written by him is justly esteemed a great treasure in the East.

On the back of the first page of this most beautiful manuscript are the autographs of the Emperors of Hindustan, Jehángir (the son of the great Acber) and his son Sháh Jehán; there is also the seal of Aurangzeb, the son of Shah Jehun. Jehángir dates the acquiring possession of this treasure, A.H. 1025, and Shah Jehun, A.H. 1037.

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A Collection of Mythological Drawings (brought from a fort in Bhútán, where they were taken as plunder), exceedingly well coloured, and richly illumined. Some of the Deities resemble those of the Tartars, delineated by the traveller Pallas; others again are pure Hindu, and many Chinese; but the most frequent are the representations of Baudh, exactly as depicted in the paintings  
and

and temples at Ceylon. The religion of Bhután and Neipál seems to be like the local situation of those countries, the link of connection between that of the Hindus, with its different schisms, and that of the Chinese with the Tartar superstructure.

With this book of drawings are several rolls of Bhután Scripture, very well stamped by stereotype blocks of wood. Some of the blocks accompanied the drawings; they are sharply and neatly cut in a kind of Sanscrit character, and are objects of great curiosity, as, by the accounts of the natives, this mode of printing has been in use for time immemorial.



There are besides in Sir Gore Ouseley's Collection many most beautiful books of Persian and Indian Paintings, Portraits of the Emperors of Hindustan from Sultan Báber

Báber down to Bahudur Shah, finely coloured Drawings of Natural History, and curious designs of fancy, with specimens of fine Penmanship in the different kinds of Arabic and Persian characters. Several Sanscrit manuscripts, highly ornamented and richly illumined, some of them written in letters of gold and silver on a black ground. Many of them illustrated with the neatest miniature paintings of the Hindu Gods and Saints. Two Koráns, the letters entirely of gold, with the vowel points in black. The two versions of Pilpais or Bedpai's Fables by Hussein Vaiz and Abulfazl, illustrated with upwards of 700 highly finished miniatures; and though last, not least in estimation, the best Historical Works in the Persian language, finely written, and in high preservation.

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I should conceive, that Sir Gore Ouseley's Collection of Oriental MSS. exceeds twelve hundred volumes ; and I think it most seriously to be desired, that he might be prevailed upon by some liberal offer on the part of the public, to consent to such of them being deposited in the British Museum, as in the judgment of competent persons should promise to be most beneficial to the cause of Literature.

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HISTORIANS AND GEOGRAPHERS

OF THE

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



CÆSAR,

CURTIUS,

EUTROPIUS, &c.





# ANECDOTES

OF

*LITERATURE, &c.*

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HISTORIANS AND GEOGRAPHERS OF THE  
FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

**I**N prosecution of my design to give an account of such Classical Productions of the Fifteenth Century, as really deserve the attention of the Scholar and Collector, rejecting those which have no other recommendation than their daté, I proceed now to give notices of the Historians and Geographers. My next class will be the Fathers, the Orators, and Epistolary Writers; and I shall conclude this part of my work with the copious subject of Miscellaneous Authors. The whole taken together will, I flatter myself, comprehend all the more rare and curious editions. Some may appear to have been introduced of less relative importance, and some may have been omitted from accident or oversight. I have however

4 HISTORIANS OF THE

used great diligence and my best judgment, and reasonably hope, that the Catalogue will not be found to be materially imperfect. I begin then with

CÆSAR.

CAII JULII CÆSARIS Commentariorum Libri, quæ extant ex recognitione Joannis Andreæ Episcopi Aleriensis.

Romæ in domo Petri de Maximis, A. D. 1469. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This is a book of uncommon rarity and value. It may be concluded, that the impression had a rapid sale, as Sweynheym and Pannartz printed a second edition at no later a period than 1472.

The second edition is almost as rare as the first. A copy of the Editio Princeps sold at the Duke de la Valliere's sale for 1260 livres.

It is truly a magnificent book. The paper, the margin, and the type are alike splendid and beautiful. There are copies of the first edition at

Blenheim,  
King's Library,  
British Museum,

and in the Libraries of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely. Copies of the second edition are also at Blenheim, in the King's Library,

brary, and in the collections of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

2. JULII CÆSARIS Commentarii. Venetiis per Nicolaum Jenson. 1471. Folio.

This is a still more magnificent edition than that which precedes by Sweynheym and Pannartz. It is also of great rarity.

Clement, in his description of it, calls it, "un bijou de Bibliotheque." The pages are not numbered, neither has it catchword or signatures.

In fine.

Nicolaus Jenson Gallicus Venetiis foeliciter impressit. MCCCCLXXI.

Copies of this rare book are at Blenheim, the King's Library, and with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

3. JULII CÆSARIS de Bello Gallico Libri 8. Folio.  
Sine loci aut typographi nomine. 1473.

This is also a most curious and uncommon book. It is in the Gothic character and assigned by Panzer to Henry Eggestejn. But Panzer is mistaken; it is in the type of Conrad Fyner de Gernhusen, who printed at Esslingen.

The same Bibliographer is also in another error with respect to this book. He affirms, that it consists of 149 leaves. The Bishop of Ely has a copy, in which the life of Cæsar by Celsus occupies 82 leaves, and the Cæsar 71, in all 153. Perhaps, however, Panzer's copy was imperfect. Oudendorp made use of this edition, but he complains that it is very corrupt, and that it differs materially from the other early editions of this author.

But from these corrupt passages, in whatever number they may occur, I am induced to conclude, that the same thing happened to this as to the other early books printed in Germany.

I believe it to be an accurate and faithful transcript of the manuscript from which it was printed, and that it endured no alteration from the daring conjectures of the editor. There is great reason to apprehend, that the acuteness of the Italian editors was too often and too freely exercised. Be this as it may, I have no hesitation in asserting, that the careful collation of this book will well repay the attention and labour of any future editor of Cæsar.

The abbreviations in this edition are so numerous, and sometimes so perplexed, that it requires some diligence as well as skill to be able to peruse it.

There are copies of it at Blenheim, and in the Collections of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

4. C. JULII CÆSARIS, Commentarii de Bello Gallico. Romæ. MCCCCLXXVI. Folio.

There has been some doubt about the existence of this edition. Maittaire simply refers to the Catalogue of Grævius. Panzer is satisfied with referring to Maittaire, and Audiffredi, who quotes also Grævius, Ernesti, and Orlandi. My friend, Mr. Dibdin, p. 225, is not convinced with the evidence, but Audiffredi was. See Audiff. p. 216.

5. CAII JULII CÆSARIS Commentaria.

Prefixed is an epistle, Petri Justinii Philelphi ad Joannem Simonettam ducalem Secretarium. The Commentaries of Hircius or Opius de Bello Hispano are subjoined, as well as an 8th Book de Bello Gallico.

In fine, Anno Christi MCCCCLXXVII. die vero x mensis Februarii hoc opus diligenter emendatum Antonius Zarotus Parmensis hujus præclaræ artis magister politissimus quam maxima potuit diligentia impressit.

An index is subjoined of the names of the cities, rivers, and places, by Raymundus Marlianus.

It is in the Roman character, but the pages

are not numbered, neither has it signatures, or catchword.

The letter of Philelphus contains an eulogium upon Raymundus Marlianus, who from his long and continued residence beyond the Alps, was peculiarly qualified for the part which he took in the work.

There are copies of this book at Blenheim, and in the King's Library.

6. C. JULII CÆSARIS Commentarii (ex recensione Petri Justini Philelphi).

In fine.

Anno Christi MCCCCLXXVIII. sexto idus Aprilis, Philippus Lavagnia Commentaria Cæsaris imprimi fecit Mediolani.

Sequitur Raymundi Marliani index rerum.

In the small Roman character, pages not numbered, and no catchword.

The following very curious tract is also deserving of mention from its extreme rarity.

C. JULII CÆSARIS Oratio Vesontione Belgice ad milites habita.

On the first leaf, Decastichon ad Cæsarem. Fol. 2. ad Xystum IIII. Pont. Max. Andree Brentii Patavini Epistola dedic. incipit.

This

This is followed by an epistle of Brentius ad Quirites.

At the end of the 10th leaf are four Epigrams in praise of Brentius.

Small quarto.

It is in the Roman character, the pages not numbered, no signature or catchword.

The character is semi-gothic, like that by Stephen Planck.

From one of the epigrams we learn, that Brentius, when he edited this work, was not 25 years old.

Qui nondum quintam complet Olympiadam.

Young as he was he taught the liberal arts at Rome, and, according to Audiffredi, published other works. 1. Andree Brentii ad Pentecosten Oratio. 2. An edition of Hippocrates de Natura Hominis. This last was printed by Stephen Planck.

The tract above described is again mentioned by Panzer, vol. ii. p. 537 and 551, but this last is probably only a repetition of the former.

#### CURTII.

Q. CURTII RUFFI Historiarum Alexandri magni Regis Macedonum Libri novem.

Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

The

The above is a most rare and beautiful book.  
At the end are these verses.

Vindeline mee prius hic rediturus in auras,  
Spiritus et corpus linquet inane meum  
Quam tua nobilitas virtus atq; inclyta fama  
Pectore labatur, candide amice, meo.

There are 153 leaves, but no date. There can be little doubt, but that it was one of the first books printed by Vindeline of Spira. It is in the Roman character, but has no signatures, catchword, or pages numbered. There are 32 lines in a page. The paper is remarkably white and thick, and the margin is very large. Spaces are left for the initial letters, and the book is not divided into chapters. It begins immediately with the text: *Inter hæc Alexander, &c.* It is usually assigned to the year 1470, though some say 1471. There are copies in the Libraries of

The King,  
Blenheim,  
Lord Spencer,  
Bishop of Ely.

Q. CURTII Librorum. Editio altera ex recognitione Pomponii. Sine anno.

In fine,

Finis gestorum Alexandri magni que Q. Curtius Rufus vir Romanus litteris mandavit, et Pomponius



ponius nostro tempore correxit: ac Georgius Laver impressit.

This edition is still more rare than the preceding. It is in the Roman character, without signatures, catchword, &c. Panzer calls it a large quarto; but this often happens among bibliographers, from the near resemblance which large quartos and small folios have to each other. The surest distinction is that the folios have the white line in the paper perpendicular, which is in the quarto horizontal. Many are of opinion, that this edition, printed at Rome by George Laver, preceded that at Venice, by Viudeline of Spira. They argue from the expression in the colophon to the Venice edition, used by the printer, *reddit in lucem*, which is interpreted to signify *reprinted*.

This book, like the former, begins immediately with the text. I have given the colophon before, see p. 259. Vol. iii.

There are copies in the Libraries of  
 Blenheim,  
 Lord Spencer,  
 Bishop of Ely.

The Bishop of Ely has also an edition of Quintus Curtius, printed at Milan by Zarotus, "opera et impendio Johannis Legnani," in 1481, in folio. But this is not of equal rarity with the two abovementioned.

Q. CURTII HISTORIA Alexandri. M—

In fine.

Mediolani. 1475.

This very scarce book is given by Bibliographers to Christopher Valdarfer. It is in the Roman character, and a small octavo. My authority for this book, and for calling it a small octavo, is Panzer vii. p. 22. L. Denis, Supp. p. 57.

#### EUTROPIUS.

EUTROPII HISTORIA ROMANA a Paulo Diacono interpolata, et cum ejusdem continuatione. Editio Princeps. Folio. 1471. Type of G. Laver.

I have slightly mentioned this book before, p. 259, vol. iii. where I gave an account of Laver's publications. It deserves more circumstantial notice.

It is uncommonly scarce, but in the type entirely resembling the Quintus Curtius before mentioned, to which Laver's name is affixed. It is called by Audiffredi a large quarto, as it is also by Panzer. De Bure and Maittaire call it folio. The Duke de la Valliere's copy sold for almost a thousand livres. There are copies in the  
King's

King's Library, at Blenheim, and in the collections of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

Maittaire, 307.

Audiffredi, 87.

Laire Ind. vi. p. 343.

Panzer ii. p. 428.

FLORUS.

CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

SORBONNE PRESS.

As the edition of Florus printed at Paris by Ulric Gering and his coadjutors, is not only presumed to be the Editio Princeps of that author, but moreover one of the first books printed in France, it seems not impertinent to give a brief account of the first establishment of typography in that country, which took place under the patronage and in the College of the Sorbonne.

It is not to be imagined, that the art of printing should so long have been established, and have made such progress in Germany and Italy, without the desire being excited and due means employed to remove it to France. It was in the reign of Louis XI, who discovered great zeal

zeal in the encouragement of printing, in the year 1470, and in the College of the Sorbonne, that the first efforts were made to naturalize the art in that country. By the exertions of Guillaume Fichet and Jean de La Pierre, both better known by the names of Fichetus and Lapidanus, Ulric Gering, with his two associates Martin Crantz and Michel Friburger, was induced to remove from Germany to Paris, and there for the first time set up a printing press.

Of Fichetus and Lapidanus, the following brief account may be acceptable.

Fichetus was a native of Savoy, and at a period when literature was almost at its lowest ebb, when the barbarous terms of a vain and foolish philosophy had superseded and indeed almost extinguished the genuine purity of the Latin idiom, he determined to rouse the emulation of his countrymen, and to promote the revival of letters.

He accordingly instituted Lectures in the schools of the Sorbonne, and these he appears to have directed and continued for the space of eighteen years. Among the number of his scholars was the celebrated Gaguinus, to whose testimony we owe this record of his master's persevering diligence. With his friendship with Cardinal Bessarion, and his influence on the political measures of his time, we have nothing to do. He had composed three books on rhetoric, formed on the model of, and communicating the  
the

the precepts of Plato, Aristotle, Isocrates, and Theophrastus; these had been circulated in manuscript, but on the arrival of Ulric Gering at Paris, he revised his work, and printed it under his direction. Among those to whom Fichetus communicated an ardour for learning, was Jean Heynlin de La Pierre (Lapidanus) a German. His great distinction was a perfect acquaintance with the Latin tongue, and with a view to the printing a number of books, which might facilitate the progress of a language in which he himself excelled, and in his opinion so important, he used the most strenuous exertions to establish the printers abovementioned at Paris. Fichetus and Lapidanus, in conjunction, appear to have acted the same parts by the first Paris printers, that Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, did by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and Campanus by Ulric Han. They selected for them such manuscripts as appeared to be most valuable and important; they instigated others to assist them in the prosecution of this plan, and they superintended and corrected the works themselves in their progress through the press. Lapidanus was Rector of the university of Paris in 1468, Prior of the Sorbonne in 1467, and was again appointed to that honourable office in 1470.

To these two illustrious persons the credit unquestionably is due, of establishing the art  
of

of printing at Paris. Ulric Gering was a native of Constance, and it has been conjectured that Lapidanus was born in the same place and neighbourhood, and that this circumstance operated effectually with the first Paris printers to establish themselves in that city. It must have been a powerful motive to have a patron and protector, who spoke the same language, who undertook to revise and correct their labours, and who offered for their use and accommodation so eligible a place as the College of the Sorbonne.

The books printed by Gering and his associates were in the Roman character, round but thick. Their ink was very good and black; their paper not remarkably white, but thick and good. Some of the letters, and even words, appear to have been broken, and afterwards filled up with a pen. They used no capital letters, but left initial spaces for the illuminator. They had no signatures, numbered pages, or catchwords.

Many of the books printed by them are without date, which can only be ascertained by the prefatory epistles, complimentary epigrams, and other incidental circumstances.

In the year 1473, Fichetus left Paris for Rome, and Lapidanus meditated his return to Germany. On this account Gering and his associates left the precincts of the Sorbonne. It appears, that

on this event they destroyed their old types, at least the books printed by them after the above date are in a different character. After 1477, Ulric Gering printed by himself, his two coadjutors having, it is presumed, returned to their native country.

A letter prefixed to the volume, which Gering and his partners first printed, and which is inscribed by Fichetus to Lapidanus, seems to give this latter the entire credit of establishing the art of typography at Paris.

“ Misisti nuper ad me suavissimas Gasparini Pergamensis Epistolas, non a te modo diligenter emendatas, sed a tuis quoque Germanis impressoribus nitide et terse transcriptas.”

The book abovementioned has at the end the following verses by the three Printers, addressed as it should seem to the city of Paris.

Ut sol lumen sic doctrinam fundis in orbem  
 Musarum nutrix regia Parisiis  
 Hinc prope divinam tu quam Germania novit  
 Artem scribendi suscipe premerita  
 Primos ecce libros quos hæc industria finxit  
 Francorum in terris, ædibus atque tuis  
 Michael, Uldaricus, Martinusque magistri  
 Hos impresserunt et facient alios.

After a time it appears, that Ulric Gering returned to the precincts of the Sorbonne, and connected himself with its members in ties of  
 c. greater

greater amity than ever. He carried with him his sign of the Golden Sun, hired a house of the Sorbonne in its vicinity, and took into partnership a German, of the name of Rembolt: The connection was advantageous to both parties. Gering consulted the Doctors on his different publications which, as they were printed, he presented to the Society, to whom, as they were in great poverty, this was no inconsiderable benefit. At this period, the Society professed themselves poor. "Hic liber est pauperum Magistrorum de Sorbona" was inscribed in their manuscripts, and they were stiled by their founder Robert de Sorbonne, Congregatio Pauperum Magistrorum Parisiis in theologica Facultate Studentium.

Gering became afterwards their substantial benefactor, gave them a large sum to rebuild their Library, and was finally received among them, that is to say, he was permitted to board and lodge with them. At his death, which happened in 1510, he left a great part of his property to the Society.

#### FLORUS.

I begin my account of the editions of this Roman Historian, with what is usually considered the *Editio Princeps*, by the above-mentioned



mentioned Ulric Gering and his associates. This, with the more rare and curious of the editions of Florus, is without a date. The one therefore with a date, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, I shall place by itself.

1. LUCII ANNÆI FLORI, de tota Historia Titi Livii Epitome.

In Parisiorum Sorbonâ per Ulricum Gering, Martinum Crantz, et Michaellem Friburger.

No date, in quarto.

This is a most rare book, and as before observed usually considered as the Editio Princeps. It belongs probably to the year 1470.

At the end are these lines.

Robertus Guaginus Lucii Annæi Flori lectoribus salutem optat.

Quos nulla in terris concluserat ora Quirities  
 Hæc flori obstrictos parva tabella capit,  
 Et quæque eximia produxit Livius arte  
 Bella, duces, pompas rite coacta tenet,  
 Quo vere exemplo vobis sperate futurum  
 Qui fama et quæstu fertis in astra gradum,  
 Post timidos nisus post sæva pericula sortis  
 Ad manes captos vos brevis urna teget.

There are copies of this book in the King's Library, and with Lord Spencer. Lord Spen-

cer's copy, according to Count Reviczky's Catalogue, Supplement, p. 5, cost 801 livres.

2. EJUSDEM LUCII ANNÆI FLORI Epitome.

Folio. Without signatures, catchwords, or pages numbered. At the end are these verses.

Florus habet parvo: numerosa volumina Livi  
 Codice: in italica maximus historia.  
 Nil latet hunc: valeat quod honore nitere latine  
 Vel peregrina petas scripta: vel artis opus.  
 Inde fit ut veteres scribendi miserit usus  
 Atque novo redeat præditus officio  
 Nam quod centeno consumpta volumina sæclo  
 Viderat: in totidem nascitur usque dies.

There is certainly some perplexity among Bibliographers, as to the first edition of this author. This which I have above described is by Panzer called "Editio forte Princeps." In Smith's Catalogue, p. 177, it is named "perelegans Editio et omnium prima." In Laire's Index, p. 133, it is called "Editio prima et vix cognita." Maittaire is satisfied with telling us it is in the Roman character, neat, but the ink not sufficiently black.

3. EJUSDEM LUCII ANNEI FLORI Historia Romana.

This edition is singularly curious. I first transcribe the title.

Lucii ānei flori epitoma id est, abbreviatio de cursu ac statu romano a fundacone urbis p romulū usq; ad augustū, linēs et libros incipit feli.

The above title is in red ink, and occupie<sub>3</sub> four lines. The text begins the fifth line, and is printed in a small Gothic character. It is in double columns, and each column contains 46 lines. The whole book is comprised in 24 leaves, the last of which finishes with these lines.

Explicit lucii annei flori liber quartus

Laus xto detur hic utile si quid habetur.

The Florus is followed by a tract printed exactly in the same character.

De comēdaōne romani imperii.

This occupies five leaves, and terminates in the first column of the fifth leaf with

Explicit libelliq; de comēdaōne impii rom̄.

The book has no signatures, catchword, nor pages numbered, no date, nor name of place or printer.

The character, however, is ascertained to be that used by Arnoldus Therhoernen Coloniensis, and it is probable that it may be assigned to the year 1471, or thereabouts.

It must be unnecessary to expatiate on the extraordinary rarity of this book. Panzer had no knowledge of it, but refers to *Laire Ind. v. i. p. 132.*

There is a copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

#### 4. EJUSDEM LUCII ANNÆI FLORI *Historia Romana.*

This is a quarto edition, and is printed in the same type used by Corallus at Parma, in the *Catullus* and *Pliny.*

It has signatures, and is comprehended in 78 leaves.

Philip Beroaldus was the editor, who informs the reader in a prefatory epistle, addressed ad Magnificum Comitem Petrum Mariam Rubeum Parmensem, that he has with great care and diligence corrected the press at the entreaty of Corallus.

There is no name of place, printer, or year, but Corallus printed at Parma in 1473.

There are copies of this very rare book at Blenheim, and in the collections of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

5. EJUSDEM LUCII ANNÆI FLORI Epitome et libellus de commendatione Romani Imperii. Folio.

I give the above on the authority of Maittaire, p. 751. It is probably that which has been mentioned before as printed by Ther. Hoernen.

6. EJUSDEM LUCII ANNÆI FLORI Romane Historie libri quatuor. Folio.

I insert this also on the authority of Maittaire, p. 761, who informs us, that in the copy which he examined, some person had written *OPUS MENDOSUM TOLUM*. He adds, however, that it was printed in the small Roman character, and not inelegant.

7. EJUSDEM LUCII ANNÆI FLORI Historia Romana (cum Justino) Romæ per Conradum Sweynheym et Arnoldum Pannartz, 1472.

Audiffredi, p. 98, describing the edition of Justin of this date by Sweynheym and Pannartz, says,

“JUSTINI historiarum ex Trogo Pompeio Libri XLIV, et FLORUS.”

I shall speak more of this book, when I describe the editions of Justin.

## JUSTINUS.

JUSTINI Epitome Trogi, seu compendium  
historiarum ex Trogo Pompeio excerptarum.

In fine.

Historias veteres peregrinaque gesta revolve  
Justinus: lege me: sum Trojus ipse brevis  
Me Gallus Veneta Jenson Nicolaus in urbe  
Formavit Mauro principe Christophoro.

JUSTINI HISTORICI CLARISSIMI IN TROGI  
POMPEII HISTORIAS LIBER XLIII. FELICITER  
EXPLICIT.

MCCCCLXX.

Editio Princeps. .

In the Roman character without signatures,  
catchword, or pages numbered.

This book exhibits one of the most beautiful  
specimens of antient typography, as well on ac-  
count of the clearness of the letter, the just  
proportion of the margin, and the colour, and  
substance of the paper.

There are copies in the King's Library, at  
Blenheim, Lord Spencer's, the Cracherode, and  
Bishop of Ely's Collections.

The King's copy is on vellum.

2. JUSTINI historici politissimi Epitoma in Trogi Pompeii historias provemium incipit. In fine.

Anser Tarpeii, &c.

Udalricus Gallus ne quem poscatur in usum

Edocuit pennis nil opus esse tuis

Imprimit ille die quantum non scribitur anno

Ingenio: haud noceas: omnia vincit homo.

No date, signature, pages numbered, or catchword, and in small folio.

Bibliographers are not agreed in what year this very rare book was printed. Laire gives it to 1469, but Audiffredi, p. 69, is inclined to place it in 1471, whilst Maittaire gives no opinion on the subject.

This book is much more scarce than that which precedes, but there is a copy of it in Lord Spencer's Collection.

3. JUSTINI Historiarum ex Trogo Pompeio Libri XLIV (cum Floro).

In fine.

Aspicias illustris lector, &c.

Conradus Sweynheym Arnoldus Pannartzq; magistri

Roma impresserunt talia multa simul.

MCCCLXXII die XXVI. Septembris. Folio.

Concerning

Concerning this book consult

Panzer, v. 2, p. 431.

Maittaire, p. 313.

Audiffredi, p. 98.

De Bure affirms, that this edition is not so rare as either of those first mentioned; but Audiffredi is of opinion, that it is rarer than either. He thus expresses himself:

“ Quod ad me attinet utraque illa antiquiore rariorem hanc censere debeo: nam editionis Galli duplex exemplum Romæ vidi; editionis Jansonii exempla tria vel quatuor in Catalogis qui mihi ad manus fuerunt, memorata comperi; præsentis autem unum tantum, idque in Catalogo Bibliothecæ Smithiana.” P. CCLI.

There are copies in the King's Library and at Blenheim.

There is certainly some perplexity about this book, and some doubt whether the Florus belongs to it or not.

Laire says, that it is more rare than the preceding editions of Justin, because the Florus is with it. This does not satisfy Audiffredi, who confesses however that he never saw a copy. He quotes Ernesti, III, p. 62, where it is said, that the edition abovementioned by Ulric Han, and this by Sweynhem and Pannartz, were printed from different manuscripts. The curiosity of this last therefore may consist in its exhibiting a new field of various readings.



## 4. EÆDEM JUSTINI HISTORIÆ

Mediolani per Ant. Zarotum Parmensem. Anno Domini, 1474. . Folio.

Four verses are subjoined to this edition, of which the two first are verbatim the same with those found in the Editio Princeps of Venice by Jenson, from which it is probably a transcript. This is the case of many of the editions printed by Zarotus. The two last are these :

Quem manus Antoni Zaroti sanguine creti  
Impressit sollers: insubribusque dedit.

This book is omitted in Panzer's Index, but in referring to the account of the books printed at Milan, it is found in its proper place.

It is a rare book, and copies are found in the Bodleian, Blenheim, Lord Spencer's, and Bishop of Ely's Collection.

5. EÆDEM JUSTINI HISTORIÆ ET FLORI  
EPITHOMÆ.

Venetiis Bernardinus Rasinius Novocomensis.  
Circa 1475. Fol.

This is a very rare book, of which I find no mention in any of the Bibliographers, Santander excepted. It has 59 lines in a page, is printed  
in

in a round type without signatures, catch-word, &c.

The following verses, found at the end of the volume seem to confirm the idea, that the Justin and Florus were now for the first time printed together.

Aurea Justinii Lucique epitomata Flori  
 Aere tibi modico candide lector eme.  
 Contrahit iste Titi numerosa volumina livi.  
 Pompeii historias colligit ille Trogi.  
 Quam bene conjuncti, namque hic ubi desinit; ille  
 Incipit atque unum pene videtur opus  
 Rite cognovit quos Justinianus ad unguem  
 Romanus. Felix lector amice vale.

After the above verses is an epistle of Antonius Sabellicus ad Jo. Matthæum Catarenum Patricium, from which we learn the name of the printer.

Santander affixes it to Venice, because Sabellicus, who superintended this edition, passed the greater part of his life at that place.

#### 6. EÆDEM JUSTINI HISTORIÆ

Mediolani per Christophorum Valdarfar Ratisponensem, anno 1476. Small Folio.

Copies of this book are in the Bodleian and Blenheim Libraries.

#### 7. EÆDEM

## 7. EÆDEM JUSTINI HISTORIÆ

Impressum per Philippum Condam Petri in Venetiis, 1478. Die 12, Decembris. Folio.

Panzer iii. p. 141. No. 360.

Maittaire, p. 394.

Laire, Ind. i. p. 444.

I should doubt of the existence of this book, if it were not specified by Laire, whose Index is a Catalogue of the Books of Cardinal de Brienne, which were sold at Paris some years since. It may perhaps be the same with that which follows.

De Bure had never seen this book, and Maittaire only refers to a German Catalogue.

## 8. EÆDEM JUSTINI HISTORIÆ

Venetiis per Philippum Condam Petri. Anno 1479. Folio.

This is a very fine book, of which there is a copy in the Bodleian Library. It is printed in a round and very beautiful character, the paper is of a good colour but rather thin. There are no catchwords or number of pages, but it has signatures, and the printer has added small initial

tial letters. Besides the period, there are found in this book stops in the form of a small star, or rather cross +.

### 9. LE HISTORIE DI JUSTINO

Abreviatore di Trogo Pompeio, posto diligentamente in materna lingua, per Hieronymo Squarzafico.

In Venetia per Johannem de Colonia, et Johann. Gheretzem. Anno 1477. Folio.

After the Colophon, which I have in part given above, is a kind of Essay or dedicatory Epistle, addressed by the translator JEROME SQUARZAFICO to NIC. DI CAMPO BAIÒ. This is dated September XII.—MCCCCLXXVII.

This was the first Italian version of Justin. The best appeared afterwards in 1561, in quarto, by Thomaso Porcacchi.

Copies of the first Translation are found in the King's Library, and in that of the Bishop of Ely.

## LIVIUS.

JOANNES ANTONIUS CAMPANUS.

It is not a little remarkable, that the two first printing presses established in the metropolis of Italy were superintended and corrected by two individuals of Episcopal rank. But it may also be observed, that in the infancy of printing, and indeed long afterwards, the occupation itself was considered as highly honourable, and only undertaken by well educated persons, scholars, and gentlemen. Typography, if I may use the expression, had sent its colonies from Germany, to Subiaco, to Rome, to Venice, to all parts of Italy, to France, and even to this country, before even the laborious part of the profession had been delegated to ignorant mechanics. Its professors were distinguished by the kindness, and honoured by the familiarity of the great; some were of illustrious families, and the celebrated printer, John Philip de Lignamine, had himself attained the rank of knight-hood.

As in a former volume, I have given a brief account of John Andreas, Bishop of Aleria,  
who

who performed the office of corrector of the press to Sweynheym and Pannartz, I am induced to prefix to my account of the early editions of Livy a biographical sketch of Campanus, to whom this Latin Historian is so essentially indebted, and who did not disdain to execute the same employment for Ulric Han, the second Roman printer.

The accounts of this distinguished man are very contradictory; but after examining different authors, who have written concerning him, I think what follows may be considered as tolerably accurate.

He was the son of a peasant, and his mother was delivered of him under a laurel. He was originally intended for his father's occupation, but discovering the rudiments of superior talents, he was first taught Latin by the Curate of the village; afterwards, however, he had the advantage and the honour of receiving instruction from Laurentius Valla, and from Demetrius Chalcondylas. In process of time, his learning and talents recommended him to the favour of the Court at Rome, and he reckoned among his patrons and protectors the Popes Pius, Paulus, and Xystus, and many eminent Cardinals, and more particularly Cardinal Bessarion.

Campanus was first made Bishop of Crotona, but afterwards was removed to the more lucrative see of Teramo. If his great friend Pope

Pius had not prematurely died, he would in all probability have been raised to the rank of Cardinal.

He was author of various Tracts, Orations, Epistles, and Critical Dissertations, which have been collected and published at Rome in 1495, in one volume by Michael Fernus, of Milan. But he was more particularly remarkable for his critical acuteness exemplified in emendations of ancient authors, and which rendered him peculiarly qualified for the office of corrector of the press in the infancy of printing.

Quintilian, Cicero, Suetonius, Plutarch, but above all Livy, were greatly indebted to his labours of this kind. Whether the edition of the Roman Historian, printed under his superintendance by Ulric Han, be the first or not, (and there is some cause of doubt;) there can be no question, but that his diligence materially added to what was before known, whilst his acuteness corrected what was before corrupt.

“ Tres Decadas Librariorum inscitia magna ex parte depravatas jussu Cardinalis Papiensis receperat emendandas.”

After accounting for the corruptions which existed in the manuscripts, and explaining what Campanus had done in amending them and restoring them, it is observed :

“ Horum ille depravationes quas tanta diurnitate temporis tantaque barbarie necesse fuit

fuit esse quam plurimas, emendavit, quam potuit diligenter, et huic novæ miræque industriæ impressorum ipse quoque pro virili auxiliaretur: *idem factur'us in cæteris*, quo non modo non carent Libris Veterum eruditi sed et magna futura foret copia, et æque pauperi atque diviti comparari exiguo possent—adjecta sunt ab illo omnium librorum Epitomata, eorum etiam qui non extant ut priscarum rerum notitiam habeamus ex his aliquam simul ut quantam in Livio fecerimus jacturam intelligamus.”

With respect to Livy, two original letters have been printed by Bayle, article Leo X. by which it appears, that at that period the works of the historian were not considered as totally lost.

In the first letter, addressed by Leo X. to the Archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburg, is this passage.

“ We have been told, that there are either in your possession, or the places subject to you, a great number of ancient books, and particularly relating to the Roman History, which would be very acceptable to us \* \* \* \* \* and because John, our Commissary, promised us to deliver, in a little time, the thirty-third book of Livy, relating to the Macedonian war, we have ordered him to put it into your hands, in order that it may be sent us as soon as possible by a faithful messenger, either to us or to our beloved



beloved son Philip Beroaldus, Library Keeper of our Apostolical Palace.”

The sum to be given for this book of Livy was 147 gold ducats. It is thought, that a Canon of Magdeburgh, who was then one of the Ministers of State to the Marquis Joachim Frederick, took advantage of the public confusions, and stole several manuscripts from the Public Library, and particularly Livy, at least, Mr. de Seidel was credibly so informed. See Gen. Dict. vol. vi. p. 706. His heirs it seems preserved it till it was destroyed in the general plunder of the City in 1631.

The second letter is still more important than the first. It is addressed to

“ Our venerable brother Albert, Archbishop of Mentz,” and recites that the Pope had been informed by his Commissary, appointed by him for the searching after ancient books,

“ That he had found in the Archbishop’s Library, *an ancient manuscript, containing all Livy’s Decads.*”

The whole of the letter is curious and interesting, and solemnly promises to return the manuscript after due use made of it.

I find no account of the above letters and anecdotes in the volumes of Mr. Roscoe.

But to return to Campanus. It is alike honourable to the Bishop and the printer to have formed a union, and so long to have prosecuted

cuted it together, which had the benefit of learning in view. The famous epigram, subjoined by Ulric Han to most of his books, was written by Campanus in compliment to his friend :

Anser Tarpeii custos Jovis unde quod alis  
 Constreperes, Gallus decidit, alter adest  
 Uldrichus Gallus ne quem poscantur in usum  
 Edocuit pennis nil opus esse tuis.

As much as to say, the art of Ulric Han rendered all use of goose quills hereafter, superfluous. Fernus, the Biographer of Campanus, relates a facetious story of his having heard the above epigram for the first time from a Turk, with whom he accidentally travelled, but whom the desire of seeing Campanus had carried to Rome, where he obtained copies of his works. So incessant was the employment of Campanus, as corrector of the press to Ulric Han, that he allowed himself no more than three hours sleep in a night. This I give from Maittaire, who cites the authority of Zeltner.

“ Fertur tanta diligentia et alacritate exedisse libros Gallus, ut Campano correctori per singulas noctes ne quidem trium horarum continua quies concessa fuerit.”

The life of Campanus was prematurely terminated, and proved less auspicious than its commencement. Pius the Second made him Bishop of Crotona, and afterwards of Te-

ramo. Under Sixtus IV. he was made governor of Fulgino and of Cita di Castello; but he lost the favour of this Pope, having incurred the suspicion of being accessory to some seditious practices. No intercessions or humiliations were able to restore him to favour, and, under the weight of his Sovereign's indignation, he died at the early age of fifty, at Siena; in the cathedral church of which place he was buried with the following inscription.

Campanus jacet hic nostri clarum decus ævi  
 Eloquio resonans carmine et historia  
 Nec tamen hic totus, sola hic sunt ossa, petivit  
 Cælum anima, est orbem gloria, corpus humum,  
 Interiit corpus, vivit sed gloria, vivit  
 Spiritus in solo corpore mors potuit.

In Freytag's *Analecta Literaria de Libris rarioribus*, p. 196, I find Antonii Campani *Opera Venetiis*, 1476. Folio.

In Maittaire also, p. 368, the same book is mentioned. Maittaire however expresses his doubts of its existence, nor does he think that the works of Campanus appeared before 1495, when they were collected and published by Fernus.

Of Ulric Han little is known; he was a German, a native of Ingoldstad and a Citizen of Vienna, he was also the second Roman printer. There are some indeed who would call him the first. From the preface to Lactantius, Rome 1470, it appears, that Sweynheym and Pannartz

nartz had printed two former editions, and consequently that of Subiaco. The same appears from their Catalogue.

Ulric Han, perhaps, printed at Rome nearly as soon as they did, as the Turrecremata, the only copy of which is at Vienna, and of which I shall elsewhere give an account, was printed in 1467.

After what I have said of Campanus, and of the obligations which the edition of Livy, superintended by him, owes to his learning and acuteness, I may be excused for giving the first place to the volumes printed by Ulric Han.

I am well aware, that the point of precedency is not yet absolutely decided among Bibliographers, and that although Audiffredi, in an elaborate discussion, gives the honour of the *Editio Princeps* to Sweynheim and Pannartz, Harles inclines to the side of Laire, and pronounces judgment in favour of Ulric Han.

To detail the arguments on both sides would extend this article to an undue length. Perhaps, after weighing them to the best of my judgment, I am inclined to concur with Audiffredi; in which decision I am materially influenced by the consideration that Vindeline de Spira, in his edition printed in 1470, inserts the epistle of the Bishop of Aleria, but makes no mention of that of Campanus.

Whatever may be the real fact, my opinion is, that both these editions may justly be esteemed

as *Editiones Principes*. They were printed nearly together, were from different manuscripts, and had each the advantage of a most distinguished scholar as corrector of typographical errors.

I proceed therefore to describe the edition by Ulric Han.

I. T. LIVII *Historiarum Romanarum Decades III. ex recognitione Jo. Ant. Campani.*

Prefixed is an epistle of Campanus ad Cardinalem Papiensem. This is followed by an Epitome of XIV Decads, divided into CXL books. The last page has an Index of the Books of the three Decads, which are all that are printed in this edition, with the initial words of each book.

There are 45 lines in a page. The type Roman and very elegant. The paper in whiteness, substance, and amplitude of margin of extraordinary excellence. No signatures, catchword, or number of pages.

At the end, in a large character, are the verses "Anser Tarpeii Custos, &c."

At the bottom of which, in capital letters, the word CAMPANVS.

The work is in two large volumes folio; no date, but probably is to be ascribed to the year

1470, though Laire says 1469. There are copies with Lord Spencer, the Bishop of Ely, and at Blenheim,

2. EARUNDEM TITI LIVII HISTORIARUM Libri, qui supersunt, cum Epistola Joannis Andreae Episcopi Aleriensis ad Paulum II. Pontificem Maximum Romæ per Conradum Sweynheym et Arnoldum Pannartz.

The Epistle is followed by an Epitome of all the Decads. At the end of this is an Index of each of the books, with this inscription,

PRESENTIS CODICIS HEC SUNT CAPITA  
OPERUM.

At the end, fol. 411, are these verses before mentioned, as appertaining to the books of these printers,

Aspicis illustris lector, &c.

No date, but usually ascribed to 1469 or 1470. The titles, &c. are *written*, not printed, which, according to Audiffredi, are the characteristics of the books printed by Swenheym and Pannartz before 1470. Large folio, the character Roman, without catchword, signatures, or pages numbered.—46 lines in a page.

I have before given a brief extract of the contents of this Preface by the Bishop of Aleria and the book itself has so often been described, that

that it cannot be necessary to say more concerning it.

Mr. Edwards, of Pall Mall, has a magnificent copy of this edition upon vellum, the history of which is very curious.

Mr. Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 33, says it came from the Imperial Library at Vienna, but he is mistaken: the following is its history.

The French were in possession of a certain part of Italy, where this book was; they had information concerning it, and ordered it to be seized. It was however secreted by a friend of Mr. Edwards, who had obtained it for him. He was obliged however to conceal it for a considerable time, till he had the opportunity of taking it with him to Bologna. Here it remained for another interval, till the same person found means of conveying it to Venice. From Venice it was removed to Vienna, and there delivered to the British Minister.

By the arms, it probably belonged to Pope Alexander VI. or his brother.

Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely also have copies.

Some Bibliographers have contended, that the edition, which I am next about to describe, ought to take precedency of both the above; but it seems generally now to be considered as the third, and as such I place it.

3. *EARUNDEM TITI LIVII Historiarum*  
*Editio altera.*

Venetis. Vindelinus de Spira. 1470. Folio.

This is a truly magnificent book, and it cannot be necessary to speak of its great rarity. It appears to be a copy of the edition by Sweynheym and Pannartz, as it commences with the epistle abovementioned from the Bishop of Aleria to Pope Paul II. The epistle is succeeded by the Epitome, and this, as in the preceding editions, by an Index or Register. At the end of the last of the III Decads is the date of the year 1470, which is followed by a copy of Latin verses, Hexameters and Pentameters, in praise partly of the Historian and partly of the Printer.

It is in the Roman character, without signatures, catchword, or pages numbered.

There are copies at the British Museum, King's Library, Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

4. *EARUNDEM TITI LIVII*  
*Historiarum Editio altera. Romæ per Con-*  
*radum Sweynheym et Arnoldum Pannartz.*  
*An. 1472. Folio.*

This



This second edition of Livy by Sweynheym and Pannartz, is printed without the prefatory epistle of the Bishop of Aleria; but this is the case with others of the repeated editions, as A. Gellius, Cæsar, and Strabo, &c.

The Pope to whom it was addressed was indeed at this time dead, but the Epistle contained much interesting matter of a miscellaneous kind. It does not appear from either Audiffredi, Harles, Fabricius, or any other Bibliographer, that this second, or rather third, Roman edition, had the benefit of a new manuscript.

The book commences immediately with the Epitome of the XIV Decads, and ends with the usual verses.

*Aspicias illustris lector, &c.*

This book is also of very great rarity, but there are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

5. EARUNDEM TITI LIVII

Historiarum Editio altera. Mediolani, arte et impensis Philippi Lavagna. 1478. Folio.

The epistle of the Bishop of Aleria is prefixed to this edition, which is probably only a transcript of the Roman. Another epistle is subjoined ad Marc. tit. S. Marci Cardinalem.

In

In the Roman character. No catchwords, signatures, or pages numbered.

There are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, and with the Bishop of Ely.

#### 6. EARUNDEM TITI LIVII

Historia Editio altera, ex recognitione Petri Justini Philelphi Mediolani per Anton. Zarotum. An. 1480. Folio.

This is a rare and beautiful book. Zarotus was an excellent printer, and this is perhaps his best performance.

Philelphus, who superintended this edition of Livy, was a very distinguished person, and not only eminent as a scholar, but of great political importance in his day, being employed in the most conspicuous public functions. The assistance he rendered to the revival of learning, by his care and superintendance of many of the earlier printed books was very considerable, and justifies the following concise biographical sketch.

He studied the Greek language under Chrysoloras, and married his daughter Theodora, when she was only fourteen. This Theodora was a very accomplished and beautiful woman, and the inducement with Philelphus to marry her was to avail himself of the opportunity of perfecting himself in the Greek language, which he

he effected in the greatest purity of the Attic dialect. On the subject, however, Poggius tells a very different tale, and imputes to Philelphus the crimes of the basest ingratitude and seduction. No two individuals were ever more hostile for a time to each other than Poggius and Philelphus. They were, however, finally reconciled and became intimate friends. Philelphus, after residing at Constantinople, at Bologna, Florence, and Sienna, settled at Milan, whence he was driven by the plague, but again returned and resumed his literary pursuits. He was afterwards induced to go to Rome from the munificent generosity of Pope Pius II. who not only settled a pension upon him of 200 ducats, but presented him with a manuscript of Plutarch from the Vatican. It is lamentable to say, that notwithstanding the splendid promises, and occasionally splendid presents of Popes and Potentates, he died in great distress and poverty. His original works were very numerous. The reader may see a Catalogue of them in Chauffepie's Supplement to Bayle, article PHILELPHUS.

I subjoin one anecdote to enliven the dryness of this narrative.

Philelphus had once a dispute about the quantity of a syllable with one Timotheus, and it was agreed between them that Philelphus, if convicted of being in the wrong, should forfeit a sum of money; but that Timotheus, if mistaken,

taken, should have his beard cut off. Philelphus was conqueror and was inexorable. The vanquished would have compounded for a fine, but was obliged to submit, and lose his beard.

The following inscription to the memory of Philelphus, by Hieronymus Balbus, is preserved by Phil. Labbe.

Itala Cecropiæ Pallas conjuncta Minervæ  
Et stetit et cecidit morte Philelphe tuâ.

### 7. EJUSDEM TITI LIVII

Historiarum Romanorum. Decades.

In fine.

Titi Livii Palavini Historici illustris Decadis quartæ libri finiunt quos Michael Manzolinus Parmensis ductu impensa, solertique diligentia viventibus posterisque imprimi curavit: Anno salutis MCCCCLXXX. Folio.

From the printer being called Parmensis some have imagined, that this book was printed at Parma. Manzolinus was a native of Parma, but followed the occupation of a printer at Treviso, not at Treves, as Mr. Dibdin by mistake calls it. Treves is in Germany, Treviso in Italy. Three other editions of Livy were printed at Treviso before the year 1500, one in 1482, another in 1483, under the revision of Lucas Porrus; one in 1485, under the care of Vicellius. An edition was published in 1491,  
corrected

corrected by M. Anton. Sabélicus, and again at Venice, in 1495, revised by Philip Pincius of Mantua. Ulric Scinzenzeler printed an edition at Milan in 1495, but none of these are considered as of very extraordinary rarity or value.

I have however two other editions to describe, rather out of the course which I ordinarily profess to pursue, being books of the 16th century, but both are of importance, from the valuable additions obtained to this Historián from new manuscripts. The first is

T. LIVIUS PATAVINUS HISTORICUS duobus libris auctus, cum L. Flori Epitome, indice copioso et annotatis in libros VII. belli Macedon.

Mönguntia in œdibus Joh. Schoeffer, 1518. Folio.

There are two prefaces to this edition, one by Erasmus, the other by Nic. Carbachius, who has noticed no less than 2000 various readings. Mr. Dibdin, by a venial error, says two hundred, v. ii. p. 36. The privilege granted by the Emperor Maximilian to Schoeffer, and the above-mentioned prefaces are given at length by Maittaire.

The copy of this book, which is of great rarity, is in Lord Spencer's and the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

There is also a very fine copy on vellum in the Public Library at Cambridge.

The other edition, of which I have to speak, was printed by Frobenius at Basil, in 1531. This also appeared with a considerable augmentation from a manuscript now at Vienna, but which, according to Harles, has not yet been sufficiently collated, "nondum satis diligenter collato."

Ernesti also observes from Lambecius, "multa adhuc ex illo codice corrigi posse."

The additions were the 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, and 45th books.

It is of very great rarity, and was the fruitful parent of innumerable other editions.

Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely have copies.

It may perhaps be proper to mention two Italian versions of Livy, which are considered by some to deserve a place among the more rare books.

The first is,

LE DECHE di Tito Livio Paduano historico dignissimo, trad dat Latino il lingua volgare da Rugiero Ferrario.

In Roma appresso al Palatio de San Marco. L'anno 1476. Folio.

This is the first Italian version of this author. The name of the translator remains unknown, for, according to Audiffredi, Fabricius, Maittaire, and Orlandi are alike mistaken in attributing this version to Rugierus of Ferrara.

He

He was the transcriber, and not the translator.

It is uncertain who was the printer of this book, but Audiffredi is inclined to give it either to Simon Lucas or to Vitus Puecherus, both of whom printed at St. Marks at this period, and used a type similar to that of this edition. Audiffredi calls it a rare book. Laire fills nearly three pages with the description of it, and concludes with expressing a doubt whether it was not printed by Ulric Han. De Bure does the same. The other Italian version is the following,

LE MEDESIME DECHE DE TITO LIVIO in lingua volgare.

In Venetia per Maestro Antonio de Bolognia.  
L'anno 1478. Folio.

Copies of this book, according to De Bure, are seldom found perfect.

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By way of conclusion to the foregoing notices of the more curious editions of Livy, the reader may be pleased to learn the progressive additions and improvements, which severally

E distinguish

distinguish them, as I have been able to glean the information from Ernesti, Harles, and other writers on the subject.

Sweynhëym and Pannartz's edition of 1469, for they, to whose judgment in these matters I pay the highest deference, assign it to this year, contains 29 books. The first ten books, from the 20th to the 30th inclusive, and from the 30th to the 40th, wanting the 33d book. All the succeeding editions want this 33d book, till that of Mentz by Scheffel, in 1518. Yet it is to be observed, that in some editions the number of 40 books appears to be complete, which is to be thus explained. In the Venice editions of 1495 and 1506, the 31st book is divided into two parts, and the second part of the 31st being called the 32d, the 32d book is called the 33d; but the 33d book had not then been discovered.

“ In quibusdam editionibus hujus classis, Liber xxxi in duas partes scissus est, et alteri parti titulus Lib. xxxii est additus, ut e xxxi fieret xxxiii, qui tum nondum inventus erat.” Ernesti Fabric. vol. i. p. 282.

I know no difference between the edition by Ulric Han and that by Sweynhëym and Pannartz, except that some conjectures of Laurentius Valla were received into the text of the former.

The second edition by Sweynhëym and Pannartz of 1472, appears to be a mere transcript  
of



of the first, wanting, as I before observed, the prefatory epistle by the Bishop of Aleria. The same perhaps may be said of the Milan edition of 1478, by Philip Lavagna, and of 1480 by Zarotus, except that the latter had the corrections of Philelphus.

I do not find that any edition had the advantage of a new manuscript before that of Venice 1491, with annotations by Sabellicus, but it does not appear that any of the lost books were here discovered.

The year 1518 presents a new æra, and introduces a new class of the editions of Livy. Scheffer, the grandson of Fust, availed himself of an old manuscript, which was found in a monastery of the City of Mentz, and written "Langobardicis literaris," and which enabled him to produce a new edition of the Historian with important additions.

These additions were the 33d book, with the first 17 chapters in a very mutilated state, and the latter part of the 40th book from C. 37.

I have before observed, that to this most valuable edition two prefaces were prefixed by Erasmus and Nic. Carbachius. The preface by Erasmus, in particular, is a very remarkable one and often quoted. It exhibits the testimony of this great and learned man, who lived so near the time, in favour of the claims of Mentz and of Fust to the honour of the invention

of printing. In it are these remarkable words:

“ Atque hujus quidem laudis præcipua portio debetur hujus pene divini dixerim opificii reperi- toribus quorum princeps fuisse fertur JOANNES FAUST, avus ejus cui LIVIUM hunc tum auctum duobus voluminibus, tum innumeris locis ex codice vetustissimo castigatum debemus.”

The year 1531, and the edition of Livy printed by Frobenius, and superintended by Sim. Grynæus, forms a third class. The 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, and 45th Books here for the first time appear. Grynæus fortunately discovered a very old manuscript, containing these important additions, and which is now deposited in the Imperial Library of Vienna.

According to Ernesti, the books which we now want of this Historian existed in the time of Symmachus and Sidonius, and it is exceedingly to be regretted, that the Dissertation promised by Lambecius on 12 MS. of Livy, which, with 32 of the most valuable editions of this author, are to be found in the Imperial Library at Vienna, never was published.

Since the edition of 1531 by Frobenius, notwithstanding the anxious zeal of scholars and their most indefatigable researches, very little indeed has been added to Livy.

Five books of the fifth Decad were printed by Junta in Florence in 1532, but unaccompanied

panied by any preface, and with no other notice of this new increase to the works of the Historian than what is conveyed in the title. "T. Livii Patavini Historiarum ab urbe condita Decadis quintæ Libri quinque, nunc primum excusi."

In 1616, the mutilated heads of the first XVII Chapters of the XXXIII book were restored from a newly discovered manuscript, and separately printed in octavo by Zanettus at Rome.

A fragment of the XCI book was printed at Rome in 1773, by Casalettus, the editor of which was Jac. Bruns; but since that period, notwithstanding the curiosity of the learned has been much excited by various reports of the entire works of Livy having been found in an Arabian version, the hopes excited have terminated in disappointment.

### AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS.

I have but one edition of this author to describe, which is the following.

AMMIANI MARCELLINI Historiarum sive rerum gestarum libri XIV—XXVI ex recognit.

et cum Præfat. Angeli Sabini ad Ludovicum Denatum.

In fine.

Ammiani Marcellini Impressio Historiographi dignissimi Rome facta e totius orbis terra: regine olim et imperatricis arte maxima et ingenio per dignissimos impressores Georgium Sachsel de Reichenhal et Bartholomeū Golsch de Hohenbart clericos de Hohenbart clericos anno dñi MCCCCLXXIII. die vero VII. Junii mensis Pontificatu vero Sixti divina providentia Pape Quarti anno ejus tertio.

Folio.

The first thirteen books of this author, which describe the period from the reign of Nerva to that of Constantine are lost. The thirteen which are found in this edition comprehend an interval of 14 years, viz. from the year 353 to 366.

In 1533 another edition was published at Augsburg, with the addition of five other books, "curante Angelomonia Accursio," who professes to have corrected his author in 5000 places. A sufficient proof how defective the first edition must have been. It is nevertheless considered as rare and valuable. See Clement, T. 1, p. 268, and Audiffredi, p. 158, Maittaire 335. There are copies in the King's Library, in the Bodleian, British Museum, at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

## POMPONIUS MELA.

1. POMPONII MELÆ *Cosmographiæ*, seu  
Liber de situ orbis.

Mediolani, 1471. Quarto.

The book begins immediately with the text,  
and at the end is

POMPONII MELÆ COSMOGRAPHIÆ LIBER  
EXPLICIT

Mediolani septimo kalendas Octobres millesimo  
quadrigentessimo septuagesimo

PRIMO.

The book is printed in a very neat character,  
and is usually assigned to Zarotus; it does not  
however at all resemble the type used by this  
printer ten years afterwards. It is remarkably  
scarce, but copies are found in the King's Li-  
brary, at Blenheim, and in the Collections of  
Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

There is no notice of this book in Panzer's  
Index, but if the reader will examine the  
account of books printed at Milan, it will  
be found in its proper place, and called by  
Panzer the *Editio Princeps*. This, however, is  
disputed by Ernesti, who gives this rank to one  
without a date, which I shall hereafter de-  
scribe.

## 2. POMPONIVS MELA de situ orbis.

In fine.

Impressum est hoc opusculum Venetiis per Bernardum pictorem et Erhardum ratdolt de Augusta una cum Petro loslein de Langencen correctore et socio. Laus deo. MCCCCLXXVIII. 4to.

This is the first Venice edition, and is remarkable for having the initial letters cut in wood, and with a wood engraving in the title page. The type is square and elegant, and there are signatures.

3. POMPONII MELÆ Cosmographia. Venetiis MCCCCLXXVII die xv. November. 8vo. vel 4. min.

There is a copy of this edition in the Bodleian Library.

## 4. POMPONIVS MELA de situ orbis.

In fine.

Impressum est hoc opusculum Venetiis per Franciscum renner de Hailbrun. MCCCCLXXVIII. Laus Deo.

## FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

In the Roman character, and with signatures.  
4to.

Panzer mentions, but with a quere, an edition of Mela, with the Annotations of Cocchus; printed at Venice by Jenson in 1473. I believe that there is no such book.

### 5. POMPONII MELÆ *Cosmographia*.

Prefixed is an essay on the author by Hermolaus Barbarus, addressed to Alexander VI. Pontif. Max.

In fine.

Pomponii Melæ *Cosmographiæ liber explicit.*

In the Roman character, with signatures as far as number IIII, 22 lines in a page. 4to.

This is the Edition, which Ernesti ii. p. 86, believes to be the first: but the signatures show that it cannot be the first.

In this epistle or essay, Hermolaus observes, that he has corrected three hundred places in his author. The corrections of Hermolaus were afterwards separately printed at Rome in 1493.

This Hermolaus was a very distinguished person. He was of a noble family of Venice, was a disciple of the celebrated Pomponius Lætus and by Pope Innocent VIII. was made  
Archbishop

Archbishop of Aquila. But he affords another memorable example of the ill fate of scholars; for having accepted of this honour without previously consulting the Venetian Senate, he was deprived of his possessions and driven into banishment. He was for a short time supported by the charity of Pope Alexander, but soon after, deserted by every one, and destitute of common necessaries, he died miserably of the plague.

See Pierius Valerianus de infelicitate litteratorum, who says, that he had not the common rites of sepulture. This, however, appears to be an exaggeration. Niceron and others affirm, that he was interred in the Church della Madonna del Popolo. Paul. Jovius has preserved the following inscription on his tomb.

Barbariem HERMOLAUS LATIO qui depulit omnem  
 BARBARUS hic situs est, utraque lingua gemit  
 Urbs VENETUM huic vitam, mortem dedit inclyta ROMA  
 Non potuit nasci, nobiliusque mori.

Hermolaus was author and editor of various works, one of which in particular, namely his Plinianæ Exercitationes et Castigationes, published at Venice in folio, in 1492, is remarkably scarce.

See Clement VII. p. 412. Mr. Dibdin has not mentioned this author.



## CORNELIUS NEPOS.

The first editions of this author were printed under the name of Æmilius Probus.

1. ÆMILII PROBI Vitæ excellentium Imperatorum.

The text begins without any preface, "Non dubito fore plerosque, &c."

In fine literis quadratis.

Probi Æmilii de virorum excellentium vita per M. Nicolaum Jenson. Venetiis opus foeliciter impressum est anno A Christi Incarnatione MCCCCLXXI. VIII. Idus Martias.

In the Roman character, without signatures, or pages numbered. Folio.

There are copies of this very rare book in the King's Library, at Blenheim, the Museum, Bodleian Library, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

2. ÆMILII PROBI Vitæ excellentium Imperatorum.

Venetiis. 1473. Folio.

De Bure and others express a doubt of the existence of this book, but Ernesti says, that it was used by Joann. Savaro.

“ Prodierunt inde Venetiis, an. 1473, fol. qua editione usum se testatur Joann. Savaro.”

### 3. ÆMILIUS PRÆBUS de viris illustribus.

Prefixed is an epistle, “ Petri Corneri ad magnificum et præstantissimum Legum enucleatorem Dominum Theodorum Plautum Ducalem Consiliarum. 4to.

This book, which must be very ancient, is assigned by Panzer to Milan, and by him represented as in the Roman character, without signatures, catchword, or pages numbered.

Another edition is mentioned by Panzer, but doubtfully, as printed at Parma, 1480.

A third also, without a date, is described by the same Bibliographer, vol. iv. p. 165; but this appears to be an edition of Aurelius Victor.

## OROSIUS.

PAULI OROSII Presbyteri et Historiographi  
Historiarum Libri VII. quas suasu Sancti Au-  
gustini composuit, de maximis calamitatibus ab  
urbe

urbe condita ad annum v. c. 1168 (Christi autem 414.)

Augustæ, per Joannem Schuzler, anno Domini. 1471. Folio.

This is the first edition of this very rare book.

After the index of contents and chapters, the book begins, "Pauli Horosii Presbiteri Historiographi discipuli Sancti Augustini, &c. &c."

In fine.

Per Johannem Schusler florentissime urbis concivem impressi anno a partu virginis Marie salutifero m<sup>o</sup> quadringentesimo et septuagesimo, primo, circiter Junii nonas septimas. Folio.

In the Gothic character, without signatures, catchword, or pages numbered.

This book affords one among many memorable blunders, which the earlier printers committed in their computation of time. Who ever heard of Nonæ septimæ? The Roman Calendar went not beyond VI. But in like manner is the Olympiad computed in the Ausonius of 1472, and the Lustrum in the first Paris Bible by Ulrich Gering and his coadjutors. According to the proper computation of the Lustrum, this Bible would appear to be printed in 1476; but Chevillier proves it must have been printed in 1475, which opinion is sanctioned by Maschius.

The paper on which this *Editio Princeps* of Orosius is printed is remarkably white. There are no initial letters. According to Havercamp, it is the best of all the early editions, and was printed from an excellent manuscript.

There are copies at Lord Spencer's library, at Wilton, and with the Bishop of Ely.

The following, though without a date, I think deserving of a place. It was printed by Leonardus Achates, who printed the rare Virgil described in my preceding volume in the possession of Lord Spencer.

2. *EARUNDEM PAULI OROSII Historiarum, &c. &c. Libri VII:*

After an address to the reader, signifying that Æneas Vulpes, and Laurentius of Brescia, corrected the edition, are these lines.

Ut ipse titulus margine in primo docet  
 Orosio nomen mihi est  
 Librariorum quicquid erroris fuit  
 Exemit Æneas mihi.  
 Neque imprimendum tradidit non alteri  
 Leonarde; quam tibi soli  
 Leonardi nomen hujus artis et decus  
 Tuæque laus Basileæ  
 Quod si situm orbis, sique nostra ad tempora  
 Ab orbis ipsa origine  
 Quisquam tumultus, bellaque et cædes velit  
 Clades ripe me legat.

Venetii. Folio.

Another

Another edition without a date is described by Panzer, VIII. p. 522, as printed at Vicenza, by Hen. Lichtenstein, but which of these two is the first has not been ascertained; both probably appeared before 1480.

These books of Orosius were sometimes, but I know not for what reason, known by the name of *Hormesta*, from whence Orosius has also been called *Hormisdas*. Harles thinks it might have arisen from the corruption of the words *Orosii moesta mundi*.

“Withofius in singulari commentat. in relationibus Duisburgensibus a 1762, nr. 47—52 opinatur. Orosii Historiam olim fuisse inscriptam: Pauli Or. moesta mundi, h. e. Pauli Orosii moesta mundi, indique duo vocabula librariorum tarditate in uno conflata-peperisse *Ormestam*.”

Harles. *Brevior Notitia*. 673.

## HISTORIÆ AUGUSTÆ SCRIPTORES.

HISTORIÆ AUGUSTÆ SCRIPTORES in unum editi.

In fine.

Informatum est hoc opus per Magistrum Philippum de Lavagna anno a nativitate Christi MCCCCLXXV undecimo kalendas Januarias, Mediolani.

In

In the Roman character, without signatures, or pages numbered. Folio.

This is a most rare book. There was for a certain period a dispute, whether there was not an edition of this book printed at Milan so early as 1465; it is now however agreed, that this of 1475 is the *Editio Princeps*.

It contains SÜETONIUS, ÆLIUS SPARTIANUS, JULIUS CAPITOLINUS, ÆLIUS LAMPRIIDIUS, TREVELLIUS POLLIO, FLAVIUS VOPISCUS, EÜTROIPIUS, and PAULUS DIACONUS.

Prefixed is an epistle from Bonus Accursius ad Cichum Simonetam, some verses of Ausonius to Suetonius, and the life of Suetonius by Calderinius.

Laire observes, that of four copies which he had examined, one only had signatures, which is that described by him in his Index from the Collection of the Cardinal Brienne. They were probably low down in the page, and cut off by the carelessness of the bookbinder.

I know of no copy of this first edition of the *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*, but in Lord Spencer's Collection.

### SALLUSTIUS.

The editions of this Historian are so very numerous, that Bibliographers divide them into  
seven

seven classes. Panzer describes no less than forty-eight. My concern, however, is only with the more rare and curious of that period within the fifteenth century. I shall begin with one which, being of the same date, may contend with the edition of Vindeline Spira for priority, and of the rarity of which there can be no question, for it was unknown to Panzer, and had never been seen by De Bure. It is this .

1. CAIUS SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS.

The title, if it may be so called, is in capital letters.

C. SALVSTII CRISPI DE CONIVRATIONE.

PROEMIVM.

In fine totius operis.

LAVS. DEO

M.CCCC.LXX.

The character is Roman and far from inelegant; there are 24 lines in a page, but few abbreviations; the letter *i* always is accompanied by its stigma; the diphthong is sometimes separated as *ae*, and sometimes united like that used by Vindeline Spira  $\zeta$ . The colon also and period occur.

Havercamp speaks highly of it, and says,

“ Contulimus præterea antiquissimam ut reor omnium editionem Romanam anni 1470, quam ex egregio codice profectam deprehendimus.”

By which it appears, that he believes it to have been printed at Rome. The Bipontine Editors also conjecture, that this edition was superintended by Pomponius Lætus. It is certain that he did exercise his sagacity upon Sallust, and, as some think, with too much freedom, but I do not think, that any edition of this author was superintended by him, in which the invective orations of Cicero and Sallust were omitted. It is certain, that Pomponius bestowed particular pains upon these orations, as appears from a prefatory epistle addressed by him to Augustinus Maffæus.

There is however one strong presumption, that this rare edition was not printed at Rome; for no mention is made of it by Audiffredi, whose sagacity in these matters it would hardly have escaped.

There is a superb copy of this book both with Lord Spencer and with the Bishop of Ely.

2. CAII CRISPI SALLUSTII, conjuratio Catilinæ et Bellum Jugurthinum. Venetiis, Vindelinus de Spira. 1470. Folio.

3. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Venetiis per Vindelin. Spirensem. 1471.  
Folio.

In fine.



Quadringenta iterum formata volumina nuper  
 Crispi dedit Venetis Spiræ Vindelinius  
 Sed meliora quidem lector, mihi crede, secundo  
 Et reprobata minus antea quem dederat.

The 400 copies of the first edition, by Spira, must soon have been sold, as he was induced to reprint it in the very next year.

This second edition is far the best, and much more correct, and having been printed from a new manuscript has some new readings, which might perhaps be a still more powerful reason for reprinting it within so short an interval. It has also, which the first had not, the invective Orations of Cicero and Sallust.

There is no prefatory epistle or notice to either edition, which indeed is the case with most of the books printed at Venice about this period, and is much to be regretted, as we are not able to learn who were employed in correcting them, or what service they rendered their respective authors.

Of Vindeline Spira's first edition, there is a superb copy on vellum at Blenheim. There are copies on paper in the King's Library, in Cracherode's Collection at the Museum, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

The Bishop of Ely has also a copy of the second edition.

## 4. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA

Parisiis per Ulricum Gering, Martinum Crantz,  
et Michaellem Friburger, in Sorbona.

Circa 1470. 4to.

Though there is no printer's name to this book, there can be no doubt but that it was printed by Gering and his associates, and in the year above specified. This clearly appears from some Latin verses, addressed to the Parisians, which are found at the end of the volume, and which decide the fact both of the period and the printers.

Nunc parat arma virosque simul (sibi) rex Maximus orbis  
Hostibus antiquis exitium minitans,  
Nunc igitur bello studeas gens Pariseorum,  
Cui Martis quondam gloria magna fuit.  
Exemplo tibi sint nunc fortia facta virorum,  
Quæ digne memorat Crispus in hoc opere  
Armigerisque tuis Alemannos a numeres, qui  
Hos pressere libros, arma futura tibi.

It appears from Chevillier, that this was the third book printed at the Sorbonne.

Panzer calls this the Editio Princeps, and Revickzky also is inclined to be of this opinion.

It is of uncommon rarity, but must not be confounded with another edition by Ulric Gering,

Gering, to which his name is added by itself, and which is of no great estimation according to De Bure.

Of the edition above described, there are copies at Blenheim, and in the Libraries of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely, and also in the Bodleian at Oxford.

5. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA

Venetiis per Philippum Venetum. Fol. 1472.

I have no other authority for this edition than Panzer, vol. iv. p. 429, who only refers to a German Catalogue.

6. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA

Mediolani, per Ant Zarotum anno 1474. Fol.

There is a copy of this Edition at Blenheim.

7. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA

Venetiis per Johannem de Colonia et Johannem Manthem de Gherretzem, anno 1474. Small Folio.

There is a copy of this edition also at Blenheim.

8. SALLUSTIUS de Conjuratone Catalinæ.  
Sine nota loci, MCCCCLIV. Folio.

Panzer's authority for this edition is Rossi,  
P. 70.

9. CRISPI SALLUSTII Bellum Catalinarium et  
Jugurthinum.

In fine.

Explicit Sallustius de bello Catalinario et Ju-  
gurthino per me Eustacium Gallum Brexiæ foe-  
liciter impressus die vigesima sexta Augusti  
MCCCCLXXV.

In the Roman character and folio.

10. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Valentiæ. No printer's name. 1475. Quarto.

This is by far the rarest of all the editions of  
Sallust. There is a copy at Blenheim. Valen-  
tia, the capital of the province of that name, was  
the first place in Spain, at which the art of  
printing was introduced. The names of the  
printers were Alonso Fernandez de Cordova  
and Lambert Palmart.

Their first work was Obres o Tribes les quals  
tracten de la hořs de la S. Vierge Maria. Va-  
lencia. 1474. 4to. This Sallust was probably  
the second. They also printed a most exceed-  
ingly rare edition of the Bible in the Limosin  
dialect in 1478.

11. EADEM

11. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Mediolani, per Philippum Lavaniam. 1476.  
Small Folio.

A copy of this edition is at Blenheim,

12. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Mediolani, per Jacobum Marlianum et Domi-  
nicum de Vespolate. 1477. Small folio.

A very rare book.

13. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Florentiæ apud Sanctum Jacobum de Ripoli.  
Fol.

There was a copy of this book in the La Val-  
liere Collection.

14. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Venetiis per Philippum (Condam) Petri 1478.  
Small folio.

15. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Mediolani per Anton. Zarotum. 1479. Folio.

16. EADEM SALLUSTII OPERA  
Parisiis per Petrum Cæsar. et Johannem Stoll.  
MCCCCLXXIX.

## SÜETONIUS.

What printer is to have the credit of producing the *EDITIO PRINCEPS* of this author has not yet been entirely decided by Bibliographers. Orlandi, Maittaire, Card Quirini, De Bure, Meerman, Ernesti, and Laire, assign it without scruple to Ulric Han, but Audiffredi is of opinion that this, with the Quintilian of the same year, were the first and very beautiful specimens of the art of Philip de Lignamine.

Harles accedes to the decision of Audiffredi, and the determination of both Bibliographers is confirmed by M. de la Serna Santander, whose *Dictionnaire Bibliographique Choisi du Quinzieme Siecle*, I have but lately possessed. Indeed, the matter is put beyond all future doubt by this latter, who from a very rare book *CAVALCA*, Dominico, Pongie lingua, 1472, which has the name of Philip de Lignamine, has transcribed the following epistle of the printer.

“ Joannes Philippus de Lignamine Messanensis Siculus S.D.N. Sixti 1111. familiaris Reverendo Patri Domino Matheo de Marcho Abbati Monasterii Sancti Placidi salutem.

“ Igitur jam secundus annus, reverende Pater, quo me Roma ut jussit fortuna vel ut magis divina voluit Prövidentia et habet et possidet.

Ubi

Ubi pro mea et veteri et honesta consuetudine dum ociosus ut scis esse nullo modo possum librorum varia volumina imprimi jussi. Quo mihi primum tuam posteris meus hic labor et industria non omnino esset cassus et inutilis. Quo sane labore Quintilianus Suetonius Leonis Pontificis Maximi sermones Lactantius Ambrosius de officiis Laurentii elegantie Horatii opuscula Sixti Pontificis libelli duo de sanguine Christi et potentia Dei emersere. Quibus quidem libellis in s. d. n. benivolentiam et familiaritatem adductus sum. His operibus cum eruditissimorum ingeniorum rationem habuissem. Eaque quibus se exercerent volumina plurima munere meo haberent, mediocribus quoque et idiotis animis aliqua in parte favendum duxi. Libellosque alterum de immortalitate animæ, alterum linguæ continentiam habentem impressi. Quod ut facerem rationibus pluribus motus sit, et impulsis," &c.

The type of this book is Roman, larger and more elegant than any hitherto used either by Ulric Han, or by Sweynheym and Pannartz. Why, says Audiffredi, did the printer, whose boast was, "nil opus esse pennis anseris ad scribendum," forbear to put his name to these books, far excelling his former productions in elegance and beauty? Was he ashamed to acknowledge what, as long as typography shall be honoured  
amongst

amongst men, must necessarily be esteemed as the most extraordinary efforts of the art.

This, however, is certain, that among all the *EDITIONES PRINCIPES* of classic authors, none is more rare or of higher estimation than this of *SUETONIUS*.

1. C. SUETONII TRANQUILLI de XII Cæsarum vitis libri XII ex recognit. et cum præfatione Jo. Antonii Campani ad Card. Senensem.

In fine.

Cai (sic) Suetonii Tranquilli de XII Cæsarum vitis liber ultimus fœliciter finit—absolutus Romæ in pinca regione via pape anno a Christi natali. M.CCCC.LXX. Sextili mēse Pauli autem Veneti ii. Pont. Max. anno sexto.

Folio.

The epistle of Campanus, which is prefixed, contains a spirited and elegant criticism on the style and merits of Suetonius as a writer. The more curious reader may find it in the life of Campanus by Fernus, and in Card. Quirini's account of the Roman editions, republished by Schelhorn.

Copies of the *Editio Princeps* of Suetonius are in the following Libraries.

The



The King's,  
 Blenheim,  
 Wilton,  
 British Museum (Cracherode)  
 and with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

2. C. SÜETONIUS TRANQUILLUS de XII  
 Cæsaribus ex recognit. et cum præfat. Jo. An-  
 dreæ ad Paulum II.

In fine.

Aspicis illustris lector, &c.

then the date

MCCCCLXX.

After the preface the Bishop has added the poem of Ausonius on the twelve Cæsars. At the end of these verses the reader will find

Tib. pater Beatissime omnes vitam optāt  
 et felicitatem diutissimam Dominici natalis,  
 MCCCCLXX Pontificatus vero tui anno VII.

This edition, though perhaps not so rare as the preceding, may be reckoned among the scarcest books. Lord Spencer has two copies of it; in one are no initial letters; in the other they are supplied with ornaments from blocks of wood. There are copies also in the King's Library, at Blenheim, the Bodleian, and with the Bishop of Ely.

## 3. EADEM SUETONII OPERA

Venetiis per Nicolaum Jenson. 1471. Folio.

Jenson is deservedly esteemed as one of the most excellent of the early printers, and this edition of Suetonius may perhaps be called one of the most beautiful and magnificent of his works.

It is generally called a folio, but Audiffredi speaks of it as "forma quarta majore." The following verses are subjoined.

Hoc ego nicoleos gallus cognomine jenson  
 Impressi : miræ quis neg& (sic) artis opus?  
 At tibi dum legitur docili suetonius ore  
 Artificis nomen fac rogo lector ames.

MCCCCLXXI.

In this edition the Greek words are omitted ; though in the Tortellius, printed in the very same year by Jenson, a very elegant Greek character was used.

It cannot be necessary to speak of the rarity of this fine book, of which however there are copies in the King's Library, with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

## 4. EADEM

## 4. EADEM SÜETONII OPERA. 4to.

No name of place, printer, or year; but so exact a transcript of the preceding edition by Jenson, that it corresponds page for page and line for line. It has 32 lines in a page, except the last, which has only 29. The character is smaller than that used by Jenson, but it is doubtless of nearly the same period. It is a very elegant and rare book.

## 5. EADEM SÜETONII OPERA

Romæ, per Conradum Sweynheym et Arnoldum Pannartz. 1472. Folio.

The third Roman edition, in which, as in many similar instances, the prefatory epistle is omitted.

It is very rare, and I know of no other copy in this country than the one at Blenheim.

## 6. EADEM SÜETONII OPERA

Mediolani per Antonium Zarotum. 1480. Folio.

There is a copy of this edition also at Blenheim.

## 7. SÜETONII

7. SÜETONII TRANQUILLI de Grammaticis et Rhetoribus clarissimis.

The bishop of Ely has a copy of this most beautiful book, which appears to have escaped the research of all the Bibliographers.

It is in quarto. The title, as I have transcribed it, is in capital letters immediately followed by the text in a Roman and very elegant character. There are no signatures, catchwords, &c. At the conclusion is FINIS AMEN.

8. SÜETONII TRANQUILLI libellus de claris Grammaticæ et Rhetoricæ scriptoribus. 4to.

Panzer and Lairé mention a copy of this book, with which is found MODESTUS de re militari et POMPONIUS LÆTUS de magistratibus et sacerdotiis.

In fine.

Impressus õpa et impendio Bartholomei Cremonensis ac Bartholomei de Carlo Vercellensis ejus consocii Venetiis die xxvii. medii 1474.

No signature, catchword, &c.

9. SÜETONII

9. SÜETONII TRANQUILLI libellus de claris Grammat. et Rhetor. scriptoribus cum præfatione Jo. A. Tuscani.

Romæ typis Jo. Gensberg, circa 1474.

Twenty-six lines in a page, and 30 pages; no signatures, catchword. 4to.

10. SÜETONII TRANQUILLI De. Grammaticis. Et. Rhetoribus. Claris. Liber. Incipit. This in the beginning. Litteris quadratis. At the end in the same letter. Impressum. Florentiæ. apud. Sanctum. Jacobum. De. Ripoli. MCCCCLXXVIII.

In the Roman character, and with signatures. 4to.

11. SÜETONIUS TRANQUILLUS de viris illustribus. 4to.

No name of place, year, or printer, but certainly at Milan. In the Roman character. Prefixed is an epistle of Gaspar. Lampugnanus, inscribing the work ad Boninum Mombrinium.

12. SÜETONIUS TRANQUILLUS de viris illustribus. 4to.

No name of place, year, or printer, but certainly at Milan. It is inscribed by Petrus Mel-leus to Petr. Posterula.

### SOLINUS.

1. SOLINI Julii de situ et mirabilibus mundi liber.

Venetiis, Nicolaus Jenson. 1473. 4to.  
Editio Princeps. (forsan)

A very rare and beautiful book. In fine, li-  
teris capitalibus.

Julii Solini de situ orbis et  
mirabilibus quæ mundi ambitu  
continentur liber impressus  
Venetiis per Nicolaum Jenson  
Gallicum M.CCCC.LXXIII.

Salmasius in his Prologomena, p. 14, speaks in exalted terms of this book; so also does Masson in *L'Histoire Critique de la Republique des lettres*, tom. 14. See also on the same subject, *Le Clerc Biblioth. anc et mod.* tom. 10. p. 4, &c.

Copies of this book are in the collections of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

2. CAII JULII SOLINI

rer. memorabiliū collectanee. Solinus Avetino salutem.

A table of contents follows the title. The text begins on the fourth leaf.

At the end of the work there is no Colophon, but simply,

Finis. Laus. Deo.

Audiffredi calls it a large octavo. There are 26 lines in a page. It is in a very rude character, like that used by J. Schurener de Bopordia, who printed at Rome about the year 1473, in company with Johannes Nicolaus Hanheymer. It may therefore, perhaps, contend for priority with that which precedes.

If Jenson's edition was the first, it was not known to the Roman printer or editor, for this last is full of errors, and in every respect inferior to that of Jenson.

There is a copy of this rare book in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

3. SOLINI C. JULII de situ et memorabilibus orbis Liber ex recensione Guill. Tardivi. Parisiis typis Petri Cæsaris circa 1473. 4to.

This edition also, according to Santander, may contend for precedency with both those before described.

It has 25 lines in a page, no catchword, signatures, or pages numbered. The type certainly that of P. Cæsar and J. Stol.

It was one of the first books from this press. There was a copy in the La Valliere Collection, which sold for 178 livres.

4. CAIUS JULIUS SOLINUS de memorabilibus mundi. 4to.

Prefixed are the following verses from Mombricitus the Editor ad Antonium Trivulcium J. Car. Doctorem.

Accipe Primitias nostri vir summe laboris  
 Et disces parvo maxima sæpe dari  
 Quid nostræ possint his experiere novales  
 Frugibus; expectes jam meliora velim.

Bibliographers are agreed in assigning this book to Milan, and to the year 1474.

Mombricitus, who corrected the press for Philip de Lavagnia, calls it "Primitias." He means, perhaps, that it was the first book which he edited for this printer, who introduced the art of typography at Milan. The first book printed by him was, *Miraculi de la gloriosa V. Maria.* MCCCCLXVIII. 4to.

It is a very rare book. There are copies at Blenheim and in the collections of Earl Spencer.

There is also, at Blenheim, an edition of *Solinus cum Modesto.* Sine loco.



5. SOLINI Rerum memorabilium Collectanea. Per Andream Portitiam XIII. Cal. Jan. 1480. Parmæ. 4to.

6. SOLINUS de morabilibus mundi per Boninum de Boninis de Regusia. Brixixæ. 4to.

ANDREAS PORTITIA, or Portiglia, was the first person who introduced the art of printing at Parma.

BONINUS DE BONINIS first exercised his art at Venice in 1478, afterwards at Brescia, and finally at Verona.

### TACITUS.

TACITI Caii Cornelii Annalium et Historiarum libri superstites, accedit libellus de situ et moribus Germanorum, et dialogus de claris oratoribus. Venetiis, circa 1470. Folio.

Most of the Bibliographers assign this EDITIO PRINCEPS of Tacitus to the press of John of Spira, the first Venice printer, but there is every reason to believe that it was the work of his brother Vindeline of Spira. John Spira had the privilege of printing the familiar Epistles

of Cicero and Pliny from the Senate of Venice, which is the first typographic privilege known to be granted. He had begun to print Augustinus de Civitate Dei, but did not live to finish it. The completion of this was the first typographic labour of Vindeline Spira; his second this EDITIO PRINCEPS of Tacitus.

John of Spira calls the Epistles of Cicero his first labour.

Quom labor hic primus calami superaverat artem.

The phrase therefore in the Colophon to the Tacitus, can only apply to Vindeline.

Cæsareos mores scribit Cornelius: esto  
Iste tibi codex historie pater est  
Insigni quem laude feret gens postera; pressit  
Spira premens: *artis gloria prima sue.*

This book is of uncommon rarity and value. It has no signatures, nor pages numbered; but, according to Santander, is the first book in which catchwords are used. And in this place I must correct Maittaire, who says, tom. i. p. 19, that John of Spira first introduced the catchword, as presuming him to have been the printer of this book. He, however, qualifies it by the word "fertur." "Fertur Johannes Spirensis primus vocularum sub ultima paginæ præcedentis linea ad interiorem oram positarum quæ paginæ subsequentes initium indicent usum excogitasse."

It

It should be observed, that this edition comprehends only the six last books of the Annals, and the first five of the Histories.

There are copies of this book at Blenheim, the British Museum, Bodleian, and in the Collections of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

I may be permitted to add one peculiarity concerning this Editio Princeps, which increases its value, and gives it the authority of a manuscript. The manuscript from which it was printed is lost. See the preface to the Bipont edition of Tacitus, and also Seemiller, p. 9, vol. i.

The book I am next about to describe is almost as rare as the former.

2. C. CORNELII TACITI Libri Annalium sex a libro XI. librum XVI. Historiarum Libri quinque. Libellus de moribus et populis Germaniæ. Dialogus an sui sæculi Oratores antiquioribus, et quare concedant? Julii Agricolaë Vita. Editio a Francisco Puteolano curata, et Mediolani excusa. Sinę nota anni et typographi.

Small Folio.

I transcribe the above from Seemiller. I find this most rare book described by him at length; but it seems to have been very imperfectly known to any of the other Bibliographers.

In the beginning is an epistle of Puteolanus ad Jacobum Antiquarium ducalem Secretarium. From this it appears, that this edition of Puteolanus was printed from that of Vindeline Spira, with the correction of its various errors. The editor had, however, no advantage of any manuscript, and the emendations are those of his own unassisted judgment.

The work was certainly printed at Milan, and as it should seem by the same man, who printed the Panegyrici Veteres, and the Dictys Cretensis in the year 1477, under the superintendence of this same Puteolanus. The probability therefore is, that this Tacitus was printed between 1477 and 1480.

It is very evident that none of the Bibliographers mentioned by Mr. Dibdin, in his account of the editions of Tacitus, had ever seen or knew any thing of this most rare book. I have had the pleasure to examine a copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection. The letters are round, and of a very elegant form.

The paper is very good and very white. The points used are the period, colon, and marks of interrogation. The paper has no mark that I could discover. In some pages there are 37 lines, in others only 36, whilst in others there are 38.

The edition of 1497, by Pinci, mentioned by Mr. Dibdin, was perhaps transcribed from this.

Besides

Besides the copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection, there is one at Blenheim, and another with Lord Spencer.

It will perhaps be proper to mention, though out of my general limit, the following edition of Tacitus, in which the works of this author, as we now have them, first appeared.

P. CORNELII TACITI

Libri quinque noviter in Germania inventi atque cum reliquis ejus operibus quæ prius Romæ inveniebantur, editi.

Dedicated by Philippus Beroaldus, jun. Academiæ Romanæ præpositus Leoni x. Pont. Max.

After the Pope's arms is this note,—

Nomine Leonis x. Pont. Max. proposita sunt præmia non mediocria his qui ad eum libros veteres neque adhuc editos attulerint.

In fine.

Romæ impressi per Magistrum Stephanum Guillereti de Lotharingia Tullen divi. Anno MDCV. &c.

The above testimony in favour of Leo the Tenth's earnest wish to promote the revival of ancient Literature, I copy from Panzer, vol. viii, p. 256. See also Mr. Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 247.

## VALERIUS MAXIMUS.

It has been usual among Bibliographers to ascribe the rank of *EDITIO PRINCEPS* to the *Valerius Maximus*, printed at Mentz by Peter Schoyffer in 1471; and Mr. Dibdin, from respectable authority, has done the same; it should however have been described as the first with a date. I have very little scruple in assigning this place to the following.

1. *VALERII MAXIMI factorum dictorumque memorabilium Libri novem. Folio.*

Freytag, in his *Analectis Literariis*, I think, clearly demonstrates that this book was printed in 1470. His assertion is confirmed by the character in which it is printed, which all the more skilful Bibliographers agree to be that of Mentelin, who printed at Strasburgh. See my account of this printer in my *Third Volume*, p. 247, where also I have spoken at large of this particular edition. Freytag has exhibited a few specimens of various readings from this curious edition, which evidently show how important the collation of it would be to any new editor of *Valerius Maximus*.

This

This edition comprehends only nine books, either because the manuscript from which it was printed, contained no more, or because the person who superintended the press, did not believe any more to be genuine.

At the end of the second book there is an extraordinary example of a marginal note having crept into the text. The author is speaking of the great reverence with which M. Cato was received on his public appearance on the Roman Theatre. Martial had done the same in an epigram. This some learned man had transcribed on the margin of his copy. From hence it was admitted into the text with the name of Martial subscribed, who lived after Valerius Maximus. This appears both in the editions of Mentz and Paris, though there are variations in other parts of these editions, which prove that they were severally printed from manuscripts different from that used by Mentelin.

Concerning this most rare and curious book, the reader may consult Braun. Tom. i. p. 12. Seemiller vi. p. 122. Panzer i. p. 74, and Santander, T. iii. p. 416.

There is a copy of this book at Blenheim upon vellum, one in the King's Library, and one in that of the Bishop of Ely.

2. VALERII MAXIMI de dictis et factis memorabilibus antiquorum, Libri IX. Moguntizæ per Petrum Schoyffer de Gernsheim.

M.CCCC.LXXI. Folio.

It is possible that this may be the first edition of this author with a date, but I am by no means certain, that the edition by Vindeline Spira may not contend with it for priority.

It has 30 lines in a page, is printed in Gothic characters without signatures, catchword, or pages numbered.

It is a rare and valuable book, of which, however, there are five copies in this country, one in the King's Library, one at Wilton, one at Lord Spencer's upon vellum, one in the Bishop of Ely's Collection, and one in Dr. Hunter's Museum, now at Glasgow.

3. VALERII MAXIMI Dictorum, Factorumque memorabilium libri IX.

Venetis. Vindelinius de Spira. MCCCCLXXI. Folio.

The execution of this volume is magnificent, and its rarity equal to that of the former.

In fine.

Finis est.

M.CCCC.LXXI.

Impressum



Impressum formis justoq; nitore coruscans  
Hoc Vindelinus condidit artis opus.

There are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, the Bodleian, and with Lord Spencer.

4. VALERII MAXIMI Dictorum Factorum-  
que memorabilium libri IX.

Venetiis. Johannes de Colonia, Agripinensis  
et Johannes Menthen de Gerretshem. 1474. 4to.

This deserves mention, as being the first book by these printers.

There is a Terence printed at Venice, 1471, by this Johannes de Colonia, in conjunction with Vindeline Spira. He also printed some books with Jenson. All the books which have his name are very elegant.

5. VALERII MAXIMI Dictorum Factorum-  
que memorabilium Libri novem.

In fine, libri noni.

MCCCCCLXXV. VII Kl. Novembres. Mediolani.  
AN. (Antonius) Impressit ZA. (Zarotus). Ac-  
cedit Index Alphabeti.

In the Roman character. No signature, catch-  
word, or pages numbered. Folio.

It

This is a very elegant and very scarce book, and it is not a little surprising that the Bipont editors make no mention of it, whose account of preceding editions is usually so circumstantial and so accurate. This is the more remarkable, as the prefatory epistle of Bonus Accursius ad Cecihum Simonetam asserts, “Valerium Maximum a se emendatissime correctum, et quicquid erat aliorum ignorantia insertum, exemptum fuisse.”

6. VALERII MAXIMI Dictorum Factorum-que memorabilium libri IX. accedit decimi libri Caii Titi Probi de prenomine Epittoma, et tabula super Valerium de propriis nominibus.

In fine tabulæ.

Presens Valerii maximi opus preclarissimum in nobilissima Parisiis anno Domini mccccclxxv. feliciter est impressum (Charact. Petri Cæsaris et Johannis Stol).

The Bishop of Ely has a copy of this book, which is in folio.

7. VALERII MAXIMI, Dictorum Factorum-que memorabilium libri IX.

In fine, in litter. capital.

EXPLICIT

EXPLICIT LIBER VALERII MAXIMI IMPRESSUM BONONIE AD PETITIONEM SIGISMUNDI DE LIBRIS ANNO DOMINI. MCCCCLXXVI. DIE XXIII MENSIS DECEMBRIS. LAUS DEO AMEN. Fol.

In a very small and neat Roman character. No signature, catchword, pages numbered. The paper is remarkably white and good, and the margin very large. The points used are the period and the colon.

Quere, Who was this Sigismundus de libris? Maittaire places him among the printers, but this book appears by the colophon to have been printed at his request.

Santander says, that the type is entirely similar to that used by II. Rugerius and Doninus Bertochus in the MANILIUS of 1474.

The Bishop of Ely has a copy of this book.

8. VALERII MAXIMI Dictorum Factorumque memorabilium libri.

Mediolani arte et impensis Philippi Lavagnia. Anno Domini MCCCCLXXVIII.

Sequitur carmen auctoris ad librum suum ne palliatos efferas liber scombros, &c.

9. VALERIUS MAXIMUS ex emendatione Boni Accursii Pisani.

In fine.

P. F. MCCCCLXXVIII. K. L. JULII. S. F. B. R.  
VENETIIS IMPRESSIT. Z. F.

Quere, what do the capital letters P. F. S. F.  
B. R. mean?

### AURELIUS VICTOR.

SEXTI AURELII VICTORIS de viris illustribus  
urbis Romæ. Accedit SEXTI RUFFI Libellus  
de Historia Romana.

In fine.

Sexti Ruffi : Viri Consularis Valentiano An-  
gusto de Historia : Ro : Libellus finit. SIXTUS  
Ruesinger.

4to.

This is a very rare book, printed in a rude  
type. The printer Ruesinger, all whose books  
are very rare, first exercised his art at Naples,  
where this book was produced, about the year  
1470. He removed to Rome in 1480, where he  
entered into partnership with George Alemanus.  
He was first of all an ecclesiastic, and was ex-  
ceedingly popular on account of his pure and  
amiable character.

He was offered a Bishopric by King Ferdinand,  
with the view of detaining him at Naples, but he  
refused it.

LATIN TRANSLATIONS

OF THE

GREEK HISTORIANS, GEOGRAPHERS, &c.



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## APPIANUS.

FEW readers, who are acquainted with the books printed in the Fifteenth Century, require to be informed, that most of the Greek Historians and Geographers were first of all printed in the Latin versions. The first and early editions of these versions are to be reckoned among the more rare and valuable productions of the press. Of these, I believe, none are more curious than the first to be described.

1. APPIANI ALEXANDRINI de bellis civilibus, libri VII. latine interprete Petro Candido.

Venetiis. Vindelinus de Spira. Folio.

A beautiful book in an elegant round character. No signature, catchword, or pages numbered.

In fine.

Hic est alexandrinus appianus  
 A Candido lingue latine patrone  
 Romanus, hunc impressit et vindelinus  
 Quem spira nobilis parens dedalei  
 Produxit ingenii faceti lepidique  
 Carmen est Raphaelis Zovenzonii Istri Poetae.

M.CCCC.LXXII.

This edition contains only the books *Bellorum Civilium et de Bello Celtico*. The second edition of this was printed in 1477, at Venice, by Bernard Pictor, &c. and in a separate volume, though they are usually found together.

Prefixed is an epistle of Candidus. There were two learned persons of this name, but the translator of Appian was Petrus Candidus *December*, who officiated as "Magister Brevium" to Pope Nicolas V.

Fabricius, vol. iii. p. 394, first edition, says, that this Appian by P. Candidus December was printed at Rome in 1472. Labbe has transcribed the mistake, which Maittaire v. i. p. 313, corrects.

The other Petr. Candidus was the editor of the *Cornu Copia*, printed by Aldus in 1496.

Copies of this first edition of Appian are in the King's Library and at Blenheim.



2. EJUSDEM APPIANI ALEXANDRINI Historiarum Romanarum libri ex eâdem Petri Candidi interpretatione. EDIT. PRINCEPS.

Venetis per Bernardum Pictorem et Erhardum Ratdolt de Augusta una cum Petro Loslein de Langencen, correctore et socio. 1477. 4to.

This is a most beautiful book: the paper is remarkably white and the margin ample, the capital letters are engraved, and, as it appears, on metal; the whole exhibits an exquisite specimen of early typography.

There are two volumes. The first comprehends the Lybian, Syrian, Parthian, and Mithridatic wars, and is dedicated, as before observed, to Pope Nicolas V. The second describes the Illyrian and Celtic wars, and is inscribed to King Ferdinand of Naples. The epistle to the Pope in the first volume is curious. In this, Candidus compliments the Pope on his patriotic restitution of decayed buildings, and his zeal in encouraging the translation of distinguished authors from Greek into Latin. He also deplores the lost works of APPIAN, LIVY, CURTIUS, TROGUS, TACITUS, and SALLUST.

## DIODORUS SICULUS.

1. DIODORI SICULI Historiarum priscarum libri VI. a græco in latinum traducti per Fr. Poggium.

Accedit CORNELII TACITI de situ, moribus et populis Germaniæ libellus Bononiæ. 1472. Folio.

Editio Princeps.

No signature, catchword, or pages numbered.

There is a great singularity in this most rare book, which I do not remember to have elsewhere seen.

The date at the end is a mixture of Arabic and Roman numerals, thus

MCCCC72.

There are copies of this first edition of Diodorus Siculus, at the King's Library, and at Blenheim.

2. EORUNDEM DIODORI SICULI Librorum sex nec non Cornelii Taciti de moribus et populis Germaniæ libellus.

Venetiis. Per Andream Jacobi Catharensem. 1476. Folio.

This

This is not so scarce as the preceding, but there are copies of this book also in the King's Library, and at Blenheim.

Seemiller, v. i. p. 98, observes, that the type of this book is very elegant, and that the paper is white but thin.

DICTYS CRETENSIS ET DARES PHRYGIUS.

1. DICTYS CRETENSIS et DARES PHRYGIUS. Mediolani, 1477. 4to.

This appears from Panzer and Santander to be printed in the type used by Christopher Valdarfer, who first of all exercised his profession at Venice.

Prefixed to this book is an epistle of Masellus Beneventanus ad Barthol. Calchum.

It is exceedingly rare, but copies may be seen in the British Museum (Cracherode), and at Blenheim.

2. EJUSDEM HISTORIA TROJANA absque anni, loci, et typographi indicatione. 4to.

A very ancient edition, and but little known. Panzer and Santander assign it to Cologne, and about the year 1474. It is in the Gothic character, but I believe not that of Ulric Zel. It

is the same, however, with that of the Dares Phrygius hereafter described; and Braun, P. i. p. 66, speaks of it at some length as a most rare and curious book, and has given a specimen of the type, tab. iv. n. viii.

### 3. DARETIS PHRYGII Historia Romana. 4to.

In the same type, and circumstantially described by Braun, p. 65, 6.

De Bure, speaking of the Dictys Cretensis above-mentioned, gives it to Mentz; but, as Braun remarks, “valde hallucinatur cum nullo modo Moguntinos his typis, qui sculpti potius quam fusi videntur usos fuisse.”

Panzer, vol. iv. p. 281, mentions an edition of Dares Phrygius in the character of Veldener, but I conceive this to be the same book as I have above described from Braun, to whom Panzer refers, as I have done, namely, p. 55.

The same Bibliographer, vol. iii. p. 43, speaks of another edition of Dares in the Gothic type of Gerhard de Flandria printed at Treviso; and again another in the Roman character, sine loco, which he gives to the year 1472, and in his Index to Florentius of Strasburg.

If Santander may be depended upon, Veldener never printed at Cologne; I am certainly persuaded, that Panzer i. p. 348, and iv. p. 281, describes the same book,

DIONYSIUS.

DIONYSII ALEXANDRINI GEOGRAPHIA Latine reddita, per Antonium Bechariam Veronensem.

Venetis per Bernardum Pictorem et Erhardum Ratdolt de Augusta. 1477. 4to.

This very rare book is sometimes found with the Pomponius Mela, printed by the same printers in the year following, to correspond with it.

Prefixed is an epistle of Becharia of Verona to Jerome Leonardis.

There are copies of this edition in the King's Library and with the Bishop of Ely.

Panzer, vol. iii. p. 88, speaks of an edition of Priscian by Vindeline of Spira, in which is found Ruffinus de Metris and Dionysius de situ orbis, translated by Priscian. Panzer assigns it to 1472.

Santander describes an edition of Priscian, having also the Dionysius and Ruffinus, which he gives to the year 1470, and to Vindeline of Spira. The date appears at the end of the treatise of Priscian on the Eight Parts of Speech. It will be found, I believe, that these authors are added to the Priscian in Spira's type, and I believe to other editions.

## DIONYSIUS.

DIONYSII HALICARNASSIS antiquitatum Romanarum libri decem, a Lappo Birago in Latinum sermonem traducti. Tarvisii, Bernardinus Celerius de Luere. 1480.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

Folio. Inscribed by Lappus Biragus to the Pope Paul II.

This Bernardinus Celerius, or de Celere, printed at Venice, at Padua, and at Treviso.

## EUSEBIUS.

1. EUSEBII Pamphili, *Historia Ecclesiastica* latine, Ruffino interprete. Ultrajecti. Nic. Keltelaer et G. Leempt. 1474. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This very rare book has no name of place or printer, but is assigned to the above printers from the exact resemblance of the type of the "Historia Scholastica," of 1473. Clement erroneously gives it to Philip de Lignamine.

2. EADEM EUSEBII CÆSARIENSIS *Historia Ecclesiastica*.

Romæ, per Johannem Philippi de Lignamine. In fine.

Millesimo

THE GREEK HISTORIANS, &c. 105

Millesimo cccc.lxxvi. Die. x.v. Maii P.M.  
Sixti quarti. Anno ejus quinto completū est  
hoc Rome. Folio.

Equally rare with the preceding. There is a  
copy at Blenheim.

Some copies of this book have an epistle  
prefixed from Philip de Lignamine to Pope  
Sixtus IV. Others, instead of this epistle, have  
one from the printer, addressed to Cardinal  
Estoutavilla. This has induced some Biblio-  
graphers to believe that there were two differ-  
ent editions. The edition is the same, with the  
leaves at the beginning reprinted. See San-  
tander v. ii. p. 400.

3. EADEM EUSEBII CÆSARIENSIS, *Historia  
Ecclesiastica.*

Mantuxæ, per Johannem Schallum Germani-  
cum. 1479. Folio.

This also is a rare book. The Bishop of Ely  
has a copy.

This is one of the first books printed at Man-  
tua. The prefatory epistle says, that the editor  
has caused the work "instaurari e divino  
*nuper inventi magisterii beneficio multiplicari.*"  
The art of printing was known long before.

It is an elegant book, and the paper is beauti-  
ful. Schallus, the printer, was also a physician.

4. EADEM

4. **EADEM EUSEBII CÆSARIENSIS** *Historia Ecclesiastica.*    Small Folio.

A most curious and rare book. In the Gothic character, small but neat. It is printed in columns, and there are 40 lines in each column. No signature, catchword, or pages numbered.

Braun describes this book at much length, and observes, that after due examination and comparison of all the characters which distinguish the early printed books, he has no hesitation in pronouncing this to be *Editio omnium prima*. Laire, *Ind. i.* p. 92, assigns this book to Conrad Fyner; but it was undoubtedly printed at Strasburgh and by Hen. Eggesteyn, whose types are much more beautiful than those of Fyner. The reader may see specimens of both in Braun. Eggesteyn printed in conjunction with Mentelin.

**HERODIANUS.**

In the instance of this Historian I deviate from my usual limit of not descending later than 1480. But the book I am now about to describe is of extraordinary rarity, and also an **EDITIO PRINCEPS.**

**HERODIANI,**



HERODIANI, *Historiarum Libri VIII.* latine Angelo Politiano interprete, Romæ. 1493. Folio.

It is singular that there were three editions of this version of Herodian by Politian published in the same year, but the precedency is assigned to this of Rome.

The two others were printed at Bologna, one by Plato de Benedictis; the other by Bazalerius de Bazaleriis, who also printed at Reggio.

The Roman edition abovementioned has a preface by Politian to Pope Innocent VIII. and Audiffredi remarks of it, that it is printed in a type which he does not remember to have seen in any other book printed at Rome. "Editio est optimo caractere Romano, cujus vestigium nullum in aliis Romanis editionibus me vidisse memini."

It is also printed with Politian's other works by Aldus, &c.

## HERODOTUS.

1. HERODOTI HALICARNASSEI *Historiarum Libri IX.* latine L. Valla interprete.

Venetiis, Jac. de Rubeis. 1474. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This is an exceedingly rare book.

2. HERODOTI

2. HERODOTI HALICARNASSEI Historiarum  
libri IX. Latine ex interpretatione L. Vallæ,  
Romæ in domo Petri de Maximis. 1475.

This edition is no less rare than the preceding, on which account I transcribe the verses which are found at the end.

Miraris: fuerim cum scriptor ionicus: unde est  
Q<sup>d</sup> nunc Romanus perlegor Herodotus  
Magna quidem merito referenda est gratia Valle  
Ille meam pulchre transtulit historiam  
Res igitur priscas: memorandaq; facta virorum  
Qui cupit ex uno noscere nostra legat.  
Nam ne defuerint nostra exemplaria Rome  
Arnoldi artificis consulere manus  
In quibus Andreas Aleriensis Episcopus olim  
Extremam imposuit nec sine laude limam.

Sweynheym, the partner of Pannartz, was it seems now dead, and this latter carried on the printing business alone.

It is by no means an incurious circumstance, that the palace of the family of Maximis now exists at Rome in the same situation, and employed for the same purposes, as when Sweynheym and Pannartz were suffered to print in it. What is allotted to the business of printing does not make a part of the regular building, but it has probably been used ever since as a printing house.

Mr.

Mr. Edwards informs me, that he found a printer established in it, who assured him that he could unequivocally ascertain five different masters of printing, who had exercised their profession in it before his time.

The front of the building is painted in chiaro oscuro, with subjects of history, and friezes in the style of Julio Romano, which would, with little pains, be made distinctly visible.

The arms of the family of Maximis are on the outside, over the door.

I have elsewhere observed, that Sweynheym and Pannartz first printed at the monastery of Subiaco. They were Germans, and the Monks of this monastery principally consisted of persons of that nation.

## JOSEPHUS.

1. JOSEPHI FLAVII Antiquitatum Judaicarum Libri xx. et de bello Judaico Libri Septem.

Augustæ, Johannes Schussler. 1470. Folio.  
EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This is a very rare and very curious book. It is printed in columns with 50 lines in a page. No catchword, signature, or pages numbered. In the Gothic character.

At

At the end of the last book of Jewish Antiquities is the following Colophon.

Josephi historiographi viri clarissimi. libri antiquitatum numero viginti per Johannem Schussler. Civem Augustensem finiunt feliciter non scriptorum quidem arte. sed qua nostra tandem etas dotata est, impressoria scilicet exarati. Anno a nativitate currente dominica quadringentesimo septuagesimo Kalendas vero Julias quarto.

The same colophon, with a trifling variation, is repeated at the end of the last book, on the Jewish war, after which is,

Laus optimo maximo.

There are copies of this book in the Libraries of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

It may be observed, that there are very few books by Schussler, and this is the first which he printed. The Gothic character is very beautiful, and not improbably purchased of Zainer, who had used it in the Catholicon printed by him in 1469.

This Guntherus (or Gintherus) Zainer, who was the first printer at Augsbourgh, must not be confounded with John Zainer, who first printed at Ulm. They were perhaps brothers, which the place of their birth, both being of Reutlingen, and their living at the same period, renders very probable.

Schussler succeeded Zainer.

2. JOSEPHI FLAVII Historiarum de bello Judaico libri septem. Romæ.

Arnoldus Pannartz. 1475. Folio.

This very rare book was superintended by Platyna, and has at the end of the Colophon

Platyna emendavit.

It is beautifully printed, and there are copies of it in the King's Library and at Blenheim.

3. JOSEPHI FLAVII Antiquitatum judaicarum libri xx. et de bello judaico libri septem latini.

Absque loci, anni et typographi indicatione sed Lubecæ typis Lucæ Brandis de Schasz vel Schasz, circa 1475. Folio maximo.

I find no mention of the above edition in any of the Bibliographers but Santander, who describes it as a very uncommon book.

According to him, it is printed in two columns, with 48 lines in each column, and without signature, catchword, or pages numbered.

It is in the same type used by Lucas de Brandis in his *RUDIMENTUM NOVITIORUM* of 1476.

The

The greater part of the capital initial letters are engraved on wood. The first leaf begins with

INCIPIT PROLOGUS SANCTI JERONYMI  
IN JOSEPHUM.

At the end of the last book on Jewish Antiquities is

EXPLICIT HYSTORIA FLAVII  
IOSEPHI DE ANTIQUITATE

At the end of the book is,

EXPLICIT HYSTORIA FLAVII IOSEPHI DE JUDA  
ICO BELLO FELICITER.

There is a very ancient edition of Josephus at Blenheim without date, or name of place or printer; but whether it is the above edition, or that which I am next about to describe, I am uncertain. The number of lines in a page will determine it.

4. FLAVII JOSEPHI Antiquitatum Judaeicarum Libri xx. et de Bello Judaico Libri septem. Fol. mag.

Absque omni nota.

As no mention is made of this most rare edition by any of the Bibliographers, and as I have had the opportunity of examining a copy in the collection of the Bishop of Ely, I shall venture to describe it at some length.

It is a folio of large size, and printed in Gothic characters, with this exception that all the capital letters are Roman.

It is printed in columns, and there are 44 lines in each column. The work is divided into chapters distinguished by Roman numerals. The paper is remarkably thick and good.

The following is the title in capitals.

INCIPIT TABVLA TO  
CIVS LIBRI IVDAICE  
ANTIQUITATIS.

The text commences at the 7th leaf, the preceding six being occupied by the Index to the Antiquities.

On the last leaf, after the 20th line, is

EXPLICIT LIBER VICE  
SIMVS FLAVII IOSE  
PHI HISTORIOGRAPHI  
ANTIQUITATIS.

On the last leaf of the book de Bello Judaico, after the seventh line, is

FLAVII IOSEPHI HIS  
TORIOGRAPHI IVDAI  
CE CAPTIVITATIS  
LIBER SEPTIMVS EX  
PLICIT.

Abbreviations but rarely occur, and there are no points used but the period. The letter i has generally the point over it, but is sometimes found without it.

The character is very neat, nor do I remember to have seen any one resembling it; perhaps that used by Schoiffer in the Valerius Maximus of 1470 is more like it than any other.

The paper used in it has five different marks, some sheets have a crescent, others a bell, &c. the mark which occurs most frequently is a sort of shield with three fleurs de lys in the center, and crowned with the same. From this it may not unreasonably be conjectured, that the paper was manufactured in France; but as the types of all the early French printers are well known, I conceive that the book was not printed there, but in Germany.

The first inspection of the book must satisfy every one, that this is a very early edition, yet it is probably subsequent to that of Schussler. This edition has a passage at the end of the 20th book, which is not found in that printed by Schussler. The version is the same in both, but the chapters are differently divided.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that there are no signatures, catchword, or pages numbered.

## PLUTARCHUS.

1. PLUTARCHI VITÆ PARALLELÆ a diversis interpretibus latine factæ, et a J. A. Campano collectæ et editæ.



THE GREEK HISTORIANS, &c: \_ 115

Romæ Udalricus Gallus. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

There is no date to this book, but it is assigned by Audiffredi and other Bibliographers to 1470.

A very rare, curious, and beautiful book. There is a prefatory epistle from the editor Campanus, of whom I have before given some account, ad Franc. Picolominum Cardinalem Senensem. The usual verses at the end.

Anser Tarpeii custos Jovis, &c. &c.

Audiffredi's account of this book, as usual with him, is particularly minute and accurate. The prefatory Epistle of Campanus observes, that the translators have different degrees of excellence.

“Magna pars fœlicitate ingenii eorum qui transtulerunt nitorem, retinent suum et latinum acceperunt, paucæ quædam rudiores nactæ manus traductæ sunt duriusculæ.”

In this book spaces are left for the Greek words. There are copies in the King's Library and at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

2. EJUSDEM PLUTARCHI vitæ parallelæ e græco latine.

Romæ, Conradus Sweynheym et Arn. Pannartz. 1473. Folio.

This also is a book of very great rarity. The correction of the press was superintended by the Bishop of Aleria, which appears from an epistle of Philelphus, published in the edition of the Epistles of Philelphus, Venet. 1502.

3. PLUTARCHI vitæ parallelæ, a variis interpretibus in latinum versæ ex recensione Campani.

Absque anni loci et typographi indicatione, sed Argentinæ typis Mentelianis, circa 1472. 2 vol. fol.

The reader will please to see what I have observed on the books of Mentelin in my third volume, p. 252.

This is certainly a most rare book. It has 49 lines in a page; the distinction of Mentelin's books and the letter R of a very singular form. The Bishop of Ely has a copy.

4. PLUTARCHI vitæ parallelæ a variis interpretibus in latinum versæ et solerti cura emendata.

Venetiis. Nic. Jenson. Gallicus. 1478. Fol.

Of this edition, which is very beautiful, there is a copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

It may perhaps be proper to observe, that the Italian version of the Lives of Plutarch, published "in Aquila per Adam de Rotuuil," and the Spanish version of 1491, printed at Seville by Paul de Colonia and others, are books of extraordinary rarity and value.

POLYBIUS.

POLYBII Historiarum Libri v. latine ex versione Nicolai Perotti.

Romæ. Conradus Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz. 1473. Folio.

This is one of the most rare of the early printed books. De Bure had never seen a copy, and Audiffredi says of it, "Rarissimis libris adnumerandam esse hanc Polibii editionem vixque in urbe Roma inveniri."

There was a copy in the La Valliere Collection, which sold for 700 livres, but the Cardinal de Brienne's copy (see Laire Ind. v. i. p. 314) produced 1380 livres. See Santander, vol. iii. p. 291.

The two first pages of the book are occupied by the prefatory address of Perottus to Pope Nicolaus V. At the end of the volume,

Aspicias illustris lector, &c.

At the end of the verses,

M. CCCC. LXXIII.

die jovis ultīma decembris.

## STRABO.

I. STRABONIS GEOGRAPHIÆ LIBRI XVII.  
latine Guarino Veronensi et Gregorio Typhernate interpretibus ex recensione et cum præfatione Joh. Andreæ.

Romæ. Conr. Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz (circa 1469). Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This is also among the rarest of the early books. The difference between this edition and the subsequent one by the same printers in 1473 is, that the titles and heads of the books are printed in that, but in this are manuscript.

According to the list of works published by these printers, and by them presented to Pope Sixtus IV. this first edition of Strabo must have been printed in the course of the year 1469.

It is a folio of the largest size, has 240 leaves, and 46 lines in a page. The ten first books were translated by Guarini, of Verona, the last seven by Gregorius Tiphernates.

I have

I have given a summary of the epistle of Andreas, which is prefixed to this edition, in my Third Volume, p. 291.

2. STRABONIS Geographie libri xvii. latine, Guarino Veronensi et Gregorio Typhernate interpretibus.

Venetis. Vindelinus de Spira. 1472. Folio.

This is also a very rare book, differing only from that which precedes, in having two letters subjoined to the prefatory epistle of the Bishop of Aleria. Both are by the translator Guarini of Verona; one is addressed to Pope Nicolas V. the other, which is of some length, to Jac. Anton. Marcellus, a nobleman of Venice.

At the end, instead of the verses "Aspicis illustris lector," &c. are the following:

R. zouenzonius poeta : reverendissimo d.  
Jacobo zeno episcopo patavino.

Orbis noscere lector universi  
Si tractus cupis hos emas libellos  
Strabonis : tibi nomine dicatos,  
Zeni præsulis optimi sacrique  
Quo nihil doctius eruditiusq;  
Nunc antenorii vident penates  
Impressos digitis vindelianis.

There is a copy of this book at Blenheim.

Guarini, the translator of the first ten books of Strabo, was a very distinguished man, and a pupil of Emanuel Chrysoloras. He was the father of the famous Baptista Guarini.

3. EJUSDEM STRABONIS rerum geographi-  
carum Libri XVII.

Romæ. Conr. Sweynheym et Arn. Pannartz.  
1473. Folio.

Copies of this book are also very uncommon, but there is one in the Bishop of Ely's Collection. The epistle of the Bishop of Aleria to Pope Paul II. is omitted in this edition.

Santander, vol. iii. p. 374, remarks, that this second edition by Sweynheym and Pannartz is not near so beautiful as their first in 1471.

I should have observed in my account of the first edition, that the preface of the Bishop of Aleria informs the reader, that many particulars relating to Europe had been added by Guarini from a manuscript in the Bishop's possession.

### THUCYDIDES.

Panzer describes two editions of the translation of Thucydides by Laurentius Valla, one  
in

in the Gothic, the other in the Roman character, and both before the year 1500.

They are not reckoned among the more rare and valuable books.

The above Latin Translations of the Greek Historians and Geographers form a Collection of very rare, curious, and useful books. Some Bibliographers and some Collectors have affected to hold them in less estimation; but what I have mentioned in the paragraph immediately preceding, proves them to be well deserving of attention and collation. They preserve the various readings of the manuscripts from which they were immediately taken; they were the versions of men distinguished for their learning; and as the versions themselves were multiplied after the invention of printing, many of the original manuscripts probably were lost, a circumstance which necessarily increases the value and importance of these books I have above described.





THE  
FATHERS, &c.



THE  
FATHERS, &c.



AMBROSIUS.

THE early editions of the works of the venerable Bishop of Milan are very numerous. Panzer describes no less than twenty-three before the year 1500.

In the selection which I make from these, and from the very numerous early publications of the works of other Fathers of the Church, I shall confine myself to such as from the places in which they were respectively edited, the persons by whom they were printed, or from particular circumstances belonging to them, may appear to deserve the attention of Collectors. Considering the period in which the art of printing was invented, the objects to which the learning which then existed was directed, and the comparative ignorance prevailing throughout almost the whole of Europe, it must be expected, that the first efforts of this wonderful invention should be exercised in the production of pieces of no real or intrinsic value. Accordingly we find the first  
rude

rude specimens, those I mean, which by the *impressio tabellaris*, or block-printing, led the way to the use and almost sudden perfecting of the present art of printing with moveable types, were confined, with the exception of a *Donatus*, exclusively to the superstitious devotion of a barbarous age. Such are the *Speculum humanæ Salvationis*, the *Ars Moriendi*, the *Apocalypse*, and two or three other books, which are described by many Bibliographers, and particularly by the accurate and industrious Heineken. Some copies of these still remain in the cabinets of the curious, and are justly considered to be very valuable. Specimens also of the blocks themselves have been preserved, for instance, of a *Donatus*, which was in the collection of the Duke de la Valliere; and a similar treasure exists in the Library of Lord Spencer, the first article in point of antiquity in a collection, which, in an uninterrupted succession to the end of the 15th century, contains every thing that is curious and valuable in ancient typography.

These rude attempts however, which are nothing more than what is presumed to have been previously effected by the Chinese and even by the Romans, were soon succeeded by that important, and seemingly obvious improvement, of cutting each letter separately, and of the formation of a line or a page, by the union of  
them.

them. The materials were at first the same, and books still exist, which, from their rude and imperfect appearance, appear to have been formed from wooden types. The subjects of these books are mostly the same with the others, and these also, though sometimes confounded with the uncouth attempts of later printers, are objects of curiosity and research.

The attention and ingenuity of those, who soon proved themselves to be artists of a superior description, was thus excited. The art of founding metallic letters in matrices, or molds, was excited by Guttemburgh and Fust. Somewhat of obscurity hangs on the history of these extraordinary men, as well as on the precise year in which their first productions appeared; but their claim to the invention is indisputable. If we consider that most antient edition of the Vulgate translation of the Bible, which has been described under the title of the Mazarine Bible, as their first work, they appear at once to have arrived at a perfection to which little has since been added. This is almost incredible, yet, as there are original documents to prove that they actually begun their labours by printing the Bible, as no book is in existence, which can be looked upon as a previous attempt, and a prelude to this larger volume, our doubts on this subject must at least be suspended.

But

But we do not only owe to them this improvement of the art but the introduction, in their own exercise of it, of more important and valuable publications, and gradually, by the example which they set, of the finest remains of antiquity. From the Bible, the two Psalters of 1457 and 1459, and the Durandus of 1459, they proceeded to another class of Literature, and by their edition of the Catholicon of 1460, proved that the Belles Lettres were the next objects of their attention. From the very few early editions of the Classics, which were printed in Germany, we may conclude, that manuscripts of this description were very rare in that country; yet to them do we owe the first edition of any classic author that ever appeared, and the very circumstance of the double date of 1465 and 1466 to the Tully's Offices printed by them, is a proof of the importance which they ascribed to this work, and, that their press was partly employed in it for two years. Had others of the same sort been within their reach, we may reasonably presume that they would have engaged their attention, and that an interval of six or seven years would not have elapsed between the publication of this and Valerius Maximus.

The other productions of their press were, however, of a superior description to any that had

had preceded. They were such as were called for by the learning and the taste of the times, and however little respect may now be paid to the Constitutions of Clement, the Decretals of Boniface, or the Scholastic Divinity of Thomas Aquinas, the estimation in which these works were then held, may be concluded from the innumerable editions of them, which continued to appear even to the end of the century. From these, however, the Code of Justinian must be excepted, which was twice edited by Schoiffer.

The same reason may be assigned for the very copious collection of the class, on which I am now entering, which fills the List of Typographical productions of the 15th century. I have already stated the method which I shall observe in the selection of such as appear to me to be worthy of notice.

1. AMBROSII SANCTI opera varia curante Massello Venia.

Mediolani circa 1477. Folio.

This very rare book is printed in long lines, of which there are 3½ in a page. The prefatory epistle of Massellus Venia declares it to have been printed at Milan, and the type is that of Zarotus.

The volume contains the Hexameron, the treatise de Paradiso, de Ortu Adæ, de Arbore interdicto, Abel et Cain, and the life of Ambrosius by Paulinus.

2. S. AMBROSII Hexameron Augustæ Vindellicorum. Johannes Schussler. 1472. Folio.

This is the Editio Princeps of the Hexameron, and a most uncommon book.

The following is the Colophon.

Beati Ambrosii Episcopi Mediolanensis opusculum quod Hexameron vocitatur jucunde explicit; per Johannem Schussler imperialis urbis aug. civem quam diligenter impressum. Anno salutifere incarnationis hiesu salvatoris. Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo. circiter ydus Maijas XI.

The book has no initial letters, catchword, signatures, or pages numbered.

3. S. AMBROSII V. Officiorum Libri III. Romæ. Joh. Philippus de Lignamine circa 1471.

This is I believe the first edition of the Offices of Ambrosius, and is as rare as either of the preceding books.

The



The printer Philip de Lignamine in his preface to the book de Cavalcha (Pungilingua) which I have before had occasion to mention, speaks of his having printed this work of S. Ambrosius. It has 30 lines in a page, no signatures, catchword, or pages numbered.

4. S. AMBROSII Officiorum Libri III. Colonix typis Ulrici Zel de Hanau circa 1470. 4to.

This is a book of very great rarity. It is printed in long lines, and has 27 lines in a page. In the Gothic character. No catchword, signature, or pages numbered.

See my account of this printer, vol. iii. p. 253. Santander mentions another edition of the Offices by Valdarfer at Milan in 1474, but observes, that it is not held in much estimation.

Panzer also mentions one by Ulric Gering circa 1472. Of this no notice is taken by Chevillier in his history of the Paris Press, but there was a copy in the Cardinal de Briennes' Collection. See Laire Ind. vi. p. 81. This copy had the tract of Seneca de iv virtutibus bound with it.

5. S. AMBROSII Episcopi Mediolanensis Explanationes *Evāngēlii S. Lucæ*.

Augustæ. Antonius Sorg. 1476. Folio.

This also is the *Editio Princeps* of this work, and of very great rarity. It is in Gothic characters. The initial letters are cut in wood. No signatures, catchword, or pages numbered, and 38 lines in a page.

The paper is very firm and white. Braun, p. 183, describes this curious book at great length, and gives a specimen of the type which is very handsome.

There was a copy of this book in the Harleian Collection. See vol. iii. p. 105, where it is denominated a most scarce and valuable book. The colophon ends with the following line.

*Laus entium enti ejusq; dulcissime matri.*

Sorg was one of the most celebrated printers of his time, and printed more books than any other of his profession at Augsbourg. He followed his art from 1475 to 1498.

## S. THOMAS AQUINAS.

The multitude of editions of the various works of this venerable Father of the Church, which were published in the fifteenth century, demonstrate in a peculiar manner the character of the times in which he wrote and lived, and the sort of literature which was generally cultivated. This was school divinity, with all its questions and discriminations so preposterously subtle and perplexing, that modern readers would not, on very slight authority, give credit to the detail.

Thomas Aquinas, which latter name he took from the place which gave him birth, was ignorant of the Greek language, unacquainted with polite literature, nor distinguished by any of those attainments which we necessarily look for in an accomplished scholar. Yet he wrote so much, that his works, when collected, filled seventeen folio volumes; and what he wrote was so popular, that Panzer describes no less than two hundred and forty editions of his performances, in whole or in part.

It is not compatible with the avowed object of this book to discuss the intrinsic merits of Thomas Aquinas as a writer, yet I may observe, that he is constantly appealed to as great authority

thority by the Roman Catholics; and it is even affirmed, that one of the inducements with our Henry the Eighth for entering into a controversy with Martin Luther, was the indignation he felt because this latter had spoken irreverently of Aquinas.

Whilst he lived, he was distinguished by the appellation of the Evangelical Doctor, the Angel of the Schools, and the Eagle of Theologians. After his death he was canonized by Pope John XXII.

The editions of his Tracts which are most rare and valuable are those printed at Mentz and Strasburgh; with these I shall describe such others as are considered by Collectors as Literary Curiosities.

I acknowledge to have taken as my principal guide the work of Santander.

1. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS Expositio libri quarti Sententiarum.

Moguntia. Petri Schoiffer. 1469. Folio.

Maittaire doubted of the existence of this most rare and curious book, and so have many other Bibliographers.

It is printed in the small Gothic character in two columns, and 60 lines in a column. The paper

paper is large and thick, but not white, and has two different water marks. The Colophon is printed in red ink, as also are the arms of the printers, which are subjoined. There was a copy in the La Valliere Collection, which sold for 510 livres. There is a copy in the King's Library upon vellum.

This book was reprinted at Venice in 1478, by Leonard Wild, of Ratisbonne.

2. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS Pars prima summæ Theologiæ.

Moguntia. Petrus Schoiffer, circa 1470. Folio.

This also is a most rare and valuable book. It is in the same character with the Latin Bible of 1462, and the Justinian of 1468. This account I take from Santander, vol. ii. p. 13, who may probably have seen a copy; it is printed in two columns. In some of the first pages there are 50 lines in a column, but in those which follow only 47.

The first edition of this book with a date was printed at Venice in 1477. This also may be ranked among the rare books. There was a copy of this Mentz edition in the Crevenna Collection, N°. 554. It sold for 100 florins.

3. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS Prima Secundæ.  
Moguntia. Petrus Schoiffer. 1471. Folio.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the rarity of all these early books printed at Mentz.

This is the *EDITIO PRINCEPS* of this part. It is printed in columns, with 61 lines in each. It is in the small Gothic character, and on very excellent paper.

Maittaire, and other Bibliographers, were not acquainted with this curious edition.

The King has a copy upon vellum. There is a paper copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

4. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS Secunda Secundæ.  
Moguntia. Petrus Schoiffer. 1467. Folio.

*EDITIO PRINCEPS* according to Santander, but of this Panzer doubts. Some think, that the Strasburgh edition by Mentelin preceded this. See Braun.

The reader will observe, that the name of Fust does not appear in the Colophon to this book. He died of the plague at Paris in the preceding year.

His Majesty has a copy of this great literary curiosity upon vellum. There is a copy on paper at Blenheim.

5. S. THOMÆ

5. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS, Secunda Secunda.

No name of place or printer, but doubtless printed at Strasburg in the type of Hen. Eggesteyn, and in 1472. Large Folio. In two columns, 58 lines in a column. At the end is the date.

M. CCCC. LXXII.

Laus Deo.

It should be observed, that Eggesteyn's type very much resembles that used by Conrad Fyner.

6. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS Tertia pars summæ Theologiæ.

Venetiis. Joh. de Colonia et Socius. 1478. Folio.

Printed in Gothic characters in two columns. The work consists of two parts. The first written by S. Thomas himself, the other under the title of Additions. There are small initial letters, signatures, and the pages are numbered.

The following is the Colophon.

Expliciunt additiones tertie ptis sūme sancti Thome de Aquino: de ordinē fratꝝ predicatorū. Impresse ductu et impēdio providorū

virorū Jo. de Colonia Jo. q; Māthen de  
Gheretzem sociorum anno salutis dominicę  
M°CCCC°LXXVIII pdie idus madii (sic).

Laus Deo.

It is not decided among Bibliographers whether this is the Editio Princeps, but it is certainly of great value and rarity.

7. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS summa de articulis  
fidei et ecclesię sacramentis.

Moguntię, typis Joh. Guttenberg, circa  
1460. 4to.

This is one of the scarcest books in the world, consisting only of 12 leaves according to Santander; Panzer says 13, and Laire, Ind. ii. p. 260, gives it 14. Panzer is most correct: it ends in the following manner.

Explicit summa de articulis fidei et ecclesie sacramentis, edita á fratre Thoma de Aquino ordinis fratrum predicatorum DEO GRATIAS.

The types exactly resemble those used in the celebrated Catholicon of Joh. de Balbis in 1460; it is printed in long lines. of which there are 3½ in a page. No mark of punctuation but the period, no initial letters, catchword, signature, &c. The paper thick, white, and good.

There is a copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.



8. INCIPIT SUMMA EDITA A SANCTO THOMA DE AQUINO DE ARTICUL. FIDEI ET ECCLIE SACRAMENTIS.

Coloniæ typis Udalrici Zel. circa 1470, 4to.

This is also a rare book, certainly in the type used by Ulric Zel in his tract by St. Augustin de Sing. Clericorum, in 1467.

The book consists of 15 leaves, and terminates with an injunction from the Cardinal de Luca, that all officiating ministers should carefully study this Tract on the Sacraments.

9. DUODECIM QUODLIBETA BEATI THOMÆ DE AQUINO DISPUTATA.

Romæ in S. Eusebii monasterio per Georg Laver, circa 1470. Folio.

The type the same as that used by Laver in the S. Chrysostom of 1470.

There was a copy in the de la Valliere Collection, which sold for 100 livres.

10. SANCTI THOMÆ DE AQUINO QUESTIONES DE XII. QUOD LIBET.

Coloniæ. Arnoldus Ther. Hoernen. 1471. Fol.

This

This is the first edition of this work with a date, and is considered as a great curiosity. The Colophon is printed in red ink. There is another edition of this book printed at Nuremberg, in 1474, by Sensenschmidt and And. Frisner, in columns, large folio.

Sensenschmidt printed at Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Ratisbonne. Frisner seems to have been his corrector of the press; he afterwards filled the Divinity Chair at Leipsic.

11. LIBER SANCTI THOME DE AQUINO  
ORDĪS FRATRŪ PDICATO<sup>4</sup> DE REGE ET REGNO:  
AD REGEM CYPRI. INCIPIT FELICITER.

Ultrajecti typis Nic. Ketelaer et Ger. de Leempt, circa 1473. Folio.

This is a book very little known, nor do I find any description of it but in Santander. According to him, it is printed in long lines, 30 lines in a page. No signature, catchword, or pages numbered. The initial letters are manuscript. The type the same used by Ketelaer and Ger. de Leempt at Utrecht in the *Historia Scholastica super novum Testamentum*, in 1473.

It consists of 23 leaves.

12. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS, summa contra gentes.

Absque

Absque anni loci aut typographi indicatione.  
Circa 1473. Folio.

Probably the Editio Princeps of this work. It is printed in columns, 49 lines in each. Santander thinks, that the type resembles that used by Vanderfer, first at Venice, and afterwards at Milan.

There is no mention of this book in Panzer.

13. EJUSDEM de Veritate Catholicæ fidei contra errores Gentilium, libri iv. ex recognitione Joan. Franc. Veneti Ord. Predicatorum.

Romæ. Arnoldus Pannartz. 1475. Folio.

The first edition with a date, and of great rarity and value. Prefixed is an epistle Francisci Veneti ad Marcum Barbum Cardinalem. But this is not altogether intelligible. He thinks it a shame, that in so barbarous an age, the works of S. Thomas Aquinas, likely to do so much good, should not be published.

“ Mihi mirum visum est pariter et indignum quod divini doctoris Aquinatis Thomæ præclarissima volumina nebuloso huic et rudi seculo permaxime necessaria omitterentur.”

But it will appear from the above Catalogue, that various works of this author had been published long before in different places.

14. S. THOMÆ

14. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS *questiones de veritate disputatæ.*

Coloniæ. Joan. Koelhoff. 1475. Folio.

This is the *EDITIO PRINCEPS* of this work, very curious, and so rare, that it has escaped the knowledge of most of the Bibliographers.

15. *IDEM OPUS.*

Romæ. Arnoldus Pannartz. 1476. Folio.  
The second edition.

This is almost the last performance of this printer. The last with his name is dated in the month of March of this year. He probably died of the plague, which Audiffredi supposes to have been the fate also of his partner Sweynheym.

This book was superintended by the same Joannes Franciscus Venetus, who edited in the preceding year the tract of S. Thomas versus Gentiles; and this also is inscribed ad Marcum Barbam Cardinalem.

16. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS *Ars prædicandi.*  
Nurembergæ. Fred. Creusner. 1473. Folio.

17. S. THOMÆ

17. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS Postilla in Joli. Eslingæ. Conradus Finer. 1474. Folio.

A very uncommon book. In the Gothic character, without catchword, &c.

There is no name of place, but it is known, that Conrad Finer printed at Eslingen. This book was unknown to Maittaire and other Bibliographers.

18. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS catena in quatuor evangelia, ex recognitione Joan. Andreae. Epis. Aleriensis.

Romæ. Conrad. Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz. 1470. 2 vol. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS, and exceedingly scarce. The title is,

Divi THOMÆ Aquinatis continuum  
in libꝫ Evangelii sēdm Mattheū  
et Marcum.

At the end the usual colophon.

Aspicis illustris lector, &c.

The second volume begins with the Gospel of St. Luke. At the end of this Gospel is the date, and in capital letters.

LECTOR VALE.

Then

Then follows the Gospel of St. John, which concludes with a Colophon, intimating who was the corrector, the names of the printers, and date of the year.

There was a copy in the de la Valliere Collection, which sold for 200 livres.

19. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS Catená in quatuor Evangelia.

Nurembergæ. Ant. Koburger. 1475. Folio.

The second edition, copies of which are very uncommon. It is printed in columns, with 57 lines in a page, and according to Braun, excels in the beauty, whiteness, and size of the paper. He describes it as a truly magnificent book.

Koburger was the most celebrated printer that Nuremberg produced, and is spoken of in the most exalted terms of praise by Badius Ascensius in the *Epistolæ illust. virorum*.

20. S. THOMÆ AQUINATIS quæstiones dignissimæ de anima.

Absque loci et typographi indicatione. 1472. Folio.

In fine.

Quæstiones de anima sancti Thome de Aquino feliciter expliciunt MCCCCLXXII.

Santander

Santander and Panzer conjecture this book to have been printed at Venice by Franc. Renner de Hailbrun.

This is a most rare and very curious book. In the first page is a wood engraving which represents the Doctors of the University of Paris with an "ars memorativa."

It is in the Gothic character, without catchword, signature, &c.

At the end is this Colophon.

*Fine clauditur ars sive modus predicandi a sancto Thoma de aquino composita. nec non aliorum sacrorum doctorum scripturis perlustrata. Anno domini MCCCCLXXIII.*

*Hic tractatulus impressus et non modica sine diligentia visus est et correctus. Restat modo formare arborem. que fit in hunc modum cum sua declaratione et intellectu.*

After this follows in wood, iconismus xylographi.

This book was reprinted with the same embellishments in 1477, but without the name of place or printer,

## S. AUGUSTINUS.

The works of this Father are alike numerous with those of S. Thomas Aquinas, and for the

same reason, the prevailing taste, and reading of the time.

Panzer describes no less than one hundred and seventy editions of various parts of his performances before the year 1500.

I shall begin with the rarer editions of his celebrated tract *De Civitate Dei*, which even at this time, may be perused with equal edification and pleasure, on account of the knowledge it exhibits of all the greater and better works of antiquity, and the noble and beautiful contrast which it represents between the gloom of Paganism, and the clear light of Christianity; between the absurd ceremonies and barbarous maxims of the Heathens and the pure rites and doctrines of Christianity.

In the first part of his work, S. Augustin brings together all that can be advanced in mitigation, or in favour of idolaters; and in his latter books he demonstrates the unequivocal superiority and advantages of the Christian system.

The first edition was undoubtedly that printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz at the monastery of Subiaco, and in the types of the *Lactantius*, and the *Cicero de Oratore*. Of the history of the establishment of the art of printing at this place, I should be glad to give the reader a satisfactory account, but my information is but scanty.



scanty. The following is the best that I have been able to obtain.

Conrad Sweynheim was, according to Schwartz and Meerman, a native of the village of Schwarheim, in the Electorate of Mentz; but of Arnould Pannartz, I am only able to say that he was a German. Both, in all probability, were brought up in the school of Guttenberg, Fust, and Schoiffer. The separation of these artists occasioned also a dispersion of the individuals employed, and Sweynheim and Pannartz determined to try their fortunes in Italy.

They first came to the Monastery of Subiaco, which was situated in the Campagna of Rome, at the distance of about thirty-three miles from the city. The society was composed of German monks, who perhaps, induced by the reputation of their countrymen and proud of being the instruments of first introducing the typographical art in Italy, received them with hospitality, and permitted them to set up a printing press in their house.

Their first work was the Lactantius, their second the tract of Cicero de Oratore, and their third this performance of S. Augustin de Civitate Dei, which I shall presently describe.

It must not however be concealed, that to these works, from some cause or other, the names of the printers do not appear. No one, however, at all acquainted with Bibliography,

entertains the least doubt upon this subject, which indeed may be considered as decided by the petition of the Bishop of Aleria to Pope Sixtus IV. concerning which I have spoken in my last volume, and which was presented to his Holiness in the names and in the behalf of these printers. Speaking of the number of impressions which they had printed of the three works above-mentioned, they reckon of the Lactantius 825. That is 275 copies for this first edition printed at Subiaco, 275 for the second edition printed at Rome in 1468, and 275 for the third edition in 1470. The same observation applies to the two other works of Cicero and S. Augustin. The reader may consult on the subject the epistle prefixed to Lactantius. Rom. 1470, from whence the proof of that of 1465 being printed by S. and P. is usually drawn; Quirini de primis Edit. Schelhorn, p. 75. See also Santander, vol. i. p. 128, and Meerman, Part ii. p. 244.

I perhaps should subjoin the expression in the petition above alluded to, which makes the matter to me at least unequivocal.

“Lactantium Firmianum semel ab iis iterumque impressum prius.” Consult the preface to the Lactantius. Rom. 1470.

Thus much is certain, that no other printers exercised their art at this monastery, but why they removed from Subiaco to Rome, unless  
for

for the hope of improving their fortunes, I am unable to say with decision. Obvious reasons may however be adduced.

It is probable from the epistle before Lyra's Bible, that the Popes either directly invited or indirectly encouraged them to come to Rome.

“ Non possum pro merito gratias agere quod illum diem lætissimus vidi in quo utriusque eruditionis prima volumina gratia scilicet et naturæ impressorum nostrorum industria sub umbra nominis tui in medium litterarum cupidis jam multa sunt præposita.”

They found on their arrival a protector and patron in the Bishop of Aleria, who, as I have already observed, was also the corrector of their press.

The first book which these artists produced at Rome, was *CICERONIS EPISTOLÆ AD FAMILIARES*. There is a dispute among Bibliographers whether Ulric Han, who nearly at the same time produced the *MEDITATIONES DE TUBRECREMATA*, may not contend with Sweynheym and Pannartz for the honour of first printing at Rome, but on this subject I have in another place given my opinion.

The two artists were established in the palace of the noble family of the *MAXIMI*, and continued to print in conjunction till the year 1474.

The last book which bears their joint names was the *POLYBIUS*. That is the *Libri v. priores ex versione Nic. Perotti*. After this time they separated, and it should seem from the preface to the *PTOLEMY* of 1478, that Sweynheym gave up his whole time to study the art of engraving on copper. I shall give the extract from this preface as I find it in Santander, both because it relates an interesting fact, and because it furnishes an additional evidence if that were necessary, in favour of the claims of Sweynheym and Pannartz to the honour of being the first Roman printers.

“Magister Conradus Sweynheym Germanus a quo formandorum Romæ librorum ars primum profecta est, occasione hinc sumpta posteritati consulens animum primum ad hanc doctrinam adplicuit. Subinde mathematicis adhibitis viris, quemadmodum tabulis æneis imprimerentur edocuit: triennioque in hac cura consumpto diem obiit. In cujus vigiliarum laborumque partem non inferiori ingenio ac studio Arnoldus Buckineck a Germania vir apprime eruditus ad imperfectum opus succedens, perfecit.”

A controversy of a singular kind has taken place among Bibliographers, whether Sweynheym did not take up this profession of an engraver, in opposition and from jealousy towards

Ulric

Ulric Han, and that this jealousy arose because Han had adorned the *J. de Turrecremata* of 1467, with wooden plates; and Sweynheym wished to excel him in engraving as well as in printing. The suggestion also has been insinuated, whether from the same unworthy motives he did not counterfeit some of the productions of Ulric Han, such as for example the *Quintilian*, the *Suetonius*, and the *Justin*, imputed by *Laire* to that printer. These, however, were not counterfeited; and it is a question of *Literary History*, whether they were not from different manuscripts.

But the investigation of this subject would lead to a subject not very interesting or entertaining to the general reader, and I shall satisfy myself with observing, that the editions of *Quintilian* and *Suetonius*, assigned by *Laire* to Ulric Han, are incontestably proved by *Audiffredi* to have issued from the press of *Philip de Lignamine*.

It is but justice to add, that the advocates of Sweynheym and Pannartz retort the same accusation on Ulric Han, and affirm, that he did the same unworthy action by the *Cicero de Oratore* and the *Cicero de Officiis* of those two printers.

Pannartz continued to print by himself in the same palace of the *Maximi*, till the year 1476. The last book he produced was the *Epistles* of *St. Jerom*; that is to say the first volume, for he died in the course of the year,

and probably of the plague. George Laver, in 1479, completed the St. Jerom in the same character.

I have no hesitation in assigning to these two distinguished artists the honour of introducing the art of printing in Italy and at Rome, of first using the Roman type, which was afterwards so highly improved at Venice by Jenson, of *first* \* using the Greek character, specimens of which appear in the Lactantius of Subiaco, and of improving their productions by these prefatory epistles, of which I have before given some specimens, and which will well repay the attention of the curious reader,

1. AUGUSTI S. AURELII de Civitate Dei.  
Librii. XXII.

In monasterio Sublacensi Conradus Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz. 1467. Fo. maj.

It is unnecessary to expatiate on the extreme rarity of this book, which is printed in columns, having 44 lines in each.

Some copies of this book, but according to Santander not all, have the words, God, Al, placed as below on the last leaf.

\* A learned friend remarks, that this is not so certain, as in the same year (1465) Greek characters were used at Mentz in the titles to Cicero's Paradoxes.

This incident has given rise to various conjectures among Bibliographers. Several manuscripts of the 15th century terminate with words, signifying "God is above all." But whether this is what is here intended is more than I am able to affirm. Laire would explain it to mean GRATIAS OMNIPOTENTI DEO A LAUDEMBACHIO; but this must be inadmissible, as the simple words DEO GRATIAS stand so near. Scriverius would interpret it Godefridus or Godeschalcus Alemannus. Audiffredi acknowledges that it is beyond his comprehension, though he thinks it may probably allude to some individual employed at the press of Sweynheym and Pannartz. The same letters occur in a tract de sanguine Christi et potentia Dei, printed by Philip de Lignamine.

There is a copy of this great literary treasure in the Royal Library.

There is another copy at Blenheim, and a third with Lord Spencer.

None of the Subiaco books have at the end the verses, "Aspicis illustris," but as they so frequently occur in the books by these printers, and I have had such constant occasion to mention them, I insert the following English translation of them which I find in Henley's translation of Montfaucon's *Diarium Italicum*.

Whoer you be who on these pages look,  
 Read if you'd know what artists wrought the book,  
 Rough German names perhaps may cause your  
 smiles,  
 But these will grow familiar by their toils;  
 Arnold Pannartz and Conrade Sweynheym,  
 By printing it at Rome first gained esteem,  
 While Peter with his brother Francis joyned  
 To furnish house-room for the work designed.

2. AUGUSTINI S. AURELII, de Civitate  
 Dei, Libri XXII.

Romæ. Conradus Sweynheym et Arnoldus  
 Pannartz. 1468. Folio.

3. AUGUSTINI S. AURELII de Civitate Dei.

Romæ. Conr. Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pan-  
 nartz. 1470. Fol.

There cannot be a more certain proof of the  
 high repute in which this book was held, than  
 that three editions should be called for in the  
 same number of years, all of which are now  
 esteemed among the more rare and valuable  
 books.

Some Bibliographers have counfounded these  
 two last editions, but Audiffredi incontestably  
 demonstrates, that they are very distinct.

Of both these editions there are copies with  
 Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

3. AUGUSTINI



## 4. S. AUGUSTINI de Civitate Dei.

Venetiis per Vindelinum de Spira. 1470.  
Folio.

This may be considered as the first book from the press of Vindeline Spira. His brother John began it, but died before its completion. The colophon is very curious and describes the history of typography at Venice.

Qui docuit Venetos exscribi posse Joannes  
Mense fere trino centena volumina Plini  
Et toudem magni Ciceronis Spira libellos  
Ceperat Aureli subita sed morte peremptus  
Non potuit ceptum Venetis finire volumen  
Vindelinius adest ejusdem frater: et arte  
Non minor: hadriacaq; morabitur urbe.

It is unnecessary to speak of its beauty, but it is not a very rare book. There is a copy at Blenheim upon vellum. The Bishop of Ely has a fine copy on paper. Santander speaks of a copy upon vellum, which sold for 850 livres.

5. EJUSDEM de Civitate Dei, Libri XXII.  
cum commentariis Thomæ Valois et Trivet. ar-  
gentinæ typis Mentelin, Circa 1470. Literis  
quadratis.

A most rare book, and the first edition with the above commentary. It is printed in columns.

The character of the first part, which comprehends the text of S. Augustin, is very curious and much larger than that in the second, which is that used by Mentelin in the tract of S. Augustin de doctrina Christiana. See Seemiller, vol. i. p. 121, who describes this curious book very minutely.

6. Ejusdem de Civitate Dei.

Moguntiaë. Petrus Schoiffer. 1473. Folio.

De Bure calls this the first edition with the commentary of Valois and Trivet, which it is not; it is, however, of great rarity, and was printed by Schoiffer from the edition before described by Mentelin.

It is the first edition with a date. Seemiller describes this also at length, vol. i. p. 49. The Bishop of Ely has a copy, as he likewise has of the following, which seems to have escaped the notice of all the Bibliographers, with the exception of the accurate and diligent Audiffredi.

7. S. AUGUSTINI de Civitate Dei.

Romæ. Per Udalricum Gallum Almanum et Symonem Nicolai de Luca. 1474. Folio.

It is a large folio. The character, the small one used by Ulric Han in the books which he printed

printed when in partnership with Symon. de Luca. In the beginning of every chapter, after the space left for the illuminator, is a Gothic capital.

The different types used at various times by the early printers, seem to offer a curious subject of enquiry. Ulric Han used no less than four, and might perhaps have used more. Symon de Luca probably learned his profession under Ulric Han. He seems, however, to have left him about the year 1474, and to have printed by himself. A translation of this work of S. Augustin, in Italian, was printed at Venice, in 1473, and is of great rarity; as is also the French translation of Abbeville in 1486, the first book printed at that place.

8. S. AUGUSTINI Confessionum Libri XII.  
Argentinae typis Joannis Mentelin. Circa  
1470. Folio.

Editio Princeps. Very rare, and sold for 200 livres at the de la Valliere auction.

The Confessions of S. Augustin contain the history of his life, not very methodically written, which seems indeed to characterise all his works.

The first edition of these Confessions with a date is that of Milan, by Bonus, 1475, and in quarto.

quarto. This Bonus was a Monk of the Augustine order, and the following is the Colophon to his book.

Quam lætum Augustina ferat Confessio factum  
Præsens fratre refert pagina pressa suo  
Theutonicis delatus enim Bonus aere Johannes  
Hoc Mediolani fertile pressit opus.

I take this to be the same Bonus, who in 1474, printed Boethii Consolat. Philosoph. at Savona, a city in the territory of Genoa.

Of S. Augustine's Epistles there were also numerous editions, but the following is the only one which appears to merit a place in this volume.

9. S. AUGUSTINI Liber Epistolarum, argentinæ typis Mentelianis, circa 1470.

It is printed in columns, 50 lines in each, and is of the largest size.

This book is very little known to Bibliographers, but is described by Braun, p. 10. It is very remarkable, that the 70th leaf has only one printed column, the other three are blank. The book contains only 197 Epistles, and is in the same type as the tract De Civitate Dei above described.

The

The Benedictines, who collected and published the works of this author, were unacquainted with this edition. The Epistles are miscellaneous, and passed between Augustin and various correspondents. Among them are the letters from the African Bishops to Pope Innocent I. and his answers.

The Benedictine editions, in their preface, speak of these letters in the most exalted terms of praise, "In his sanctissimi doctoris genius eloquentia citra fucum, prudentia, zelus, animi constantia, veritatis et pietatis studium, humanitas, modestia, aliæque virtutes resplendent."

The heresies, which in a more particular manner interrupted the tranquillity of the church in the time of S. Augustin, were those of the DONATISTS and PELAGIANS.

Whoever may wish to obtain information on the subject of these heresies, will find it circumstantially discussed in these Epistles. More were added in subsequent editions.

10. S. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii de Doctrina Christiana liber quartus, sive de arte prædicandi tractatus.

Moguntia. Johannes Fust. Ante annum 1466. Fol.

It should be remembered, that Fust's name does not appear in a Colophon, but in the Preface.

I have in some other part of this work observed, that Fust died of the plague at Paris in the year 1466, this curious and most rare book must consequently have been printed before that period. After this year the name of Schoiffer appears by itself.

The book is so minutely described in the *Cat. de le Valliere*, vol. i. p. 174, 5, and by *Santander*, vol. ii. p. 121, that it seems only necessary to refer the reader to these books. The *La Valliere Copy* sold for 612 livres.

Whether this edition preceded that printed by *Mentelin* at *Strasburgh*, described by *Panzer*, vol. i. p. 67, has not been determined by *Bibliographers*. *Laire*, *Ind.* vol. i. p. 19, argues ingeniously in favour of *Mentelin's* claim. He places, not unreasonably, much stress upon the following fact. A passage occurs in the conclusion of this tract by *Fust*, which is not found in the edition by *Mentelin*. If *Mentelin* had seen *Fust's* edition, would he have omitted this passage; and on the contrary, might not *Fust* have added it, merely to have avoided the imputation of plagiarism? *Mentelin's* edition has 21 leaves and 39 lines in a page; *Fust's* 22 leaves and 40 lines in a page. *Fust's* type is the

the smallest. Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely have copies of Mentelin's edition.

See also Braun, p. 3. 4.

Santander describes an edition by Mentelin, circa 1466, having 41 lines in a page, referring at the same time to Laire, loc. citat. It seems, therefore, that there were two distinct editions by Mentelin of this work.

#### 11. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii Soliloquia.

Sine ann. loc. et typograph. indicatione, sed Augustæ Vindelicorum typis Zainer, circa 1472. Folio.

There were two printers of the name of Zainer; Gunther Zainer, who printed at Augsburg, and John Zainer, who followed his profession at Ulm. Both were the first introducers of the art of typography at the places where they lived, and probably were near relations, if not brothers.

Gunther or Ginther Zainer was the printer of this tract of S. Augustin, which appears from its being in the same type with the *Speculum humanæ Vitæ*, printed by him in 1471. It would be useless to enter into the controversy, whether the honour of first printing at Augsburg should not be assigned to J. Bamler, but the

reader, who is curious on the subject, may consult ZAPP Annot. typogr. August. p. 18.

12. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii de Trinitate. Libri xv.

Sine ann. loc. et typogr. indicat, sed Argentinæ typis Martini Flach, circa 1475. Folio.

Panzer describes ten editions of this work of St. Augustin on the Trinity, but of this, the rarest of them all, he appears to have had a very imperfect knowledge.

Braun and Seemiller describe it at some length; the former assigns it to Milan and to Christ. Valdarfer, and says it is printed in the same type as the Confessionale BARTHOLOMÆI DE CHAIMIS. Santander on the contrary affirms, that it is in the character used by Martin Flach in the SPECULUM Roderici, 1476.

In the copy described by Seemiller, belonging to the Ingoldstadt Library, there is a manuscript note stating, that it was purchased by Dr. George Zinger, Divinity Professor at Ingoldstadt, for eight florins, in the year 1478; consequently it must have been printed before that period. Denis, in Memorab. Bibl. Garrell, mentions a copy in which some seemingly contemporary hand had written the date of 1471.

I follow



I follow the opinion of Santander, the latest writer upon these subjects, and whose work appears to be the result of extraordinary diligence and minute investigation.

It consists of 105 leaves; Panzer says, doubtless by an error of the press, 150. It is printed in columns, 47 lines in each. The paper is very large and thick, but not white. The Benedictine Fathers knew nothing of this edition, but in their observations on the work itself they remark,

“ Qui res theologicas his temporibus accuratius investigarunt, fatentur neminem ante AUGUSTINUM satis explicasse invisibilitatem filii Dei contra Arianos, nec objectas ab eis difficultatum umbras tanto cum lumine dispulisse.”

Martin Flach, who was also called Simus, was a native of Basil, but settled at Strasburg, and in 1475 printed the SPECULUM RODERICI above mentioned. He lived to the end of the century, and was succeeded by his son of the same name.

13. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii de Consensu Evangelistarum Libri iv.

Laugingæ absque nomine typographi, 1473, folio.

This is not only the first edition of the work, and of extraordinary rarity, but it is memorable as being the only book of the fifteenth century printed at Laugingen, in Suabia, and probably by some itinerant workmen. It is however represented by Braun as a handsome book, good paper, large margin, and in a neat though small character. The book is mentioned by many Bibliographers, who speak alike of its rarity; but two copies only are specified as having been seen by any of them, one at Dresden, the other in Bibliotheca Kraftiana.

Simon, in his Critical History of the Commentators on the New Testament, has employed a whole chapter on the subject of this book. And the third volume of Schelhorn's *Amœnitates Literariæ* is entirely occupied in the description of the justly celebrated Library of Ragmundus de Kraift. It consisted of near six thousand articles in manuscripts and printed books, of which Schelhorn says, that most were either scarce or of superior merit. "Numerus codicum cum manuscriptorum tum impressorum ad sex circiter millia assurgit: plerique tamen sunt vel rari vel præstantes et utiles." It may be worth while, perhaps to transcribe the Colophon of this tract of Augustin.

Liber. Beati. Augustini. yponensis. Episcopi. de consensu evangelistarum. explicit feliciter. In civitate Laugingen. Impressus. anno  
a partu

a partu virginis salutifero. millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tertio. Pridie. Idus. Aprilis.

14. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii sermo de præsentatione B. M. V.

Moguntia. Petrus Schoiffer. Circa an. 1470.  
4to.

15. EJUSDEM. Sermo. de præsentat. B. M. V.  
Colonia. Ulric Zell. sine ann. et. loc.

The first mentioned edition printed at Mentz, is in the character of the Bible of 1462, and has at the end, in red ink, the arms of Schoiffer. It consists only of nine leaves.

The second by Zell consists of eleven leaves. Both are in quarto and equally rare.

16. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii de veræ vitæ cognitione libellus.

Moguntia. Petrus Schoiffer. Circa an. 1470.  
4to.

Panzer, in describing this tract, expresses a doubt whether it is not improperly assigned to St. Augustin. It is printed in the same character

ter as the *RATIONALE DURANDI* of 1465, and the *OFFIC. CICÉRON.* of 1466, and has the arms of Schoiffer in red ink at the end. It commences with the following verses in praise of St. Augustin.

Augustine Pater aquilino monte Johannis  
 Ingenii velis petis alta recondita celis  
 Inde veris lucens lucem cunctisque revelans  
 Quam dum continuo patulam facis esse libello.  
 Non capit hanc totam simul omnia mens relegendo.  
 Est opus ergo pium membris distinguere totum.  
 Luceat ut facile pia mens quodcunque requirit  
 Hinc memor esto tui memoris precor alme pater te  
 Tecum luce frui mihi det lux optima per te  
 Amen.

The Benedictine Fathers have inserted this tract in their edition of St. Augustin's work, but with doubts of its authenticity, observing "*hoc opusculum de cognitione veræ vitæ potius Honorio Augustadunensi quam Aurelio Augustino, Hipponensi Episcopo, tribuendum esse.*"

There was a copy in the La Valliere collection, which sold for 60 livres.

17. *EJUSDEM* Liber de Vita Christiana.  
 Moguntiæ Petrus Schoiffer circa an. 1470.  
 4to.

Before the arms of Schoiffer is this line,

*Hoc faciendo quisque vitam obtinebit eternam.*

Lord

Lord Spencer has a copy of this book. There was one in the La Valliere collection, which sold for 105 livres.

18. *EJUSDEM* de Vita Christiana et de singularitate Clericorum.

Coloniæ. Ulricus Zel de Hanau. 1467.  
4to.

A most curious and rare book. These two tracts have usually been considered as separate books, but they unquestionably ought to be bound together; for the three last leaves of the first tract, with one blank leaf, and the four first of the second tract, make one perfect sheet. See Santander, vol. i. p. 127.

This was one of the first productions of the press of Ulric Zel.

Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely have copies of both these tracts; and there was one in the La Valliere Collection, perhaps Lord Spencer's, which sold for 850 livres.

At the end is,

Explicit liber beati Augustini ep̄i de singularitate clericorum. Per me Olricū zel de hanau clericū dioces Moguntineñ anno tē sexagesimo septimo.

This seems to be a proper opportunity to add a few more particulars concerning this very ce-

lebrated printer. He was a copier of manuscripts at Mentz in the time of Fust and Schoiffer, and not improbably learned the art of printing under their auspices. There is certainly a very great resemblance to be observed in the characters used by Fust and Schoiffer, and by Zel. From Mentz he removed to Cologne, and was the first who set up a printing press in that city. It is not easy to determine which was the first work he printed, as there are many without date. Panzér speaks of this tract, as the first, but I think it appears very satisfactorily from Santander, vol. ii. p. 126, that this tract *De Vita Christiana* necessarily forms a part of the work above described. It is certainly a very singular circumstance, that of near eighty works printed by Zel in the small quarto form, two only have his name. These are the works here mentioned, and the tract *Joan. Chrisost. super Psalmo 50*, which is in Lord Spencer's Collection. Santander remarks, that had it not been for this fact, the resemblance of the character is so striking, that all Zel's productions would not improbably have been assigned to Schoiffer.

Zel continued to print at Cologne as late as the year 1492. In one of his latest productions *Comment. in sex tractatus Petri Hispani*, he styles himself, "*Civitatis Coloniensis civem*

PROTHOCIARAGMATICUM; that is, I presume, the first who exercised the art of typography at Cologne.

It is worthy of observation, that Schoiffer in the RATIONALE DURANDI, styles himself *Clericum*, as Zel does in the above tract of St. Augustin. Schwartz interprets this to mean of the clerical profession, but he is certainly mistaken; it is generally understood to mean one who exercised the profession of a copyist.

On this word Clericus, Santander has the following remark :

“ Ce mot *Clericus* designé la qualité de calligraphe ou copiste, celui qui transcrit ou qui met au net un manuscrit : Schwarz s'est trompé en prenant ce mot a la lettre pour celui de pretre : il a fait en consequence deux Schoiffers imprimeurs à Mayence, l'un ecclesiastique, *Clericus* et l'autre laiue designe dans la souscription des Offices de Ciceron de 1465, sous le nom de *puer* sans faire attention que Schoiffer etant pour lors marié avec la fille de l'ust, celui ce l'appelle son gendre ou beau fils sous le denomination de *puer meus*.”

19. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii Opuscula varia.

Coloniæ. Typis Ulrici Zell. Circa 1470.

Small quarto.

The

The following tracts of St. Augustin are sometimes found separate, and sometimes two or more together ; but all are beyond a doubt the production of Ulric Zell's press.

1. Liber de Disciplina Christiana—Eight leaves only.
2. Liber de continentia.  
de contemptu mundi.  
Epistola B. Hieronymi ad Paulinum.  
Sermo de communi vita Clericorum.
3. Enchiridion, seu manuale.
4. Omeliæ—21 leaves only. In Lord Spencer's Collection.
5. Sermo de verbis evangelicis—*non potest filius a se facere quidquam.*  
Expositio verborum evangelistæ. *sicut pater suscitavit mortuos sic et filius.*
6. Sermo super orationem Dominicam.  
Expositio super symbolum.  
Sermo de ebrietate cavenda.
7. Liber de vita beata.  
de honestate mulierum.  
de honestate vitæ.  
de fuga mulierum.
8. Sermo in festo presentationis Mariæ Virginis.



20. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii Sermones de informatione regularis vitæ. Sermones LXI ad Eremitas, accedit liber de spiritu et litera.

Mutinæ. Balthasar de Struciis, 1477. 4to.

This is one of the rarest of the early editions of St. Augustin's works, and the only production by this printer that is known. He was the second who exercised the art at Modena. The first was Johannes Vurster de Campidona.

21. EJUSDEM Liber de salute sive de aspiratione animæ ad Deum.

Tarvisii, Gerardus de Flandria, 1471. 4to.

The first edition of this work and the first book printed at Treviso. At the end in capital letters is the following epigram in praise of the printer.

Gloria debetur Gerardo maxima Lisæ

Quem genuit campis Flandria picta suis

Hic Tarvisina nam primus coepit in urbe

Artifici raros aere notare libros,

Quoque magis faveant excelsi numina regis

Aurelii sacrum nunc manuale dedit.

This printer seems to have been a great itinerant. After establishing his press at Treviso

he

he removed to Venice, where he followed his profession in 1477 and 1478. From Venice he again returned to Treviso, but we afterwards find his name to books printed at Friuli and Udini.

22. AUGUSTINI S. Aurelii Liber de questionibus Orosii.

Marsipoli. Lucas de Brandis. 1473. 4to.

The first edition and a very rare and curious book.

It was the first book printed at Mersbourg, in Saxony, by the only printer who there exercised his art before the year 1500. In the year 1475, this Lucas de Brandis removed to Lubeck. The Colophon is somewhat singular, and I therefore insert it.

Finit Liber B. Augustini yponensis episcopi de questionibus Orosii a Luca de Brandis ex oppido de lezech progenito. Nunc autem urbe Marsipoli commanenti arte impressoria in medium feliciter deditus. Anno a partu virginis salutifero millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tertio. Nonas vero Augusti quinto.

The Colophon is followed by some quaint Latin Hexameters.

The Bishop of Ely has a copy of this book.

I have,

I have, perhaps, wearied some of my readers by what they may think too circumstantial a detail of the works of this venerable Father; but I am, perhaps, in greater danger of giving offence to the more curious Collector, as I am well aware that I have omitted many which are justly esteemed objects of curious research.

Those Collectors however, who may possess or who may be able to obtain the editions which are above enumerated, may be satisfied, that they have all which are most rare and most valuable.

If it be true, as I believe it is, that of thirteen thousand books printed before the year 1500, not more than thirteen hundred are deserving the attention of the Bibliographer, it will doubtless be conceded, that the two Fathers of the Church, the editions of whose works I have enumerated, are entitled to an honourable proportion of esteem.

### S. BASILIUS.

There are more than twenty editions of the works of this Father before the year 1500; yet except the one hereafter described, I am not aware that there are any particularly worth the attention of the Collectors.

BASILII Sancti opusculum de legendis antiquorum libris, latine, Leon. Aretino interprete.

Moguntiaë. Absque nomine typographi et anni nota. Folio.

This is a most rare book, of which there needs no other proof, than that it has escaped the diligent research of Wurdwein and Schwarz; Santander and Laire affirm, that the character of the title is the same as that used in the Psalter of 1457, which is not unusual in the books which came from this press. The character which occurs in the text is that which appears in the *Secunda Secundæ*. Di. Tho. Aquinæ by Schoiffer, in 1467. Consult my third volume, p. 352.

St. Basil's works were published complete in three volumes, folio, in 1725. His Homilies and Letters were translated by the Abbe Bellegarde, in 1693. His life was printed in 2 vols. 4to. in 1674. The author was Hermant.

### BOETHIUS.

BOETHII Annii Manlii Torquati Severini, de consolatione Philosophiæ Liber, Accedit versio Germanica.

Nurem-

Nurembergæ. Ant. Coburger. 1473. Large folio.

Editio Princeps. With the Comment.

Laire, Ind. i. p. 295, describes this rare book very minutely, but before him, none of the Bibliographers seem to have had any accurate knowledge of it.

It consists of two parts. The first is printed in columns, and contains the text of Boethius, with the Commentary attributed to Thomas Aquinas. The second is in long lines, and has the poetical part of this author with the German version alternately introduced.

Coburger was one of the most celebrated printers of his time, and has the following compliment paid him by Badius Ascensius in the *Epistole obscurorum virorum*.

“*Siquidem cum sis librariorum facile princeps et inter fideles atque honestos mercatores non inferiori loco positus. Literatos omnes et colis et foves; pervigilemque eorum ad bonos codices, vere, terse, ac sine mendis imprimendos adhibes.*”

There are copies of this curious and rare book with Lord Spencer, Lord Pembroke, and the Bishop of Ely.

EJUSDEM de consolatione philosophiæ.

Savonæ. Joh. Bonus. 1474. 4to.

This edition is worth notice, as well on account of its rarity, as because it is the only book printed at Savona in the fifteenth century.

Bonus, the printer, was an Augustine Friar, as appears from the Colophon.

Boetii consolatio Philosophiæ impr. in Savona, in conventu S. Augustini per Fratrem Johannem Bonum emendante Venturino Priore. Anno 1474.

Laire saw a copy of this book at Rome; but before that discovery, it was entirely unknown to Bibliographers. He calls it an elegant type. This edition is without the commentary of S. Thomas Aquinas.

The edition in Gothic characters, printed by Coburger, at Nuremberg, in 1476, deserves also to have a place in the class of the scarcer books. The copy described by Laire, Ind. v. i. p. 385, which belonged to Cardinal Brienne, sold for 172 livres. There was also a copy in the de la Valliere Collection.

There are two other editions without the Commentary, which are deserving of notice. One printed at Pignerol, a town in Piedmont, in 1479, by Jacobus de Rubcis; one at Basil,  
without

without date, but in the types used by Michael Wensler and Fred. Biel, which is so peculiar that it cannot be mistaken. See *Laire Ind.* vol. i. p. 102. See also a specimen of this type in Braun, Tab. iv.

Panzer, vol. iv. p. 98, mentions another edition of Boethius with reference to Maittaire, p. 760, where it is represented *cum characteribus antiquissimis*. I have also heard, that there is another very curious editio incognita.

The reader, by comparing the above account of the editions of Boethius with that given by Mr. Dibdin, vol. i. p. 218, will be able to correct the mistake, which is there apparent. He will see, that there were two editions by Coburger, and that what Mr. Dibdin calls the first was the second.

The subsequent editions by Bonus, at Savona, at Pignerol, and Basil, though exceedingly curious, are not noticed by Mr. Dibdin.

### CHRYSOSTOMUS.

CHRYSOSTOMI S. Joannis Liber super Mathæum, latine, Georgio Trapezuntio interprete.

Argentinae typis Mentellianis, circa annum 1470. Fol.

Maittaire, De Bure, and other Bibliographers, have spoken of another edition of this book at Mentz, by Fust, and of the date of 1468. But this is evidently an error. Wurdwein was never able to discover a copy, and it could not possibly be printed by Fust, in 1468, for I have elsewhere observed that he was not at that time alive.

This therefore, by Mentelin, is to be esteemed the *Editio Princeps*. There is a prefatory epistle by Trapezuntius ad Franc. Barbarum Senatorem Venetum.

As this Georgius Trapezuntius was a considerable man in aiding the revival of Literature, the following brief account of him may be acceptable. He was a native of Crete, but he assumed as his agnomen, Trapezuntius, from a city in Cappadocia, which was the native place of his father. He removed to Venice, where he distinguished himself as a Professor of Greek Literature, and under the patronage of Franciscus Barbarus, a noble Venetian, was honoured with the freedom of that city. He afterwards went to Rome, when Eugenius IV. was Pope, and was subsequently made Secretary to Nicolas V. At Rome he died in 1486; but not before he had involved himself in various literary controversies with Guarinus, Gaza, and Bessarion, nor until he had lost his faculties. *In extrema senectute oblitus erat omnino literarum,*



rarum, solusque per urbem baculo nixus incedere malebat. Raphael Voleterran, t. 21.

See a long account of this distinguished person in Hodius. After his death his sons are said to have poisoned Joh. Regiomontanus, for having used disrespectful words of their father.

A copy of this rare book is in the Bishop of Ely's Library.

The other editions of Chrysostom, which deserve a place in the rank of scarce books, are

HOMILIÆ in evangelium Johannis ex interpretatione Francisci Aretini. Romæ in Sti. Eusebii Monasterio 1470. Fol.

George Laver was the printer, and I have elsewhere observed, that the correctors of this press were Pomponius Lætus and Barth. Platina. He afterwards printed in conjunction with Leonard Pffugel. See what I have said of Laver, vol. iii. p. 257.

SERMONES XXV. Latine Christophoro Persona, priori Sanctæ Balbinæ interprete.

Romæ, in eodem S. Eusebii Monasterio, circa 1470.

The type is the same as that of the preceding book. To this Persona, or as it is sometimes written Porsena, the edition of "Origen contra

Celsum," printed at Rome in 1481, is dedicated by Theodore Gaza. He was a very eminent man, and translated many other works into Latin, particularly Libanius, Athanasius, and Procopius de Bello Gothico.

Another edition of these Sermones, was printed at Bologna in 1475, by Balthazar Azzoguidi. There is also an edition of some note, printed at Brussels, "apud Fratres Vitæ Communis," 1479. The version is by Pet. Balbus.

These Brothers, the institution of whose order was sanctioned by Pope Gregory XI. first introduced the art of printing at Brussels. An error in the Crevenna Catalogue, with respect to this book, has induced many to believe that printing was introduced at Brussels in 1474. The real date is 1479. The first book with a date printed at that place was Arnoldi Geilhoven Gnostoschtos, in 1476. All these books are precisely in the same type, and are said to bear a minute resemblance to those used by Arnoldus Therhoernen at Cologne.

These SERMONES, translated by Lilius Tiphernas, were printed at Cologne by Ulric Zel, in 1470, and again at Nuremberg, in 1471. This last is a very uncommon book, and presumed to have been printed by Sensenschmid.

This Tiphernas was a very considerable personage, he was the pupil of Emanuel Chrysoloras, and was the first person who taught the Greek language at Paris. See Hodius, p. 233.

Zel

Zel also printed the tract of Chrysostom, on the 50th Psalm, in the same type as that of the St. Augustin de Singularitate Clericorum.

It is a curious circumstance relating to this book, that the word *sexagesimo* or *septuagesimo* is omitted, which has excited no small perplexity among Bibliographers.

The following is the Colophon.

Deo et deifero refero grās infinitas de fine primi libri Johannes crisostimi (sic) sancti doctoris et episcopi sup. psalmo quinquagesimo per me Vlicum Zel de hanau clericum diocess.

Moguntinē anno dñi millesimo quadringentesimo sexto.

Panzer would read *sexagesimo*, but as Zel was alive at Cologne, even as late as 1499, I see no reason why this should be conceded. It is all a matter of conjecture.

### CYPRIANUS.

There are two editions of the epistles of the Bishop of Carthage, which merit the attention of the curious Collector.

The first is by Sweynheym and Pannartz, Rome. 1471.

Prefixed is an Epistle of Andreas, Bishop of Aleria ad Paulum II. See my third volume, p. 281.

The other edition is by Vindeline Spira. Venetiis 1471. This is preferred to the former on account of its greater accuracy. Which has the honour of *Editio Princeps*, has not been decided,

This last has at the end—

Loquitur lector ad Vindelinum Spiram, seu qui  
Epistolas Beati Cypriani reddit in lucem.

M.CCCC.LXXI.

The copy on vellum of this edition by Spira, see V. i. p. 342, sold for 1600 livres.

## EUSEBIUS.

The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, in the more scarce editions of this work, has before been described. There are two of the *Præparatio Evangelica*, which merit the attention of Collectors.

The first is,

EUSEBII Pamphili de Præparatione Evangelica Libri XIV. Latine Georgio Trapezuntio interprete.

Venetiis. Nic. Jenson. 1470. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS (forsan).

The verses at the end seem worth transcribing.

Antonii

Antonii Cornazani in laudem Artificis  
Epigramma.

Artes hic et fidei splendet mirabile numen  
 Quod fama auctores auget honore deos  
 Hoc Jenson Veneta Nicolas in urbe volumen  
 Prompsit cui felix Gallica terra parens  
 Scire placet tempus? Marco Christophorus urbi  
 Dux erat, æqua animo musa relecta suo est  
 Quid magis artificem peteret dux: cristus et auctor  
 Tres facit æternos ingeniosa manus.

M.CCCC.LXX.

The Bishop of Ely has a copy of the Præparatio Evāgelica, in the same type with Roderici Sanctii Epistola lugubris de expugnatione Euboæ ad Card. Bessarionem, sine nota.

I have before remarked the minute resemblance, in the forms of the letters, abbreviations, and stops, which the books printed by Zel have, to those printed at Mentz by Schoiffer in the Valerius Maximus of 1471. So there can be but little doubt that one was borrowed from the other. This resemblance deceived Dr. Askew, and induced him to ascribe the copy of Rodericus, which he had bound up with the Valerius Maximus, to the Mentz printer.

EJUSDEM Præparatio Evangelica, 1473. Sine loco,

This edition has at the end the last four verses above transcribed; then comes the date M.CCCC.LXXIII. beneath the date is,

Leonardus Aurl.

Quere, who is Leonardus Aurl? Santander classes him among the Venetian printers, but it seems more probable that he was only a corrector of the press.

### GREGORIUS MAGNUS.

GREGORII Magni Sancti Moralia, in fol.

Absque anni, loci, et typogr. indicat. sed ante 1470.

This is printed in the type of Bartoldus Rot before described, as the introducer of the art of printing at Basil. Santander mentions a copy in the collection of the Archbishop of Sens, in which the illuminator had written,

Hunc solvi anno MCCCCLXVIII. Joseph de Vergens Presbiter Ecclesiæ Sti. Hylarii Moguntini.

The volume commences with a ridiculous story of this work being miraculously discovered by Tagion, Bishop of Sarragossa.

This very rare edition is but little known to Bibliographers. The first with a date was printed

printed at Nuremberg, in 1471, by Sensen Schmid, a Bohemian, who printed also at Bamberg and Ratisbon.

There is at Wilton an edition of Gregorii Dialogi with a Colophon, stating it to have been printed in 1458, by Guttenburgh; but from high authority I am justified in affirming, that the Colophon, which is in red letters, is in manuscript; and indeed there is a manuscript note at the beginning, which demonstrates it to be a forgery.

Another edition appears in the La Valliere Catalogue, printed at Rome by Simon de Luca, in 1475. There is also an edition of the Comment in Cantica Canticorum, printed by Ulric Zel at Cologne, in 1473, that is highly esteemed, but very imperfectly known.

See also Panzer, vol. iv. p. 135, and See-miller, vol. i. p. 188, for an account of a very rare edition of Gregor. Mag. Lib. xxxv. *Moralium in Librum JOB.*

### GREGORIUS PAPA.

The Decretals of this Pope, printed first at Mentz, by Schoiffer, in 1473, and afterwards at Rome, in 1474, by Ulric Han, and in the same year by George Laver, may be reckoned among the scarcest books.

The

The long copy of verses, which appeared, I believe, first in the Justinian, are repeated in the Mentz edition.

Laver's edition has at the conclusion the following epigram :

Legibus ut possis vitam describere sacris  
 Decretale tibi suscipe lector opus  
 Vincere sic docuit spartam jura (sic) licurgi  
 Vivere et in casta religione deus.

This work was published in various editions before the year 1500. At Venice, by Jenson, in 1475 ; at Basil, by Wenzler in 1478 ; again at Mentz, by Schoiffer, in 1479 ; and again at Venice, by John de Colonia and J. Manthen de Gheretzen, in 1479. Panzer describes no less than thirty-eight editions of these Decretals of Gregory IX. and forty-three of the Decretals of Boniface VIII.

### HIERONYMUS.

HIERONYMI Sancti Epistolæ cum præfatione Johannis Andreae Episcopi Aleriensis.

Conr. Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz.

Romæ. In domo Petri de Maximo. 1468.

This is a well known edition, and was a second time printed at Rome, in 1470. It was again



again printed in 1476 and 1479. Pappartz died when the first volume was completed. The second volume was printed in 1479, by Laver. They differ, however, materially from one another, as Audiffredi sufficiently demonstrates. The usual verses of "Aspicis illustris lector," &c. do not occur in the edition of 1468, though Maittaire observes that they do. There is a separate epistle to each volume by the Bishop of Aleria, of each of which I have given the substance in my third volume, p. 279.

The other curious editions of this book, which may claim notice in this work are, that of Mentz, by Schoiffer, in 1470; and that of Venice, in 1476, per Antonium Bartholomæum.

The Mentz edition ought to have four leaves at the end; the first of which is an index to the epistles by Schoiffer, and the three last contain the register.

The Venice edition of 1476 is in a remarkably neat Gothic character.

All the above are in the Collection of the Bishop of Ely, but there is another, which according to Santander, may contend for priority with the first Roman edition. According to him, this last is in Mentelin's types, but without any indication of place, printer or year. It is in columns, and has 50 lines in each column. The copy described by Santander belonged to the Archbishop of Sens, and has an inscription stamped

stamped upon the binding, which intimates that it was bound by one Johannes Richerbach in 1469. There was a copy in the Cardinal de Briennes' Collection, which sold for 1199 livres 19 sols.

This I take to be the edit. Panz. i. 68, 391, and a most curious one it is.

I conclude my account of St. Jerome's epistles with an edition, which has much perplexed Bibliographers. It is thus described by Santander.

HIERONYMI S. Epistolæ ex recensione Matthiæ Palmerii et cum argumentis Theodori Lelii Piceni.

Absque nota anni loci et typographi, 2 vols. Fol.

Laire and De Bure affirm, that this book is from the press of Ulric Han, but Audifredi demonstrates, that Han never used such a type, and is of opinion, that it is rather to be assigned to Riesinger, who printed first at Naples in 1471, and afterwards at Rome in 1481.

Panzer and Maittaire are inclined to give it to Jacobus Rubeus of Venice, to which Santander is inclined to accede. At the conclusion of the book are the words

Veritas vincit.

IA. RV.

which

which may easily be interpreted to designate Jacobus Rubeus, who printed at Venice from 1472 to 1481.

There was a copy of this curious book in the la Valliere Collection which sold for 730 livres.

There were many learned men of the name of Palmerius. The one here mentioned was a native of Pisa, and an extract of his life may be found in Nicéron, tom. xi. p. 89, and tom. xx. p. 14.

The epistles of Jerome, who was immortalized by his version of the Bible, known by the name of THE VULGATE, contain biographical sketches of men who retired from the world for religious purposes, together with critical observations on the Bible.

### LACTANTIUS.

There appear to be six editions of this author, who, for the elegance of his diction, was distinguished by the appellation of the "Christian Cicero," which deserve more particular notice.

The first printed at Subiaco, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, in 1465, I have had such repeated occasion to introduce, that little more can be said about it.

There

There are copies in the King's Library, in the British Museum (Cracherode), at Blenheim, with Earl Spencer, Lord Pembroke, and the Bishop of Ely.

Some of these copies have four pages of errata, thus introduced.

Lactantii firmiani errata quibus ipse deceptus est. Per patrem Antoniū Raudensem theologum collecta et exarata sunt.

These four pages of errata are sometimes found in the beginning and sometimes at the end of the volume.

The Antonius Raudensis abovementioned was a considerable person. He was a rhetorician, and of Milan, first the friend and afterwards the opponent of Laurentius Valla. He is very severely rebuked in a letter of Philephus for collecting these errata of Lactantius.

“ Quo enim per immortalem deum fanatica ratio te commovit et periunde ac infesto quodam atque inimico afflatus spiritu in virum illum doctissimum atque disertissimum tam insolenter, tam injuste, tam impie inveheris,” &c. &c.

The copy of Cardinal Erienne, described by Laire, v. i. p. 61, sold for 1615 livres, 19 sols. The La Valliere copy produced 1830 livres, 19 sols.

The two other editions of Lactantius, by the same printers, were published at Rome in 1468 and 1470. Copies of both these are in the Libraries

braries above specified, as possessing the first edition.

The next to be described is singularly curious, but bibliographers have not determined who was the printer. The verses at the end prove it to have been printed at Venice, and they have the signature of ADAM; but according to Santander, the type neither resembles that of Adam d'Ambergau, who printed at Venice, nor of Adam Rot, who printed at Rome in 1471. The former printed CICERONIS ORATIONES at Venice, in 1472, to which is his name at length, "Adam de Ambergau;" the type of which is different from that of this Lactantius. The verses are these :

Arguit hic hominum sectas lactantius omnes  
 Septeno falsas codice vera docens  
 Sive deum tanget : turbato lumine cernens  
 Ira furor : gemino pernotat inde libro  
 Et volucrum versu phaenix comprehenditur vna :  
 Quæ nostro nunquam pascitur alina solo.  
 Hincque redemptoris nostri non carmina desunt,  
 Quæ positum e tumulo dulce canendo vocant  
 Presserat hunc primo mundi caput inclyta roma.  
 Post regina premit quippe colenda maris.

ADAM.

M.CCCC.LXXI.

On this subscription of Adam, Panzer gives from Fossi an opinion, which seems to him satisfactory,

tisfactory, namely, that Adam is not intended to designate the name of the printer, but the author of the above epigram in praise of Lactantius, who was Adam. Montaltus of Genoa. Panzer therefore thinks, that this edition may have been by Vindeline Spira, in whose Lactantius of 1472 the above verses are found.

A copy of this edition on vellum is at Blenheim. Lord Spencer has a copy on paper, as he also has of an edition of Lactantius, printed in this same year at Rome by Philip de Lignamine.

Perhaps the edition of this author, by Ulric Han and Symon. Nic. de Luca, in 1474, should not be passed without notice, though by no means of equal rarity with the following.

LACTANTII Firmiani opera.  
Rostockii per Fratres vitæ communis.

This was the first book printed at Rostock, which is a town of Mechlenbourg, in Upper Saxony. I have elsewhere spoken of these monks.

There was a copy on vellum in the La Valiere Collection, but it only produced 331 livres. Boni calls this Edizione sospetta, but for what reason I cannot imagine.

## LEO MAGNUS.

LEONIS PAPÆ Sancti Sermones et Epistolæ,  
cum præfatione J. Andre. Ep. Aler. ad Paulum II.

Romæ. Conrad. Sweynheym et Arnoldus  
Pannartz. 1470.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

Of this edition there are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, and with the Bishop of Ely.

LEONIS PAPÆ Sermones et Epistolæ cum  
Epistola Johan. Andreæ ad Paulum II.

Romæ. Typis Johan. Philip de Lignamine,  
circa 1470. Fol.

This edition has usually been assigned to Ulric Han, but Audiffredi incontestably demonstrates, that it came from the press of Philip de Lignamine. I have before quoted the passage from the preface to the *Pongia Lingua*, from which this fact appears.

This, however, seems a proper occasion to observe, that the early printers not unfrequently accommodated each other with the loan of different articles belonging to their respective presses.

presses. There can be no doubt but that this took place in Germany between Schoiffer and Ulric Zel; and at Venice between Vindeline Spira and Johannes de Colonia.

There are copies of the above edition also in the King's Library, at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

There is another very old edition of S. Leo's works, with the same epistle of the Bishop of Aleria, but sine nota, at Blenheim.

### SEDULIUS.

SEDULIUS in librum Evangeliorum Ultrajecti, typis Nic. Ketelaer et Gerardi de Leempt. Circa 1473.

A book of uncommon rarity, and very little known to Bibliographers.

Nic. Ketelaer and Ger. de Leempt first introduced the art of typography at Utrecht, and their types have no resemblance to those of any other printer in the Fifteenth Century.

These printers exhibit a memorable refutation of the assertion of Meerman. See his Orig. Typog. p. 1, c. 6, 7, where he says, that the Liber Alex. Magni de preliis, Fl. Renuus de re militari, Hieronymus de viris illustribus et Thomæ a Kempis opera, came from the press of the



the successors of Coster, whereas the resemblance of the types of all these books is so very strong to the *Historia Scholastica novi testamenti*, printed at Utrecht in 1473, and having the names of Ketelaer and de Leempt, that no doubt can remain of their being printed by them. It is true, that Meerman hazarded this assertion before he had seen a copy of the above *Historia Scholastica*; but when he had seen one, ashamed to retract his opinion, he ventured on a new conjecture, that Ketelaer and de Leempt succeeded to the typographical apparatus of the heirs and successors of Coster. See Santander, vol. i. p. 302, 3, and the Catalogue of his Library, vol. i. p. 27, 8.

I find no mention of the above rare book in any of the Bibliographers but Santander.

Lord Spencer has a copy of this *Sedulius*.



**ORATORS**

**AND**

**EPISTOLARY WRITERS.**



# ORATORS

AND

## EPISTOLARY WRITERS.



I HAVE before had occasion to remark, how great a multitude of editions of the works of S. Aquinas and S. Augustin were published in the Fifteenth Century. This, of course, demonstrates the kind of learning which prevailed in those times. Belles Lettres, however, were beginning to revive, and men of rank and fortune were not wanting, who employed both their influence and their wealth to procure for publication the venerable remains of the writers of Greece and Rome. I have given various examples of this liberal and munificent spirit in different parts of these Volumes, and others will of course be introduced as I proceed. The Colophons of the early printed books, abound with examples of individuals who, at their private expence, promoted the interests of learning by defraying the costs of printing; and the pages of Roscoe, of Gibbon, and others, point out many

illustrious names of those, who at an enormous sum purchased manuscripts for the Libraries which they founded.

The progressive change from school divinity to the cultivation of the studies of humanity, is strongly manifested from the prodigious number of editions of the various works of Cicero, which followed each other in rapid succession, from the three books de Oratore, printed at the Subiaco Monastery by Sweynheym and Pannartz, to the entire collection of all the works of this popular author, printed at Milan in 1498, by Alexander Minutianus, in four volumes folio.

Panzer describes very near three hundred editions of different works of Cicero, published before the year 1500, many of which, either from their dedications or prefaces, or from some circumstance or other, involve something which tends to illustrate the revival of learning. A proper selection, therefore, for a work like the present, becomes a matter of some difficulty, and imposes upon me the necessity of prescribing certain limits.

I shall not descend lower than the year 1475, and I shall place such only before the reader, as appear to my judgment to be just objects of curiosity, and which are sought after by Collectors as of extraordinary value.

I shall begin with that which I conceive to be entitled to the first place in point of rarity,  
namely

namely, the books de Oratore, printed at Subiaco.

1. CICERONIS M. Tullii de Oratore, Libri iii.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

In monasterio Sublacensi, Conr. Sweynheym et Arn. Pannartz, circa 1466. 4to.

A volume might almost be written from what has been remarked on this most rare book by different Bibliographers. Maittaire, vol. i. p. 763, affirms from his own observation, that it is identically in the same character as the Lactantius and Augustine. Panzer thinks it was printed before the Lactantius; Audiffredi gives precedence to the Lactantius, as also does Santander. It is a proud circumstance, that five copies of this book are to be found in this country, namely in the King's Library, British Museum (Cracherode), Lord Spencer's, at Wilton, and with the Bishop of Ely.

De Bure's elaborate error concerning this book, (see Bib. Instruct. No. 2390,) is easily answered by observing, that in the copy which he saw, the binder must have transposed the leaves. See Santander, vol. ii. p. 308.

There was a copy in the La Valliere Collection, which sold for 603 livres.

2. EJUSDEM

2. *EJUSDEM de Oratore, libri iii.*  
Romæ. Ulr. Han. 1468. Small folio.

This is the first edition with a date, and of the greatest rarity.

At the end, in the Gothic character, much larger than that used in the book, are these words :

FINITI ET CONTINUATI SUNT SUPRADICTI  
LIBRI M. T. C. ROME, PER ME ULRICUM HAN  
DE WIENA. ANNO DOMINI QUADRINGEN-  
TESIMO SEXAGESIMO OCTAVO. DIE QUINTA  
MENSIS DECEMBRIS.

*Editio Secunda.*

This book is printed in a different type from that used by Han, in the *Turrecremata* of 1473; it is very small, and something between the Gothic and Roman.

There are copies in the King's Library, and with Lord Spencer.

3. *EJUSDEM CICERONIS de Oratore libri tres Brutus, sive de claris oratoribus, ad M. Brutum, Orator, sive de optimo genere dicendi.*  
4to. mag.

Romæ. In domo Petri de Maximo. 1469.

*Editio tertia.*



The book is divided into two parts. The first contains the three books de Oratore, and is divided by a blank leaf from the second part. Audiffredi thinks from the date, which is "anno xti mccccclxix, die vero xii mensis Januarii," that the first part must have been printed in the preceding year.

It is the first edition of the Orator.

Copies are in the King's Library, and with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

4. EJUSDEM, de Oratore, libri iii.

Venetiis. Christophorus Valdarfer. 1470.

A beautiful book, and the first which came from Valdarfer's press. It is in long lines, and has 40 in a page. No catchword, signature, &c.

The Colophon is worth transcribing.

Si quem Oratoris perfecti audire juvavit

Materiam : fons est hoc Ciceronis opus.

Hic tersum eloquium velut Attica lingua refulget

Christophori impressus hic liber arte fuit.

Cui Stirps Valdarfer : patria estq; ratispone tellus

Hunc emet, Orator qui velit esse, librum.

Valdarfer afterwards exercised his profession at Milan.

Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely have copies of this book.

There

There is a most beautiful edition of Cicero de Oratore, see Panzer, vol. iii. p. 483, in the same type with the Epistolæ ad Familiares, by John Spira, 1469. Of this there are copies in the King's Library, and with the Bishop of Ely.

5. CICERONIS M. Tullii Rhetoricorum libri iv. et de inventione libri ii. ex recensione omniboni Leoniceni.

Venetis. Nicolaus Jenson. 1470. 4to.  
EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This is a very beautiful book. There was a copy on vellum in the La Valliere Collection, which sold for 1100 livres.

At the end are these verses.

Emendata manu sunt exemplaria docta

Omniboni: quem dat utraque lingua patrem

Hæc eadem Jenson Veneta nicolaus (sic) in urbe

Formavit: Mauro sat duce Christophoro.

The above Leonicenus must not be confounded with another of the same name, who was celebrated for his translation of Galen, to which he added Commentaries. They were, however, relations.

This Omnibonus Leonicenus afterwards edited an edition of Quintilian, which was published at Venice.

Another

Another very curious edition of the book de Rhetorica, printed at Naples in 1472, by Arnoldus de Bruxella, must not be overlooked. Panzer calls it *Editio a nemine hactenus excitata*. See Denis Suppl. p. 12.

Two other editions of the Rhetorica, without the Libri de Inventione, perhaps ought not to be omitted. One at Milan, by Zarotus, in 1474, and one in the same year at Rome, by Vindeline de Willa, who printed in conjunction with Theobaldus Schenbecher.

It is also appears to have been printed at Naples, both by Riessinger and Moravus.

#### 6. CICERONIS M. Tullii Orationes.

Romæ. Conr. Sweynheym et Ar. Pannartz. 1471.

Whether this edition, or that which is next described by Valdarfer, may claim the distinction of *EDITIO PRINCEPS*, is not entirely decided by Bibliographers. Both are of extraordinary rarity and value.

To the Roman edition is a prefatory epistle of the Bishop of Aleria, principally in praise of Cicero, whom he calls "perfectum prosæ eloquentiæ decus." This occupies five leaves, or to speak more correctly nine pages. At the end are the verses, "Aspicias illustris lector," &c.

This

This Roman edition contains more than that by Valdarfer. Valdarfer's edition has only thirty orations, but that of Rome has fifty-seven. Both have the Invective Orations of Sallust.

There are copies with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

7. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Orationes.

Venetiis. Per Christophorum Valdarfer.  
1471. Fol.

This edition is not so rare as that which precedes. The Colophon has been transcribed by De Bure and Santander, or I should insert it.

The verses were written by Ludovicus Carbo, or Kohl, a German, who was corrector of the press to Valdarfer. In this edition is found the "*Sallustii Invectiva Oratio contra Ciceronem, et Ciceronis Responsio.*"

There was a copy in the collection of the Cardinal de Brienne on vellum, which sold for 3555 livres.

There are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

8. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Orationes.

Absque loci indicatione. Adam Ambergau.

At the end

Hoc ingens Ciceronis opus causasq; forenses  
 Quas inter patres dixit et in populo  
 Tu quicumque leges Ambergau natus ahenis  
 Impressit formis. Ecce magister adam.

M.CCCC.LXXII.

In my account of the Lactantius by this printer, I have observed that many have confounded him with Adam Rot, who printed at Rome. Ambergau was so called from a place of that name in Upper Bavaria. His books are more beautiful specimens of typography than those printed by Adam Rot, and Santander is of opinion that he printed at Venice.

Copies of this edition of Cicero's Orations are in the King's Library, at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

The edition described by Panzer, vol. ii. p. 95, printed at Milan by Zarotus, deserves to be mentioned, because it is a very beautiful book. There is also another, very ancient and very rare, described by Panzer, vol. iv. p. 111. Of this last, Lord Spencer has a copy.

9. EJUSDEM CICERONIS, orationes Philippicæ cum præfatione J. Antonii Campani ad Franciscum Cardinalem Senensem.

Romæ.

Romæ. Ulricus Han. Circa 1470. 4to.

As it is known, that Campanus, the editor of this book, left Rome in August, 1471, after which time he rendered no further assistance to Ulric Han, it seems not unreasonable to give this book to about 1470. It has the usual verses at the end, "Anser Tarpeii custos," &c. and is in high esteem for its very great rarity.

There is a copy in the British Museum, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely. I believe also, that there is one at Blenheim.

An edition by Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1472, is mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue, i. 246, and vol. iii. p. 68; but of this book Audiffredi had no knowledge. It is again introduced in the Harl. Cat. vol. iii. p. 68, with this remark—"Omitted by Mr. Maittaire, but in Lord Oxford's Collection."

There was one also at Venice, in 1474, by Johan. de Colonia. This curious book is in the Roman character. Panzer very erroneously represents it as printed in Gothic.

10. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Epistolarum ad Familiares, Libri xvi.

Romæ. Conr. Sweynheym et Ar. Pannartz. 1467. 4to.

This

This is in itself a most rare and curious book, and particularly memorable, as being the first to which these printers put their names. The first professors of typography used much mystery and secrecy on the subject of their art, and they will be implicated in many errors, who presume to judge of the age of books from their being without any indication of date, place, or printer.

The type of this book is very different from that used by these same printers at Subiaco. Probably therefore, on their removal to Rome, they were encouraged by the patronage of the Pope and the friendship of the Bishop of Aleria, to exert themselves in the improvement of their art, and began with founding a new type, more elegant by much than their former, and more like the MS. of the times.

Bibliographers, as is often the case, sometimes call this a quarto and sometimes a folio, but the mark of the paper proves it to be a quarto.

There are copies at Blenheim, in the Bodleian, and with Lord Spencer.

11. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Epistolæ ad Familiars.

Romæ. Sweynheym et Pannartz. 1469.

At the end,

J. An. Episcopus Aleriensis recognovit prid.  
nonis. Novemb. Romæ: MCCCCLXIX.

Sold at the La Valliere sale for 310 livres.

The Duke of Marlborough and Lord Spencer  
have copies.

12. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Epistolæ ad Fa-  
miliares.

Venetiis. Joh. de Spira. 1469.

A most valuable and rare edition, and the  
first book printed by John Spira. I have before  
quoted the Colophon.

The King has a copy upon vellum, which  
belonged to Consul Smith. There are copies  
also at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

13. EJUSDEM CICERONIS EPISTOLÆ ad Fa-  
miliares.

Venetiis. Joh. de Spira. 1469.

John de Spira printed another edition in the  
same year, but this differs from the preceding  
both in the number of pages and in the Colo-  
phon, which is this—



Hesperiaë quondam Germantus quisque libellos  
 Abstulit en plures ipse daturus adest  
 Namq; vir ingenio mirandus et arte Johannes  
 Exscribi docuit clarius aere libros  
 Spira favet Venetis : quarto nam mense peregit  
 Hoc tercentenum bis Ciceronis opus.

This edition also is in the King's Library, at  
 Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

14. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Epistolæ ad Fa-  
 miliares.

Fulginei. Ioan. de Orsinis. Fulginas et Jo.  
 Numeister. Circa 1470. Fol.

Emilianus Fulginas de Orsinis was a man of  
 rank, of Foligni, a town in Umbria. He invited  
 John Numeister, a German, to establish a press  
 at Foligno, where they printed in conjunction, this  
 edition of Cicero's Epistles and La Historia de  
 Bello Italico, which are the only two books to  
 which their joint names are found. Numeister  
 was educated in the school of Guttenberg; and  
 we have with his name, only La Comedia di  
 Dante, 1472, and the Contemplationes de Tur-  
 recremata, printed in a type much resembling  
 that of the Mentz Psalter.

This edition of Cicero's Epistles may be  
 reckoned among the very scarce books. The  
 Colophon, which is remarkable for a typogra-

phical error, is given in De Bure and by Santander.

There are copies at Blenheim and with Lord Spencer.

Laire Ind. vol. i. p. 219, speaks of an edition of 1470, absque ulla loci, typogr. aut anni indicat. The character of which resembles that used by Valdarfer in the *Ciceronis Orationes*, 1470.

Santander describes another of the date 1471, in the type used by Vindeline Spira, in the *Plutarchi Apothegmata*, 1471. Of this the Bishop of Ely has a copy.

Jenson printed it again at Venice, in 1471.

Of this there are copies in the King's Library and at Blenheim.

Panzer, vol. iv. p. 12, mentions an edition still different from either of the above, with the date of 1475, and certainly not in the type either of Jenson or Spira, but, according to Audiffredi, printed at Rome by Johan. Schurenener de Bopardia. It is represented by Braun, vol. i. p. 175, as a truly magnificent book "sive characteres qui Romani et nitidi, sive charta spectetur quæ alba admodum et firma marginumque amplitudine superbit."

An edition well deserving notice was printed at Milan, in 1472, by Philip de Lavagnia. At the end of this is a long paragraph by the printer, informing his readers, that the numerous

errors,

errors, which defaced preceding editions, were corrected in this.

Barbara cum Marci verbis admixta legebas  
Hunc lege, quod verum hoc est Ciceronis opus.

Of this edition, which appears to be the first ever printed from a collation of various manuscripts and editions, there are copies in the British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely, though Maittaire considered it as apocryphal. He speaks in the same doubtful manner of the third Roman edition by Sweynheym and Pannartz; but of this also there is a copy at Blenheim. It is the more remarkable, as after the above date of 1472, these two printers omitted to describe their books as printed in the palace of the Maximi.

There are still more editions, which are objects of curiosity and value. There is one at Blenheim, and in the Collection of the Bishop of Ely, which has the date of 1475, but no name of place or printer. The edition by Jenson of 1475, is very beautiful, of which there is a copy on vellum among Bishop Moore's books at Cambridge. It is perhaps the most beautiful vellum book in existence. I had omitted one which precedes this in date, printed at Naples by Arnaldus de Bruxella, in 1474, and

it may here be observed, that all the Naples books of Arnaldus de Bruxella are extremely rare; but I believe that the curious reader and collector will find, that the above list comprehends all the more rare and valuable editions of the *Epistolæ ad Familiares*.

The edition by Veldener, printed at Louvain in 1476, is posterior to my prescribed limit; but it gives me an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to this printer, who was a very accomplished man. He was not only celebrated as a printer, but also was much acquainted with the art and design of engraving.

He is mentioned in terms of commendation by Heineken; who, it is worthy of remark, observes of this book—*Je nai vu pareillement aucun livre ou il y eut des gravures en bois avant, 1476.* See Heineken *Idee d'Estampes*, p. 196.

The following paragraph appears at the end of *Formulæ Epistolares*, Lovanii Joh. Veldener, 1476.

“*Salve si te forsan, amice dilecte, novisse juvabit, quis hujus voluminis impressoriæ artis magister atque perductor fuerit: accipite huic artifici nomen esse m̄gro Johanni Veldener cui q̄ certa manus inculpendi, colandi, interculandi, characterandi assit industria, adde et figurandi et effigiendi.*” See Santander, vol. i. p. 522.

From Louvain, Veldener removed to Utrecht, where he printed in 1579, 80, 81. From thence he went to Culembourg, where in 1483, he printed *Speculum humanæ salvationis*, in Flemish, with wooden plates. These plates are assigned by Meerman to Coster. But, observes Santander, commenting on this assertion, how could Veldener, who never was at Hariem, procure these plates from thence. The reader, who wishes to know more on this curious subject of the *Speculum humanæ salvationis*, will see it fully discussed in Santander, vol. i. p. 38, 9.

I conclude this short account of Veldener with observing, that he was the only printer who exercised his profession at Culembourg, in the Fifteenth Century.

15. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Epistolæ ad M. Brutum ad Q. Fratrem, ad Octavium, et ad Atticum ex recognitione Jo. Andreae, et cum ejus epistola ad Paulum II.

Romæ. Sweynheym et Pannartz. 1470. Fol.

It is by no means certain whether this, or the edition which follows by Jenson, printed in the same year at Venice, has the claim to precedence. Both are of great rarity, but the latter is one of the most beautiful books that ever was printed.

Copies of this Roman edition are in the King's Library, at Blenheim, with Earl Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

In the prefatory epistle to the Pope, the Bishop of Aleria acknowledges himself greatly indebted to Chrysogonus Cardinalis Papiensis, and Bartholomæus Salicetes, and Ludovicus Regius, in the edition published by them in 1490, observe, that much had been done by the above two learned men.

The edition by Jenson of the same year is generally preferred to the former, and when it occurs is of higher price. The copy on vellum, which belonged to the Cardinal de Brienne, described by Laire, Ind. vol. i. p. 219, sold for 1717 livres.

Copies of this edition also are in the King's Library, at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

16. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Officia, Paradoxa, et versus XII Sapientum: accessit Horatii Oda "Diffugere nives."

Moguntia. Jo. Fust et P. Schoyffer, 1465. Fol.

This is a very celebrated book in the annals of typography, and it cannot be necessary to expatiate on its rarity and value. The copies

on vellum, of which there are no less than three in this country, produce when they occur, an enormous price. That which was in the La Vallièze Collection sold for 1450 livres.

This book has occasioned much discussion among Bibliographers; the copies, though of the same date, vary materially from one another, which is also the case with the very celebrated Psalter of 1457, a circumstance not very easy to be explained. Some copies have the arms of the printers at the end—others have not. The Colophon is to be found in most of the books of Bibliography.

Presens Marci tulii clarissima opus Johannes fust; Mogūtinus civis nō atramēto. plumālī cāna neq; aerea. Sed arte quadam perpulcra. Petri manu pueri mei feliciter effeci finitum. Anno M.cccc.lxv.

Wurdwein, p. 86, observes, that copies on paper less frequently occur than those on vellum; and Schoepflin, p. 66, remarks, that the above Colophon is a proof of the injustice and ingratitude of Fust, who should have said not *manu* but *ingenio et inventione*, which S. calls *manifestum invidiæ documentum*.

But it seems that after Fust's death, Schoiffer was not at all more just to Gutteberg than Fust had been to him; for in the verses which are found in the second edition of Thomas Aquinas in 1467, Schoiffer gives the praise of the

the invention of printing to Mentz, but says not a word of Guttenberg.

In the Justinian however, of 1468, he ranks Guttenberg and Fust together, as deserving of equal merit, but arrogates to himself a superior praise to them both.

Quos genuit ambos urbs Moguntina *Johannes*  
 Librorum insignes prothocaragmaticos  
 Cum quibus optatum Petrus venit ad polyandrum  
 Cursu posterior, intro eundo prior  
 Quippe quibus præstat sculpendi lege sagitus  
 A solo dante lumen et ingenium.

By *ambos Johannes*, John Guttenberg and John Fust are intended, and they are called *Prothocaragmatici*, as having first printed books; but then comes Peter who, though last, first entered into the recesses of the art, in allusion to Peter's having first entered into the sepulchre of Christ, though he came last to it.

The fact is, that Guttenberg was the inventor. Being distressed in his finances from his various experiments, he pledged the implements of his printing office to Fust, who, on advancing money, was taken into partnership. Schoiffer was the servant of this last, and by the invention of metallic types so improved the art, that Fust gave him his daughter in marriage. Fust afterwards quarrelled with Guttenberg about money matters, which was the cause of their separation,



separation, and in 1455, the whole business devolved upon Fust and Schoiffer.

This last, often called *Opilio*, was a native of Gernsheim, and followed the occupation of a copier of manuscripts, which description of artists was often designated by the appellation of *Clerici*. Schoiffer, as it appears from Trithemius rendered justice to Guttenberg in conversation, though he omitted the due acknowledgment in his books, and unequivocally pronounced him to be the father and inventor of the art. See the *Vindiciæ Typographiæ Schoepflini*, p. 68.

John Schoiffer succeeded his father and apparently inherited his want of candour. In the German translation of Livy, published at Mentz in 1505, he honestly declares, that Guttenberg invented the art which was afterwards perfected by Fust and Schoiffer; but ten years afterwards, in the Colophon to the *Compendium Chronicorum Trithemii*, he calls Fust, *primarium artis auctorem*, and affirms, *eam proprio ingenio excogitare*. See Schoepflinus, as above quoted.

The notices therefore, which are found at the end of these early books, are not always to be depended upon. It is very certain, that in the suit instituted by Fust against Guttenberg for the recovery of his money, he did not pretend to the honour of the invention of the art. Yet these disingenuous and fraudulent Colophons, inserted by Peter Schoiffer and afterwards

wards by his successor, have been the occasion of much controversy and perplexity among Bibliographers.

I should add, that there is a copy of this first edition in the King's Library upon paper, and copies upon vellum, in the British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and at Blenheim. There is also a vellum one in the Library of Emanuel College, Cambridge, which belonged to Arthur, Prince of Wales, as appears by his arms, which are emblazoned in it.

17. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Officia, Paradoxa, &c.

Moguntia. Fust et Schoiffer, 1466. Fol.

This second edition of this work, if it be a second edition, or not rather a continuation of the first, has not the arms of the printers at the end. It is perhaps not quite so rare as the preceding.

Of this second edition, there are copies in the King's Library, one at Blenheim upon vellum; one in Lord Spencer's upon vellum; vellum copies are also found in the British Museum (Cracherode), and with the Bishop of Ely.

18. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Officiorum Libri  
III.

Sine nota anni sed typis Uldarici Zel.

This

This is a most rare and curious book, concerning which see Panzer, vol. iv. p. 492.

There is a copy in Lord Spencer's collection, and constitutes one of his greatest literary treasures. Panzer styles it *rarissima et hactenus incognita*. It is so full of errors and omissions, that it must have been printed from a mutilated manuscript.

19. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Officia, &c. &c.

Lælius sive de amicitia, Cato Major sive de senectute.

Romæ. Sweynheym et Pannartz. 1469. 4to.

There is no prefatory epistle to this edition, but it may be collected from that prefixed to the Apuleius, published by these printers in the same year, that it was superintended by the Bishop of Aleria.

There are copies at Blenheim and with Lord Spencer.

In the same year also Ulric Han printed an edition of the work, together with the *Quæstiones Tusculanæ*, which were then for the first time added.

This tract is sometimes found detached, but the edition is not complete without it.

When complete it is of uncommon rarity, but there are copies at Blenheim, in the British Museum, and with Earl Spencer.

In

In Panzer, vol. ii. p. 521, the following book occurs.

M. T. CICERONIS de Officiis, de Republica, de Legibus, et de Fato.

The lines Anser Tarpeii Custos, &c. prove it to have been by Ulric Han; and Denis, p. 541, is cited, who says, there is a copy in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

If this book exists it must be a most rare book.

See also Panzer, vol. ii. p. 156, for a description of

M. T. CICERONIS Officia Paradoxa, Amicitia, Senect. Somn. Scip. nec non de essentia mundi, with a reference to Maittaire, p. 335, where it is assigned to Venice, 1474, by John de Colonia et Joh. Manthen de Gerretzem.

The edition also of this work of Venice, 1470, by Vindeline Spira, is very valuable. It terminates with these verses.

E Spira nato Ciceronis opuscula quinque  
Hec vindelino formis impressa fuere.

Copies of this edition, which was repeated by Jenson in 1472, are to be found in the British Museum (Cracherode), in the King's Library, and at Blenheim.

I must not omit the very rare and curious book,

CICERONIS

CICERONIS de Amicitia et Paradoxa, by Ulric Zel, see Panzer, vol. iv. p. 278; nor Caxton's edition of the tracts de senectute et de amicitia, translated by the Earl of Worcester. See Ames, vol. i. p. 30, &c.

The next edition to be described is of uncommon rarity.

20. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Officiorum Libri Tres Paradoxa nec non de amicitia et senectute, de natura deorum, de divinitate, de fato, et legibus: Tusculanæ quæstiones de finibus bonorum et malorum, de petitione consulatus, et pars libelli de philosophia, Timæus et Academica.

Romæ. Sweynheym et Pannartz. 1471. Fol.

There are few books more rare than this, which appears to be the first attempt towards a collection of all the works of Cicero.

I know of no copy in this country, but in Lord Spencer's Collection.

I should perhaps have mentioned, as entitled to consideration the extremely rare edition of the Offices, comprehending also the tracts de Senectute, et Amicitia, et Paradoxa, and the Tusculan Disputations by Gering, at Paris, in 1471. It was revised by Fichetus and Lapidanus, whose epistles occupy seven leaves at the beginning

beginning of the work. Of this, which is a very rare book, there are copies at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely. A singularly rare and curious edition.

There is also an edition of the *Offices cum Paradoxis*, printed by Eggesteyn at Strasburg, in 1472, in the Gothic character.

It has this Colophon in red letters with many abbreviations.

Presens Marci Tullii clarissimum opus arte quadam perpulcra per venerabilem Philosophie Magistrum ac etiam inclite Argentin. Civitatis civem Dom. Heinricum Eggesteyn summa cum diligentia impressum est. Anno Dom.

MCCCCLXXII.

The printer seems to have closely imitated the Mentz edition of 1465. There is at the end the Ode of Horace, L. 14, O. 7, *Diffugere nives*, with the same various reading in one of the verses as is found in the Mentz edition, namely, for *Infernus neque enim a tenebris*, we have *Infernus neque a tenebris*, &c. Schoepflinus in *Vindic. Typog.* describes this book minutely.

This is to be seen in the British Museum (Cracherode) and in the Collections of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

V. Spira printed a second edition at Venice, in 1472, a book of great beauty. This is in the King's Library and at Blenheim.

It was also printed at Venice in 1474, by John of Cologne and Manthen de Gerretzem.

21. EJUSDEM CICERONIS Tusculanæ Quæstiones.

Venetis. Per N. Jenson. 1472.

A very beautiful book, of which there is a copy in the King's Library.

22. EJUSDEM CICERONIS de finibus bonorum et malorum, Libri v.

Absque anni, loci, et typographi, sed Coloniae typis Zel. 4to.

I have before remarked on the resemblance between the types of Fust and Schoiffer, and those of Ulric Zel. This has induced some Bibliographers to assign this book to the Mentz printers, but erroneously; for it is undoubtedly in the same type as that used in the tract de Singularitate Clericorum, which I have before mentioned.

There are copies of this edition in the Collections of Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

23. EJUSDEM CICERONIS de finibus, &c.

Venetis. Joan. de Colonia. 1471. 4to.

Santander observes, that this book is not in the type used by Johan. de Colonia, but that it rather resembles that of Vindeline Spira.

From this he infers, that perhaps John of Cologne supplied the expence, and Spira printed it.

The Colophon expressly says, "Johanne ex Colonia Agrippensi sumptum ministrante."

There are copies of this edition in the King's Library, at Blenheim, the British Museum (Cracherode), Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

On revising the above it appears, that I have still omitted some pieces of Cicero, which are deserving of mention, and in particular,

24. CICERONIS de Natura Deorum, de divinitate, de fato, de legibus, Academ. Questionum, de disciplina militar. Liber.

Venetus. Vindel. de Spira. 1471.

This is not only a most rare, but most beautiful book.

Of this there are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Pishop of Ely.

There are also three editions of great rarity of the tract de Partitionibus Oratoriis.

1. Neapoli. Matth. Moravus. Sine loco et anno.

It may be observed, that all the productions of this press are remarkable for their beauty.



Moravus had before printed at Genoa.

2. Romæ. Steph. Planck.

This was printed with the Books Rhetoricorum. See Audiffredi, p. 398.

3. Sine loco, sed circa 1476.

See Panzer, vol. iv. p. 113.

Some of the Select Orations, sine anno et loco, are to be reckoned also among the rare books; that in particular printed at Cracou, viz. Oratio pro Ligario, is a great curiosity.

I may yet have passed over some which ought to have been described, but I shall be thankful to have such omissions pointed out, that I may correct them in the Appendix.

### ISOCRATES.

There is no edition of Isocrates within the limit which I have prescribed to myself; but the following one of 1493 is so rare, and involves so much curious literary history, that I may be excused for introducing it.

I have indeed slightly mentioned it in my list of Greek Books, printed before 1500, but it merits more particular notice.

ISOCHRATIS Orationes, Græcæ curante Demetrio Chalcondyla.

Mediolani. Henricus Germanus et Sebastianus de Pontremulo. 1493. Folio.

The Colophon is in Greek, and by this we learn, that the underwritten personages defrayed the expence of the impression, viz. Bartholomæus Scyasus, Vincentius Aliprantus, and Bartholomæus Rozonus. They were secretaries to the Duke of Milan.

Next to the Colophon are the arms of the printer, followed by these letters V. S.

These letters are interpreted to mean Ulricus Scinzenzeler, who in the Colophon is designated, for so Santander interprets, by the name of Henricus Germanus.

Great efforts were made at Milan in the 15th century, to promote the revival of learning and the progress of the typographical art. This city produced many scholars, who exerted their abilities in correcting the press, and was celebrated for many individuals, who, by defraying the incidental expences themselves, effectually encouraged the labours of the printers. In the Colophons of various books between 1475 and 1500, information is given, that they were printed at the private expence of different individuals. This will particularly be found in those works which came from the presses of Valdarfer, Lavagna, and Scinzenzeler. Santander, vol. i. p. 217, has enumerated many of these,  
but

but he has not mentioned the three Secretaries of the Duke of Milan, whose names appear to the above edition of Isocrates.

The names of the encouragers of Literature have sometimes been erroneously considered as names of printers, which may not improbably have been the case with respect to the *EDITIO PRINCEPS* of Homer.

The Hesiod with the Theocritus, sine anno, is given to Milan from the circumstance of its being printed precisely in the same type with this Isocrates. And so also is the following very uncommon book.

DEMETRII CHALCONDYLÆ, Manuelis Moschopuli Erotemata, Corinthus de Dialecticis. Absque omni nota.

Of this Isocrates there are copies in the British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely. In Dr. Hunter's Library at Glasgow, and in the Bodleian.

De Bure speaks of a copy on vellum in the Ambrosian Library.

### PHALARIS.

PHALARIDIS EPISTOLÆ. Latine. Francisco Aretino interprete.

Tarvisii, Gerardus Lisa de Flandria, 1471.  
4to.

This is certainly the first edition with a date, though some Bibliographers call that printed by Ulric Han the first. Yet as the printer boasts in the Colophon, that these epistles are now for the first time printed, I see no reasonable ground to suspect the contrary.

Qui modo notus erat nulli p̄itusq; latebat  
 Nunc Phalaris doctum protulit ecce caput  
 Flandria que genuit prius naq; ære Girardus  
 Tarvisii hoc rarum lisa notavit opus.

M.CCCC.LXXI.

TARVISII

FINIS.

Prefixed is an epistle from Aretinus ad Malatestam Novellum.

Copies of this rare book are in the King's Library, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

This Girardus de Lisa seems to have been a sort of itinerant printer. He was, however, the first who established a press at Treviso; in 1477, he went to Venice, but he returned to Treviso, where he printed in 1498; we have also a book of his "Nicholai Perotti Rudimenta Grammatica," published at Utini in 1485.

PHALARIDIS EPISTOLÆ ex versione Francisci Aretini.

Romæ. Udalricus Han. 8vo. 4to.

Without a date, but supposed to be about the time of the preceding; indeed it has usually been called the first. Audiffredi does not give much weight to the boast of Gerard de Lisa in the Colophon to the preceding edition. He does not however claim the distinction of Editio Princeps for this by Ulric Han.

It is an edition very little known, and not mentioned either by Orlandi or Maittaire.

Lord Spencer has a copy of an edition of these Epistles, printed at Brescia apud Ferrandum. This is very curious, and it may be here observed that Lord Spencer's Collection of Books, printed at Brescia by Ferrandus, is a very extraordinary one.

There was probably one at Milan, in the type of Zarotus, about 1470; another by Gering, Crantz, and Friburger, at Paris, sine anno: this is one of the first Paris books: Phalaris makes part of a Collection of Epistolæ. A third printed in "Sancto Ursio, Vincentiæ distri tu Johann. de Reno impressore; and a fourth at Rome, 1475, typis Joh. keynardi.

This Johnnes de Peno also followed his profession in divers places. In 1482, he printed

a Lucan at Venice. Saint Ursio is a district of Vicenza, where typography was established before it was removed to the capital. De Reno afterwards settled at Vicenza.

Johannes Reynardi, before he went to Rome, printed at Trevi, and was the only printer known at that place in the 15th century.

The first edition of the Epistles of Phalaris in Greek is the following.

PHALARIDIS TYRANNI APOLLONII ET  
BRUTI EPISTOLÆ. Græce.

Venetiis. Gabriel Brasichellensis, Johan.  
Brissolus et Bened. Mangius. 1498. 4to.

Prefixed is an epistle from Bartholomæus Justinopolitanus ad P. Cantarenum. In this epistle Justinopolitanus promises a Latin version of Phalaris, but this never appeared. He also seems inclined to accede to the suspicions which had been circulated, that these epistles were written by Lucian.

There are 42 epistles of Phalaris, 90 of Apollonius, and 70 of Brutus; these last were collected by Mithridates, from whom an epistle is prefixed to King Mithridates who was his cousin.

This is a very rare book. There are, however, three copies in this country. In the  
British

British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

C. PLINIUS CÆCILIIUS SECUNDUS.

There are three editions of the Epistles of Pliny, which merit distinct notice, and which are only found in the more curious and valuable Collections.

PLINII CÆCILII SECUNDI, *Epistolarum Libri octo.*

Venetis. Christ. Valdarfer. 1471. 4to.

The date is found in this book, but there is no name of place or printer. This, however, is ascertained by the prefatory epistle from Ludovicus Carbo "ad Borsium Ducem Mutinæ et Regii." See my First Volume, p. 120. In this, he says, that he corrected and superintended this edition; and he is well known to have been the assistant in this particular, to Valdarfer.

This is a most splendid and beautiful book. The type round and very elegant, and the paper of extraordinary whiteness and ample margin. Blank spaces are left for the Greek words which occur, as well as for the initial letters to each epistle;

epistle; and there are no signatures, catch-word, &c.

There are four copies in this country. At Blenheim, the British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely. This last was the La Valliere copy.

I have but little to add to what Mr. Dibdin has said of the editions of J. Schurener de Bopordia. Rome. 1474. and that of Moravus, Naples. 1476.

The following is the Colophon in three copies of Schurener's edition, which Audiffredi examined.

Cai. Plinii secundi nepotis  
Epistolarum Liber explicit  
Finis. Laus deo.

In a fourth copy, examined by the same acute Bibliographer, a cotemporary hand had written

1. 4. 7. 1111°  
Sedente Xysto. pon. max.  
ejus anno tertio. K. L.  
Junius. ROME: IN HOSPITIO  
SANCTUS DE PIRETO: if  
Quinterniones 11111. Carl. V. Papal.

This Schurener printed in conjunction with J. Nic. Hanheymer, of Oppenheim.

The



The edition of Naples by Moravus, is of almost equal rarity. Of this, however, there is a copy at Blenheim.

This Moravus was a native of Olmutz, and was the first who introduced the art of printing at Genoa, where in 1474, he published "*La Summa Pisanella*." He seems, however, to have had no great encouragement to remain at Genoa, as we find him soon removed to Naples, where he continued to exercise his profession to the end of the century.

An edition by P. de Lavagnia, at Milan, in 1478, should perhaps be mentioned. Of this also there is a copy at Blenheim.

### QUINTILIANUS.

QUINTILIANI M. Fabii Institutionum Oratoriarum libri XII. cum præfatione Jo. Ant. Campani ad Cardinalem Senensem.

Rome. In via Papæ (Johan. Philip de Lignamine) 1470. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

Mr. Dibdin observes, that doubts still exist whether this most rare and curious book was printed by Ulric Han or by Philip de Lignamine. But there is no room for doubt. Audiffredi has demonstrated

demonstrated it, and P. de Lignamine has himself claimed it, in the Preface to *CAVALCHA* before quoted. The type is precisely the same with the Suetonius, from the same press before described, and larger and more beautiful than that used by Ulric Han.

There is a copy of this magnificent book at Blenheim upon vellum. There is one in the King's Library, at the Bodleian, the British Museum, Wilton, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

The work was reprinted in the same year at Rome, by Sweynheym and Pannartz. Of this edition there are also copies at Blenheim, Wilton, the British Museum (Cracherode) and with Lord Spencer.

This edition has a prefatory Epistle from the Bishop of Aleria to Paul II. and also the preface by Campanus, inserted in the edition by Philip de Lignamine.

QUINTILIANI, *Institutiones Oratoriæ*.  
Venetiis. Nic. Jenson. 1471.

This edition was superintended by Omnibonus Leonicensus, as has been elsewhere observed, in whose preface Jenson is called, "Artis librariæ mirabilis inventorem." The whole paragraph seems worth insertion.

"Accedebant

“Accedebant justæ preces magistri Nicolai Jenson Gallici, alterius ut vere dicam Dædali, qui librariæ artis mirabilis inventor: non ut scribantur calamo libri, sed veluti gemma imprimantur, ac prope sigillo primus omnium ingeniose demonstravit.”

Although it may be conceded, that this commendation is somewhat overstrained, yet perhaps no book had been hitherto printed equal to this Quintilian in elegance and beauty. See Schwartz document. de orig. typogr. P. ii. p. 50, speaking of this Quintilian, he says,

“Ac sane nullum librum ante id tempus, nitidius elegantiusque impressum videmus.”

The Greek words are omitted in this edition.

Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely have copies, and there is one also in the Bodleian.

The Bishop of Ely has also a copy of an edition in the Roman character, very elegant, but without any indication of place, printer, &c.

This seems to have been printed from Jenson's edition, the errors of which are here corrected, and the epistle of Leonicensus is also here inserted, with the exception of the passage above quoted, which relates to Jenson.

Lord Spencer has an edition by Zarotus. Milan. 1476. Fol.

## SENECA.

Mr. Dibdin remarks, that an edition of Seneca's Epistles was printed at Rome, in 1475. This is very true, but a more antient edition was printed, probably by Mentelin, of Strasburg, in or about 1470. This is the following;

SENECÆ. L. ANNÆI. Epistolæ. Ejusdem et Pauli Epistolæ mutuæ.

In fine Epitaphium Senecæ.

Cura labor meritum sumpti pro munere honores

Post hac sollicitate animas

Me procul a vobis deus evocat: et licet actis

Rebus tērenis hospita terra vale.

Corpus avara tamen solemnibus accipe saxis

Namq; animam celo reddimus ossa tibi.

The above is in the same type with the Latin Bible, Plutarchi Vitæ, F. Petrarca, and other books described by Panzer, vol. i. p. 76, and by him ascribed to Mentelin. All have the distinction of the singular formation of the capital letter R.

There are, however, some causes for doubt on this subject. The type is altogether Roman, the capital letters are all Roman, and the form

form of the page corresponds in every particular with the books printed in Italy.

Very few books, at this early period, were printed in Germany in the Roman character. Scarce any indeed are known, which have not the capital letters and titles in the Gothic character, except one or two printed at Augsbourgh, by G. Zainer, and as many at Nuremberg, by Joh. Regiomontanus.

I beg leave to digress a moment, to say a word on this last mentioned printer. His real name was John Muller, of Koninsberg, but, as usual, he assumed the Latin name of Regiomontanus, vel de Monte Regio. He was a very celebrated astronomer, but coming to Nuremberg, he connected himself with Bernard Walther, and together they established a press, from which many curious editions of books issued without date, in 4to. and in particular *MANILII ASTRONOMICON*, Editio Princeps. He was afterwards invited to Rome by Pope Sixtus IV. to assist in the correction of the Calendar. Here he died in 1476, after having been nominated to the Archbishoprick of Ratisbon.

There can be no question, but that the Seneca abovementioned is the *EDITIO PRINCEPS*, and it is a truly magnificent book. The paper very firm and white, and the margins ample. The initial letters are small when they occur, but

but they are often omitted. There are 35 lines in a page, and 210 leaves.

There are copies at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

An edition of Seneca's Epistles was printed in 1475, at Rome, by Pannartz, in large 4to. Of this there are copies at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

Of the edition printed at Paris in the same year, by Gering, there are copies in the Bodleian, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

A translation of these Epistles in Spanish, by Fernan Perez de Guzman, was printed at Sarragossa, in 1496, by Juan Thomas Favario de Lumelo. This is a book of very great rarity. The printer was an Italian, and as the Colophon informs us, a native of Pavia.

WRITERS

OF

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.





## WRITERS

OF

## NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.



### APULEIUS.

APULEI MADAURENSIS LUCII, *Metamorphoseos libri xi. et alia opuscula ex recognitione Jo. Andreæ, et cum ejusdem præfatione ad Paulum II.*

Romæ. Sweynheym et Pannartz. 1469.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This very rare and curious book has been so often and so well described, that I can add but little concerning it.

It will be observed, that the names of the printers do not appear in the Colophon, but it is sufficiently obvious, that it was the work of Sweynheym and Pannartz. The type is the same with their other productions of this period, and they had the exclusive privilege of follow-

ing their profession in the palace of the Maximi, where it is said in the Colophon that this book was printed. It also appears in the list of their works, given in my former volume, that they printed 275 copies of this work.

The type is very elegant, the paper large, thick, and beautiful. The points used are the period, the colon, and the mark of interrogation.

Mr. Dibdin remarks, that the Roman edition 1472 *is extremely rare and dear*. I would ask, whoever saw a copy of this edition? Audiffredi knew nothing of it, and Santander observes, “*jusqu’a present l’on n’a pas des preuves bien certaines de son existence.*”

The error of Maittaire and others, in ascribing the superintendence of this work to Cardinal Bessarion has before been detected. Indeed, it is only necessary to read the prefatory epistle to be convinced of the fact, that the merit of it can only be claimed by the Bishop of Aleria.

It is also not unworthy of observation, that Cardinal Bessarion died in the same year.

There are copies in the King’s Library, the Bodleian, Blenheim, Wilton, with Lord Spencer, the Bishop of Ely, and at Hunter’s Museum, now removed to Glasgow,

## ARISTOTELES.

It has before been remarked how large a portion of the attention of the curious was occupied by School Divinity in the fifteenth century, but that the cultivation of Belles Lettres quickly succeeded, and that the works of S. Thomas Aquinas and S. Augustin were soon rivalled in circulation and popularity by those of Cicero and Aristotle. The more curious editions of Cicero have been already noticed, though it is possible, that the apprehension of being accused of undue prolixity may have induced me to omit some, not altogether unworthy of the attention of Collectors.

Of the various works of Aristotle, I find no less than 159 described by Panzer before the year 1500. How these were multiplied in the succeeding century is sufficiently notorious, and not within my purpose to dilate upon. I shall, as in other instances, limit myself to those early Latin versions of different parts of Aristotle's works, which appeared before the year 1480. The reader will find, I trust, a sufficiently accurate account of the Greek editions in a former part of this works.

I do not know that it is necessary to observe any particular order in my description; but the

the book first mentioned by the Bipont Editors in Buhle's edition, is the ten books of *Ethics ad Nicomachum* Leonardo Aretino interprete, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1473. The existence of this edition is however doubtful. Maittaire indeed mentions it, but without any reference, and Audiffredi knew nothing of it, but seems inclined to believe there might be such a book from the authorities of Maittaire and Laire.

This seems the proper place to introduce the following most rare and curious book, viz. *ARISTOTELIS Ethica ex versione Leonardi Aretini.*

“ Incipit prefatio leonardi aretini in' libros ethicorum.” With the Colophon.

Explicit tectus ethicorum Aristotelis per leonardū arretinū lucidissime translatus, correctissimeq; impressus Oxoniis anno dñi mccccclxxix.

There are copies of this book in the King's Library, the Bodleian, and with Lord Spencer.

Maittaire assigns it to 1498, but erroneously. There was a copy in the Askew Collection, which sold for five guineas.

Of the following there can be no doubt.

1. *ARISTOTELIS de anima libri, cum Commentariis Averrois.*

Patavii. Laurentius Canozius. 1472. Fol.  
In

In this book the text of Aristotle is in the larger Roman character. The commentary of Averroes is in a very small type. There are no initial letters, signatures, catchword, &c. It is printed in columns.

There is a great peculiarity in the Colophon. The date, instead of being printed M.CCCC.LXXII. is M.CCCC.II. et LXX.

The Bipont editors speak contemptuously of Canozius, and say, that he knew nothing either of Greek or Latin.

2. ARISTOTELIS *Metaphysica*, cum commentariis Averrois.

Patavii. Laurentius Canozius. 1473.

This has the same Colophon as the preceding, and the same peculiarity as to the date. The text is in a rude Gothic character, and, like the preceding, the commentary in a very minute type. This book was printed at the expence of two distinguished personages, and exhibits one among a multitude of examples how frequently private munificence was exerted in the revival of learning. We find in the Colophon, "nobilis Vincenti Joannis Philippi Aureliani et fratrum impensa."

3. EJUSDEM de Cælo et Mundo. cum Comment. Averrois.

Patavii. Laurent. Canozius. 1473.

4. EJUSDEM de Generatione et Conceptione, cum Comment. Averrois.

Patavii. L. Canozius. 1474.

From the same press, and printed under the same patronage.

5. EJUSDEM de Meteoris, libri iv. cum iisdem Comment. Fol.

From the same press and patronage, but with some variation in the orthography of the Colophon.

Panzer mentions two works of Aristotle in the same type, in all respects resembling the above, and probably printed about the same period, viz.

Aristotelis octo libri Physicorum and Aristotelis parva naturalia.

It should be observed, that Seemiller, vol. iv. p. 134, calls both these "Editiones incognitæ," and says, contrary to his usual custom, but little about them. They appear to have been in the Ingoldstadt Library.

I have

I have taken pains to find some account of this Canozius, who, notwithstanding the ignorance imputed to him by the Bipont editors, must have been a considerable personage. He was the third who printed at Padua, and nothing appears with his name after the above date of 1474.

6. *EJUSDEM* *Problemata*, Latine Theodoro Gaza interprete.

Romæ. Joan. Regnardus de Enyngen. 1475. 4to.

This is the first edition of this work with a date.

It appears from the preface, that these Problems of Aristotle had before been translated into Latin by Georgius Trapezuntius and Nicolaus Perottus for the preface to this work, animadverts on these two personages with no inconsiderable acrimony. The Bipont editors have fallen into a great error in ascribing the prefatory epistle to Gaza. It is written by Gupalatinus, a Venetian Physician. See Audiffredi, p. 193.

Reynardi, or Renhardi, printed in partnership with Theobaldus Schenebecher and Windelinus de Willa. Some people have confounded him with Reynardi de Gruninghen, who printed at Strasburg.

7. *EJUSDEM*

## 7. EJUSDEM. Idem opus.

Mantuae. Paulus Johannes de Puzbach. 1475.

The Colophon informs us, that Petrus Paduanus translated these Problems for the first time; that they were begun at Paris and finished in 1310. "Impressa Mantue per me Paulum Johannis de Puzbach Almanum Magontinensis Dyecesis sub anno Jubilei MCCCCLXXV. cujus utilitas erit omni creature in vniverso orbe que apponet huic operi studium summa cum diligentia."

Prefixed are four pages of index, and a preface in the form of an epistle, by Stephen Illarius.

## 8. IDEM OPUS.

Mantuae. Joann. Vurster de Campidonia, circa annum, 1475.

This is called the EDITIO PRINCEPS. The Colophon says, that this was printed when Ludovicus de Gonzaga was Duke of Mantua. As that prince died in 1478, this must have been printed before that period. It is in the same type with that which precedes, by Petrus de Paduanus or de Abano.

The name of Joannes Baumcister occurs in the Colophon, as printing this book in conjunction



tion with Vurster de Campidonia. This last afterwards removed to Modena.

.9. *EJUSDEM de Animalibus. Theodoro Gaza interprete.*

Venetis. Johannes de Colonia et Socius. 1476.

*EDITIO PRINCEPS.* A most rare and beautiful book. The type round and elegant, the paper very white and good. I believe that Mr. Edwards had a copy of this book on vellum, one of the most beautiful specimens of the sort.

Of this book, the following anecdote is related: Theodore Gaza, the translator, caused a copy to be magnificently bound, and presented it to Pope Sixtus IV. The Pontiff coolly returned it, with a sum which precisely discharged the expence of the binding.

To this disgraceful circumstance Gaza may perhaps allude in his preface, where, speaking of the conduct of the Popes in time of peace or war, he observes,

“Pace enim qua uti debuerant ad literarum et bonarum artium studia, et virtutum officia; illi quidem ad voluptates parum honestas abusi sunt: quod cum omni hominum ordini sit turpissimum pontificis personæ turpissimum est.”

There is a copy of this great literary curiosity at Blenheim.

10. ARISTOTELIS Ethicorum Interpretatio Latina vetus et nova, Leonardi Aretini, Lovanii, Conradus Braem. 1476.

This book is of such extraordinary rarity, that I find no mention of it in any of the Bibliographers but Santander. This circumstance justifies a more circumstantial description, which I take from this author.

It is printed in columns, and has 32 lines in each column. No catchword, signature, or pages numbered. The first column of the first page has at the top the words *Vetus translatio*, the succeeding pages have only *vetus*. At the top of the second column is the word *nova*: that is the translation of Leonardus Aretinus.

At the termination of the 12th column, we find this Colophon:

Finitum et completum per me Conradum Braem in alma vniuersitate lovaniensi anni domini m°.cccc°.lxxvi°.

Something remains to be said of this printer. He was one of the first and most distinguished printers at Louvain, and this book, so totally unknown to preceding Bibliographers, is the first which he printed. Yet it appears from Santander, that he must also have printed other works of Aristotle; for this author found pasted

on the cover of an old book the following Colophon :

Explicit liber posteriorum per me Conradum Braem in alma vniuersitate Lovaniensi, anno domini M<sup>o</sup>.CCCC<sup>o</sup>.LXXVI<sup>o</sup>.

11. ARISTOTELIS Moralia, Politica, Œconomica, latine, Leonardo Aretino interprete.

Sine ann. loc. aut typog. nom. sed argentinæ typis Mentelleanis, circa 1470. Fol. EDITIO PRINCEPS.

Few books are of greater rarity than this. It consists of 196 leaves, has 32 lines in a page, the type is the small Gothic of Mentelin, the paper thick and white, and the margin very large. It is very circumstantially described both by Seemiller and Braun. At the end of this book there appears to be some interesting epistles between Aretinus and different individuals, which would, I doubt not, throw considerable light on the revival of learning, and communicate some agreeable anecdotes. But I know of no copy in this country.

I conclude my account of the early Latin versions of Aristotle with one, which is not improbably, the scarcest of them all.

12. ARISTOTELIS Lapidarius, de novo e greco translatus. Liber de phisonomia regia. . . .  
Merssbourg. Lucas Brandis. 1473. 4to.

This is one of the three books printed at Merssbourgh in the Fifteenth Century. It consists of three parts. The first, Lapidarius Aristotelis cum aliis lapidariis. The second is on the virtues of precious stones. The third, de Phisonomia. The following is the Colophon.

Divina igitur annuente gratia multa inquisitione habita ex pluribus libris philosophorum hunc librum qui phisonomia regia intitulatur collegimus in perpetuam memoriam excellentis Principis. dom. Wenceslay secundi regis Bohemorum. Explicit liber de Phisonomia anno dñi. millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo tercio in vigilia xi millium virginum completum est presens opus in civitate Merssborg.

The type is the same as that used by this printer in his S. Augustini liber de quæstionibus Orosii.

Lucas de Brandis afterwards practised his profession at Lubec.

## ARISTOTLE.

## COMMENTATORS UPON ARISTOTLE.

I am now about to undertake a new and arduous task, which I am the rather induced to do, because, as far as my knowledge extends, it exhibits a novel feature in English Literature.

I shall give a concise account of the Commentators on Aristotle in Greek, Arabic, and Latin, in chronological order. It must be brief, for they are so numerous, that an extended life would hardly suffice for a careful examination of their contents. Their great number may easily be accounted for: Aristotle was the first who collected and animadverted upon the philosophic opinions of those who preceded him. He forms an æra in the history of human wisdom, and for many succeeding centuries the most accomplished of mankind exercised their talents in investigating the dogmas of the Peripatetic school. The Stagirite, their mighty master, was often abrupt, concise, and inconclusive in what he delivered. It was therefore the more essential to examine, explain, and illustrate the maxims of him, who after all was constantly referred to by the sages who succeeded him in Greece, and afterwards in Egypt.

To enter at all into the question of their relative merits would be an endless, and perhaps uninteresting employment. Their objects were infinitely multiplied and various. Some confined themselves to animadversions on the simple text; others expatiated on the Aristotelian doctrines; some again endeavoured to reconcile the seeming contradictions between the schools of the Stagirite and of Plato; others gave public lectures on his works at large. The Commentaries of Alexander Aphrodisius, of Porphyry, Ammonius Hermeas, Simplicius, and Syrianus, may be considered as prælections to an undertaking of the kind last mentioned.

Yet there can be no doubt, but that he who has leisure and ability to examine the more popular of these Commentators, will find his attention sufficiently rewarded. He will perceive every species of argument employed, all the learning of the times, the greatest acuteness, and the most curious illustration of the most important subjects of Literature.

The Greek Commentators upon Aristotle, who flourished before the Christian æra, are these :

THEOPHRASTUS, PHANIAS, EUDEMUS RHODIUS, PASCICRATIS RHODIUS, ANDRONICUS RHODIUS, BOETHUS SIDONIUS, ANDRANTUS, ARISTOTELIS JUNIOR, ARISTO JULIETES CEUS, ADRASTUS, SOSIGENES.

Of

## UPON ARISTOTLE.

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Of the above illustrious names, **THEOPHRASTUS** is sufficiently known. **PHANIAS** was a native of Lesbos, the favourite scholar and friend of Aristotle. His works *de Categoriis*, *de Interpretatione*, and *de Analytica*, are unfortunately lost. There were three of the name of **EUDEMUS**, but I here mean to speak of a favourite disciple of Aristotle, who is often commended by **Simplicius**, and of whom more may be learned from **Fabricius**.

**PASICRATES**, of Rhodes, was the brother of the above **Eudemus**, and is mentioned by **Fabricius** as a Commentator on the *Categoriæ* of Aristotle. **ANDRONICUS RHODIUS** is sufficiently known to scholars; **BOETHUS SIDONIUS** was his disciple.

We have no other authority for calling **ADRANTUS** a Commentator upon Aristotle than a passage in the 15th book, c. iv. of **Athenæus**, where he is commended as such; but **Casaubon** observes on this passage, that **Adrantus** is not a Greek name. “*Quis autem iste Adrantus? Græcis quod equidem sciam usitatum id nomen viri non fuit, neque inter Aristotelis interpretes talem hunc facit Athenæus, Andrantum reperies usquam nominatum.*” He adds, that we should perhaps read **Adrastus**, the *Peripatetic*, a great friend of **Athenæus**, and not improbably his master. Nothing of the writings of the younger Aristotle is come down to us, but he is ranked

among the Commentators, by Syrianus, as his predecessor.

ARISTO JULIETES, of Ceos, is frequently mentioned by Diogenes Laertius, and is commended among the Commentators on the *Categoriæ* by Simplicius.

SOSIGENES was an Ægyptian and cotemporary with Julius Cæsar, by whom he was employed in the adjustment of the solar year. He is believed to have been a disciple of Andronicus Rhodius. Simplicius speaks of his Commentaries on the work of Aristotle de cœlo, and affirms, that he borrowed much from the performances of Eudemus.

## COMMENTATORS

### ON ARISTOTLE IN THE FIRST CENTURY.

ASPASIUS, ALEXANDER ÆGÆUS, ATHENODORUS, HERMINUS, EUDORUS, ANNÆUS CORNUTUS, NICOLAUS DAMASCENUS.

Unless the Commentaries on the second and fourth books of the *Ethics* of Aristotle, usually assigned to Eustratius be the performances of ASPASIUS, all his works have perished. He lived at the end of the first century, and is cited as a Commentator on Aristotle by Galen, Boethius, Simplicius, and others.

ALEXANDER



ALEXANDER ÆGÆUS was a pupil of Sosisigenes and preceptor to Claudius Nero. He is cited by Suidas and by Simplicius.

ATHENODORUS was a Stoic philosopher and preceptor to Augustus and Tiberius. Simplicius gives some extracts from his works. He was a native of Tarsus, and is not to be confounded with Athenodorus of Eretria.

HERMINUS was also a Stoic philosopher and preceptor to Alexander Aphrodisius. He wrote Commentaries on the book of Aristotle de Interpretatione, and on the first part of the Analytics, but they are unfortunately lost. EUDORUS was a Peripatetic. He is classed among the Commentators on Aristotle, on the authority of Alexander Aphrodisiensis.

CORNUTUS (Annæus) was a Stoic, and preceptor to the two celebrated poets Persius and Lucan. Dio Cassius relates, that he was banished by Nero for the severity of his criticisms on the tyrant's poetical compositions.

He is commended as a Commentator upon Aristotle by Porphyrius and Simplicius.

NICOLAUS DAMASCENUS was a very distinguished character, eminent for his various writings, both on historical and philosophical subjects. He was also the friend of Augustus. His books upon Aristotle are cited by various writers, but all of them are lost.

The Commentators upon Aristotle in the second century were ALEXANDER APHRODISIENSIS, CLAUDIUS GALENUS, and L. APULEIUS. Upon the first of these a volume might easily be written. Under the protection and at the command of Severus and Caracalla, he established an Aristotelian school at Athens, though some say not improbably, at Alexandria. He studied under Herminius and Aristocles, but soon excelled his masters. He is considered as the prince of the Commentators upon Aristotle, and is constantly referred to as the highest authority on the subjects of the Aristotelian dogmas. He is, however, and not unjustly, accused of frequent digressions, of prolixity, and of obscurity.

Some of his Commentaries were translated into Arabic, and Latin translations of them are not uncommon. Many manuscripts also of these works are in existence. The editor of the Junta Edition, 1521, says, that he had access to four manuscripts.

The Bipont Editors have given no less than seven closely printed pages to this Commentator and his works, and to them I refer the reader for further particulars. See vol. i. p. 287, et seq.

Of GALEN, and his works upon Aristotle, a long account may be found in Fabricius. He  
wrote

wrote on the *Categoriæ*, the book de Interpretatione, the *Analytics*, *priora et posteriora*, &c.

All the above Commentators wrote in Greek, but APULEIUS, who translated into Latin the book de Mundo, usually assigned to Aristotle, and commented on the tract de Interpretatione.

In the third Century, my researches enable me to discover but one Commentator upon Aristotle. PORPHYRIUS, also called Malchus, was a native of Tyre, the disciple of Plotinus and of Proclus. Fabricius minutely describes his works on Aristotle, which were published in Greek at Paris by Bogardus, in 1543, and in Latin at Venice by Felician, in 1546.

The names of the Commentators upon Aristotle, which occur in the Fourth century are these :

DEXIPPUS, IAMBlichus, MAXIMUS, THEMISTius EUPHRADA, GREGORIUS NAZIANZENSUS ; these write in Greek. We have in this Century the Latin Commentaries of FABIUS MARIUS VICTORINUS.

DEXIPPUS was a Platonic philosopher and a disciple of Iamblichus. There are various editions of his works upon Aristotle. Although he wrote in Greek, the Latin versions only have been published. The first edition is by Felician, at Venice, in 1546.

IAMBlichus is a considerable name. He was a disciple of Porphyrius, and flourished in the time of Constantine the Great. His animadversions upon the *Categoriæ* of Aristotle have always been highly praised. He also wrote a paraphrase on the *Analytica*, but neither have come down to us.

MAXIMUS was a native of Constantinople, and a pupil of Iamblichus. See Suidas Art. Maximus. He is commended by Simplicius. His work on Aristotle is still supposed to exist somewhere in manuscript.

THEMISTIUS was surnamed Euphrades from his powers of eloquence. He wrote many works upon Aristotle, and was in great favour for his learning with the Emperor Julian. His paraphrase on the *Analytics* was translated both by Boethius and by Hermolaus Barbarus; it was published at Venice in 1480, and frequently since. The Greek was not printed till 1534, when it appeared from the Aldus press, with the *Orations*, and the tracts *de Anima* and *de Fato* of Alexander Aphrodis. Some of his works, supposed to have been lost, exist in a manuscript in the National Library at Paris. Fragments of his paraphrase of the *Topics* were translated from a Hebrew version into Arabic, and inserted in his *Commentary* by Averroes.

GREGORIUS NAZIANZENUS is too well known to scholars to justify any further mention, than  
that

that his *Synopsis Organi Aristotelis* is said by Labbe to exist in manuscript in the Public Library at Paris.

VICTORINUS was a teacher of rhetoric at Rome, and a native of Africa. He was in his old age a convert to Christianity. His translation of the *Isagoge Porphyrii de quinque vocibus*, with the Commentary of Boethius, still exists.

The fifth Century presents us with the names of PROCLUS, SYRIANUS, MARINUS, AMMONIUS HERMEAS, who wrote in Greek, and with AURELIUS AUGUSTINUS, whose Commentaries were in Latin.

PROCLUS was the disciple of Syrianus and Olympiodorus. His works on Aristotle have perished. A Compendium of the Aristotelian doctrine de Motu, by Proclus, was printed at Paris in 1543, and at Basil in 1531. The reader may learn further particulars concerning him in Fabricius. *Bib. Græc.*

SYRIANUS was the son of Philoxenus, and taught philosophy at Athens till about the year 450. He commented on the work of Aristotle de Interpretatione, but this is lost. His entire work in Greek in *Metaphysica*, exists in many Libraries, though part only has been published. This part is what relates to the 2d, 13th, and 14th books, and of this we have only the Latin version of Hieronymus Bagolinus, printed at Venice in 1558.

MARINUS was the pupil of Proclus. He is commended by J. Philoponus in his treatise on Aristotle de Anima, from which Fabricius has been induced to consider him as a Commentator on this work.

AMMONIUS HERMEAS was also a disciple of Proclus, and a teacher of philosophy at Alexandria towards the end of the Fifth Century. He was one of those who exerted themselves in reconciling the dogmas of the Aristotelian and Platonic schools. Many of his labours on both these authors have perished, but much of what he has written upon Aristotle still remains. We possess the following.

Ammon. Herm. Comment. in quinque voces Porphyrii, Græce impensis Nicolai Blasti. 23 Maii. Fol. Apud Aldum. 1500.

Again by Felician in 1545, and also by P. Manutius in the same year, Latin versions were afterwards published at various times and places.

Ammonii Hermææ Commentaria in librum Perihermenias. Magentini Archiepiscopi Mitylenensis in eundem Enarratio. Græce. Venetiis apud Aldum, M.D.III. Michaelis Pselli Paraphrasis εἰς τὸ περὶ Ἑρμηνείας. Ammon. Herm. in decem Categorias Græce.

Latin versions by Rasarius, Rosetinus, and Barthol. Sylvanus afterwards appeared. We have also Commentaries in Aristotelis librum  
de

de Interpretatione Græcc. Venet. 1545. Of this also there are Latin versions by the authors above mentioned, and also by P. Manutius. There are some inedited works of this author in manuscript in different public Libraries. Some of these Commentaries of Ammonius have been translated into Arabic by Isaacus and by Jahia Ben. Adi.

S. AUGUSTINUS. The Paris editors have inserted the book ad Theodatum de decem Categoriis, in the collected works of St. Augustin, but some critics have been induced to assign this to Vegetius Prætextatus.

The Greek Commentators upon Aristotle in the Sixth Century I find to be DAMASCIUS, SIMPLICIUS, JO. PHILOPONUS, OLYMPIODORUS JUNIOR ALEXANDRINUS, ASCLEPIUS TRALLIANUS. In Latin, BOETHIUS.

DAMASCIUS, according to Suidas, was the intimate friend of Simplicius, and flourished in the reign of Justinian. He is classed among the Commentators upon Aristotle on the authority of Fabricius. His works only exist in manuscript, except a fragment printed by Wolfius in *Anecdotis Græcis sacris et profanis*, vol. iii. p. 195. Another fragment, from a manuscript at Madrid, was printed by Iriarte in his Catalogue.

Of SIMPLICIUS, a volume might be written. He was the disciple of Ammonius Hermeas and  
Damascius,

Damascius, and a native of Cilicia, and has the reputation of being by far the most learned and most accomplished of all the Commentators upon Aristotle. His life was spent partly in Alexandria, partly at Athens, and he also lived for a certain period with Chosroes, king of Persia.

The great object of his labours seems to have been the reconciliation and adaptation of the dogmas of Aristotle with those of Plato, the Pythagoreans and the Stoics.

His works were first printed in Greek by Calliergus, and have been very frequently reprinted. A Latin version was printed at Venice in 1541, and several Latin versions are specified by Fabricius.

These relate to the works of Simplicius *εἰς τὰς κατηγορίας*. His other works are :

2. *Commentarius in Aristotelis auscultationes physicas*, printed in Greek at Venice, in 1526, and afterwards in Latin, in 1543.

3. *Commentarius in Aristotelis, Libros iv. de cœlo*, published in Greek at Venice, from the same press as the preceding (Asulanus in *œdibus Aldi*), in 1526. In Latin, 1540.

4. *Commentarius in Aristotelis Libros iiii. de anima*. This was printed in Greek by the same Asulanus, accompanied by the Commentary of Alexander Aphrodis. in 1527. The Latin version



sion of Jo. Faseolus was published at Padua, with a preface, which does not occur in the Greek edition of 1543.

JO. PHILOPONUS, commonly called Joannes Grammaticus, was a disciple of Ammonius Hermeas, and resided for the greater part of his life at Alexandria. He was a sincere Christian, and was consequently involved in much acrimonious controversy with the Pagan writers, and more particularly with Simplicius, who always treated him with great severity in his writings. He was hardly more fortunate with his brother Christians, for his tenets were in many respects considered as so exceptionable, that he was with other heretics condemned at Constantinople in 681.

Many of his works on Aristotle are lost, but a life of this philosopher remains usually prefixed to the *Categoriæ*, and is assigned to Philoponus in the celebrated manuscript of Vienna; where also are found the *ἐπιτάσεις* of this writer in Aristotelis *Categorias*.

Those also by Philoponus, *Scholia*, on the book of Aristotle de Interpretatione, but these have never been printed.

In 1536 were published at Venice, cum *Commentariis Leonis Magentenus*, *σχολικαὶ ἀποσημειώσεις ἐκ τῶν συγγραμμάτων Ἀμμωνίου τῷ Ἑρμείῳ, μετὰ τινῶν ἰδίων ἐπιτάσεων*. Græce. Many Latin versions of this afterwards appeared.

In 1534, Scholia. In Analytica posteriora, verbatim from the lectures of Ammonius, were printed at Venice in Greek, cum Commentariis Aronymi et Eustratii.

We have also from the same author, Commentarius in Aristotelis auscultationum physicarum libros quatuor priores. These were printed in Greek, Venet. 1504, and again by Zanetti in 1535. The Latin version of Jo. Bap. Rasarius was not printed till 1558, but often afterwards.

Commentarius in Aristotelis Meteorologicorum librum primum, was printed in Greek, Venet. 1551. At the end of the Commentary of Olympiodorus in Meteorologica,

Commentarius in Aristotelis, Libros III. de Anima, was printed in Greek by Zanetti in 1553, this was followed in 1544 by many Latin versions.

Commentarius in Aristotelis, Libros II. de generatione et interitu, was printed in Greek, at Venice, in 1527, cum Alexandri Aphrodisi. Commentario in Meteorologica et libro de Mixtione. Latin versions of this by Bagolinus were often printed afterwards. Scholia in Aristotelis libros quinque de generatione animalium, which however are sometimes assigned to Michaelis Ephesius, were printed at Venice in 1526. A Latin version appeared in the same year.

Scholia in Aristotelis Metaphysicorum, Lib. XIV. exist in a manuscript at Vicana. Accord-

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ing to Iriarte there is a manuscript at Madrid, containing a Commentary of Philoponus in quinque voces Porphyrii.

Aristotle can hardly be said to be more indebted to any of his commentators than to Philoponus.

There were three distinguished men of the name of OLYMPIODORUS; one was a disciple of Theophrastus; a second, who was also of Alexandria, was the preceptor of Proclus. From the Olympiodorus, of whom mention is here made, we have Commentaries "In Aristotelis quatuor libros meteorologicorum." They were published in Greek at the Aldus press, in 1551, accompanied by a preface of Turrisanus, and commentaries of Philoponus.

ASCLEPIUS was Bishop of Antioch, who wrote commentaries on the six first books of the *Metaphysics*, as delivered by Ammonius Hermias. These have never been published, but they exist in manuscript in the Public Library at Paris.

How distinguished BOETHIUS was as a philosopher, scholar, and writer, it cannot in this place be necessary to detail. Panzer describes no less than eighty-four editions of his works in whole or in part, before the year 1500. That he is entitled to a very high place among the commentators upon Aristotle, the following works on this subject will sufficiently demonstrate.

In Porphyrium a Victorino translatum, Lib. II.

In Porphyrium a se Latine conversum,  
Lib. v.

He also wrote four books upon Aristotle's Categories. Two books upon Aristotle de Interpretatione, and six books more extended of commentaries upon it. Four books upon Aristotle's Analytics, with a translation of the work itself. He also translated two books of Aristotle's Elenchi, and eight books of the same author's Topics.

For further particulars the reader may consult Bayle. Art. Boethius.

In the eighth century we find no addition to the catalogue of Aristotelian commentators, but the name of the venerable BEDE. We have from this author, *Axiomata Aristotelis exposita et sententiæ ex operibus Aristotelis et Ciceronis*. These have often been printed, though not without some doubts of their authenticity.

After the names of PHOTIUS and Jo. DAMASCENUS, in the ninth century, we are introduced to a respectable series of Aristotelian commentators in Arabic.

PHOTIUS was patriarch of Constantinople, but in the year 886 he was driven into exile, and ended his days in an Armenian monastery. He was a very considerable scholar and the author of many works, distinguished by their energy and importance.

importance. His labours on Aristotle are these :

1. Synopsis Categoriarum Aristotelis.

This is said to exist in manuscript in the National Library at Paris.

2. Commentarius in Aristotelis librum de interpretatione, which also, on the authority of Fabricius, is to be found in the same place.

JOANNES DAMASCENUS was a learned monk. He wrote Scholia in Categorias Aristotelis, which, according to Labbe, are to be found in manuscript in the Public Library at Paris. He also wrote Capita Philosophica S. Dialectica, in which "Isagoges Porphyrii et logica Aristotelis exponuntur." The original Greek was not printed till 1712. The Latin version was published long before. Fabricius speaks of him in the most exalted terms, and adds that he was of noble birth, and on account of his eloquence called Chrysorrhoeas. There were many of the same name, with whom this Johannes Damascenus must not be confounded.

It may with some persons, and on first consideration, excite surprize, that at this period there should exist so many commentaries upon Aristotle in the Arabic language. But it must not be forgotten, that the Arabians had by conquest made themselves masters of many of the

finest provinces of Asia, that they were distinguished by their love of learning, and possessed themselves of all the Greek manuscripts they could discover. They, however, carefully made a distinction between the various branches of Greek literature. The rigour of their religious faith made them in a particular manner hostile to poetry, which must have disgusted them by celebrating a multitude of gods. To the historians, if not inimical, they were at least indifferent, nor would they cultivate with respect or attention, any system of learning which appeared to contradict the dogmas of Mahomet. But the study of metaphysics was congenial to their taste and propensities, and they were also induced to study the Greek medical writers from the obvious utility of such a pursuit. Aristotle in particular, engaged their warmest attention; and after first translating his works into their vernacular language, they produced a multitude of illustrations and remarks on their contents. When we consider the ascendancy which the Arabians had afterwards in Europe, it ceases to excite surprise, that the philosophic doctrines of Aristotle should occupy such universal attention, and in the middle and dark ages display the principal field of literary controversy to the earlier and more distinguished writers.

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The first Arabian name which presents itself in the ninth century is that of **ALCHINDUS**, commonly called **ABU JOSEPH ALCHINDUS**. He was of the medical profession, and highly accomplished in the several branches of natural history and mathematics. He was a native of Bussorah, is praised by Abulpharagius, and quoted by our Pocock. He wrote various works on Aristotle, which are enumerated in "*Arabica Philosophorum Bibliotheca*."

The next in chronological order is **AHMAD BEN MOHAMAD**. He wrote Commentaries on the *Categoriæ*, in *librum de interpretatione*, in *analytica*, et in *artem sophisticam*.

**HONAIN BEN ISAAC** was of high reputation for his Arabic translations of Greek manuscripts. He was a Christian and a disciple of Damascius. He has also the credit of having rendered various works of Aristotle into Arabic, and in particular the *Categoriæ*.

**ISAAC BEN HONAIN** was the son of the preceding. He translated many of the works of Hippocrates and Galen, Ptolemy and Aristotle, from the Syriac versions of his father into Arabic. Aristotle, however, had by far the greatest share of his attention. His *Compendium Organi* is said to exist in Syriac, in the Vatican, Paris, and elsewhere.

**THABET Ben Corral** was a native of Mesopotamia, a physician, and astronomer. Some

of his works in Arabic and Latin have been published. He abridged several of the works of Aristotle, and revised and corrected many Syriac and Arabic versions performed by others. A more particular account of him may be found in Herbelot *Bibliothèque Orientale*, and in Brucker. His name is sometimes written *THEBIT*.

The name of *THYLLUS* occurs in Buhle, but this is evidently Greek; his commentaries on Aristotle are mentioned in the *Bib. Arab.* above cited.

In the tenth century, I have no other than Arabian Commentators to introduce.

These were, *ABU AHMAD*, *ABULPHARAGIUS*, *ABU RUH*, *ABU ZACHARIA*, *ABRAHAM ABDALLAH*, *ALPHARABIUS*, *MATTHÆUS RASCHID*, *RHAZES*.

Of the first of these, *ABU Ahmad Ben Karnib*, I learn no more than that his animadversions on the first and fourth books *Auscultationum Physicarum Aristotelis* are commended by Casirius.

*ABULPHARAGIUS* also published a Commentary on certain parts of the above work of Aristotle.

*ABU Ruh Alsabatus* translated into Arabic the Commentaries of Alexander Aphrodisensis in *Aristotelis primum librum de physica auscultatione*.

*ABU Zacharia Jahia Ben Adi* was a Christian, and a native of Mesopotamia. He translated into Arabic the *Categoriæ* of Aristotle, and the



**Libri Topici**, with the Commentaries of Alexander Aphrodis: and Ammonius Hermeas. He did the same by the Syriac version of the Commentaries of Themistius, in libros de cœlo. He was not only remarkable for the beauty of his manuscripts, but for the extraordinary quickness with which he wrote. He would, in the space of a day and a night, write no less than one hundred folio pages. See Buhle's Edit. vol. i. p. 322.

**ABRAHAM** Abdallah translated the Topics of Aristotle into Arabic.

**ALPHARABIUS** was a very distinguished and considerable personage. He taught philosophy at Bagdad and Haleb, and died at Damascus in the 339th year of the Hegira.

Among the numerous books which he wrote, were Commentarii in Porphyrii Isagogen. In Aristotelis librum Categoriarum; in librum de Interpretatione; in Analytica; in Elenchos sophisticos; in libros rhetoricos; in auscultationes physicas; in libb. de cœlo et mundo; in libb. de meteoris; in Ethica ad Nicomachum.

**MATTHÆUS** was a Syrian. He translated into Arabic, from the Syriac versions of Isaac Houain, the Analytics of Aristotle, part of the first book de cœlo et mundo, and some of the Metaphysics. He also translated into Arabic many of the Commentaries of Alexander Aphrodis. More may be seen concerning him in the Bib-

lioth. Oriental. of Herbelot. These versions were afterwards revised by Jahia Ben Adi.

RASCHID was cotemporary with Averroes, and was a physician. Manuscripts of his Commentaries upon various parts of Aristotle's works in Arabic, are to be found at Turin.

Some others translated from the Hebrew are preserved in the Vatican and at Paris, and a great many of his Commentaries on Aristotle are elsewhere in existence.

RHAZES, so called from the place of his nativity, was a very celebrated physician. His Arabic works on Aristotle are enumerated by Casirius, and much concerning him may be found in Herbelet.

In the eleventh century we have two Greek and two Arabic Commentators upon Aristotle.

The Greek writers are MICHAEL EPHESIUS and MICHAEL PSELLUS. The Arabic, ABDALLAH, and ALI BEN ZARAA.

Of MICHAEL EPHESIUS we know very little more than that he was a disciple of Psellus. To him are ascribed Scholia in Aristotelis librum de Interpretatione, which ms. is to be found at Paris. 2. Scholia in Aristotelis sophisticos. In the same Parisian manuscript, 3. Scholia in Aristotelis libros de memoria et reminiscencia, de somno et vigilia, de insomniis, de divinatione per somnium, de motu animalium, de longitudine et brevitate vitæ, de juventute et senecute,

tute, de respiratione, de gressu animalium; de partibus animalium.

These were published in Greek by Aldus 1527, at the end of *Simplicius in libros Aristotelis de anima*. A Latin version of part of these Scholia, by Conrad Gesner, was printed in 1543, at Tübingen.

4. Scholia in Aristotelis libros de anima, lib. de generatione animalium, et librum de sensu et sensibilibus. These exist in manuscript at Paris.

5. Scholia in Aristotelis *Metaphysica*.

6. Scholia in libb. v. ix. x. *Ethicorum ad Nicomachum*.

MICHAEL PSELLUS was a native of Constantinople, and is often confounded with the preceding Michael Ephesius, which renders it a matter of considerable difficulty to assign to each author his proper work. This last has, however, the credit of the following:

1. *Paraphrasis in Aristotelis librum de Interpretatione*.

This was printed in Greek by Aldus, in 1503, and in Latin, cum ejusdem Pselli compendio in quinque voces Porphyrii et Aristotelis prædicamenta, at Basil, in 1542.

2. *Commentarius in librum secundum Analyticorum posteriorum*.

This has been published but in Latin only.

3. *Commentarii in Aristotelis libros de Physica auscultatione.*

A Latin version of this, by Jo. Baptista Camotius, was published at Venice.

It is to be found in Greek in the National Library at Paris.

4. *Synopsis logicæ Aristotelis.*

This was published in Greek and Latin by Elias Ehingerus at Augsburg, in 1597.

There is also at Paris a paraphrase in Greek, in *libros de Coloribus*, of which the Latin version has only been published.

ABDALLAH was an Assyrian. He wrote in Arabic an abridgment of the book of Aristotle de Plantis, and an Arabic Commentary in Aristotelis Oecumenica. Both are to be found in the Library of the Escorial.

ALI Ben Zaraa corrected and translated into Arabic a *Compendium librorum Aristotelis de Historia animalium*, a Nicolao editum.

The twelfth century produced Commentators on Aristotle in Greek, Latin, and Arabic. THEODORUS PRODROMUS, junior, and EUSTRA TIUS wrote in Greek; ALBERTUS MAGNUS, GILBERTUS PORRETANUS in Latin; AVERROES and AVICENNA in Arabic.

THEODORUS PRODROMUS lived in the reign of Alexius Comnenus. He was much celebrated for his amatory verses, which make a large part of the vol. *Theod. Prod. Epigram. Gr. Basil,*  
1536,

1536; but he also wrote *Scholia in Aristotelis Analytica posteriora*. These, according to Gesner, still remain in manuscript in the Library of the Vatican.

*Eustratius* also flourished in the reign of Alexius Comnenus. From him we have,

*Commentarius in Aristotelis librum secundum Analyticorum posteriorum.*

This was published in Greek at Venice, in 1534.

A Latin version by Andreas Gratalorus appeared from the press of Bernard Felician at Venice, in 1543, and frequently afterwards. We have also *Commentarius in Libb. x. Ethicorum ad Nicomachum*, usually assigned to this *Eustratius*; but I learn from the Bipont editors, that this work is only a compilation from *Eustratius* and other commentators, who wrote on the *Ethics*. That is from *Michaelus Ephesius*, *Aspasius*, &c.

*ALBERTUS MAGNUS*'s is a very celebrated name in the history of Literature, and requires not to have much introduced concerning him in this place. It seems he was ignorant not only of the Greek language, but of the history of ancient philosophy; and with respect to Aristotle, he was obliged to use the Latin version of his works from the Hebrew.

His works were published at Lyons in 1651, in twenty-one volumes, folio. Among them were several illustrative of Aristotle.

GILBERTUS PORRETANUS was a native of Poitiers, and afterwards a Bishop. His work *de sex Principiis* is sufficiently known, and has often been published.

With respect to the names of Averroes and Avicenna it is difficult to draw the line, there is so much danger either of saying too much for the nature of a work like the present, or too little for the celebrity of these distinguished personages.

AVERROES was a native of Cordova, a physician and eminent philosopher. He translated Aristotle's works into Arabic, not from the Greek, but from the Syriac version. His commentaries were exceedingly voluminous, but in these he appears to have been a close follower of Alexander Aphrodisiensis. The Arabic version of Averroes was by the Rabbins translated into Hebrew, and the barbarous Latin versions of this Hebrew translation for a long time supplied the learned men of that period, with all they knew of the works of Aristotle before the discovery of the original text.

A very curious and rare collection of the different commentators and translators of Averroes, with the notes of Bernardus Tomitanus, on Averroes and Aristotle, was published at Venice, 1575, in 12 volumes, 8vo.

The works and commentaries of Averroes himself upon Aristotle have been repeatedly published

lished both separately, and in various editions of the author they were intended to illustrate.

AVICENNA was also a physician and celebrated philosopher, who took his name from the place of his birth, *Afsena*, a small place in the vicinity of Baccara. Many of his works are yet concealed in different Libraries. In the body of his productions printed at Venice, 1523, are many things illustrative of Aristotle.

In the thirteenth century we have in Greek, NICEPHORUS BLEMMYDES, In Latin, ALEXANDER DE HALES (Anglice Hales) THOMAS AQUINAS, and THOMAS CANTIPRATANUS. In Arabic, ATHIREDDIN.

NICEPHORUS BLEMMYDES was a Constantinopolitan monk. We have his *Epitome logicæ et physicæ doctrinæ Aristotelis*, published from manuscripts found at Augsburgh by Jo. Wegelinus, in 1605. As several manuscripts are known to exist of this Epitome, it may hereafter be republished with great advantage and improvement. A tract also of Blemmydes de quinque vocibus, in Latin, by Joachimus Perionius, was published at Basil, in 1542.

Another work assigned to this author was published in the Latin version only, at Basil, 1542, but learned men have agreed that this is an error, and that it is rather to be ascribed to Nicephoras Gregoras, or to Gregory the monk.

The work in question is *συνοπτικον συνταγμα φιλοσοφιας.*

φιλοσοφίας. It was republished in Greek by Wegelinus with Scholia, at Augsburg, 1600.

ALEXANDER HALES was, on account of his metaphysical attainments, stiled the "Irrefragable Doctor." He was a native of England and educated in Gloucester, but he went to France, and taught philosophy at Paris. He was a Franciscan monk. From him we have *Commentarius in Aristotelis, Libros III. de anima*, published at Oxford in 1481.

About this book, however, I confess myself in some perplexity. Maittaire and the Bipont editors assign it without scruple to Alexander Hales, whilst Panzer and Ames give it to Alexander de Alexandria. The title only mentions the author by the name of the venerable Alexander.

"Sententioso atque studio digna expositio venerabilis Alexandri super tres libros de anima."

Now, as Alexander Hales had the title of the Irrefragable Doctor given him on account of his great progress in metaphysical knowledge, I am inclined to consider him as the author of this book.

There is a copy of it in the British Museum, in which is the autograph of Archbishop Cranmer. It is a small folio, but imperfect, wanting the first leaf.

The Colophon is this:

"Impressa per me Theodoricum Rood de Colonia



lonia in alma Universitate Oxon. Anno dominicæ incarnationis MCCCCLXXI. XI die mensis Octobris.

It is printed in double columns, and has several contractions. The paper mark has a broad pennon with a cross, and a cross on the top of the flagstaff, sometimes a pair of sheers occurs.

Another book printed at Venice, in 1572, namely *Commentarius in Aristotelis Metaphysicam*, is variously assigned to Alexander Hales and to Alexander de Alexandria.

**THOMAS AQUINAS.** Of this learned Doctor I have before spoken so much at length, that I am fearful of detaining the reader further. It is notorious that he used a Latin version of Aristotle rendered from the Hebrew.

Several tracts of his upon Aristotle may be found dispersed in his works, but at this period probably are little known and less read. The Bipont editors affirm, that on consulting them they have found that what was excellent in them may be traced to Averroes, or some Greek Commentator; but they add "*ubi Thomas proprio ingenio indulsit, absurda et futilia.*"

**THOMAS CANTIPRATANUS** has the reputation of having translated the works of Aristotle into Latin, but the Bipont editors are of opinion, that this version mentioned by Fabricius, *Bib. Med. Ætat. Lib. XIX.* is much older than this personage.

**BURIDANUS.** Joannes Baptist. was Rector of the University of Paris. He so much distinguished himself in the famous controversy between the Nominalists and the Realists, that he became an object of persecution, and was compelled to take refuge in Germany. The famous sophism of the ass placed at equal distance between hay and water is imputed to this Buridanus.

The *Questiones ad Aristotelis octo Libros Politicorum*, were printed at Oxford, 1640. 4to.

**GUALTERUS BURLÆUS** was our countryman. I find however little more of him than that he was a priest, and wrote various commentaries on Aristotle. *Comment. in Aristot. lib. de physica auscultatione, cum nova veterique interpretatione*, were printed at Venice, 1589 and 1609. *Expositio super x libros Ethicorum Aristot.* was also printed at Venice, 1500.

He was a great leader of the Nominalists, and has the character of being a very perspicuous writer.

**JO. CANONICI** was a member of the University of Oxford. He wrote *Quæstiones super octo Physicorum libros Aristotelis*, published at Padua, 1475.

**JOANNES DUNS Scotus.** Of this "Doctor Subtilis," for so he was designated, accounts may be found in every book of biography. He was  
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the head of the sect of the Scotists, in opposition to the Thomists. His works were published in ten volumes folio, Lyons, 1639, and among them various commentaries on Aristotle.

GERALDUS ODONIS was patriarch of Antioch. He wrote *Scriptum, seu Expositio super libros Ethicorum Aristotelis*. This was printed, Brixia, 1482. fol. et Venet. 1500.

We are now approaching the period, when it is impossible not to pause and admire a waste of talents and learning so very extraordinary, that we are induced almost to wish that the writings of both Plato and Aristotle had never been preserved. The dialéctic subtleties and absurdities, the numerous sects of Nominalists, Realists, Thomists, Scotists, Albertists, Accamists, &c. &c. with the preposterous jargon of their terms, their unaccountable mixture of Polemic Theology and Aristotelian Philosophy, exhibit a memorable monument of the infirmity of exalted minds.

The Catalogue of Aristotelian Commentators, who flourished in the 15th century, is very numerous, and comprehends the following names: GEORGIUS GEMISTUS, GEORGIUS PACHYMERUS, GEORGIUS SCHOLARIUS, GREGORIUS ANEPONYMUS, JO. ITALUS. These wrote in Greek.

The Latin writers on Aristotle of this period were BESSARION, DONATUS ACCIAIOLUS, ANGELUS POLITIANUS, M. APOLLINARIS, HERMOLAUS

MOLAUS BARBARUS, PAULUS BARBUS, CASTROVOLE, DOMINICUS DE FLANDRIA, JACOBUS FABER, JUL. GUASTAVINUS, CHRYSOST. JAVELLUS, JO. ARGYROPULUS, JO. PARISIENSIS, jun. JO. MAJOR, NICOLAUS DE ORBELLIS, NICOLAUS DE ORTU CELI, MARSILIUS ALAMANNUS, PAULUS VENETUS, THEODORUS GAZA.

GEORGIUS GEMISTIUS was the cotemporary and intimate friend of Theodore Gaza and Cardinal Bessarion. He resided for a long time at Constantinople, but afterwards removed to Italy, in the papacy of Eugenius IV. He is perhaps better known by the name of PLETHO. Some manuscripts of his works are to be found in various Libraries. His production, which excited the severe enmity both of Georgius Trapezuntius and Georgius Scholarius, was printed in Greek at Venice, 1540, under the title of *Περὶ ὧν Ἀριστοτέλης ἔγραψε Πλάτωνα διαφερεται.*

A Latin version was published in the same year, and there is, I believe, a Latin MS. of this work in the Bodleian.

GEORGIUS PACHYMERUS was a native of Constantinople, and we have two works of his upon Aristotle in considerable estimation.

1. Epitome in Aristotelis Philosophiam. The original Greek is to be found in various Libraries, but it was translated into Latin, and published at Basil by Philippus Bechius, a physician, from the press of Froberius.

2. Para-

2. Paraphrasis libri Aristotelis de lineis insecabilibus. This was published by H. Stephens in Greek, 1557, in the volume entitled Aristot. et Theophrasti quædam.

GEORGIUS SCHOLARIUS, commonly called Gennadius, was patriarch of Constantinople, in the reign of Palæologus.

When that place was taken by the Turks, he fled to Italy. Several of his works on Aristotle exist in different manuscripts, but none have been published.

GREGORIUS NAZIANZENUS wrote Synopsis Organi Aristotelis, which is to be found in MS. in the National Library at Paris.

JOANNES ITALUS was the disciple of Mich. Psellus. His Commentaries in librum Aristotelis de Intepretatione exist in MS. at Paris. His work on the 2d, 3d, and 4th books of the Topics is to be found at Vienna.

BESSARION is a name highly esteemed among scholars for the exertions he made to promote the revival of Greek Literature. He was a native of Trebisond. His version of the Metaphysics of Aristotle has been repeatedly published. Fabricius speaks of him in terms of high respect, and says that his house always afforded an asylum to those Greeks, whom the capture of Constantinople compelled to forsake their country. His writings were very numerous, and Fabricius enumerates twenty eight different books. Besides that on Aristotle above

mentioned, he wrote a tract "ad dicta Plethonis in Aristotelem de substantia."

This last work is spoken of both by Gesner and Allatius.

ACCIAIOLUS was a Florentine, and disciple of Argyropylos. He wrote a Commentary in Aristotelis Ethica et Politica, which was published at Florence apud Sanctum Jacobum de Ripoli, 1478, afterwards at Venice, 1566.

ANGELUS POLITIANUS was, as is well known, one of the most elegant and accomplished scholars of the fifteenth century. He wrote among other things a Tract called Lamia, which is a Prælectio in priora Aristotelis Analytica.

M. APOLLINARIS was an eminent physician of Cremona, in the papacy of Eugenius IV.

His Comment. in libb. Aristot. de anima, exists in MS. at Paris. It was published at Venice, 1474 and 1496, under the title of "Expositio luculentissima in libros Aristotelis de anima."

By the same author, Comment. absolutissimi in Analytica Priora, were published at Cremona in 1551, with a preface, in which are many particulars of Apollinaris and his writings by Jo. Anton. Honoratus.

Of HERMOLAUS BARBATUS, I have had frequent occasion to speak. He translated many of the works of Aristotle, some of which yet continue in manuscript. The following have been published.

Commentaria in tres libros Rhetorum Aristotelis.

totalis. Venet. 1544, 4to. and very frequently afterwards.

Compendium Scientiæ naturalis ex Aristotele. Venet. 1545.

Compendium Ethicorum Aristotelis. Venet. 1544.

PAULUS BARBUS wrote " Commentarius in Porphyrii Isagogen, Aristotelis prædicamenta, et Sententiæ ex operibus Aristotelis et Ciceronis.

PETRUS DE CASTROVALE was author of *Commentum seu scriptum super libros Yconomice secundum translationem Leonardi Aretini.*

*Commentum super libros Politicorum Aristotelis secundum translationem Leonardi Aretini.*

These were published at Pampeluna. 1496. Fol.

DOMINICUS DE FLANDRIA. We have from this Commentator the following works :

*Quæstiones in Aristotelis libros Analyticorum Posteriorum.* Venet. 1496.

*Quæstiones in libros de anima,* Venet. 1503.

*Quæstiones Metaphysicales in XII libb. Metaphysic. Aristot.* Venet. 1637.

According to Fabricius, he wrote other works on Aristotle which have not been published.

JACOBUS FABER STAPULENSIS was professor of philosophy at Paris. He was an excellent commentator upon Aristotle, though he provoked the enmity and opposition of Erasmus. This was not indeed from his *Commentarius on*

Aristotle, but on account of Erasmus's edition of the New Testament. See Jortin's *Life of Erasmus*.

From him we have,

Paraphrasis in libros logicos Aristotelis. Paris, 1525.

Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Physica. Paris. 1525.

Commentarius in Aristotelis libros de cœlo Salmanticae, 1535.

Introductio in Aristotelis Ethicam, Politicam, Hecatonomiam et Oeconomicam. Paris, 1514.

He wrote many other things, of which, as well as of the author, a circumstantial account may be found in *Brucker*, T. iv. 88.

All the above works were accompanied by the *Scholia* Jod. Clichtovei. This Clichtoveus was afterwards a violent opposer of Luther.

JULIUS GUASTAVINUS was a physician of Pisa. He wrote *Commentarii in primores decem Sectiones problematicum Aristotelis*. Lugdun. 1608.

CHRYSOSTOMUS JAVELLUS was a very considerable person in his time. From him we have,

*Commentarii in logicam Aristotelis*. Venet. 1650.

*Comm. in libb. Aristot. Physicos et Metaphysicos*. Venet. 1550.

*Quæstiones in libb. Aristot. de anima*. Venet. 1550.



**JOANNES ARGYROPULUS** was a native of Constantinople, on the capture of which place by the Turks, he took refuge with Cosmo de Medici, and instructed his son and grandson in the principles of the Aristotelian philosophy.

He had also the honour of Politian for his pupil. He taught Greek at Florence, and affected to depreciate the Latin tongue, and Cicero in particular. He was a very free liver, and is said to have accelerated his death by an intemperate use of melons. He translated different tracts of Aristotle, which he inscribed to his illustrious pupils. Besides his translations, he wrote a commentary in Aristot. *Ethica ad Nicomachum*, which afterwards exercised the critical labours of Donatus Acciajolus.

**JOANNES DE MAGISTRIS**, commonly called Joannes Parisiensis, junior, was I believe a Doctor of the Sorbonne. His *Questiones perutilis super tota philosophia cum explanatione textus Aristotelis secundum mentem Doctoris Subtilis Scoti*, were published at Parma, 1481, and again at Venice, 1487.

**JOHANNES MAJOR** (John Major) was a native of Haddington in Scotland, but afterwards a Doctor of the Sorbonné. After a residence of many years at Paris, he returned to Scotland, and died Provost of St. Andrews. He was a voluminous writer, very highly esteemed, and was preceptor to the justly celebrated

lebrated Buchanan. The works which entitle him to a place in this Catalogue are,

Introductorium in Aristotelicam Dialecticam. Lugdun. 1514.

Commentarius in Physica Aristotelis. Paris, 1526.

NICOLAUS DE ORBELLIS. From this writer we have,

Commentarii in Aristotelis, Physica, Metaphysica Ethica et libros de anima. Basil, 1503.

NICOLAUS DE ORTU CELI. Of him little is known, except that he translated L. Prim. Aristotelis de generatione et corruptione.

Of MARSILIUS ALAMANNUS nothing more can be said, than that his Comment. on the 2d Book of Aristot. de generat. et corrupt. was published with the work of the author who precedes, at Padua, sine anno.

PAULUS, to whom the name of Venetus was added on account of his long continued residence at Venice, was a native of Udino. He was one of the most famous theologians of his time, and merits a place in this Catalogue from the following work.

Expositio super libros Aristotelis de Generatione et Corruptione. Venet. 1498.

The name of THEODORE GAZA has occurred perpetually in these Volumes. He closes the list of Aristotelian Commentators in the 15th century. He was a native of Thessalonica, but

was

was driven from his country by the Turks under Amurath. He emigrated to Italy, and died at Rome, 1478. It has elsewhere been observed, that he was particularly instrumental in introducing the study of Greek Literature into Italy, and translated many of the works of Aristotle. The reader may see a detailed account of the various works of Gaza in Fabricius *Bib. Gr.* vol. ix. p. 194 et seq.

The Sixteenth Century does not supply one Greek writer upon Aristotle, but a host of Latin Commentators. I give them in the order of the Bipont editors.

ACCORAMBONUS, ANTONIUS MUSA, AUGUSTINUS NIPHUS, ROB. BALFOREUS, DANIEL BARBARUS, BERNARDINUS TOMITANUS, FR. BURANA, CABEUS, CARPENTARIUS, COLLEGIUM CONIMBRICENSE, FLAMINIUS FRANCISCUS LE ROY, DAN. FURLANUS, GERARDUS MATHISIUS, CONRAD. GESNERUS, OB. GIFANIUS, LOVANIENSES, MAIORAGUS, MONLORIUS, ANT. MONTECATINUS, ANDR. PLANERUS, LUCIL. PHILATHEUS, PETRUS RAMUS, ROBORELLUS, J. C. SCALIGER, ANT. SCAYNUS, JAC. SCHEGKIUS, PHIL. SCHERBIUS, SIMON SIMONIUS, FRANCISCUS TOLETUS, FR. VATABLUS, VENETI, FR. VICOMERCATUS, PETRUS VICTORIUS, URBANUS, JAC. ZARABELLA.

ACCORAMBONUS FELIX flourished in the papacy of Sixtus V. to whom he dedicated his great work, *Vera Mens Aristotelis*.

This is a commentary on all the works of Aristotle, and of the highest reputation for its perspicuity and erudition. This was printed at Rome, 1590; and again 1604, under the title of *Interpretatio obscuriorum locorum et sententiarum omnium opp. Aristotelis*. Of this book there is a copy in the British Museum. Morhofius assigns also to Accorambonus, "Commentarius in Ethica ad Nicomachum."

ANTONIUS MUSA was a physician of Ferrara. He wrote *Commentarii in Aristotelis predicamenta, librum de Interpretatione, et Analytica posteriora*. This was the name of the physician of Aug. Cæsar, and probably assumed by this writer.

AUGUSTINUS NIPHUS was also a physician, and a voluminous commentator upon the greater part of the works of Aristotle. They amount to not less than ten folio volumes, and have been heretofore in great estimation. He was also a distinguished writer upon various other subjects.

ROBERT BALFOUREUS was a Scotchman, and a very elegant writer upon Aristotle. Morhofius speaks of him in terms of high respect. His Commentaries in *Ethica ad Nicomachum* were published at Bourdeaux, 1620, in 4to.

DANIEL BARBARUS was a noble Venetian, and was Ambassador from that state to England. He published *Exquisitas in Porphyrii quinque voces Commentationes*. Venet. 1542. 4to.

BERNARDINUS TOMITANUS was a physician of

of Padua. He wrote various things illustrative of Aristotle, &c. In particular, *Animadversiones in L. 1. Analyt. Post. Aristotelis*.

**FRANCIS. BURANA** was a native of Verona. He was a disciple of Bagolinus, who gave Lectures on Aristotle at Bologna. He wrote many things on Aristotle, which he did not live to compleat. The task, however, of correcting and editing them was undertaken by Bagolinus, and the work was published at Venice, 1567.

**NICOLAUS CABEUS** published *Comment. in Meteorologica. Romæ. 1646. Fol.*

Morhofius gives him this character. *Inter Scholiasticos et Peripateticos diligentissimus optimusque est.*

**CARPENTARIUS JACOBUS.** We have various works on Aristotle from this commentator, who was an Englishman and an Irish Dean, and died at Dublin. Wood says of him, that "for his natural endowments of knowledge, reason, judgment, and wisdom, he seemed to have had but few equals."

**CONIMBRICENSES PHILOSOPHI.** We have various commentaries upon Aristotle from this Society, who were Jesuits, and they have been repeatedly republished from 1596, &c.

**FLAMINIUS (MARCUS ANTONINUS)** was a very elegant Latin poet. The following work entitles him to a place among the Commentators upon Aristotle. *Paraphrasis in duodecimum Aristotelis*

Aristotelis librum de prima Philosophia. Paris: 1547. 8vo.

FRANCISCUS LE ROY wrote, *Universæ Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ Compendium*. Paris, 1603. Fol.

DANIEL FURLANUS was a native of Crete; and a man of distinguished erudition. He wrote commentaries on the book de Animalibus et Problemata. Venet. 1574. He also translated and commented upon the book de Spiritu.

GERARDUS MATHISIUS. We have two works upon Aristotle by this author.

*Prolegomena in universam Aristotelis logicam et Epitome ejusdem. Græce et Latine. Colonia. 1556.*

*Aristotelis de natura, seu de rerum principiis libri octo in Epitomen contracti et explicati. Colon. 1562.*

CONRADUS GESNERUS is a great and honourable name in the annals of Literature, and requires no aid from my eulogium. His History of Animals may truly be said to be a continued commentary upon Aristotle, whom he also illustrated in a great variety of works. He died at the premature age of 49, and as Thuanus observes, *longissima vita dignissimus*.

OBERTUS GIPANIUS was also a very distinguished personage, and deserved well of letters.

His

His works are very numerous. Among others, Commentaries upon the Politics and Ethics of Aristotle. I find the following character of him in Freher. "Si constantiam in religione eruditione conjunxisset, aulamque nunquam accessisset inter laudatissimos antecessores referri merito suo potuisset." After having renounced the Roman Catholic religion he returned to it again.

LOVANIENSES. Morhofius. vol. ii. p. 59, mentions a society of learned men at Louvain, who published in conjunction In Isagogen Porphyrii et Aristotelis Organon. 1568. Fol. This is a very rare book.

MARCUS ANTONIUS MAJORAGIUS was a very elegant scholar, and remarkable for the neatness of his Latinity. He wrote various commentaries upon Aristotle, some of which were published at Basil; others yet remain in Libraries in manuscript. Morhofius speaks highly of his Commentaries on the Georgics, which he had seen in MS. in Bibliotheca Guadiana. More, perhaps, should be said of this distinguished individual, and in particular of his Commentaries on the Rhetoric of Aristotle, but I am fearful of too far extending this article.

JOANNES BAPTISTA MONLORIUS is styled by Morhofius, non ignobilis Aristotelis Interpres Latinus. His work on the Analytics was published at Francfort, 1593. 4to.

ANTONIUS

**ANTONIUS MONTECATINUS** was a distinguished philosopher of Ferrara; from him we have, *Commentarii in librum octavum auscultationum Physicarum. Ferrariæ, 1591.*

*Commentarius in libros de anima. Ferrariæ. 1566.*

**ANDREAS PLANERUS, OF PLANERIUS,** was an eminent physician, and wrote various philosophical dissertations upon Aristotle and other Greek writers. A long copy of verses in his praise may be found in Freher, vol. ii. p. 1321, in which, among other things, are

Explicet interpres scriptisque illustret acutis

Ingenii mira fertilitate sui

Quæ vel Aristoteles, vel quæ Plato scripta reliquit

Galenusq; sagax, magnus et Hippocrates.

**LUCILIUS PHILALTHEUS** was a professor of medicine, and we have some letters of his published, *Papix, 1564*, which involve much of the more interesting literary history of the time. We have his *Commentaries in libros Aristotelis de cælo et mundo. Venet. 1565.*

**PETRUS RAMUS,** a very considerable personage in his day, who, though of humble rank, contrived to accomplish himself in all the branches of learning, and made himself respected for his commentaries upon Aristotle. The reader, who wishes to know the particulars of his literary labours of this kind, has only to consult the *Index of Morhofius.*

**FRANCISCUS**



FRANCISCUS ROBERTELLUS was very eminent in his time, but his whole life seems to have been spent in disputations and controversies with his cotemporaries. He translated and subjoined Commentaries to the *Ethica*, *Rhetorica*, et *Politica*. We have also *Disputationes in Politica*. Venet. 1567. 4to. Thuanus speaks of him very harshly, but as he presumed to oppose Scaliger, he had necessarily a host of adversaries. Morhofius observes of his works on Aristotle: "non sunt contemnenda multum enim boni illis inest."

JULIUS CÆSAR SCALIGER. Of so exalted a name in the annals of Literature it cannot be necessary to say any thing in this place. The following work entitles him to a place among the writers upon Aristotle.

*In duos Aristotelis libros de plantis, libri duo.* Lutet. 1556, 4to. and again Marpurgi, 1598, 8vo.

ANTONIUS SCAYNUS is mentioned in very honourable terms, as a Commentator on Aristotle, by Morhofius, who says of him, "est ex Aristotelis Interpret. optimis"

He wrote in Italian, and three of his works are specified by Buhle.

JACOBUS DEGINUS SCHEGKUS. The works of this writer upon Aristotle are very numerous. They are described by Morhofius and Buhle. By unremitting attention to his studies he lost  
his

his sight, after which he published many excellent works. He took his degree in physic, but though he wrote many good books on the subject of medicine, he never practised. He also wrote several theological tracts, of which, as well of his literary life, a detailed account is given by Melchior Adamus.

The following anecdote of him, which I find in Freher, is worth recording.

Cum quidam Ophthalmicus sese ei visum restituere velle pollicitus esset, respondit se multa in vita vidisse quæ maluisset non videre, optare se ad nonnulla etiam surdum fuisse.

In a long copy of verses inscribed to him are these lines.

medicam docet inclytus artem  
Quicquid et abstrusus tradit Aristoteles.

SIMON SIMONIUS was a native of Lucca, in Italy, but obliged to leave his country on account of his religion. His great opponent was Schegkianus abovementioned, who reproached him with being an infant as to the knowledge of the Aristotelian philosophy. He deserved, however, far other words in the opinion of Bayle and Morhofius. He wrote various tracts upon Aristotle. Morhofius calls his "Institutio de usu Organi Aristotelici in disciplinis omnibus" liber præclarus, and laments, that he and Schegkianus

kuis should treat each other with so much acrimony, cum uterque fuerit philosophiæ maximo decori.

FRANCISCUS TOLETUS was a Jesuit of Cordova. He is very highly spoken of by scholars, and in particular by Thuanus. His different works upon Aristotle were published at Venice, 1573, and at Cologne in 1576 and 1583.

FRANCISCUS VATABLUS was a Doctor of the Sorbonne. He translated many of the works of Aristotle into Latin, and his Scholia cum paraphrasi in Auscultationes physicas, were published at Paris, 1531, fol. He was particularly distinguished for his knowledge of Hebrew. He gave lectures on the Old Testament, many of his observations on which are preserved as he orally delivered them, but he wrote none himself.

VENETI. There was a society of learned men formed at Venice by Fredericus Baduarius. Among the few books composed and edited by this society, we have Explanatio nova Topicorum Aristotelis, published in a very elegant type at Venice, 1559. The same Society published a tract, de Fluxu et Refluxu Maris, by Fredericus Delphinus, in the preface to which is a detailed account of the institution and objects of the above society.

FRANCISCUS VICOMERCATUS was a native of Milan, and afterwards professor of philosophy at  
Paris

Paris and Turin, and a very elegant writer upon Aristotle. He translated many of Aristotle's works, and commented upon others. They have been published at various times and places, and are highly esteemed.

PETRUS VICTORIUS was a native of Florence, and a very considerable person in the annals of learning, though he is spoken of contemptuously by Scaliger. He is however called by Riccoboni, *Eruditorum Coryphæus*. In *Lib. i. Rhetor. Aristot. c. 2*, and by Barth, in *Rutil. p. 186*, *Instaurator non ultimus humanitatis*. He translated some of the works of Aristotle, and commented upon others.

URBANUS taught philosophy at Paris, Padua, and Bologna. His *Commentaries in Aristotelis libros Physicos, libros de Cælo, et libros de Anima*, were published at Padua, 1485.

JACOBUS ZARABELLA was a native of Padua, and a disciple of Robertellus and Bernard Tomitanus. Morhofius speaks of him as "nemini ignotus auctor."

He wrote and published various *Commentaries* on different parts of the works of Aristotle.

In my account of the authors who precede, I have paid great attention to Buhle in the *Bipont* edition, but not without referring to and examining his authorities, and it will easily be seen, that I have added many things and omitted others. I am however fearful of extending this article too far,

far, yet after the beginning of this Catalogue of Aristotelian Commentators had been sent to press, I learned that the Catalogue of the Advocate's Library, at Edinburgh, contained many names not specified by the Bipont editors. These I shortly subjoin.

JOHANNIS DE GUEVARA Commentarii in Aristotelis Mechanicas. Romæ. 1627.

Of this Johannes de Guevara I can no where find any account, but I believe that the above book is to be found in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh.

BAPTISTÆ FLAVII Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Meteorologica. Venet. 1597. Franc. 1581,

LUDOVICI BUCCAFERREI Prælectiones in Aristot. de Physico audita.

LUDOVICUS BUCCAFERREUS was a native of Bologna, and from his earliest youth addicted to the study of philosophy. He afterwards professed medicine with particular success. At the request of Cardinal Gonzaga he accom-

panied him to Rome, and there gave lectures on the Peripatetic philosophy with great applause. He was held in the highest estimation by Leo X. and by Clemens VII. and was honoured with the rank of the Equestrian Order and that of Count Palatine. He numbered among his scholars the very illustrious names of Julius Cæsar, Scaliger, and Franciscus Piccolimini. The following list of his writings and publications I copy from Freher.

1. *Lectiones in parva naturalia*, in 4 lib. Meteoror. in lib. *Physic.* in 2 libros de generatione et corruptione, in lib. de cœlo, de anima metaphysicon.

In the decline of life, and to sooth the tædium of age, he made an epitome of Plato de legibus. When he died, a statue was erected at Bologna (to which place he had returned from Rome), in honour of his memory. For further particulars the reader may consult Tomasinus.

**JOANNES BREVERUS** in *Physicam*. Lovan. 1567.

Of this author I can no where find any account. The book is I believe in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh.

ANONYMUS in Aristotelis Rhetorica, Paris, 1539.

In the Advocate's Library.

TAURELLI Synopsis Metaphysices Aristotelis ad normam Christianæ religionis. Hanov. 1596.

TAURELLUS was a physician and a philosopher of high reputation at Altorf. He was the author of various philosophical tracts, and in particular of *Cosmologia, ceu Triumphus Philosophiæ*, a work written professedly against the Peripatetics

JOANNIS VELCURIONIS in physicam Aristot. Comment. Tubingæ. 1542.

Of this author I can find no account.

JOACH PERIØNII Observat. in Aristot. Polit. Basil. 1549.

PERIØNIUS is a name so well known in Literature, that it would be superfluous to dilate upon it in this place. He wrote other things upon Aristotle besides the above, and in particular, *pro Aristotele in Petrum Ramum Orationes duas*. Paris, 1543. This work is highly commended by Morhofius, i. xij. His book also

on the affinity between the Greek and French languages is of considerable reputation.

MARC ANT. ZIMARÆ tabula dilucidationum super Aristotelem et Averroem. Venet. 1576, and I believe before this in 1564.

Of this writer I find no account.

SYMPHORIANUS CHAMPERIUS de Philosophia secundum Aristotelem et Platonem.

This was published with the other works of this eminent scholar at Leyden, 1506.

Badius Ascensius wrote thus upon him :

Ut natura novas mortalibus explicet artes,  
 Ingenia ocepit fingere multijuga,  
 Tum Pallas formes ait unum Symphorianum  
 Unus enim omnis homo Symphorianus erit.  
 Nam Jovis et Phœbi simul et meus ille sacerdos  
 Ter magnum Hermetem supprimet ingenio.

JULII PACII in octo lib. Aristot. naturalis auscultationes Comment.

This writer is called by Morhofius, optimus ille Oigani Aristotelici Editor. Of the above book I know nothing except that I believe it is in the Advocate's Library. His work on Aristotelis Lib. Logicos, was published Francof. 1597. 4to.



BERNARDINI DONATI *differentia Platon. et Aristot. Philosophiæ.* Venet.

I believe this is only a Latin translation of Psellus's Treatise.

There were many eminent men of the name of Donatus. I find in Saxius no less than nine. This Bernardinus Donatus was a native of Verona; besides the above work, he translated into Latin, Lib. ii. *Aristot. Œconomicorum.*

GRYNÆI *Scholia in Aristotelem de mundo.* Basil, 1533.

I find four distinguished men of the name of Grynæus, Thomas, Simon, Johannes, Jacobus, and Samuel. The Commentator upon Aristotle appears to have been the last of these.

JOANNES COLTURIUS *in octo. lib. Aristot. de physico audita.* Patavii, 1648.

COLTURIUS was of Padua, and an excellent Greek scholar. He published some Greek epigrams in quarto. Patavii, 1653. He was a powerful vindicator of Aristotle, and the book abovementioned is very highly commended by Morhofius and others.

The subjects of his Greek Epigrams are principally the commendation of the learned men of his time.

**HIER. BALDUINUS** expositio in libros aliquot physicos Aristot. et Averrois. Venet. 1573.

There were many distinguished men of the name of Balduinus, but of this I can find no account. The book is, I believe, in the Advocate's Library.

**P. POMPONATII** dubitationes in iv Lib. Meteorologicorum. Aristot. Venet. 1553.

**POMPONATIUS** is a name well known; he was alike eminent for his acuteness and his infidelity. The famous atheistical writer, J. C. Yaninus was of his school, and it may be said, that he furnished Hobbes and Spinoza with all their abominable weapons. Enough of such a pest,

**PAULI BENII** in Aristot. libros de eloquentia Commentarii.

**PAULUS BENIUS** was a considerable man and of the order of the Jesuits. He taught the Belles Lettres at Padua, and wrote many elegant things both in Latin and Italian.

He was engaged in a severe literary controversy with the Della Crusca Society at Florence, and particularly on the subject of Livy. His  
Com-

Commentaries above mentioned are full of critical remarks on the Greek and Latin Poets.

CAMIL. BALDUS in Physiognomica Aristotelis.

There were many distinguished persons of the name of Baldus, but of this Camillus Baldus I find no account. There is a reference to his name in the Index to Morhofius, but I have not been able to trace it. The book here mentioned I believe to be in the Advocate's Library.

BASSIANUS LANDUS in Aristot. libros de Anima. Venet. 1569.

BASSIANUS LANDUS was a very eminent physician, and a disciple of the celebrated Montanus, whom he succeeded in the Professor's chair at Padua. He was stabbed by an assassin at his own door in the evening, and died in the vigour of his life. He published many other works of character, and in particular Annotations upon Terence, and a Translation of the Orations of Demosthenes contra Androtonem.

MAZONI in Platonis et Aristotelis Philosophiam præludia. Venet. 1597.

**MAZONIUS** was a very eminent man, and of extraordinary abilities. He proposed publicly as his theses to defend the dogmas of Aristotle and Plato, and challenged the severest opposition. It was objected to him, that he could not do this, not having taken his Doctor's degree, for which a course of seven years scholastic discipline was required. He desired to have six months, at the end of which time he answered every question to the universal admiration and satisfaction of his auditors. He could do that with respect to Aristotle which my late and much lamented friend Porson could do with the Greek Tragedians, recite whole pages in continuity. Alas he could not endure prosperity. Cardinal Aldobrandinus invited him to Rome, and engaged him at a salary of a thousand golden crowns to give public lectures upon Aristotle. He had before been remarkable for his abstemiousness; at Rome he fell an early victim to intemperance.

The object of the above-mentioned book is to demonstrate that Aristotle and Plato drew their principles from one and the same source.

**MARTINI BORRHÆI** Comment. in Aristot. Rhetorica. Basil. 1551.

**MARTINUS BORRHÆUS** was also known by the name of Cellarius; he was a native of Stuttgart,

gard, and becoming a schoolmaster, had the honour of instructing the children of Melancthon. He understood the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic languages, and was a very accomplished theologian. So little encouragement was at that time given to Literature, that he was obliged to desist from his studies, and follow the occupation of a glazier for his subsistence. He met however with friends, who enabled him to resume his favourite pursuits. He died of the plague at Basil, where a monument, with a highly flattering inscription, was raised to his memory.

Freher, from whom the above account is principally taken, enumerates among his works, Annotations in *Politica Aristotelis*.

My authority for the book above mentioned is an imperfect Catalogue of works relating to Aristotle, in Ritchie's *Life of David Hume*.

ANTONII RUVIORODIENSIS Comment. in Aristot. libros de Cælo et Mundo.

Of this person I can find no account, and my authority for mentioning the book is the Catalogue referred to in the preceding article.

*Aristotelis*

Aristotelis Ethica explicata et collata cum  
S: Scriptura per PETRUM MARTYREM et ANDR.  
HYPERIUM.

The name of PETER MARTYR is so well known, that I shall satisfy myself with transcribing his epitaph from Beza.

Tuscia te pepulit, Germania et Anglia fovit  
Martyr, quem extinctum nunc tegit Helvetia  
Dicere quæ si vera volent re et nomine dicent  
Hic fidus Christi (credite!) Martyr erat  
Utque istæ taceant, satis hoc tua scripta loquuntur  
Plus satis hoc Italis exprobrat exilium.

ANDREAS GERARDUS *Hyperius* is a name which exhibits a spacious field for the Biographers. Few people were more distinguished in their day, and many tributes have been paid to his memory by Bayle, Morhofius, Freytag, Wigandus Orthius, Tilemannus, and others. He took the name of *Hyperius* from the place of his birth, but he is perhaps more generally known by the name of Andrew Gerard. He was author of a great number of works, of which a catalogue may be seen in Freher, but a more detailed one in the Bibliotheca of Simlerus. Being suspected of being a favourer of Luther, he was compelled to leave his country, and fled to England, where he lived some time under

under the patronage and protection of Charles Lord Montacute, and visited both our Universities. He died at Marpurg in 1564, at the early age of 53.

Dilucidationes 3 libror. Aristot. de Anima, per VINCENTIUM QUINTIANUM, Bonon. 1575.

VINCENTIUS QUINTIANUS has very much the appearance of an assumed name, certain it is that I can find no account of any such person. The book is, I believe, in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh.

P. ATHANASII Aristotelis sententiæ de anima explicatio.

Of ATHANASIUS it cannot be necessary to say any thing in this place. His works, which are undisputed, are very numerous; many are ascribed to him which are doubtful, and many more are known to be supposititious. Of these last, Sir T. Pope Blount gives an ample catalogue.

Of this work on Aristotle I know nothing, but believe it is in the Advocate's Library.

Aristotelis Ethicorum explicatio per JO. CAMERARIUM. 1578. Franc.

Jo-

JOACHIMUS CAMERARIUS is too well known to justify my detaining the reader with any account of him. We have a multitude of his performances, of which some few are in esteem.

DION. LAMBINI annotationes in lib. x. Aristot. de moribus. Paris, 1558.

LAMBINUS is sufficiently known among scholars for his critical labours upon Horace and Lucretius.

NICOL GRUCHIUS in eodem lib. de moribus. Paris. 1558.

GRUCHIUS was a considerable person and wrote many books of reputation. He engaged in a violent controversy on the subject of Aristotle with Perionius, and on Roman antiquities with Sigonius. He was invited by the King of Portugal from France, and gave public lectures upon Aristotle. He afterwards removed to Rochelle at the solicitation of the inhabitants, and died at that place of a lingering fever.

TH. GIANNONII disput. Aristot. de substant. cœli et stellarum efficientia.

GIAN-



GIANNONE, sometimes called JANNONIUS, was a celebrated historian of Naples. His History of Naples, in four volumes quarto, is in great esteem, and his posthumous works were published in London, 1766.

The book abovementioned on Aristotle is, I believe, in the Advocate's Library.

I here conclude a list of Aristotelian writers, which I am conscious to many readers may appear tedious. There are still some, I hope, to whom it will be acceptable, and perhaps I may venture to add, that there is no English publication in which a similar catalogue is to be found.

There are in this country many very curious and valuable collections of the Commentators upon Aristotle, and the enumeration of a few of them seems to introduce the opportunity of favourably concluding this article.

Perhaps the most numerous as well as interesting collection of this kind is that of Lord Malmesbury, which he inherited from his father, Mr. Harris, who was one of the most learned men of his time. I have heard this mentioned by some intelligent persons, who have had the liberty of inspecting it, as possessing many articles of extraordinary curiosity and scarceness.

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The Advocate's Library at Edinburgh is the next entitled to our consideration. Most of the articles relating to Aristotle have been imperfectly transcribed by Mr. Ritchie in his life of David Hume. But he has given them without any arrangement and with many inaccuracies. He specifies the works of Joannes Philoponus and Joannes Grammaticus as of different authors, whereas they were the same. *Metochita* is more than once written *Melochita*, with various similar errors not worth specifying.

The King's Library also, as might reasonably be presumed, possesses a very considerable number of these Commentators. These I have been permitted to inspect from the kindness of Frederick Barnard, Esq. to whom I am under many similar obligations.

Lord Spencer's noble Library cannot be supposed to be without its share of books of this description. The same may be said of the Bishop of Ely's Collection. The Bishop of St. Asaph also, as I am informed, has been very successful in procuring a great number of the best books of this kind.

The Right Hon. W. Windham, possesses in his Library at Felbrig, in Norfolk, a very numerous and valuable proportion of Aristotelian Writers and Commentators.

I conclude the list with my best acknowledgments to the Right Hon. T. Grenville, in  
whose

whose most elegant, well-chosen, and extensive collection I have had the honour of seeing all the Greek Commentators' upon Aristotle, with one exception only.

Mr. Grenville's Library is to be esteemed among those of this country which are most entitled to the respect of the learned, and to the admiration of the curious Collector.

I now revert from this long digression to my Catalogue of Writers on Natural History and Philosophy, and find that, following the alphabetical order which I have observed, the next book I have to notice, as deserving the attention of Collectors from its rarity, is

**CATONIS** Disticha de moribus, Latine, absque loci et typographi indicatione.

This is the **EDITIO PRINCEPS**, and appears to be printed in the character used by Martin Flach of Strasburg in the *Speculum Roderici* of 1475.

There was a copy of this book in the La Valiere collection, which sold for 201 livres. It is by the compiler of that catalogue erroneously assigned to Zainer, who printed at Ulm. There is no Colophon, but this which follows,

Explicit Cato feliciter, anno **LXXV**.

There are 16 pages, and 24 lines in a page.

**CATONIS**

CATONIS Disticha de moribus, Latine, Casselæ. Johannes Fabri, 1477. 4to.

This book is of particular rarity, and one of three printed at this place in the 15th century.

Cassel is a small town in the neighbourhood of Turin.

At the end of this book is the following Colophon :

Hoc opus exiguum perfecit rite Johannes  
 Fabri : cui servat lingonis alta lares  
 Ac voluit formis ipsum fecisse Casellis  
 M.CCCC.LXXVII. de mense Maii.

Panzer says, there is or was a copy of this book in the Library at Stutgard. It may not improbably have found its way to Paris.

Johannes Faber was a Frenchman, and the only one who printed at the abovementioned place. He also established the art of printing at Turin, assisted by Johanninus de Petro, in 1474.

A curious blunder with respect to this printer has been made by Prosper Marchand, who assigns a book printed by Faber, "Vitæ et exhortationes S. S. Petrum," to Cashel in Ireland. This arose from the expression in the Colophon, "in Casellarum oppido." But how unlikely was it that Faber, who was employed in his profession at Turin, in 1474, should be removed

to Cashel in Ireland, in 1475, or, indeed, that the art of printing should have reached Ireland at that period, the date of the book in question. Besides all this, the Latin name for Cashel is Cassilia. See Santander, vol. i. p. 339.

IDEM OPUS cum Commentariis amplissimis  
Philippi Bergonensis.

. Augustæ Vindelicorum. Ant. Sorg. 1475.  
Fol.

Prefixed is a preface of Philippus Bergonensis. This is reckoned among the more rare books, principally I should suppose on account of the printer, Ant. Sorg. A voluminous commentary upon Cato's distichs would not, it may be presumed, at any time, excite great curiosity. Yet of these distichs, with and without commentaries, Panzer describes no less than forty-two editions before the year 1500.

The author of these distichs was not, as is often erroneously supposed, Marcus Portius Cato, the Censor, but a certain Dionysius Cato, who lived in the time of the Antonines.

It may, on a hasty view, be thought a little singular, when we consider the prevailing spirit of the times with respect to religion, that this book should have been adopted as a regular school-book, as the principles which it incul-

cates are not entirely analogous to those of the Christian system; but the works of the antients were had in the greatest estimation, and this, which was probably supposed to have come from one of the most famous of them, might well be thought worthy of notice, as an introduction to the writings of more famous authors. The editor of this edition must have been a most untired writer, for his preface alone occupies 128 pages. The distichs themselves are comprized in a very narrow compass.

Perhaps it is proper to mention here the translation of these distichs by Caxton, certainly valuable for its rarity. Caxton himself was a very indifferent scholar, or he would probably have selected more valuable subjects for the employment of his press. As it is, the works which he produced are principally estimated for their rarity, and as specimens of typography.

### CELSUS.

CELSI CORNELII de medicina, libri viii. ex recensione Barth. Fontii.

Florentiæ. Nicolaus Laurentii Vratis, lauiensis. 1478. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

On the first leaf is a prefatory epistle from Barth. Fontius ad Saxettum, amicū suū. Then follows the text in a Roman, but not very elegant type. There are stops, that is to say the colon, period, and for a comma a small perpendicular line, thus (1). There are also signatures. The Greek words are printed in Latin letters. At the end, the following Colophon in this form.

CORNELII CELSI DE MEDICI  
 NA LIBER FINIT FLOREN-  
 TIÆ A NICOLAO IM-  
 PRESSUS ANNO  
 SALUTIS M.  
 CCCC. L  
 XXV  
 III.

This is a book of great rarity, but Earl Spencet and the Bishop of Ely have copies. Panzer speaks of a copy in the Soubize collection, in which the date appears to be 1475, and other bibliographers have been guilty of a similar error; but it is possible, as Panzer observes, that the bottom line of the colophon may have been cut off. Probabile tamen est illum (numerum III) per rasuram, subtili manu fuisse deletum.

We learn from Count Revitzky's Catalogue, that this was printed from a manuscript in the Medicean Library at Florence, where, if not removed to France, it still remains.

Ernesti, in his edition of the *Bib. Lat. Fabric.* observes, *Hanc a recentioribus Celsi editoribus vix adhibitam comperias.*

A copy sold at the La Valliere sale for 233 livres.

This Nicolaus was a native of Breslau, in Silesia, and printed at Florence from 1477 to 1486. He styles himself in his books, Nicolaus Laurentii Alemannus.

CELSI CORNELII de medicina, libri VIII. ex recensione Barth. Fontii.

Impressum Mediolani per Leonardum Pachel et Uldericum Scinzenzeler diligentissime emendatum, anno salutis M.CCCC.LXXXI. Fol.

This is the second edition and of almost equal rarity with the preceding.

### CENSORINUS.

CENSORINUS de die natali, accedunt Cebetis tabula : Dialogus Luciani, Enchiridion Epicteti, Angelo Politiano interprete, Basilius, Plutarchus de invidia et odio.

Bononiæ. Per Benedictum Hectoris. Bonon. M.CCCC.LXXXVII.

This



This is the *EDITIO PRINCEPS* of Censorinus,  
and on this account alone here introduced.

Lord Spencer has a copy.

### DIOSCORIDES.

DIOSCORIDES, Latine, curante Petro Pa-  
duensi.

Colle. Johannes Allemannus de Medem-  
blich. 1478. Folio.

This is a very rare and curious book and the  
first edition of the Latin version. It is printed  
in columns. No catchword, signatures, &c.

In the Colophon, Dioscorides is spelt Dyas-  
corides. It is in the Gothic character, the  
only book by this artist, and the first book  
printed at Colle, or Collis, an episcopal town in  
Tuscany.

The first Greek edition of Dioscorides by  
Aldus has been mentioned before.

### GALEN.

GALENI Claudii opera, Latine, studio Dio-  
medis Bonardi.

Venetiis. Philippus Pintius de Caneto.  
M.CCCC.LXXXX. 2 vols. Folio.

The first edition of the Latin version, and considered as a very rare book. It is in the Gothic character.

### HIEROCLES.

HIEROCLIS Philosophi in aureos versus Pythagoræ opusculum, Latine, Joan. Aurispa interprete.

Patavii. Barthol. de Valdezoccho. 1474.  
4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

A very rare and very beautiful book. The type is round and elegant. Printed in long lines, 24 in a page.

It commences with a preface addressed by the translator to Pope Nicolas V. This occupies two leaves, and is very complimentary to the Pope, on account of his zeal in acquiring ancient manuscripts. Among other emissaries, employed by the Pope for this laudable purpose in various parts of the world, was Arispa, who found this with a number of other Greek manuscripts at Venice.

The Colophon of so very rare a book is worth transcribing. It is in capital letters.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c. 327.

HIEROCLIS PHILOSOPHI STO

ICI ET SANCTISSIMI IN

AUREOS VERSUS PY

THAGORÆ OPU

SCULUM PRÆ

STANTISSI

MUM ET

RELIGIO

NI

CHRISTIANÆ CONSENTA

NEUM HIS FOELICITER

COMPLETUM EST AC

IMPRESSUM ANNO

CHRISTI M.CCCC.

LXXIIII. PATA

VII XV. KA

LENDAS

MA

IA

S

BARTHOLOMÆUS DE VAL

DE ZOCCHO. F. F.

TILOS.

This Valdezoccho, or Valdezocchio, was the first person who established printing at Padua, in conjunction with Martin de Septem Arboribus. The first book they printed was, *La Fiametta di Boccaccio*, in 1472.

The Hierocles is in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

HIEROCLES Philosophi, &c. &c.

Romæ. Arnoldus Pannartz in domo clarissimis Petri de Maximo, 1475. 4to.

A second edition of the former, which it has copied even in the form of the Colophon.

ANNO INCARNATI  
VERBI. M. CCCC.  
LXXV. DIE XXI  
SEPT. SEDEN  
SIXTO IIII.  
ANNO  
EJUS  
V.

This edition also is considered of extreme rarity. The copy mentioned by Laire sold for 100 livres.

## HYGINUS.

HYGINI C. Julii Poeticon Astronomicon.  
Ferrariæ. Augustinus Carnerius, 1475. 4to.

EDITIO

**EDITIO PRINCEPS.** This is one of the rarest books of the kind. Panzer, who is very scrupulous indeed in calling a book scarce, pronounces this, *Editio hactenus incognita et rarissima.*

It has the following verses at the end,

Sidera cum caussis cęlo translata sub alto  
 Scire cupit quisquis perlegat iginium  
 Hunc Augustinus Bernardi impressit alumnus  
 Dum pius Alcides regna secunda tenet ;  
 Roma suos spectet: Venetumq; potentia libros  
 Hos Augustini nobile vincit opus.  
 M<sup>o</sup>. CCCC<sup>o</sup>. LXXIIII<sup>o</sup>.

Sęe Laire, vol. ii. p. 264.

Laire erroneously calls this the edition of 1474, whereas it is 1475.

It is in the Roman character, but still it hardly warrants the bold assertion in the Colophon, that it is superior to the productions both of the Roman and Venetian printers.

Lord Spencer has a copy.

Augustinus Carnerius was the second person who printed at Ferrara. The first was Andreas Belfortis.

HYGINI Astronomicon.  
 Venetiis. Erhardus Ratdolt. 1482.

This

This book was printed after the date I have usually prescribed, but it is mentioned because it was for a long time considered as the *Editio Princeps*.

### MACROBIUS.

MACROBII Aurelii Theodosii, *Expositio in Somnium Scipionis, et Saturnaliorum, Libri septem.*

Venetis. Nicolaus Jenson. 1472. Fol.

*EDITIO PRINCEPS.* This is perhaps to be reckoned among the most rare of the early printed books, and perhaps also among the most beautiful. It is well described by De Bure.

There are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer. Lord Pembroke has a copy upon vellum.

The La Valliere copy sold for 726 livres; the Crevenna copy for 290 florins d'Hall.

### PLATO.

The following Latin version of Plato seems to merit a place here.

PLATONIS

PLATONIS opera Latine, Marsilio Ficino interprete.

Venetiis. Bernardin. de Choris de Cremona, et Simon de Luero, impensis Andree Torresani de Asula, 1491. Fol.

This is the first edition with a date. There was one at Florence without a date, which was thought to precede this.

## PLINIUS.

PLINII Secundi, Historiæ naturalis, Libri xxxvii.

Venetiis. Johannes de Spira. 1469.

### EDITIO PRINCEPS.

It cannot be necessary to expatiate on the remarkable scarceness of this book. It was unknown to Harduin, who considered the Roman edition of 1470, as the *Editio Princeps*. The typographical errors are very numerous, which, considering the size of the volume, might well be expected, yet the printer appears to have had the use of good manuscripts. The Greek passages are omitted, and spaces left for their insertion in manuscript. It is said that no more than a hundred copies were printed, and that it was completed in three months. To this celerity the Colophon seems to allude.

Quem

Quem modo tam rarum cupiens vix lector haberet  
 Quiq; etiam fractus pene legendus eram  
 Restituit Venetis me nuper Spira Johannes  
 Exscripsitq; libro gre notante meos  
 Fossa manus quondam moneo, calamusq; quiescat  
 Namq; labor studio, cessit et ingenio.

M.CCCC.LXVIII.

After the invention of the moveable type, it is hardly possible to imagine the rapidity with which books were printed by the early typographers. Maittaire and Quirini sufficiently testify how much was done at Rome by Sweynheym and Pannartz within a very limited period. We learn also from the Colophon to the *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*, printed by John Spira, 1470, that this *Plinius* was printed, mense fere trino, in a little more than three months. See Meerman on this subject, p. 15 (ag). See also on this first edition of *Pliny*, *Memoires de Literature par Sallengre*, tom. i. p. 275.

Mr. Dibdin gives a very satisfactory account of this book, and to his second volume, p. 146, 147, I refer the reader for many other particulars concerning it.

There are copies of this book in the King's Library; at Blenheim are two copies, at Wilton with Lord Pembroke, in Lord Spencer's Collection, the British Museum (*Cracherode*) the Bishop of Ely, and with Mr. Knight.

PLINI



PLINII Secundi, Naturalis Historiæ libri xxxvii. ex recensione et cùm præfatione Jo. Andreæ, Episcopi Aleriensis ad Paulum II.

Romæ. Conradus Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz, 1470. Fol. mag.

This rare and magnificent book has immediately preceding the Colophon the following curious adjuration, which seems to merit insertion as a Literary Anecdote.

“ Hereneus Lugdunensis Episcopus: item Justinus ex philosopho martyr: item cum divo Hieronymo Eusebius Cesariensis: serio posteritatem adjurarunt, ut eorum descripturi opera conferrent diligenter exemplaria, et sollerti studio emendarent. Idem ego tum in ceteris libris omnibus tum maxime in Plinio ut fiat, vehementer obsecro, obtestor atque adjuro ne ad priora menda et tenebras inextricabiles tanti sudoris opus relabatur.”

Then follows the Colophon informing the reader that the book was printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz in the palace of the Maximi, in the year mccccclxx. and in the sixth of the Pontificate of Paul II.

The Colophon exhibits a remarkable typographical error: Pannartz is printed Panaratz.

There are copies of this second edition of Pliny's Natural History, in the Bishop of Ely's Collection,

Collection, Lord Spencer's, the King's Library, and at Blenheim.

PLINII Secundi, *Historia Naturalis*.  
Venetiis. Nicolaus Jenson. 1472. Fol.

The third edition and a most beautiful book. This, as well as the preceding edition, is also described by Mr. Dibdin. It is obviously printed from the edition by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and exhibits one of the finest specimens of early typography.

There is a copy of this edition in the King's Library upon vellum. Another at Blenheim upon vellum. Copies on paper in the British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

PLINII Secundi *Historia naturalis*, ex recensione Perotti.

Romæ. Conradus Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz. 1473. Fol.

This Perottus was a mighty knave; his great object in his annotations to this book appears to have been to throw a slur on the literary character of the Bishop of Aleria, who was his superior in every particular. Nothing can possibly

sibly be more disgraceful to an editor than this book, which is so full of errors and corruptions, that Perottus seems not so much to have consulted manuscripts as his own caprice and passion of emendation.

Audiffredi makes circumstantial mention of his enmity towards the Bishop of Aleria, who is supposed to glance at Perottus in his Preface ad Ciceronis Epistolas ad Atticum, 1470, where he complains that an unworthy use had been made of the epistles prefixed to the works he superintended.

Perottus does not fare very well with Scriverius ad Martialem, 3 Ep. 20, where he is accused of claiming a certain fable of Phædrus (3. 17.) as his own.

This book is much larger in bulk than that of 1470, which preceded. The titles of the books are printed in a larger character. The second and following books are divided into more chapters, and titles are prefixed to each chapter. See Audiffredi, who gives a decided preference to the first edition.

This however is exceedingly scarce, but there are copies with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

PLINII Secundi Historia naturalis ex recensione Beroaldi.

Parmæ. Stephanus Corallus, 1476. Fol.

This

This edition is very scarce and highly esteemed for the numerous corrections of Beroaldus.

At the end is an epistle from Beroaldus ad Nicol. Ravacandum, the purport of which is to explain and justify the various corrections and emendations he has inserted.

Maittaire erroneously assigns this book to the year 1470. This Beroaldus began to exercise the critic's art at a very early period, for when quite a boy he animadverted on the errors of Servius's remarks on Virgil. See Morhofius, vol. i. p. 418.

The above edition of Pliny is a very elegant book.

Mr. Dibdin has asserted, that Jenson repeated his edition of 1472 in 1476, and that there is a magnificent copy of this book in the Cracherode Collection. This is a mistake. I believe there is no such book, and most certainly not in the Cracherode Collection. Mr. Dibdin may probably allude to the Italian translation of Pliny by Landino.

This is a very beautiful book, and sufficiently rare to be more particularly specified.

HISTORIA NATURALE DI C. PLINIO SECONDO.

Venetis. Nicolaus Jenson. 1476. Fol.

This is the first Italian version, and is inscribed by the translator Landino to Ferdinand, King of Naples. At the end, in Capitals,

NATURAL HISTORY, &c. 337

OPUS NICOLAI JANSONIS GALLICI  
IMPRESSUM.

ANNO SALUTIS. M.CCCC.LXXVI.

Panzer thinks as I do about Jenson's Latin edition of 1476: in his notice of this Italian version he remarks, "Editio Latina Jensoniana, h. a. (1476) quam habet Cat. S. Philipp. n. 1227, fabula est."

PTOLOMÆUS.

I omitted to make mention of this author in the Class of Historians and Geographers, but there appears to be no very great impropriety in introducing the following rare books in this portion of my work.

PTOLOMÆI *Cosmographiæ libri octo Latine.*  
Vicentiæ. Hermanus Levilapis. 1475. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

The editors of this book were Angelus Vadius and Barnabas Picardus, whose address to the reader precedes the Colophon. There are some great peculiarities in the signatures to this edition, different indeed from any other which I ever saw. The first section of the book begins with the signature a a 2, and proceeds to b b 4.

The second begins with a 2 and goes to h 5. The third with A 2 to G 5. The translator was Jacobus Angelus, whose epistle to Pope Alexander V. is prefixed.

This Hermannus Levilapis, or Lichenstein, was one of the most celebrated printers of the Fifteenth Century. He first exercised his profession at Vicenza; he then removed to Treviso; from Treviso he returned to Vicenza, and finally established himself at Venice, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1497.

PTOLOMÆI *Cosmographia ex emendatione Domitii Calderini.*

Romæ. Arn. Bückenik. 1478. Fol.

I have in some other part of this work informed the reader, that the celebrated Conrad Sweynheym left his profession of a printer, and dissolved his partnership with Arnold. Pannartz, to follow the art of engraving. This edition of Ptolemy is the book which for three years occupied his time and talents; but which, after all, he did not live to complete. The finishing hand was put to it by his associate in this new pursuit, Arn. Bückenik, or Busing.

It is a very rare and curious book. A copy in the La Valliere Collection, which wanted  
many

many of the plates, sold for more than 240 livres. It is the second edition of the work.

There are 27 geographical plates. One of the world, ten of different parts of Europe, four of Africa, and twelve of Asia.

Raidel, in *Comment. de Ptolem. Geograph.* p. 43, (see Panzer), has taken considerable pains to demonstrate, that Buckénik and Panartz were the same person; but nothing can be more absurd, as indeed the prefatory epistle to this book, addressed to Pope Sixtus IV. sufficiently proves.

PTOLOMÆI Claudii Alexandrini Cosmographiæ, libri octo, Latine, Jacob. Angelo interprete. Cum castigationibus diversorum. Extremam manum imposuit Phil. Beroaldus.

Bononiæ. Dominicus de Lapis. 1462. Fol.

This book has been the cause of great perplexity to Bibliographers, merely from a typographical error in the date; 1462 being printed for 1482. This is the Colophon.

Hic finit Cosmographia Ptolemei impressa  
opa Dominici de Lapis civis Bononensis.

ANNO. M. CCCC. LXII.

MENSE JUNII XXIII.

BONONIÆ.

De Bure has given a most elaborate description of it, considering it the *Editio Princeps*; but that it could not be printed in 1462 is demonstrable by many arguments. The first book printed by Dominicus de Lapis, with a date, was in 1476. The preface observes, that Beroaldus put the last hand to this work after a careful examination and comparison of the old Geographers, Pliny, Strabo, &c. Now Beroaldus, in 1462, was but nine years old.

Another and not unimportant argument is, that the edition has signatures, which are not to be seen in any book before the year 1472.

The first person who printed at Bologna was Balthazar Azzoguidi, who established a press in that city in 1471. There were three other printers between him and this Dominicus de Lapis.

There is a copy of this very rare book in the King's Library. There was a copy in the Askew Collection; perhaps the same.

### SCRIPTORES DE RE RUSTICA.

SCRIPTORES REI RUSTICÆ: Marcus Priscus Cato, Marcus Terentius Varro, Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella et Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus.

Venetiis. Nic. Jenson. Folio.

A mag-



A magnificent and truly valuable book.

Much curious matter is involved in the different epistles of learned men prefixed to different parts of this work.

There is one from Georgius Alexandrinus ad Petrum Priolum; another ad Bernardum Justinianum; a third, from Merula ad Dominicum Patricium; a fourth from Franciscus Colucia Verzinensis to Jenson, from which it appears, that this last writer was the editor.

At the end of each tract of these ancient authors, is a Colophon with the name of the printer, and date of the year.

Observations by Georgius Alexandrinus are prefixed to the Varro and Cato.

Laire mentions a copy upon vellum, which sold for 1500 livres.

There are copies in the British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely,

Panzer, vol. i. p. 523, speaks of COLUMELÆ Ortuli Commentarii, 4to. printed in the character of Joann. de Westfalia; and again, vol. ii. p. 526, of another edition of this book, in the character of Adam Rot. This is in small quarto.

Two other editions of Columella, with the annotations of Julius Pomponius Fortunatus (Pomponius Lætus) are noticed by Panzer, vol. iv. p. 114 and 115. The one in a Roman, the other in a Gothic character.

## SENECA.

The epistles of Seneca have been noticed in their proper place. The two following editions of the collected works of this author are to be reckoned among the rarer books.

SENECÆ LUCII ANNÆI opera omnia.  
Neapoli. Mathias Moravus. 1475. Fol.

## EDITIO PRINCEPS.

A most beautiful book, which remark, as I have before observed, applies to all the productions of this press.

Mr. Dibdin in speaking of this edition informs us, that some copies have the date correctly printed, whilst in others there is the omission of the four c.c.c.c. That is, M.LXXIIII. instead of M.CCCC.LXXIIII. He might have mentioned another variety in the copies.

At the end of the first part, containing the moral and philosophical works of Seneca, we find Gabrielis Carchani Mediolanensis Doctoris eximii in artificem Carmen laudatorium.

Jam pene abstulerat Senecæ monumenta vetustas  
Vixq; erat hæc ullus cui bene nota forent  
Tam bona, sed docti Mathiæ scripta Moravi  
Artificis. Non est passa perire manus.  
Huic meritas grates studiosa juventus  
Pro tam sublimi munere semper agas.

It will be observed, that in the above verses the fifth is defective. Some copies of this book are printed with this defect; others have the line perfect.

*Huic igitur meritas grates studiosa juvenus.*

The superb copy of this book; which belonged to the Duke de La Valliere, now adorns Lord Spencer's Collection. There is a copy also at Blenheim.

The second edition of the collected works of Seneca was printed at Treviso, per Bernardum de Colonia, M.CCCC.LXXVIII. Folio. This is mentioned by Mr. Dibdin, but is not in De Bure.

There is a very ancient edition of Seneca's works at Blenheim, without any indication of year, place, or printer; and the following very rare book printed by Ulric Zel, which I have seen and examined in the Bishop of Ely's Collection, may properly conclude this account of the Writers of Natural History and Philosophy.

LUCIUS ANNÆUS SENECA de remediis fortuitorum. Fol. 8.

Ejusdem de quatuor virtutibus liber.

De moribus liber.

Tres Orationes habitæ in Senatu Atheniensi (scilicet Heschinis, Demadis, et Demosthenis)

de recipiendo Alexandro magno, vel armis repellendo.

Epistola Bernardi Sylvestris super gubernatione rei familiaris.

Capita quædam moralia, more Gnomarum, 29 fol.

Eleven hexameter verses are found in the last page, with this title.

Architrenius libro secundo in fine in laudem civitatis Parisiensis hæc.

It can hardly be necessary to speak of the extraordinary rarity of this book, of which no mention is made by Panzer or by any other Bibliographer.

I may perhaps be excused subjoining the description of another book from the same excellent collection, which is mentioned indeed by Panzer, vol. iv. p. 214, but not by him assigned to any printer. It undoubtedly came from the press of Ulric Zel.

RODERICI ZAMORENSIS Speculum Vitæ Humanæ. 4to

This has the usual distinction of 27 lines in a page which characterizes the books from this press, and corresponds also in every other respect with the works of that printer.

RODE-

RODÉRICUS ZAMORENSIS is the same person with Rodericus Santius, whose *Epistola Lugubris*, printed at Ulric Zel's press, is described in my Third Volume, p. 255.

I am willing to hope that I have not omitted any edition of importance in the above class. If it shall appear that I have, I shall be thankful for any communication on the subject.

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POLYGRAPHI.

1. GELLII AULI *Noctes Atticæ*: ex recognitione Joan. Andreæ, et cum ejusdem præfatione ad Paulum II.

Romæ, in domo Petri de Maximis. 1469. Fol.

2. IDEM OPUS.

Romæ, in domo Petri de Maximis. 1472.

3. GELLII AULI *Noctes Atticæ*.

Venetis. Nicol. Jenson. 1472. Fol.

4. AULI GELLII *Noctium Atticarum Commentarii*.

Impressi Venetiis, per Andream Jacobi Catharensis. M.CCCC.LXXVII.

The

The above four editions of Aulus Gellius, the earliest and the rarest, are well described by Mr. Dibdin; but a few further particulars concerning them may not be unacceptable.

An abstract of the very interesting dedicatory epistle of the editor to the Pope, with his Latin verses subjoined, may be found in my third volume.

The first edition, in the size of the paper, the form of the type, and the neatness of the whole, exactly corresponds with the Apuleius, printed at the same press a short period before, in the same year.

None of the editions contain more than nineteen books; though Gellius in his preface acknowledges himself the author of twenty books. The eighth book is wanting in all. The heads of the chapters of this book were first printed by Aldus, in his edition of 1500, though many critics entertain doubts of the authenticity of these.

The beginning also of the sixth book is wanting in all editions.

The second Roman edition of 1472 does not contain the prefatory epistle found in the first, but there is an index of the contents, which extends to fifteen pages.

On the beauty of Jenson's edition it would be superfluous to expatiate; it is truly magnificent.

On the fourth edition, printed at Venice in 1477, though not classed among the rare books  
by

by Santander; it is not easy to speak in terms of too great commendation. It is a most excellent edition, very correct, and improved from the best manuscripts. Thysius praises it in the most unqualified terms.

There is another edition, somewhat later indeed than the term I have prescribed to myself, but which well deserves the attention of those with whom this entertaining and instructive writer is an object of interest. This is the following :

AULI GELLII Noctes Atticæ.

Impressum Brixix per Boninum de Boninis de Ragusia, anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXXV. Correctore Marco Scaramucino de Palatiolo.

At the end of the edition are these verses.

Si quem Cecropia clarum Latiq; Camæna  
 Esse juvat, Geli scripta probanda legat.  
 Attica nox luci nunquam cessura diurnæ.  
 Ad varias artes quam bene monstrat iter.  
 En tibi docta Cohors, Marcus correxit ad unguem  
 Quem tulit Adriaco Brixia marte potens  
 Si quid erit falsi, veniam dabis, inscia turba  
 Forsitan huic nocuit dum celerabat opus.

Of the first edition there is a copy at Blenheim upon vellum. There is one also in the British  
 Muscum

Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

Of Jenson's edition, there are copies in the King's Library and at Blenheim.

Of the second Roman edition, the Bishop of Ely has a copy, as his Lordship also has of the Venice edition of 1477.

### LUCIANUS.

Concerning the Editio Princeps of this author, printed at Florence in 1496, I must refer the reader to my First Volume, pp. 111, 12. Mr. Dibdin has also well described it, but he has not given us any information concerning the printer. This circumstance is still an undecided question among Bibliographers.

Maittaire and others have assigned it to the Junta Press; but we have two books by these printers at a period very near, which with respect to the type, bear no kind of resemblance to the Lucian. These books are the Zenobius of 1497, and the Orpheus of 1500.

There is also another objection, which to me seems insuperable. The Greek type used by these printers in the following Century, has no resemblance to the Lucian. The first Greek book, after the Orpheus, from this press, bears the date of 1515; and it certainly appears remark-



able, that possessing such a type the printers should have employed it only in one book.

Nevertheless it must be confessed that Bandinus, in his history of the Junta Press, is very strenuous in asserting, that the Lucian really came from thence, and he uses many arguments of weight in confirmation of his opinion. See Laire, Ind. vol. ii. p. 215.

There is a magnificent copy of this book at Blenheim upon vellum. There are also very fine copies in the Cracherode Collection at the British Museum, with Lord Spencer and the Bishop of Ely.

## PANEGYRICI VETERES.

PANEGYRICI VETERES. Vita Julii Agricolaë.  
Petronii Fragmenta. 4to.

This book also has occasioned much perplexity to Bibliographers as to the printer.

It was evidently printed at Milan, as appears from the dedicatory epistle, which is from Fra. Puteolanus ad Jacobum Antiquarium Ducalem Secretarium.

Saxius calls this the Editio Princeps, and refers it to the year 1482; but Maittaire, Schwartz, and other Bibliographers, assign it a much earlier date, and are inclined to give it

to

to 1476 or 1477. This opinion has certainly probability on its side, as the form of the type very much resembles the *Diety's Cretensis*, printed at Milan in 1474.

Maittaire thinks, that the type is the same as that which appears in the *Ambrosius de Officio*, printed by Valdarfer, in 1474.

After the prefatory epistle is a table of the Orations. At the end is *τελος*, and signatures are used.

There are copies at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

Another edition of this book is mentioned by Panzer, which however has not the prefatory epistle of Puteolanus, and is also without the life of Agricola, and the fragment of Petronius.

## PLUTARCHIUS.

Plutarch very properly comes into the class of *POLYGRAPHI*, but I have mentioned the rarer editions of this author, under the head of Latin Translations of the Greek Historians.

The following book I have omitted, but it seems to have a peculiar claim to be noticed in this place.

PLUTARCHUS

PLUTARCHUS de libris educandis.

Hieronymus de officiis liberorum erga Parentes, et Basiliū magni de legendis Gentilium libris Oratio.

Parmæ. Andreas Portilia, 1472. 4to.

This book is not only of extraordinary rarity, but it fixes the epoch of the introduction of the art of printing at Parma.

It is mentioned by no Bibliographer but Santander. Panzer calls the Petrarch of 1473, the first book printed at Parma. This was by the same printer, who also exercised his profession at Bologna and at Reggio.

## ZENOBIUS.

ZENOBII Epitome Proverbiorum Tarrhæi et Didymi. Græce. 4to.

Impressum Florentiæ impensis ac cura Philippi de Junta Florentini anno Domini M.CCCC.lxxxxvii.

This is commonly considered as the first production of the Junta Press, which, to the termination of the Sixteenth Century, was accustomed to produce every year some book or books of great importance to the Literary world.

Indeed

Indeed all the books from this press are entitled to the praise of scholars, for although they were often repeated from the Aldus, and from other presses, they will appear from careful examination to have had the advantage of great critical acuteness and excellent manuscripts. To these last the Medicean Library afforded easy and constant access, and the Junta Press was obviously assisted by the most learned and sagacious correctors.

To this Zenobius, there is prefixed in the Gothic character, "Epistola Benedicti Ricardini Florentini ad Georgium Dathum canonicum Florentinum." This epistle with a table of errata occupies five pages, the sixth is blank.

Ricardinus professes in the prefatory epistle his intention of editing other books, and particularly specifics Aristophanes. This, however, never appeared from his superintendance, though in 1515, the Juntæ printed an edition of the Greek Comic Poet, with the aid of some other corrector.

The Orpheus, printed by the Juntæ in 1500, entirely resembles this Zenobius in the type.

## SCRIPTORES

## DE RE MILITARI.

FLAVII VEDATI (Vegetii) Renati Epitoma de re militari.

Meerman speaks of a very old edition of Vegetius, which he assigns to Harlem between the years 1460 and 1470. He gives a specimen, Tab. VII. of the copy in his own possession.

I conceive this to be the edition noticed by Panzer, vol. iv. p. 206, and represented by him to be in the Gothic character, without signatures, catchwords, or pages numbered.

See also Maittaire, p. 763, who appears to speak of this edition, by the following note :

Hoc *Vedati* nomen pro *Vegetio* non probat Stewechius in Comment. ad Scriptor. de re militari.

See Denis Supp. p. 687.

VEGETII Flavii. Epitome Rei militaris.

Ultrajecti. Nic. Ketelaer et Gerard de Leempt. Circa 1473. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS, and of most extraordinary rarity. I find no mention of it in any of the Bibliographers but Santander.

The spaces of the initial letters are left blank to be filled up by the illuminator. Thirty-one lines in a page, no signature, catchword, &c. The character the same as the *Historia Scholastica novi Testamenti* of 1473, and the *Historia Ecclesiastica* of 1474, by these same printers. The volume comprizes 55 leaves. It has this subscription on the last leaf:

Flavii vedati renati viri illustris  
Epitoma de re militari explicit felicit.

FLAVII VEGETII Epitome rei militaris. Fol.

This book has generally been considered as the *Editio Princeps*. See *Laire*, Ind. i. p. 207, and *Panzer*, v. i. p. 338.

It is in the Gothic character, printed in two columns, and has 38 lines in a page. At the end are the letters, N. G.

N. G. stand for Nicolaus Goetz, or Gotz de Schlebztat, who printed at Cologne from 1474 to 1478.

This book is in considerable reputation for its accuracy, and it can hardly be necessary to add, that it is of great rarity.

The Bishop of Ely has a copy.

IDEM FLAVIUS VEGETIUS idiomate Germanico. Per Ludwig Bohenwang.

I am

I am not able to determine whether this, or the Latin edition which precedes, may claim precedency in point of antiquity; I am inclined to think this the most ancient. It is in folio, in the Gothic character, not very neat, and yet not much unlike that of Zainer. It has no signatures, nor any catchword, &c.

At the end are 32 plates of military engines and machines, rudely executed, but altogether like those which appeared in the *Valturius*, printed at Verona in 1472.

I think it probable, that this book was printed at Strasburg.

I find no account of it in any of the Bibliographers, but there is a copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

The translation of Vegetius from the press of Caxton, may surely be introduced in the class of uncommon books.

A book of CHRISTINE OF PYSE drawn out of Vegetius de re militare, translated from French into English by the command of Henry VII. xxiii. of January, the iiii year of his reign, by Will. Caxton; which translation was finished the viii. of July the same year, and emprynted the xliii. of July following at Westmestre. M.CCCC.LXXXIX. Fol.

There is a copy of this book in the Bodleian Catalogue, where the date is said to be 1488:

The following French translation ought perhaps also to be mentioned.

L'ART DE CHEVALERIE SELON VEGECE, lequel traite de la maniere que les Princes doivent tenir au fait de leurs guerres ou batailles (trad par Jean de Meun dit Clopinel.)

A Paris par Ant. Verard xxvii. de Juing mill. cccc. quatre vings et huit. Folio.

The following is the *EPITIO PRINCIPIS* of the writers de re militari collected in one volume.

VEGETII FLAVII Epitome rei militaris Æliani de instruendis aciebus opus, latine, Theodoro Thessalonicensi, interprete: Sexti Julii Frontini Stratagematicon libri: modesti de vocabulis rei militaris libellus.

Romæ. Eucharius Silber, 1487. 4to.

It has this Colophon.

Impressum Romæ per Venerabilem virum (sic) Magistrum Eucharium Silber, alias Franck. Anno domini M.cccc.lxxxvii. septimo idus Junii.

Some Bibliographers make mention of an edition of Vegetius. Romæ, 1478, 4to. but this appears to be apocryphal.



MODESTUS.

MODESTUS de re militari: de magistratibus urbis, et sacerdotis. Suetonius de Grammaticis et Rhetoribus, ex recensione aloysii Tuscani.

Venetiis. Bartholomæus Cremonensis. 1474. 4to.

I have slightly mentioned this book before, p. 78, but there appear to have been different impressions of the same edition. Some copies have the following six verses; others are without them.

Quē legis īpressus dū stabit ī ære caract'  
 Dū nō lōga dies uel fera fīā premēt  
 Candida ppetue nō decrit fama cremone  
 Phidiacū hīc surpat Bertholo. hebur  
 Cedite chalcographi. Millesia ūra figū. ē  
 Archetypas fingit solus at iste notas.

M.CCCC.LXXIIII. die XXVII Mai Nicholao Marcello duce venetiarum regnāte īpressū fuit hoc opus foeliciter.

DEO GRATIAS.

MODESTUS DE RE MILITARI; de Magistratibus urbis et Sacerdotis et de legibus.

Romæ. Johannes Schurener de Bopordia, circa 1475. 4to.

The first is the performance of Modestus, the other of Pomponius Lætus, as he himself informs us at the conclusion of the last tract. "Hæc habui, M. Pantagathe, quæ de magistratibus et sacerdotis et legibus compendiose scriberem et ex eo compendio aliqua ad nostros utilitas proveniat, et ita depinxisse opinor ut ante oculos velut intavalla posuerim. Scribant alii diffusius. Pomponio satis est placere suis."

The book has no signatures, catchword, &c. and is printed precisely in the same character with the Solinus by the same printer.

### VALTURIUS.

Valturius is relatively speaking a modern author, but the edition I am about to describe is so curious and uncommon, and involves such incidents respecting early typographical history, that I make no apology for introducing it in this place.

VALTURI Roberti de re militari. Libri XII.  
Veronæ. Johannes de Verona. 1472. Fol.  
cum figuris ligno incisis.

The work itself is preceded by an index, and a preface addressed ad Sigismundum Pandulphum Malatestam.

The

The following is the Colophon :

Joannes ex verona oriundus : Nicolai cyrurgie medici filius : artis impressorie magister : hunc de re militari librum elegantissimum : literis et figuratis signis sua in patria primus impressit. An. M. CCCC. LXXII.

The wooden cuts are by no means inelegant ; the type also is neat. The titles of the books and chapters manuscript, and there are 38 lines in a page.

This is the only work in which the name of John of Verona is to be found. The Colophon seems to involve a contradiction. This was certainly not the first book printed at Verona. Two years before appeared, *La Batracomio-machia d'Omero*, tradita in terza rima da Giorgio Sommariva, with the date of Jan. 15, 1470.

This last book also is usually imputed to John of Verona. He calls himself in this Colophon " Nicolai Cyrurgie medici filius ;" and as after 1472 he abandoned the profession of a printer, it has been suggested that he might follow that of medicine. We however hear of him no more.

It is somewhat surprizing, that in the dispute among Bibliographers, with respect to the " *Decor Puellarum*," printed by Jenson, that the Colophon to this Valturius has never been introduced. The assertion of, in patria primus

impressit, might have been opposed to John of Spira's boast, which I have elsewhere transcribed.

Primus in Adriaca, &c. &c.

It is now agreed among Bibliographers, that the date of the *Decor Puellarum*, M.CCCC.LXÍ. is a typographical error, and that the x was accidentally omitted. It should have been M.CCCC.LXXI. That Jenson was capable of such typographical errors is apparent from other examples also.

We have no less than three, which are very remarkable in three tracts, JOANNIS Carthusiensis.

In the *Tractatus de humilitate interiori et patientia vera*, there is at the end,

Actum quoque hoc opus Venetiis ex inclyta famosaque officina Nicolai Jensoni Gallici anno dominici nativitatis M.CCCC. (sic.)

Again at the end of the same person's *Sermo ad Fratres suos Carthusienses*,

Actum quoque est hoc opus Venetiis ex inclyta atque famosa officina Nicolai Jason (sic) Gallici. Anno dominici nativitatis M.CCCCC, (sic) LXXX.

The following book does not present itself under any of the above classes, but deserves a place in this Collection from its rarity, and seems not improperly to be connected with writers so much indebted to its contents.

EUCLIDES.

EUCLIDES.

EUCLIDIS Elementa Geometriæ, cum commentariis Antonii Campani, latine, Venetiis, Erhardus Ratdolt, 1482. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

In the first page is a prefatory epistle from the printer Erhardus Ratdolt ad Joannem Mocenicum Venetiarum principem.

In fine.

Erhardus Ratdolt Augustensis impressor solertissimus venetiis impressit anno salutis M.CCCC.LXXXII. Octavis Calen. Jun.

Lector vale.

It is in the Gothic character, and has signatures. The first page is comprehended in a wooden sculpture. The capitals are what are called "Florentes" ornamented, and on the exterior margin are geometrical figures. Some copies are found, but these are very rare indeed, having some of the lines printed in letters of gold, from which circumstance some have inferred, that the entire book was originally so printed.

The prefatory epistle is of considerable curiosity. It informs the noble person to whom it is inscribed, that the printer was the first person

who

who introduced mathematical figures in books. Some copies however are without the preface.

It must be remembered, that this Johannes Campanus, the commentator on Euclid, is a very different person from the Johannes Antonius Campanus, who superintended the press of Ulric Han at Rome. The commentator lived some centuries before the other. He translated Euclid's Elements not from the Greek but from the Arabic, which explains the numerous errors which are found in it. See Huetius de Claris Interpretibus.

This Erhardus Ratdojt was originally of Augsbourg, but for some time followed his profession of a printer at Venice, in conjunction with Bernardus Pictor and Petrus Loslein, who were his countrymen. He afterwards, for a certain period, pursued his occupation by himself. In 1485, he was invited to return to his country again by John de Werdenberg, Bishop of Augsbourg, where he printed so late as 1516.

He was in considerable reputation, and some Bibliographers have given him the credit of inventing the literæ florentes, ornamented Capitals. But this cannot be correct, for these Capitals appear in the Mentz Psalter of 1457. He was however very highly and deservedly esteemed.

Every ingenious professor of the typographical art appears to have considered Venice as the  
 properest

properest theatre for the display of his abilities. The number of books which were printed at this city before the year 1500 is prodigious; and in the last thirty years of the 15th century, a catalogue might be transcribed of more than one hundred and fifty printers. This perhaps may be explained from the circumstance, that at this early period Venice was, as it were, the great mart and centre of the commerce of the world.

The following books may perhaps by some be considered as out of place, but they seem to me of sufficient importance to be described.

### VITRUVIUS.

VITRUVII POLLIONIS de Architectura, Libri x. ex recognitione Jo. Sulpitii Verulani: accedit Sextus Julius Frontinus de aquis quæ in urbem fluunt.

Romæ. Georgiûs Herolt. Circa 1496.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

At the end are the following verses.

Lector habes tandem veneranda volumina docti

Victruvii: quorum copia rara fuit.

Hæc lege: nam disces: nova: magna: recondita:  
pulchra

Et quæ sint in re sæpe futura tuo (sic)

Emendata nides: set peccat littera si qua

Corrige: nemo satis lyuceus esse potest.

The

The character in which this book is printed resembles those used by Georgius Herolt de Bamberg, in the *Origen contra Celsum* of 1481.

It is a handsome book and very scarce.

I should have remarked, that it has a dedicatory epistle from the editor Sulpicius ad Cardinalem Ralph. Riarium.

The first edition of Vitruvius with a date is the following :

VITRUVII POLLIONIS de Architectura; Libri x. Sexti Julii Frontini de aquæ ductibus liber : Angeli Policiani Panepistemon : ejusdem Lamia.

Florentiæ. 1496. Folio.

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GRAMMATICI LATINI VETERES.

ÆLIUS DONATUS.

It seems unpardonable to undertake the giving an account of the writers on the subject of Grammar, without saying something of DONATUS, whose tract on the eight parts of speech has afforded so fertile a source of discussion to Bibliographers.

Popular as this tract was, and useful as probably it was found, it seems a reasonable conjecture,



jecture, that in the infancy of typography, this might exercise the first labours of the earlier printers.

We know that this was the case with regard to Sweynheym and Pannartz, whose first production it was, at their press established at the Subiaco monastery. They inform us so themselves in their supplicatory address to Pope Sixtus IV. The words have often been quoted in books of Bibliography, but as I do not remember to have seen this subject introduced in any English work, I may be excused inserting them here.

“*Donati pro puerulis, ut inde principium dicendi sumamus unde imprimendi initium sumpsimus, numero trecenti.*”

Of these three hundred copies not a fragment is any where to be found; but this can hardly excite wonder, when it is considered for what use they were intended and applied, and that they must have been worn, defaced, and destroyed like other elementary books for children.

It is possible indeed, that the more diligent and persevering enquirer after such things, may find detached leaves pasted to the bindings of some of the earlier books. Schelhorn in his edition of Cardinal Quirini's remarks on the first printed Roman books, tells us, that he possessed two leaves of a very ancient edition of Donatus, pasted to the covers of an old German book.

“Sunt mihi duo folia Donati hujusmodi antiqui, typis singulariis iisque majusculis, sed fusilibus exscripti tegmine libri cujusdam veteris Germanici interius agglutinata.”

We learn from the same authority, that a certain Roman bookseller asserted to the Cardinal, “se Romanam illam Donati editionem aliquando possedissee ac diligenter observasse;” adding, that it was not in moveable types, “sed ligneis tabellis viscido quodam atramento imbutis quarum singulæ singulis foliis aptatæ noscebantur.”

To enter into the argument which this quotation involves, would carry me to an undue length. I question the fact altogether, and have no doubt, but that the Donatus printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz was in the same type as the other books printed by them at the Subiaco Monastery, but in a smaller form, as adapted for the use of students.

The La Valliere Catalogue had two plates of a Donatus engraved on wood, the characters of which resembled those of the Mentz Psalter of 1457. This curious fragment is to be seen in the National Library at Paris. I have also mentioned before a similar curiosity in the possession of Earl Spencer.

There can be no doubt but that Donatus was also printed at Mentz, and perhaps by more than one of the first printers at that place; but in neither

ther of these has any copy escaped the war of thumbs and the wreck of time.

Santander informs us, that a M. Fischer had discovered fragments of three very ancient editions of Donatus, and the Librarian of the National Literary treasures at Paris, M. Van Praet, of whose sagacity I have heard much, has also a fragment, which corresponds with one of those belonging to M. Fischer, and has the Colophon, which is as follows:

“ Explicit donatus, arte nova imprimendi seu caracterizandi per Petrum de gerssheim in urbe moguntia. Cū suis capitalibus absq; calami ex oratione effigiatus.”

Santander speaks also of an edition of Donatus, consisting of 12 leaves in 4to. beginning thus.

Partes Orationis quot sunt, and ending with

Explicit Donatus ethimologisatus.

Santander observes, that the character of this Donatus resembles the Bible of 1462, and the Cicero's offices of 1465. But the types of these two books are different; so that this Donatus can hardly resemble them both.

He speaks also of another edition commencing with the words

(P) artes orōnis quot sūt,

and on the reverse of the 22d page has

Impressum p. Fredericum Kreuzner.

This

This is in 4to. also, and in large Gothic character, having 24 lines in a page.

Kreusner printed at Nuremberg as early as 1472, and this was probably one of his first productions.

The book appears to have been printed under various titles, as *Donatus*, *Donatus Minor*, *Donatus pro puerulis*, *Donati ars*, &c. *Donatus Etimologizatus*, &c. &c.

Much also may be found on the subject in Meerman, in whose volume some curious specimens of early editions of *Donatus* may be seen.

One of the books shown at Harlem as the work of Koster, is a *Donatus*. Meerman's book is written with the view of demonstrating that Koster was the inventor of the art of printing; and that Harlem, not Mentz, may claim the honour of priority.

On the subject of the *Donatus*, assigned by Meerman to Koster, see his *Origin. Typog. C. v. 16.*

With the following very rare and curious Italian version of *Donatus*, I shall conclude this article.

*Grammatica di DONATO.*

Florentiæ, apud Sanctum Jacobum de Ripoli.  
1476. 4to.

This

This was the first production of the press established in the monastery of St. Dominic at Florence, by the brothers D. de Pistora and Petrus de Pisa. These two Religious, of the order above-mentioned, printed various works in conjunction from 1476 to 1483.

SEXTUS POMPEIUS FESTUS,

The early edition of Festus by G. Laver, I have mentioned in my third volume, p. 259. I am much inclined to consider this as the Editio Princeps, though that distinction is usually assigned to the book which follows.

FESTI SEXTI POMPEII de verborum significatione.

Mediolani. Antonius Zarotus, 1471. Fo].

This is a very rare and curious book. At the end is,

Laudetur Christus per quinque foramina Jesus.  
FESTI Pompeii Liber expletus est.

Of this edition there are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

EJUSDEM POMPEII FESTI de verborum significatione.

Venetis. Johan. de Colonia et socius, 1474.  
4to.

FESTI Sexti Pompeii de verborum significatione.

Romæ. Johan. Regnardi, 1475. Fol.

There is a copy of this edition at Blenheim. The Colophon is somewhat curious. *Collectanea arrogantissimi Pompei Festi Pricisque verbis promulgata, a Joha<sup>n</sup>e Reynard de Eryngen Constantie<sup>n</sup>. Impressa Rome sub Sixto IIII. Pont. (sic) Maxi. Anno sed nedum (sic) salutis ejusdem. Absoluta saluberrime extiterant A. D. M. LXXV. Calend vero Octobr.*

This edition was superintended and corrected by Manilius Romanus, as appears by the prefatory epistle addressed by him to Pomponius Lætus. This book exhibits a memorable example of the caprice of human taste and judgment. Laire says, that nothing was ever more rude and inelegant than this book, or than the types of this printer. On the contrary Audiffredi, quoting this remark, observes, that nobody but a blind man would so consider them.

Laire also speaks of a repetition of this edition in 1477, but Audiffredi very justly considers this as exceedingly ambiguous.

There is a very ancient edition of Festus without any mark of place, printer, or date, in the King's Library.

### M. TERENTIUS VARRO.

VARRONIS M. Terentii de lingua latina libri VI. ex recognitione Pomponii Læti, et cum ejus epistola ad Bartholomæum Platinam.

Romæ. Typis Georgii Laver, circa 1472. 4to. mag.

Of this very early edition, usually considered the Editio Princeps of this book, I have before given some account in my Third Volume.

It is exceedingly rare and curious, and it may not be unimportant to be known, that there are copies in the Cracherode Collection at the Museum; in Lord Spencer's, and the Bishop of Ely's Libraries.

This book is printed precisely in the same type as the Quintus Curtius without date, and the Eutropius of 1471, from the same press.

The Colophon marks the modesty of the editor Pomponius, and may be seen in my Third Volume, p. 260.

VARRONIS, M. TERENTII de lingua latina libri tres.

Romæ. Typis Georgii Sachsel de Reichenal et Barthol. Golsch de Hohenbart. Circa 1474. Fol.

This is an edition very little known, but exceedingly curious. It is ascertained to have been executed by these printers by the type, which exactly resembles that used in the "Sabini Paradoxa in Juvenalem," 1474.

This book has escaped the attention of most of the Bibliographers.

We are told in the prefatory epistle of Pomponius, that of twelve books which Varro originally wrote de lingua Latina, six only, and those exceedingly corrupted, remained. He adds, that he was induced to revise and correct these from the recommendation of Laurentius Valla: that he had carefully done this; and where the writer of the manuscript had seemed to err in the orthography only, he had exercised his sagacity in correcting the mistakes; but the passages which had obviously been corrupted from ignorance, he had left as he found them, from the apprehension of introducing still greater errors.

There is a very ancient edition of Varro in the King's Library, without any mark of place, printer,



printer, or date; and at Blenheim there are no less than four ancient editions similarly circumstanced.

## PRISCIAN.

PRISCIANI de arte Grammatica, Lib. XVI. Liber de octo partibus orationis aliisque, de præexercitamentis Rhetoricæ ex Hermogene; Ruffini comment. de metris. Dionysius de situ orbis, Latine. Prisciano interprete.

Venetis. Typis Vindel. de Spira. 1470.

This is the first edition of Priscian with a date. The printer's name does not appear, but it is by universal consent assigned to Vindel. de Spira.

It is a question involving much curious enquiry, what could possibly induce the early printers, sometimes to conceal their names altogether, sometimes to give false dates, and to practise various petty frauds in their profession. The number of books of this description before the year 1500 is very extensive, and the perplexity thus occasioned to Bibliographers has been very considerable.

With respect to false dates, Meerman is of opinion, that some of the early printers were induced to antedate their books from vanity, and to impose upon posterity, that they might have

the credit of having first introduced the typographical art into some country or city.

It is not surprising, that at the first invention of the art, great secrecy was observed, which indeed was carried to an extraordinary excess. The individuals employed in the mechanical offices of the art, were solemnly sworn to secrecy, the types were deposited in sealed bags given out in the work shop as they were immediately wanted, and carefully carried back again by the master. Yet it appears remarkable, that when the art had obtained such publicity, and had risen to such distinguished excellence, as at this time at Venice, that the same circumspection should be observed.

But to revert to this first Priscian. It is certainly of great rarity; but two copies are to be found in this country, one in the King's Library, the other with Lord Spencer.

#### IDEM OPUS.

Absque anni, loci, et typographi indicatione, sed Romæ, typis Udalrici Han, circa 1471, Fol.

This is a book of extraordinary rarity, and has been the cause of some perplexity among Bibliographers, as it has been imputed, as well as the

the preceding edition to Vindeline Spira. Auctori diffredi however, after a careful comparison, ascribes it without hesitation to Ulric Han.

Two other ancient editions of Priscian are noticed by De Bure, both of Venice. The one of the date of 1476, impensis Marci de Comitibus; the other printed in the same year, by John of Cologne and his partner. Of the first of these there are copies in the King's Library and at Blenheim.

In the above splendid Collections is also to be found a Priscian with the date of 1472, but with no other distinction.

This is probably the book noticed by Panzer, vol. iii. p. 88, and vol. iv. p. 7, and by him assigned to Vindeline Spira.

## DIOMEDES.

In Hoc Volumine Hæc Continentur. DIOMEDES De structura et differentia sermonis. De perfectis, et imperfectis. De ordine: proprietate: formatione, et varia partium orationis positione. De latinitate et eius partibus et definitionibus. De Accentibus: Punctis; Colis: Commatibus: et Periodis: et eorum diffinitionibus: De differentiis quinque linguarum. De vitiis et virtutibus orationis. De Poetica Poesi: et Poemate. De omni genere Mæ-

trorum diffinitionibus differentiis et inventoribus. PHOCAS de Nomine et Verbo. Epitoma Prisciani. CAPER de latinitate. AGRAETIUS De Orthographia; proprietate et differentia sermonis. DONATUS de barbarismo et octo partibus orationis. SERVIUS et SERGIUS in Donatum. *Hæc in fonte, fol. 1. b. Fol. 2. a. Diomedis Doctissimi Ac Diligentissimi Linguae Latinae Perscrutatoris De Arte Grammatica opus Vtilissimum sc. incipit. In fine totius operis. FINIS. Tum NICOLAUS JENSON GALLICUS.*

This book is by no means of common occurrence; there may be, and probably are, other copies at the Museum, Bodleian, &c. &c. but I only know of one, which is in the Collection of Lord Spencer.

DIOMEDES was contemporary with Charisius, who was also a celebrated Grammarian, of his time, but of whose critical labours nothing has come down to us. They flourished in the reign of Honorius.

PHOCAS, or as it is sometimes written Focas, was a native of Rome. He was eminent both as a Grammarian and as a writer of Epigrams. The reader may consult concerning him, Fabricius, Bibl. Med. Ætat. T. ii. p. 521, et Catal. Bunav. T. i. V. i. p. 411.

A tract of this Phocas is to be found in a very curious book printed at Milan in 1473, but  
entirely

entirely unknown to Saxius. It is this, "Liber  
BEDÆ de schemate et tropo.

*Ejusdem* divi BEDÆ de figuris et metris.

Commentarium SERCII de litera.

Commentarium MAXIMINI VICTORINI de  
ratione metrorum.

METROCIUS MAXIMUS de litteris et de syl-  
labis.

De finalibus litteris HONORATI Grammatici.

SERVII Grammatici Centimetra.

FOCÆ Grammatici Liber de nomine et verbo.

In fine. FOCE GRAMMATICI DE ORTOGRAFIA.

Opus impressum Mediolani per M. Antonium  
Zarotum Parmensem, die XXII. Septembris  
M.CCCC.LXXIII."

Of FLAVIUS CAPER I know but little, nor  
are Bibliographers agreed about the period in  
which he flourished.

AGROETIUS, or AGRAETIUS, flourished about  
the year 440, or somewhat earlier. His tract,  
printed in the collection here noticed, is ad-  
dressed to Eucherius, who was Bishop of Lyons;  
it was again reprinted at Venice in 1496.

Of DONATUS I have before spoken. Panzer  
describes no less than forty-two editions of  
different grammatical tracts by this author be-  
fore the year 1500. One of these perhaps I  
ought to have more particularly specified,  
namely,

Incipit

Incipit DONATUS minor cum REMIGIO ad usum scholarum Anglicanarum pusillorum. In demo Caxton in Westmonasterio.

See Ames, vol. i. p. 196.

SERVIUS MAURUS, vel MARIUS HONORATUS, was the well known commentator upon Virgil, and also the author of various grammatical works. One of these seems to merit more particular notice, as a rare and curious tract, and one of two books which were printed at Cagli in the fifteenth Century. It is this,

SERVII HONORATI Libellus de ultimis syllabis et Centimetrum ex recensione Laurentii Abstemii.

The printers were Robertus de Fano and Bernardinus de Bergamo. The date of this book is 1476.

SERGIUS. Some writers are of opinion, that this writer and Servius are the same persons. There is an edition of Diomedes, printed at Venice by Henricus de Sancto Urso, in 1496, to which nothing is added but this tract of Sergius in Donatum.

#### PEROTTUS.

PEROTTI Nicolai Rudimenta Grammatices. Romæ. Conradus Sweynheym et Arnoldus Pannartz, 1473. Folio.

EDITIO

## EDITIO PRINCEPS.

This book involves a question of some literary curiosity. It is well known, that these printers, as far as worldly views were concerned, succeeded but ill in their profession, and accordingly presented a petition to Pope Sixtus IV. representing their distressed situation, and supplicating relief and assistance. The date of this petition was March 20, 1472. Now this edition of Perottus was completed March 19, 1473, an entire year with the exception of one day having intervened. The type of this edition of Perottus, according to Meerman, has every appearance of being exceedingly broken and much worn; from which circumstance this writer thinks the inference may be induced, that the petition of these printers to the Pope failed of success; for if they had received any pecuniary assistance the probability is, that they would have provided themselves with new types.

See Meerman, p. 2. p. 255. But they printed other books in 1473 in the same type, and afterwards. In these, as well as in the Jerom of 1476 and 1479, it does not appear to be worn in the degree stated by Meerman.

Of this Perottus there are copies in the King's Library and at Blenheim. It was repeated in the following year, and the second edition is said to be of greater rarity than the first.

De Bure is wrong in giving the date of 1475 to the second edition, it was reprinted 1474.

I have more than once had occasion to speak rather harshly of this Perottus, but justice requires me to add, now that I am about to take my leave of him, that he was one of the most learned and most accomplished men of his time. Perotus, or rather Perottus, is his name latinized; his real name was Perrot. Sieur d'Ab-lancourt. A detailed account of him may be seen in Bayle.

### OMNIBONUS LEONICENUS.

OMNIBONI LEONICENI grammatica Latina, seu de octo partibus Orationis liber.

Venetis. Per Jacobum Gallicum. 1473. 4to.

A rare and curious book, of which there is a copy in the King's Library. Not so scarce, however, as this which follows, which appears to have escaped the notice of most of the Bibliographers.

LEONICENI, Omniboni Grammatica.  
Ferrariæ. Aug. Carnerius. 1474. Fol.



The following is the Colophon.

MEMORIÆ GRATIA  
 LOD. MARIS PARVIS FERR. MV  
 SARVM ALVMNI  
 IN OMNIBONI VINCENT. GRAM  
 MATICAM CARMEN  
 PER AVGVSTINVM CANNERI  
 VM FERR. BERNAR  
 DI CANNERII BIBLIOPOLAE FILIVM  
 IMPRESSAM A NATALI CHRISTIA,  
 NO. M°. CCCC°. LXIII°.  
 XYSTO IIII°. PONT. MAXIMO  
 FRIDIRICO IIII°. ROM. CAESARE  
 MAHAMETE ATVMANO VIIII°. TY  
 RANNYDIS CHRISTIANAE INI  
 MICISSIMO.

This is a beautiful book, and one of the first from the press of Carnerius, whose books are all rare. He was the second printer who exercised his art at Ferrara.

De Bure mentions two other editions of the Grammar of Leonicenus, one printed at Padua, in 1474, of which there are copies in the King's Library and at Blenheim; and one at Rome, in 1475; both in quarto.

The following work also by Leonicenus deserves a place in the Catalogue of scarce books.

LEONI-

LEONICENI OMNIBONI, de Versu Heroico liber.

Mediolani, per Anton. Zarotum Parmensem. 1474.

In this book the spaces for the Greek words are left blank.

Leoniceus was a near relation to the very celebrated physician, Nicholas Leoniceus, and was a pupil of Emanucl Chrysoloras.

His Commentaries on Lucan, and on Cicero de Oratore, are well known, and the edition of the first at Venice in 1475, and of the latter at Vicenza in 1476, are deservedly objects of curiosity and research.

I am aware, that there are other editions of many of the above works, which may appear to some readers to deserve specific notice. My anxiety has been not to extend this article to an undue length, and I believe that I have omitted none of importance.

The account of the editions of Perottus might have been considerably protracted.

I have heard of one curious edition with a false date. Panzer notices almost sixty before the year 1500.

In addition to the more rare impressions of the grammatical rudiments of Perottus, that by Petrus Moravus at Naples, 1475, might very properly have been added, as all the productions of this press are alike scarce and beautiful.

## NONNIUS MARCELLUS.

NONNII MARCELLI Liber de verborum elegantia.

Anni 1471. Absque loci et typographi indicatione. Fol.

## EDITION PRINCEPS.

This is generally esteemed the Editio Princeps, though perhaps it should be added with a date, as the curious edition next described, printed at Rome by Laver, may perhaps contend with it for priority.

Audiffredi assigns it to Venice, others to the press of Ulric Han. It is a very handsome and exceedingly scarce book.

Copies of it are to be found in the King's Library and at Blenheim.

The edition by G. Laver has been already described in my Third Volume, p. 261.

The more curious reader may be thankful for the information, that there are copies of Laver's edition at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

The proof that Laver was the printer is exhibited in the prefatory epistle to Gaspar Blondus, to whom Pomponius says, "Rogavit me Georgius Laur de Herbipoli fidelissimus librorum

librorum impressor ut Nonii Marcelli opus percurrerem, atque ut fieri posset corrigerem, igitur rerum memorabilium opus Georgio nostro id frequenter exigenti imprimendum tradidimus.”

There is an edition of Nonnius Marcellus without any indication of place, time, or printer in the King's Library. There is also an edition by Jenson, in 1476, a very beautiful and rare book, of which there is a copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

I have often thought, that a pleasing and useful selection, illustrative of the revival of learning, might be made from the dedicatory epistles and prefaces annexed to the early printed books.

From none perhaps more effectually than from those of Pomponius Lætus, of whose life I have before given a concise, and I fear not very satisfactory abstract. One thing worthy of remark in all these prefaces is the harmony and earnest desire of promoting the interests of learning, which prevailed, at least among the more eminent scholars of the Fifteenth Century.

In the epistle to the edition of Nonnius Marcellus, by Laver, Pomponius informs us, that he had the assistance of his literary friends and of Volscus in particular. I have not been able to find any account of this Volscus, but he was doubtless a considerable person.

LAURENTIUS

## LAURENTIUS VALLA.

There are few learned men of the Fifteenth Century, who better deserve a place in the Catalogue of Latin Grammarians than Laurentius Valla. No man was better qualified to write on the subject, and though morose and arrogant in his temper, remarkable for his contemptuous behaviour to his opponents, for his enmities, and his jealousies, he is entitled to the veneration and the gratitude of scholars. Such indeed was the peculiar austerity and acrimony of his temper that on his death the three following epigrams were composed and circulated, and for their wit and point deserve to be preserved.

Postquam nunc manes defunctus Valla petivit  
 Non audet Pluto verba latina loqui,  
 Jupiter hunc cœli dignatus sede fuisset  
 Censorem linguæ sed timet esse suæ.

Tandem Valla jacet solitus qui parcere nulli,  
 Si quæris quid agat, nunc quoque mordet humum.

The third is equally pointed, and aimed at an adversary, Bartholom. Facius.

Ne vel in Elisiis sine vindice Valla susurret  
 Facius haud multos post obit ipse dies.

It must however be confessed, that Valla had some cause of anger and irritation, for this his most celebrated work was pilfered from him before it was published, and given to the world by Antonius Raudensis as his own.

VALLÆ Laurentii de elegantia linguæ latinæ libri sex.

Romæ. Johan. Philip de Lignamine. 1471.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

Jenson's edition was printed in the same year, but there can be no doubt but that this was the first.

Valla was an inhabitant of Rome, and without question superintended his own work. This is no new remark of mine, it was made before me by Mr. Dibdin, and before him by Santander.

If I had the book before me I should be induced to insert some Latin verses in praise of printers, under doubtless the fictitious name of Lucidus Aristophilus Surroneus. There is also a prefatory epistle from Valla ad Johan. Tortellium Aretinum, which also terminates with a Latin epigram.

Some Bibliographers, absurdly enough, have assigned this book to the press of Ulric Han.

I know of no copy of this book but in the Collection of Lord Spencer.

Of Jenson's edition, printed in the same year, there are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

Panzer notices almost fifty editions of this work before the year 1500; and as it is not impossible that such references as these may hereafter be useful, it does not seem improper to add, that there are two very ancient editions of this work at Blenheim, both different from each other, and both without any indication of place, year, or printer.

The edition of the above work, printed at Paris by Gering, is certainly not less rare and curious than those above described. This contains a dedicatory epistle from Johan. Paul. Senilio ad Johan. de Lapide.

I should perhaps have observed, that the first epigram which I have above inserted on Valla, is to be found in the very rare, indeed one of the rarest books of the kind, **CLAUDIANÆ SICULI de Raptu Proserpinæ tragœdiæ duæ.** Printed by Ketelaer et Ger. de Leempt, circa 1473. As I omitted to make mention of this when I gave an account of the rare Editions of the Latin Poets of the 15th Century, I will detain the reader a moment longer.

Maittaire assigns this tract to the press of Johan. de Westphalia, but he is mistaken. It unquestionably belongs to the printers named

above, resembling in every particular the *Historia Scholastica Novi Testamenti*, printed by them at Utrecht in 1473, and the *Historia Ecclesiastica Eusebii* from the same press, in 1474.

At the conclusion of the work is found an epitaph, comprized in seven Latin verses, on Lodislaus, King of Bohemia, who died in 1458.

### AUGUSTINUS DATUS.

Except Valla, there were not many of the earlier writers upon Grammar, who discussed the elegance of the Latin tongue. Augustinus Datus or Dathus, was one of these few. He is highly commended as a writer by Barthius in his *Adversaria*, L. 53, C. 13; though Morhofius speaks less favourably of him, and observes that he frequently offended himself against the elegance which he prescribed. The following two editions of his works are to be reckoned among the more rare and curious books.

DATHI Augustini, Senensis, libellus de variis loquendi figuris, et de modo dictandi, sive elegantiae parvæ.

Ferrariæ. Andreas Gallus. 1471. 4to.

This



This is a very curious book, and one of the first which was printed at Ferrara.

At the end are the following Latin verses, which, as De Bure has omitted, I shall insert.

Impressi Andreas hoc opu' cui fr̄acia nomē  
 Tradidit : at civis ferrariensis ego.  
 Herculeo felix ferraria tuta manebat  
 Numine : perfectus cum liber iste fuit.

A second edition of this work was printed at Milan by Philip de Lavagnia, in 1475.

A third, a very curious one and very little known, has at the end these verses.

Presserat hoc primo placuit formare secundo  
 Ne desit quis sit breve. Doctus Adam.

De Bure and others assign this to Adam Rot, of Rome ; but Audiffredi refers it to Adam de Ambergau, a celebrated Venetian printer. This he thinks is demonstrated from the circumstance that in the Colophon to a Lactantius, printed at Venice in 1471,

Presserat nunc primo mundi caput inclyta Roma  
 Post regina premit quippe colenda maris.  
 M.CCCC.LXXI. Adam.

where from its situation Adam can only signify the name of the printer. Yet Braun observes, that the types of this Lactantius are not the same with those of Ciceronis Oration. 1472, to which Adam de Ambergau has put his name.

Audiffredi mentions another book in which Adam is introduced in a similar manner. It is a tract by Petrus Paulus Vergerius, de ingenuis moribus, in which the first line of the Colophon, is

Ingenuas mores formis hic pressit Adamus.

See also p. 191 of this Volume.

It is observable, that in the first of the verses quoted in the former page, *formare*, by an error of the press, is printed *farmare*.

There is a copy of this edition in the King's Library,

### JUNIANUS MAIUS PARTHENOPÆUS.

JUNIANI MAII PARTHENOPEI opus de pristorum proprietate verborum, ordine alphabetico digestum et impressum.

Neapoli, Per Mathiam Moravum. 1475.  
Fol.

I am merely induced to give place to the above book, because it comes from the press of Moravus, and because the more curious reader may thank me for the information, that a copy may be consulted in the Library of Lord Spencer.

A second edition was printed at Treviso, in 1477, by Bernard de Colonia.

TORTELLIUS.

## TORTELLIUS.

JOANNIS TORTELLII ARETINI *Commentarij Grammatici de Orthographia dictionum.*

Venetiis. Jenson. 1471. Fol.

This edition of Tortellius, by Jenson, whether it be the *Editio Princeps* or not, for this is disputed among Bibliographers, involves much matter of literary curiosity. I have in my preceding Volume observed, that in general, in the early printed books, spaces were left for the Greek, which was so barbarous as hardly to be decyphered. See what I have said on this subject, vol. iii. p. 150. Jenson seems to have been the first printer possessed of a set of elegant Greek types, and they were used for the first time in this book.

Of this edition of Tortellius by Jenson, there are copies in the King's Library, at Blenheim, and with Lord Spencer.

An edition of Tortellius appeared in the same year, 1471, at Rome, from the press of Ulric Han, which some Bibliographers are induced to consider as the first. An expression in the prefatory epistle seems in some degree to justify this opinion. The epistle is from Adam de Montalto to Philip de Levis, Archbishop of Arles. The expression alluded to is this, "*Existimavi*

ut Jo. Arretini singulare ab eodem digestum opus excitarem in lucem.”

Of this last edition there is a copy at Blenheim.

Tortellius spent a considerable time in Greece to accomplish himself in the knowledge of the Greek language, and was the intimate friend of Laurentius Valla.

The edition by Ulric Han cannot be esteemed as less an object of literary curiosity than that by Jenson. The word *insculptum* appears for the first time in the Colophon; the names also of Taliacoxis and Simon Nicolaus Lucensis never before appeared to any book by this printer; the type, which is Roman and sufficiently elegant, is different from any before used by Han. The form of the page is new and larger than in any of his books which preceded, the title is also marked with this singularity; one line is printed in capitals, and the next in the small Roman character, thus,

JOANNIS TORTELLII  
Arretini Commentariorum Græ  
MATICORUM DE ORT  
tographia dictionum e grecis Trac  
TARUM LIBER PRIM  
us incipit ad Nicolaum Quintum  
PONTIFICEM MAXI  
mum de numero et figura atq; in  
VENTIONE LITTERA  
rum tam grecarum q̄ latinarum.

The page, I should have added, was also in this book divided into columns. There is after the prefatory epistle of Adam de Montalto, another from the author Tortellius to Pope Nicolaus V. which occupies four columns, or two pages.

Both of the above described editions are very beautiful books; that of Venice is however in all respects superior, and particularly with regard to the Greek type.

### ALEXANDER GALLUS, DE VILLA DEI.

ALEXANDRI GALLI, vulgo de Villa Dei Grammatica Latina, sive doctrinale puerorum.

Among the objects of great literary curiosity in this country, is the very ancient edition of this book, executed beyond a doubt in the infancy of printing, which is preserved at Blenheim, where it was deposited by the late Mr. Bryant.

It is in folio, in the Roman character, but by no means elegant. It has 30 lines in a page, and at the end the following subscription, which, though to be found in Meerman, has not I think appeared in any English publication. I therefore transcribe it.

“Alexandri

“ Alexandri de villa Dei Doctrinale (Deo laudes) feliciter explicit. Impressum sat incommode. Cum aliquarum rerum, quae ad hanc artem pertinent, impressori copia fieri non potuerit in huius artis inicio: peste *Genuae*, *Ast* alibique militante.

Emendavit autem hoc ipsum opus Venturinus Prior, Grammaticus eximius, ita diligenter, ut cum antea Doctrinale parum emendatum in plerisque locis librariorum vitio esse videretur, nunc illius cura et diligentia adhibita in manus hominum quam emendatissimum veniat. Imprintentur autem posthac libri alterius generis litteris et eleganter arbitror. Nam et fabri et aliarum rerum, quarum hactenus promptor indigus fuit, illi nunc Dei munere copia est qui cuncta disponit pro suae voluntatis arbitrio. AMEN.”

It appears from the Italian Histories, that the plague did not prevail at these places from the year 1441 to a much later date in that century than can be supposed to be that of this most singular volume. It is in a rude, but not inelegant character, and Mr. Bryant, whose judgment on this subject was very accurate, was persuaded that it was published in the very infancy of the art.

Meerman assigns this book, and with plausible arguments, to Florence, and the Censuræ,  
whq

who in 1472 printed Virgil with the Commentary of Servius. Panzer on the other hand, on the authority of Vernazza, would give it a date as low as 1493, or thereabouts.

I am surprized that Santander takes no notice of it. His dislike of Meerman seems to carry him to undue lengths. Fanciful as the hypothesis of this last relating to Harlem and Koster may appear, his book contains a great deal of curious and important matter, in the greatest degree illustrative of the early history of typography. Neither can there be any doubt of his integrity; surely none of his qualifications to judge of the claims of any book to a place among those first printed. He tells us, p. 95, that the very learned Jacob Bryant shewed him this book, which, by the account he gives of it, he must have carefully examined.

Nevertheless Santander says, that among the numerous editions of the Grammar of this Alexander Gallus, none are entitled to be considered as rare or curious, except that in the type of Spira, somewhere between 1470 and 1473, which he represents as having 45 leaves, of which the first page has 27 lines, the last 18.

The editions described by Meerman he considers as fictitious altogether, as he also does that described by De Bure, No. 2275, and that of Treviso, 1472.

How very popular this tract was is sufficiently demonstrated by Panzer's Index, in which at least fifty editions before the year 1500 are enumerated.

### CATHOLICON.

Of the extreme rarity and value of the more early editions of this book, it cannot be necessary to enter into any detail, and the discussions to which they have given rise, none who are at all acquainted with Bibliography can possibly be ignorant. I shall give the titles of the three first editions in their generally imputed order, and then subjoin such incidental remarks as have been suggested by my perusal of the different writers on the subject. I may perhaps be excused adding, that I do not know of any English work in which this matter has been a particular object of animadversion.

1. BALBI DE BALBIS, vel de Janua Johannis summa quæ vocatur Catholicon.

Moguntia, absque nomine Typographi. 1460.

2. IDEM OPUS.

Augustæ Vindelicorum. Guntherus Zainer.  
1469.

3. IDEM



## 3. IDEM OPUS.

Absque omni nota. Sed (credo) Argentinae,  
typis Mentellianis.

Of the first it may be premised, that it is the fourth work which appeared with a date, and I may easily be excused for recapitulating those which preceded.

PSALTERIUM. 1457.

PSALTERIUM. 1459.

DURANDI RATIONALE DIVINORUM Officiorum. 1459.

The great bone of contention has been, who was the printer. Many have given it to Fust and Schoiffer; many to Guttenberg, many to Bechtermunze, to whom the printing materials of Guttenberg came by purchase.

I am induced to believe, from seriously considering the different arguments, that it is to be given to Guttenberg.

Guttenberg died in 1468. His printing apparatus was sold to Conrad Humery, who solemnly promised the Archbishop of Mentz, that they should never be permitted to pass beyond Mentz, or the Archbishop's jurisdiction.

Bechtermunze purchased them of Humery, and in 1467, published at Alta Villa (Elsfeld), in the jurisdiction and diocese of Mentz,

“VOCABULARIUS LATINO-TEUTONICUS seu  
Vocabularius

Vocabularius ex quo," precisely in the type of this *Catholicon* of 1460.

This is of itself a powerful argument in favour of Guttenberg's claims, but there are still others.

It is certain that Guttenberg, after his unfortunate separation from Fust and Schoiffer, printed books at Mentz. This appears from an instrument in the German, preserved in *Essai d'Annales de la vie de Jean Guttenberg par J. J. Oberlin, Strasbourg, an. ix.* in which this expression occurs "les livres que moi Henne (Jean) ai deja imprimés a cette heure, ou que je pourrai imprimer a l'avenir en tant qu'elles voudrent s'en servir, &c."

This book cannot possibly be assigned with any appearance of reason to Fust and Schoiffer, and for these causes:

The Colophon of this *Catholicon* bears no resemblance to those which appear in the books printed by Fust and Schoiffer.

The Colophons of the *Psalter* and the *Durandi Rationale*, have the names of the printer.

The *Catholicon* has not. In these this expression is found, "Artificiosa adinventionem imprimendi ac caracterizandi absque calami exaratione sic effigiatus et ad Eusebiam, Dei industrie est consummatus."

In the *Catholicon* it is,

"NON

“ Non calami styli aut penne suffragio, sed mira\* patronarum formarumque concordia proportione et modulo impressus atque confectus est.”

In these books of Fust and Schoiffer, the Colophon is in red ink; here it is black. The type also is very different from that of the Durandi Rationale, which so immediately preceded. It is by no means incurious to add, that this Catholicon is the first book which was printed without the name of the printer.

It may also finally be added, that the magnitude of the work was responsible to the character of Guttenberg, and that none but one of the original inventors of typography would boldly have claimed to Mentz the honour of printing this book.

A few particulars concerning the book itself seem worthy of being added.

Neither Maittaire, nor De Bure, nor Laire, nor Panzer accord in their description of the title of this book. Perhaps by way of experiment the printer tried several, and the copy which I have seen in the Collection of the Bishop of Ely differs in this particular from all those exhibited in the descriptions of the above recited Bibliographers.

\* The Patronæ and the Formæ are the puncheons and matrices.

Of this edition of 1460, there are many copies in this country; at the King's Library, Blenheim, in the British Museum (Cracherode), with Lord Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely.

The copy on vellum, mentioned by Gaignat, sold for 1222 livres. The La Valliere copy on vellum for 2001 livres, one in the same collection on paper for 975 livres. The Crevenna copy for 700 florins.

I have slightly mentioned in this article, the *Vocabularius ex quo*, so named from its beginning with the words "ex quo" printed at Eltville in 1467 by Bechtermunze. I may be excused adding, that but one copy of this book is known, which is in the National Library at Paris. As any information on this subject seems to claim admission here, I may add, that Nicholas Bechtermunze having purchased the printing apparatus of Guttenberg, on this latter being appointed to some office about the person of the Elector Adolphus, established himself at Altavilla (Eltfeld, Ellfield, or Eltville), with his brother Henry Bechtermunze and Wigard Spyes. They repeated this Vocabulary in 1469, 1472, and 1477.

These are exceedingly curious books, and would justify a more detailed account. The edition of this Vocabulary of 1467 was unknown to PAULOT, MEERMAN, and MAITTAIRE, but as I have observed, there is a copy at Paris. Of the edi-  
tion

tion of 1469, there is a copy at Blenheim placed there, I believe, by Mr. Bryant. This has 35 lines in a page, has many passages borrowed from the *Catholicon*, and exactly resembles it in the type.

To the edition of the *Catholicon* of 1469, by Guntherus Zainer, there are 19 Latin verses, which indicate the place, the printer, and the date. It is singular, that neither Orlandi nor De Bure make mention of this edition, which is certainly of extraordinary rarity, though I have had the opportunity of examining a copy in the Bishop of Ely's Collection. In the Latin verses above alluded to, the nine first have the initial letters printed horizontally, G > Z H H H H H H H H H, &c. being an acrostic of the printer's name GUNTHERUS ZAINER.

The book is printed exactly in the same type as that used by Schussler, the successor of Zainer, at Augsburg, in the *Josephus*, *Crescentius*, *Orosius*, &c. The form of this edition of the *Catholicon* particularly resembles the *Josephus*; both are printed in columns. The one, however, has 49 lines in a page, the other 50.

The third edition of the *CATHOLICON* without a date I have given to Mentelin, chiefly on the authority of Santander, who says that it has the Capital letter R distinguished by that peculiar formation, which characterizes Mentelin's books. I am aware, however, that there

is some difficulty on this subject, and that many sagacious Bibliographers are of a different opinion.

Some are inclined to think it of still greater antiquity than the Mentz edition of 1460, and that it was printed by the triumvirate Guttemberg, Fust, and Schoiffer, before the dissolution of their partnership. The arguments adduced by those who avow this opinion are, that the type resembles that of the Bible of 1462, though somewhat smaller, and that the paper marks are the same in both: that this book is distinguished by having only one mark of punctuation, namely the period, and that too in the part of the work which treats on punctuation; whereas the Bible has the period, colon, and mark of interrogation, which circumstance indicates a more advanced progress of the art. In the Bible, the letter *i* is found with the point correctly superimposed; whereas in the *Catholicon*, it is only accented, *í*. There are other arguments of less weight and importance.

Meerman, on the contrary, assigns it to Mentelin, and believes it to be but little older than Zainer's edition above noticed of 1469.

I certainly never saw any book, the character of which entirely resembled this, and must be satisfied with adding, that it bears every mark of being printed in the very earliest infancy of typography.

There

There is an edition of great antiquity in the King's Library, in which the letter R is found. This I have examined, and it is the only book in a Gothic character in which that letter is found. The size of the volume is much the same with that above, which is in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

The discovery of the letter R in this book has induced some Bibliographers to think, that the numerous other old editions, in which it appears, were printed in Germany, and not in Italy.

## GUARINI.

NICOLAS JENSON.

GUARINI Johannes Baptist. Veronensis Regulæ Grammaticales.

Venetiis. Nic. Jenson. 1470. 4to.

This very rare book has the reputation of being the first typographical essay of Nicolas Jenson, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to pay my tribute of respect to an individual, who has conferred such essential obligations upon Literature. So sensible of this have the friends of Literature been, that, like Homer, it has been contended what place had the honour of his birth; some having pretended that he

was a German, and others a native of Denmark. The truth is, that he was born in France, and was occupied in some department of the Mint, at Tours, in Normandy. As our Caxton was sent by Henry VI. at the instigation of Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, Jenson was sent to Mentz by Louis XI. a great friend of learning, to be initiated in the mysteries of the new art of printing. It is a matter of serious regret with Maittaire, that having learned this art, he did not return and confer its advantages upon his country; and that France was to be indebted for this honourable accession of knowledge to strangers rather than to natives.

Louis began his reign in 1461, a fact which seems sufficient to put for ever to rest, the dispute of the real date of the *Decor Puellarum*. Though it may be added, that Maittaire relates an anecdote, that he had heard Lord Pembroke affirm his having seen in some Catalogue an Italian book, printed by Jenson, with this same date of 1461. The Earl had received this Catalogue from some Italian resident in London; and it is further related, that the ship having on board the books described in the above-mentioned Catalogue, was shipwrecked on the coast of France.

Certain however it is, that Jenson established himself at Venice, and produced a great number



ber of books between the years 1470 and 1482. It is hardly necessary to expatiate on his merit as a printer, for whoever has seen any of the productions of his press, must be impressed alike with their splendour and their beauty. He is remarkable, among other things, for improving the diphthongs *ae* and *oe*, from the deformed curve used by the Spiras, and perhaps his Roman type has never been excelled.

It has been a matter of surprize with many, that being in possession of this very beautiful Roman type, Jenson should ever use the Gothic, which appears in many of his books, and particularly in those of Theology and Law. His motive, observes Maittaire, could not be, that he gave preference to the subjects, but that the Gothic seemed more appropriate to those abstruser branches of learning, than to the Belles Lettres.

No man ever enjoyed greater reputation among his contemporaries, or better deserved the esteem of posterity. He was honoured by Pope Sixtus IV. with the rank of Count Palatine, and many of the most distinguished personages of that period united in extending his fame. Polydore Virgil, Pontanus, Mallinkrot, and many others have pronounced his eulogium. Ben. Brognoli, in his prefatory epistle to the *Diogenes Laertius*, printed in 1475, calls him  
“ *virum, qui sine controversia cæteris omnibus*

ejus artificii Magistris multum antecedit, quia ea est non modo industria verum etiam probitate, religione, aliisque virtutibus ut ad illustrium virorum et etiam summi Pontificis familiaritatem venerit." Franc. Colucia also, in his introduction to the Decretals of Gregor IX, speaks of him in these exalted terms: "Vir præstans; auctoritate Pontificis Maximi Comes Palatinus; impressoriæ artis Princeps."

It would be easy to multiply these examples, but enough perhaps has been said. I shall only therefore add, that the works of his press were superintended by Omnibonus Leonicensus, who on all occasions expressed the warmest admiration of his friend, calling him, "Gallicus alter Dædalus." Whether Jenson ever returned to his native country, or in what year he died, my researches have not enabled me to discover. It is probable that he died about the year 1481, as after that period no book appeared with his name.

Some writers have erroneously ascribed to Jenson the honour of the invention of printing; but this has arisen from a misconception or from a too literal interpretation of certain passages concerning him, which were only intended to claim to him the improvement, and not the contrivance of the art.

There is an edition of Guarini's Grammaticales Regulæ in considerable estimation, printed at Ferrara, in 1475, and an Italian version printed

printed at Florence, in 1477; it was often repeated afterwards.

GUARINI was a native of Verona and of an illustrious family. His desire of becoming familiarly acquainted with the Greek language was so ardent, that he left his country and went to Constantinople, where he became a disciple of the celebrated Emanuel Chrysoloras.

It is related of him, that having obtained two chests of Greek manuscripts, he deposited them in two different ships, and embarked for Italy. He arrived safe with one of them, the other was lost, which so overwhelmed him with grief, that in the space of one night his hair became totally white.

### ISIDORUS.

ISIDORI Hippalensis Episcopi, Etymologiarum. Libri xx.

Augustæ Vindelicorum. Gintherus Zainer de Reutlingen. 1472. Fol.

Before this book, few if any had appeared in Germany, printed in the Roman character with fusile types. The book itself is very minutely described by Seemiller, p. 1, p. 39. The Colophon is worth transcribing, as alluding to the abovementioned fact.

Isidori Junioris hispalensis episcopi. Ethimologiarum  
p d 4

mologiarum libri numero viginti finiunt foelicititer. Per Gintherum Zainer ex Reutlingen progenitum. literis impressi ahenis. Anno ab incarnatione domini. millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo. Decimanone die. Mensis Novembris.

Zainer therefore may be considered, I think, as the introducer of this mode of printing in Germany. The work itself consists of five letters between Isidorus and Braulion, Bishop of Saragossa; and the circumstance of their being only five of these letters, ascertains this to be the Editio Princeps.

This distinction has sometimes been assigned to a very ancient edition, printed in columns, with 51 lines in each, usually ascribed to Mentelin, of Strasburgh. That edition contains six letters between Braulion and Isidorus, from which it may be inferred, that being thus improved and augmented it was posterior.

Zainer published in this same year another work of Isidorus de responsione Mundi et astrorum ordinatione.

There are copies of both these books in the Collection of the Bishop of Ely.

In these books, the capital letter H is of a very singular construction.

There is another very curious book, a work of this same Isidorus de summo Bono, printed at Cologne, by Zel, to which I have before alluded.

## NEBRISSENSIS.

NEBRISSENSIS ÆLII ANTONII, Introductiones Latinæ.

Salmanticæ, absque nomine typographi, 1481. Fol.

I am induced to make mention of this book, both on account of its extraordinary rarity, and because it was the first book printed at Salamanca in Spain.

The following is the Colophon.

Ælii Antonii Nebrissensis gram̄matici Introductiones latinæ explicatæ Salmanticæ anno natali christiano. M.CCCC.LXXXI. ad xvii. k. Februarii. Deo Gratias.

This book, of which, according to Santander, not more than two or three copies are known in Europe, is printed in columns and in the Gothic character. It was unknown to Panzer.

This was also the first book of the kind which appeared in Spain, and was inscribed by the author Nebrixa, to Peter de Mendoza, Cardinal of Spain. To this Nebrixa the honour is universally ascribed of reviving Literature in Spain.

He was called Nebrixa from the place of his nativity; his real name was Antonius de Cala.

He

He pursued his first studies at Salamanca, but at the age of twenty-one, he visited Rome with the professed view of introducing Classical Literature into Spain. He himself communicates a short account of his objects and studies in the preface to a Spanish and Latin Dictionary, which he published. In this he says, his intentions in visiting Rome were very different from those of Travellers in general, his object being to restore to Spain the classical authors, who had been too long exiled from his country.

He lived a long and honourable life, and was employed by Cardinal Ximenes in his celebrated edition of the Polyglot. He published among other things, a Dictionary of the Castile Dialect, of which a pirated edition was afterwards printed, and in that early period of typography imposed upon many.

It may be observed in conclusion, that very few books, perhaps not more than two or three, printed at Salamanca before the year 1500, have the printers name annexed.

### FRANCISCUS NIGER.

FRANCISCI NIGRI Grammatica Latina.

Venetiis, per Lucilium Santriter et Theodorum Herbipolensem, 1480. 4to.

This

This is a very elegant and very rare book, and I am induced to mention it, because in my researches into the history of early typography, I can no where find any account of either of these printers. I think it very possible, that Santriter was only the editor.

The book concludes with a copy of verses addressed by Santriter to studious youth, at the end of which are the following distichs addressed to the reader.

Santriter helbrona genitus de gente Johannes  
 Lucilius, prompsit grammata docta nigri  
 Herbipolisque satus socio sudore lacunis  
 Hac venetis francus fert theodorus opus.

The term *Socius* is applied to Theodorus, which does not however contradict the idea, that one might be the editor and the other the printer.

The type is round and handsome, the paper has every excellent quality. No catchword or pages numbered, but it has signatures. The work is inscribed to Leonardus Botta.

The verses of Santriter are given at length by Maittaire, who certainly considers Santriter as a printer, though I think without sufficient reason.

Pänzer speaks of another edition of this book, with the same specification of place and date, but without the printer's name.

I know of no copy of the book above described, but in the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

## PAPIAS.

ΠΑΡΙΑ Vocabularium Latinum.

Mediolani. Dominicus de Vespelate. 1476.  
Fol.

The first leaf of this rare book contains a copy of Latin verses to the number of 32, by Boninus Mombritius to the reader, which however, in some copies, are wanting.

## GEORGIUS TRAPEZUNTIUS.

GEORGII TRAPEZUNTII de partibus orationis ex Prisciano compendium.

This book has the above title in capital letters on the first page.

At the end,

Impressū Mediolani Kalēdis Februarii,  
MCCCCLXXIIII.

It is in quarto and a very neat type; probably that of Zarotus. It has 28 lines in a page, and is without signatures.

In the Bishop of Ely's Collection.

The Vocabularies of various kinds and languages, which were printed before the year  
1500,



1500, are hardly to be numbered, and doubtless many of them would well repay the vigilance of Collectors. I shall however finish this article by a description of a few Grammatical Tracts of more particular curiosity and value, to which no name is annexed. Of these Tracts, of various kinds, forms, and characters, Panzer enumerates and describes no less a number than seventy before the expiration of the Fifteenth Century.

Of these, the following deserve particular specification.

GRAMMATICA RHETORICA.

Mogunticæ. Fust. 1466. Fol.

This book is of such extraordinary rarity, that not more than two or three copies are known to exist. Würdtwein, pp. 86, 87, mentions one in Bibliotheca Collegiæ S. Bartholomæi, Fol. Frankfort. There is another described in Laire, Ind. i. p. 62, in the Collection of the Cardinal de Brienne, which sold for the enormous sum of 3,300 livres.

The book of course has no title, capital letters, catchwords, signatures, &c. nor points, except the period. It commences with some ænigmatical verses, from which we learn its date and the name of the printer.

Actis ter deni jubilaminis octo bis annis  
 Moguncia reni me condit et imprimet annis  
 Hinc Nazareni sonet oda per ora Johannis  
 Namque sereni luminis est scaturigo perennis.

In the original, the above verses are printed with abbreviations, which to many readers would be hardly intelligible. I have therefore transcribed them at length.

A jubilee is 50 years; 29 jubilees are 1450; add twice eight, we have 1466. John, in the third line, doubtless means John Fust, who in this year visited Paris; and this book is to be ascribed to him. The book *S. Augustini de vere vitæ cognitione Libellus*, was printed by Schoiffer, the character of which is precisely the same as that used by Fust in the *Ciceronis Officia* of 1465 and 1466.

Of similar rarity and curiosity is the following—

GRAMMATICA RUDIMENTA.

Moguntiaë. 1468. Fol.

This literary curiosity is well described by De Bure in Gaignat's Catalogue, where it sold for 400 livres. An account of it also occurs in Laire, *Ind. i. p. 66*, which copy, belonging to the Cardinal de Brienne, produced 1121 livres.

This also commences with some ænigmatical verses, of which the following are the four last.

At

At Moguntina sum fusus in urbe libellus  
 Meque domus genuit unde caragma venit  
 Terseno sed in anno terdeni jubilei  
 Mundi post columen qui est benedictus Amen.

Here, as before, 29 jubilees is 1450; add 3×6, and it becomes 1468. But a question arises as to who was the printer, for it is certain that in this year Fust died of the plague at Paris. Santander observes, that every character occurs in this book which was used by Fust and Schoiffer.

The book is divided into two parts: the first is printed in long lines, and is in Latin Hexameters and Pentameters. The second part is printed in columns, and in a smaller character. This part concludes with the following Leonine verses.

Omnipotenti queq; scienti cuncta faventi  
 Nrō sumō pio gloria principio Amen.

The type of the first part resembles that of the Bible of 1462; that of the second part, the *Secunda Secundæ*, S. T. Aquinæ, of Schoiffer, of 1467.

The five following books, as printed in this country on the first introduction of typography among us, deserve notice in an English work of Bibliography, and are undoubtedly suitable objects of curiosity and research.

INTRO-

## INTRODUCTORIUM LINGUE LATINE.

By Caxton.

See this described in Herbert.

## ORTUS VOCABULORUM. M.CCCCC.

By Wynken de Worde, and with his name.

Ortus is printed for Hortus, and throughout the aspirate is omitted in opposition to the then established modes of orthography.

PROMPTORIUS PUERORUM SIVE MEDULLA  
Grammaticæ. 1499.

By Richard Pynson.

## ACCEDENCE.

Printed in Caxtons hous by winken de word  
at westmynstre. 4to.

See Herbert.

PERICULA. Institutio puerilis incipiens, what  
shalt thou doo whan thou hast an english to be  
made in Latin.

See Herbert.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS

RELATING TO

EARLY TYPOGRAPHY.



# MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS

RELATING TO

## EARLY TYPOGRAPHY.

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IT has occurred to me, that a few Miscellaneous Anecdotes and Remarks relating to the early History of Typography, and which are only to be found scattered up and down in works of Bibliography, might not be unacceptable or unamusing to the general reader. This also appears to be the properest place for their insertion.

The attention of the first printers must necessarily have been directed to the colour and quality of

### INK.

It must have been immediately obvious, that common writing ink, from its want of substance

and viscosity, could by no means answer the purpose. But it must excite surprize and indeed admiration to perceive, how soon the greatest perfection was attained in this particular. So very soon indeed, and so effectually, that very nearly at the same period, books were printed at Mentz, at Rome, and at Venice, which may almost defy the competition of succeeding artists.

The Psalter of Fust and Guttenberg, at Mentz, the Lactantius of Sweynheym and Pannartz, at the Subiaco Monastery, and the Pliny of Jenson, at Venice, may be adduced as specimens of extraordinary beauty, with regard to the quality of the ink. Not perhaps surpassed, or if at all, in a very small degree, by the productions of Bodoni at Parma, or the most perfect examples of the London Presses.

It is observable, that this excellence of the ink is particularly apparent in all the early books printed upon vellum, and in Germany.

To enter into the comparison between this ink and that used in manuscripts of very ancient date, which is much superior to any at this time known, would be a curious but too extended an undertaking. The investigation of the actual ingredients, and of the proportion of them used by ancient artists, however interesting, could not be made compatible with my prescribed limits.

The



The merit of the invention of the first printing ink is ascribed by Polydore Virgil and others to Guttenberg. See Pol. Virgil de Rerum. Inventor. Lib. ii. c. 7. Others again have considered Fust as the inventor.

Many experiments doubtless were made before ink of a proper substance and quality was discovered, to which circumstance the following verses probably allude, which are found at the end of the *DECRETALS* printed by Schoiffer, at Mentz, in 1473.

*Ast atramentum probat hoc non esse caducum  
Cerotumve rapax, aut cineris aqua,  
Quamlibet in fluida carta non liquitur unda  
Tetra, neque atrior hoc fallit in arte liquor.*

The Mentz printers used inks of various colours, and in the *Psalter* of 1457, three colours are found, red, black, and purple.

Erhardus Ratdolt has the credit of inventing ink of a golden colour, of which a specimen may be seen in some of the copies of the *Euclid*, printed by him in 1482, and described in a former part of this volume.

In some copies of the *Simplicius* 1499, and of the *Ammonius*, 1500, by Calicergus, the titles are in gold letters.

Many writers have incidentally given us their observations on the subject of ink, but Petrus

Caneparius, a Venetian physician, expressly wrote a book de Atramento. Other books to be consulted on this matter are Mabillon. Tractat. Diplomat. Fournierius Dissert. sur l'origine de l'art de graver en bois. Schwarzius; Memoires de l'Acad. des inscriptions, Heineken, Meerman, Astle, &c.

The next thing which must have engaged the attention and exercised the ingenuity of the first inventors of printing, must have been

#### PAPER.

This presents a very fertile subject of discussion. Here, as in ink, two very distinct kinds occur, writing paper and printing paper, or rather did then, for the invention of paper made from rags did not precede that of printing more than half a century, and perhaps the first experiments were made on the paper in common use.

But here it is worthy of remark, that in this particular fabric of paper, the Italians far excelled the Germans, for it will appear that the paper used by Sweynheym and Pannartz in the Lactantius, printed at Subiaco, is greatly superior to that of the first printers at Mentz. But it is also a matter of surprize, in how very short a period, and to what a degree of excellence, the manufacture of paper was improved

proved, never perhaps for the purposes of printing, to be excelled. Many of the *EDITIONES PRINCIPES* exhibit specimens of beauty and splendour never surpassed in all the productions of modern times.

The earliest specimens of printing, however, were upon vellum, for which there were two reasons. The first was, that it was the object of the first printers to make their books as much as possible to resemble manuscripts; and the anecdote of Fust, and his disposing of his Bibles at Paris, which were considered as manuscripts, has before been related. The next motive of preferring vellum was, that the books were more durable; but from this circumstance it sometimes happens, that early books on paper are more difficult of attainment than on vellum. Yet the Mazarine Bible, which is now usually allowed to be the edition brought to Paris by Fust, is usually on paper. The Durandus, however, is never found but on vellum.

It is observable, that the first printed books are distinguished by very ample margins. This, though considered by Collectors in modern times as a distinguishing feature of beauty and excellence, was, in the infancy of the art, merely intended for the convenience of writing notes and making observations.

Another very copious subject of animadversion is involved in the marks of the paper used in the

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infancy of printing. As the first printers often omitted to put their names to their works, many have supposed, that a careful examination of the paper and paper marks would ascertain to what printer such books might be ascribed. But this is very delusive.

The following epigram, which is found in Gab. Naudæus, L. i. p. 52, was written on the supposition, that the paper used by Fust, was uniformly characterized by having the figure of a bull's head as the water mark.

His duo si nescis teneris impressa papyris  
 Artificum signo vitulinæ cornua frontis  
 Grandia chalcographi referunt miracula FAUSTI  
 Qui primus calamis libros transcripsit ahenis  
 Atque sua terris mirum decus intulit arte.

But there are no less than three sorts of paper to be found in the Mentz Bible, of 1462. Of this Bible, the water mark in some sheets is a bull's head simply; and in others a bull's head, from whose forehead rises a long line, at the end of which is a cross. In other sheets, the mark is a bunch of grapes. The water marks were probably imitated by different manufacturers at different places; yet, perhaps, a careful examination of the size of the sheets, the substance of the paper, and the precise form of the water marks themselves, might lead to some conclusion. If to this be added the consideration of  
 the

the subscription adopted by different printers at the end of the volume, the inference may be drawn with greater probability. At the termination of some of the early printed books we find the words, DEO GRATIAS; in others, LAUS DEO; in others again, LAUS OPTIMO MAXIMO, &c.

The paper mark of the book AUGUSTINI DE VERÆ VITÆ COGNITIONE, consisting only of 34 leaves, printed by Fust and Schoiffer, is a bunch of grapes.

In the Constitutions of Clement, 1467, by Schoiffer, the mark is sometimes a capital D, with a long line through it, and two horizontal lines at the extremity, and sometimes a bull's head, with a line proceeding from the forehead, and a cross at the end of it. The paper in the Valerius Maximus, of 1471, has sometimes the water mark last mentioned, and sometimes a bunch of grapes.

The marks in the Augustinus de Civitate Dei, of 1473, by Schoiffer, are very various; so they are in the Decretals of Gregorius IX. and in the Justinian, of 1476.

This circumstance of the water mark has at various periods been the means of detecting frauds, forgeries, and impositions, in our courts of law, and elsewhere. The following is introduced as a whimsical example of such detection.

The Monks of a certain Monastery at Messina exhibited, with great triumph, a letter  
written

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written by the Virgin Mary with her own hand. Unluckily for them this was not, as it easily might have been, written on the ancient papyrus, but on paper made of rags. On some occasion, a visitor to whom this was shown, observed with affected solemnity, that the letter involved also a miracle, for the paper on which it was written was not in existence till several hundred years after the mother of our Lord had ascended into Heaven.

From the circumstance also of a bull's head being the water mark, Palmer, in his History of Printing, has been induced to assign to Fust, the curious copy of the Apocalypse from wooden blocks, in Lord Pembroke's Collection, at Wiltön.

This subject of paper might be extended to a great length, if I were at all to discuss the history of the ancient papyrus, once a great article of commerce, of paper made of cotton, or of India paper; of which I have seen and examined many curious and beautiful specimens in the Collection of Sir Gore Ouseley. My intention was only to introduce a few matters more immediately connected with the history of early Typography.

There is a very curious volume by Meerman, de Chartæ Lintæ Origine, which will be found to contain much information on this subject; but I pass on to the article of

## ABBREVIATIONS.

These occur very frequently, and are often the occasion of perplexity to readers less familiarly acquainted with them, in the early printed books. These also originated from the idea, which the first printers entertained of making their books as much as possible resemble manuscripts. That they should perpetually occur in manuscripts, is natural enough, for the Librarii, or writers of manuscripts, necessarily had recourse to them to shorten their labours. These abbreviations in the infancy of printing were perhaps to be excused; but it seems they multiplied to so preposterous an extent, that it was found necessary to publish a book both in the Gothic and Roman character to explain their meaning. Chevillier, in his History of the Paris Press, mentions a book in which hardly a word occurred that was not abbreviated. The example he gives is whimsical enough to be repeated.

Sic hic e fal sm qd ad simplr a e pducible a Deo g a e & silr hic a n e g a n e pducible a Do; which should be read: Sicut hic est fallacia secundum quid ad simpliciter. A est producibile a Deo, ergo a est. Et similiter hic. A non est. Ergo A non est producibile a Deo.

The

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The book to which I allude, and which was published to explain these abbreviations, was called, *Modus legendi abbreviaturas in utroque jure*. It was in octavo, and printed at Paris in 1498.

Next to abbreviations, something perhaps should be said on

### INITIAL LETTERS.

In most of the early printed books these were not printed, but spaces were left for them to be filled up by those, to whose profession it immediately belonged, and who were termed *Miniatores*. The motive was still the same, namely, that the books might have the appearance of manuscripts. The initial letters in manuscripts were usually ornamented. Hence they were adopted in the first Psalter, but omitted in subsequent books by the same printers, probably on account of the difficulty and inconvenience which attended the cutting them on blocks, and the subsequent insertion of them in the form. They were afterwards renewed in some few books, but they did not come into general use till the beginning of the 16th century. Those used by the early Paris printers of that æra are very beautiful, and particularly those of the first H. Stephens, Colinaeus, &c. Great variety of taste and effect



is to be distinguished in the performances of these artists, but they sometimes carried the matter to excess. I have seen some books, in which the ornaments of the initial letters have been made to cover a whole margin, and that too none of the smallest. They were of various colours according to the taste of the artist, or the directions received from the employers, gold, green, blue, red, &c.

Perhaps it will be found on examination, that in this particular the Italians far excelled the Germans; at least the books which I have examined in the King's Library, and in the Collections of Earl Spencer and the Bishop of Ely incline me to be of this opinion. Many of the books which were in the splendid Collections of Dr. Askew and Consul Smith, were said to have been thus ornamented by the very celebrated Andrew Mantegna.

A very few words may perhaps be sufficient on the subject of

#### SIGNATURES, CATCHWORDS, &c. &c.

Few can require to be informed, that the signature is the letter of the Alphabet, which occurs at the bottom of the page. The first books I believe, for I do not speak with decision, which appeared with signatures, were printed by John  
de

de Colonia; at Venice, in 1474. I do not find that they were used by Jenson.

They were introduced by Antonius Zarotus at Milan, about the year 1478. He began judiciously enough by placing the letter beneath the last line of the page; but afterwards, thinking perhaps that it deformed the page, he added it to the last word in the last line.

The Catchword was called *Custos*, and properly enough, as the guardian of the leaf. The use and importance of this to the printer was so exceedingly obvious, that the use of the Catchword commenced at a very early period. It first however appeared in the *Tacitus*, printed by John de Spira, at Venice, about 1468 or 1469.

In the *August. de singul. Clericorum. Zel*, 1467, a Catchword, or what appears to be such, is found at the bottom of one of the pages. It is not however repeated in the subsequent one, and was probably only the correction of an erratum, which the printer had discovered in his revision of the sheet.

It is a little singular, that the use and convenience of the Catchword did not occur to the Paris printers till a very late period. According to Chevillier, it was not used at Paris till the year 1520.

The pages were first numbered in *Sermonibus LEON DE UTINO*, in 1477. These generally, as

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at present, were placed at the top of the page, though Thomas Anshelmus, in his edition of Hesychius, published in 1521, placed the cyphers at the bottom, and I believe recommended this practice in his preface. The custom of numbering the pages does not appear to have become at all popular, for few books are found with this distinction before the end of the Fifteenth Century. What was termed the *Registrum Chartarum* was much more frequent. This custom was first introduced by Ulric Han and Simon de Luca, as early as in the Philipics of 1470. They occur also in the edition of Virgil, Romæ, 1473, a peculiarity which the accurate Audiffredi has not omitted to notice. The great convenience of this register was, that it served as a guide to the bookbinders, but after the universal adoption of the signatures, catchwords and cyphers, numbering the pages, registers were omitted as unnecessary.

A word or two perhaps may be excused on the subject of the TYPES, which were first in use. This is discussed at great length by Meerman; and I have also in a preceding part of this Volume introduced a few remarks on the matter. It seems a little singular, that the Gothic character should so long have prevailed, particularly after the beautiful Roman letter used by Nicholas Jenson. It is perhaps more remarkable,

able, that this last should have been in some degree superseded by the Italic character, invented in the latter end of the century by Aldus Manutius.

Another subject by no means of incurious remark, is the ERRATA of the early printed books. These were never very numerous, which may perhaps be accounted for from the circumstance, that the first presses were under the superintendance of the most accomplished scholars. Andreas Bishop of Aleria, Campanus also of Episcopal rank, Pomponius Lætus, Perottus, and many other great men, did not disdain this truly laborious, but not dishonourable office. The ancient mode of correcting the errata was simply with the pen, and the possessors of the first printed books, will easily, though not often, distinguish such alterations. They are found also in some of the first Aldine Books, and particularly in the Horti Adonidis. It must however be obvious, that if the errata were numerous, such erasures must necessarily disfigure the books; the mode therefore now in use was adopted, of collecting the mistakes together, and printing a list of them at the end of the volume, under the title of Errata. The first of this kind which is known is a Juvenal, printed at Venice in 1478, with the notes of Merula, by Gabrielis Petrus. In this book the errata occupy two entire pages, and have this introduction.

“ Lector

“ Lector ne te offendant errata quæ operariorum indiligentia fecit, neque enim omnibus horis diligentes esse possumus. Recognito volumine ea corrigere placuit.”

The second edition of the works of Campanus was printed at Rome. The editor was Michael Fernus, a very learned man, who had taken particular pains on the occasion. The errata of this second edition extend to four pages, which made Fernus a little angry, for he thus prefaces the table of errata.

“ Vis ex stulto demens, idemque ex demente insanus fieri? Libros Romæ primus imprime. Corruptorum recognitio.”

Chevillier, from whom many of the above remarks are borrowed, tells a facetious story of Robert Gaguinus, who having printed his first edition of the History of France, was so disgusted with the number of typographical errors which appeared, that he determined to print his second edition at Lyons, and accordingly did so. But this second edition also was so deformed by errata, that he expressed a wish to have the whole 500 copies in his chamber, to burn or otherwise destroy them.

The book which is distinguished by the greatest number of errata on record, is that containing the works of Pica Mirandula, printed at Strasburgh in 1507, by a printer of the name of Knoblouch. The errata of this vo-

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lume occupy no less than fifteen folio pages. This subject might be very far extended, and many curious anecdotes might be introduced. These errors proceeded as often from ignorance as from mistake. Henry Stephens in a very curious tract, which he terms *Artis Typographicæ Querimonia*, to be seen in the *Monumenta Typographica* of Wolfius, is very severe on these illiterate printers, who brought the art into disrepute. He speaks of one blockhead, who invariably printed *porcos* instead of *procos*. The same genius, wherever the word *exanimare* occurred, never failed to print it *examinare*. Again, with respect to the well known passage in Horace, *Epist. L. 1. 2.*

nunc *adbibe* puro  
Pectore verba puer.

not one alone, but a multitude of these stupid printers chose to read it

nunc *adhibe* puro  
Pectore verba puer.

“ ad verbum hoc *adbibe* attonita frequens hujusmodi correctorum turba in *adhibe* mutavit.”

I shall conclude with another anecdote from Henry Stephens.

In the treatise of Hippocrates de *Præsagiis in morbis acutis*, he had printed *Febris*, *Fæbris*;

for which however he made the following apology: "*Fæbrem longam sibi Calchographus delegit, tametsi febris correpta, sit minus periculosa.*"

Before, however, I finally withdraw my pen from "errata," it becomes me perhaps to say something of those, which too frequently occur in the progress of these Volumes. I am aware that there are many; and they who have much to do with dates and transcripts of books will know, that these cannot always be avoided. I am aware also, that some have collected these *errata* of mine with a friendly, and some with a contrary disposition. To the first I am thankful; to the second I reply, as a much greater man than myself did upon a similar occasion.

Lector, homo sum ego, non Deus, atque is homo qui binoculus non argus, et quem multa prætereant, ipse per me plurima ignorem: Egi enixe quod potui, ut castigata esset impressio. Adhibui tamen maximam diligentiam.



IT was my intention to have concluded this Volume with the preceding Remarks on the Errata of the first printed Books, but a few particulars have since presented themselves to me, which appear not altogether unworthy of the reader's attention.

I have elsewhere remarked, that the ink used by the ancients in their manuscripts and by the first printers in Germany and Italy, was of such extraordinary brightness and beauty, as probably to exceed the similar productions of modern times, notwithstanding all the advantages of philosophical discoveries. I had not then seen, or at least had not carefully examined any Oriental manuscripts. But by the favour of Sir Gore Ouseley, I have now before me some specimens of Persian and Arabic manuscripts, that I am almost inclined to pronounce superior, in the essential qualities of ink, to any Greek or Latin manuscripts that I have ever seen. Some of these Sir Gore informs me (and I may venture to affirm there is no individual in Europe better qualified



qualified to decide) were written twelve hundred years ago. The ink employed is of various colours; the specimens in liquid gold are transcendently beautiful; and the clear, glossy brightness of the black, if equalled, never was surpassed.

The paper also employed is of no less remarkable excellence. Some of it is so beautifully soft and fine, that at first sight it would be presumed to have been made of silk. But I am given to understand, that it must be *Charta Bombicina*, or of cotton fabric, as silk is incapable of being reduced to a pulp suitable to the purpose. The writers of these manuscripts had also the art of preparing their paper in a manner which gave a particular force and brilliancy to the kind of ink employed, by tinging it with various colours. I have specimens of these also, from the same source, of the greatest beauty.

In what high regard the writers of these manuscripts were viewed, may be learned among other things from the following anecdote:—One of the most eminent among them was in his walks solicited by a beggar for alms. Money, he replied, I have none, but taking his pen and ink from his girdle, which are the insignia of the profession, and without which they never go abroad, he took a piece of paper, and wrote some word or other upon it. The poor man received it with gratitude, and sold it to the first wealthy

person he met for a golden mohur, in value about half a guinea.

The price of these manuscripts affords a proof in what great estimation they are held in the country which gave them birth. I have seen one for which my friend gave five hundred pounds in India, and the copy of another, asserted to have been written by Ali, the brother of Mahomet, in the Cufic character, for which a sum was demanded equal to five thousand pounds of English money. The collection of Oriental manuscripts, made by Sir Gore in India, of the rarest and most valuable of which I shall on a future occasion, if life be spared, give a description; I think I do not overvalue at twenty-five thousand pounds.

This leads to a few observations on the sums of money formerly given for manuscripts before the invention of typography, and for the first printed books.

Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, in his preface to the Epistles of Jerom printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, tells the Pope how highly it redounds to his glory, that in consequence of the discovery of this new art, manuscripts, which before sold for one hundred golden crowns, might now be purchased for twenty or even less. He adds, that what before cost the curious student twenty golden crowns merely to read, might now be purchased for four, or even at a smaller price.

In

In another passage he asserts, that the book itself might now be obtained for a sum less than the binding formerly would have cost.

From the above remark of Andreas, we may perhaps be justified in concluding, that a hundred golden crowns was the maximum demanded for a valuable manuscript, and that the first printed books were sold for about four golden crowns a volume; that is to say, after the art of printing had been for a time established. Fust obtained a larger sum for his first Bible at Paris, as I shall hereafter explain.

Ptolemy Philadelphus is said to have given the Athenians fifteen talents, an exemption from tribute, and a large supply of provisions for the manuscripts of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides written by themselves. Of the large sum offered for a part of the works of Livy, I have before spoken. Gaguinus, being employed by a friend to purchase a book for him, replies thus: "*Concordantias in hunc diem nullas omnino inveni, nisi quod Paschasius Bibliopola nobis pretiosissimas unas scire se venales dixit, sed dominum abesse, easque liceri aureis centum.*"

Picolimini relates, that eighty golden crowns were demanded for a small part of the works of Plutarch, and sixteen for a few tracts of Seneca.

This subject might be extended to a very great length, I shall therefore conclude it with

relating, that Fust sold his first copy of the Bible for four, or as some say for five hundred golden crowns, probably, says Meerman, to the King, or some very great man, “*Regi forsitan vel principi alicui viro.*” He afterwards however disposed of his books, when they were no longer considered as manuscripts, at so low a price as forty crowns a copy.

The price of the first printed books must necessarily have been large. But few copies were printed, and these very slowly. The number of copies seldom exceeded three hundred. Sometimes no more than one hundred were printed. John of Spira, as elsewhere observed, only printed one hundred copies of his Pliny and Cicero, as may be concluded from the Colophon of the *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*, printed in 1470, by Vindeline Spira,

*Mense fere trino centena volumina Plini —  
Et totidem magni Ciceronis Spira libellos.*

It is no wonder therefore, that these books became soon rare, which might probably be the inducement with Jenson for printing his beautiful and superb edition of Pliny in 1472.

The Roman printers however, Sweynheym and Pannartz, were less discreet, and the consequence was, that they were so encumbered by the number of copies left upon their hands, as to be reduced to the greatest poverty and distress.

The

The number of books from the press of these printers amounted to twelve thousand. The famous Gloss of Nicolas de Lyra, in the preface to which these facts are related, was extended to the number of 1100 books: there were four volumes, and 275 copies of each volume.

There was a sort of superstition prevailing among the first printers, which also appears not an unworthy subject of remark. They were anxious that their works should be completed on some particular day; on the vigil, for example, of some favourite saint. Many of the Colophons of the first printed books exhibit this peculiarity.

Of this the following exhibits a curious example. It is the Colophon to the Editio Princeps of the Epistles of Ficinus.

M. F. Florentini eloquentissimi viri Epistole familiares foeliciter finiunt. Impensa providi Hyeronymi Blondi Florentini, Venetiis commorantis. Opera vero et diligentia Mathei Capcacæ Parmensis: impresse Venetiis: æquinoctium vernale Phoëbo introeunte As (figura parvi leonis) die et hora Mercurii: Vigilia Divi Gregorii: Anno salutis M cccc lxxxxv.

Meerman has not deemed it unbecoming observation, that a very large proportion of the earlier printers bore the name of John, as JOHN Fust, JOHN Guttemberg, JOHN Spira, JOHN Mentelin, JOHN of Cologne, &c. It is really remarkable,

remarkable, on examining the index of printers in the fifth volume of Panzer to see how large a number were so distinguished.

It is certain, that from this circumstance the printers of Leipsic chose the festival of St. John for the celebration of their anniversary.

In what manner the invention of the art of typography was appreciated, is apparent from the high honour and distinction to which its professors were, in different places, advanced.

Philip de Lignamine was of the Equestrian order, the favourite and confidential friend of the Pope. Jenson was made Count Palatine of the Rhine. Sixtus Russinger was ennobled by Ferdinand, King of Naples; the same distinction was paid to Aldus Manutius, and numerous other examples of the kind might be easily adduced. All of them, of the higher class, bore arms, and many individuals among them were distinguished by the peculiar marks of favour of the Sovereigns in whose times they flourished.

“ Hujus artis cultores (says Birkenius in *Speculo Honoris Austriaci*) ab omnibus primo multis honoribus ac muneribus afficiebantur, sicut Imperator Fredericus Tertius eos auro ornatos incedere permisit, eademque iis quæ nobili genere natio eruditisque privilegia dedit, typothetisque sigillatori aquilam, typographis autem gryphum pede altero pilam tinctoriam terentem

terentem concessit, atque hæc insignia galea  
operta decoravit.”

I have, in a preceding page, noticed the se-  
crecy which was observed among the first ty-  
pographers, and that an oath was administered  
to the workmen, binding them not to disclose  
the mysteries of their occupation.

The more particular nature of the oath may  
be learned from the following version of it  
into French verse, which I find in the Monu-  
menta Typographica of Wolfius.

### SERMENT TYPOGRAPHIQUE.

Le serment que faisoient les Dieux  
Par le Styx fut inviolable ;  
Aujourd'hui j'en fais un, comme eux  
Que je scauray rendre durable.

De jure donc pour le certain  
De ne prester nul caractere,  
Italique, Hebreu, Grec, Romain  
Meme a mon plus cheri confrere.

Sorti neuf, on le rend usé  
Il faut tenir un catalogue ;  
Et souvent de plus avisé,  
Pour du bon, recoit de la drogue.

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Pour corriger un tel abus,  
Et me tirer d'inquietude,  
J'aime mieux que pour mon refus  
On m'accuse d'ingratitude.

Je promets reciproquement  
De n'emprunter aucune chose,  
Et suivre respectivement  
De mon serment la juste clause.

Vous ne sortirez plus d'icy,  
Lettres grises, fleurons, vignettes  
Votre maitre le veut ainsi.  
Non plus que chassis, et ramettes.

Si j'enfrains un jour cette loy  
Vous m'accuserez de parjure,  
Pour gage de ma bonne foy  
Je vous donne ma signature.

I shall conclude this Volume with some Latin verses, not of common occurrence, descriptive of the Printer, the Corrector of the Press, and the Bookseller, where each is made, in his own person, to represent his peculiar office. They are by Cornelius Kilianus, who was Corrector of the Press to Plantin, at Antwerp, and no inconsiderable person.

PO.

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## TYPOGRAPHUS MERCENARIUS.

Arte mea varias excudo Typographus artes  
 Ars tamen hæc tenues artifici addit opes,  
 Rite characteres ad justam dirigo normam  
 Constet ut ex æquis pagina versiculis.  
 Incisas nigra fuligine tingo figuras  
 Callosa prelum volvo trahoque manu.  
 Ecce iterum hesternus mihi adest labor actus in orbem  
 Quas struxi formas destruo ; et inde struo :  
 Diruo et ædifico : vigilatas transigo noctes  
 Sollicitum cruciat cura, premitq; labor.  
 Verum quid prosunt curæ, duriq; labores  
 Cum misero pateat semita nulla lucri?  
 Noster alit sudor numatos et locupletes,  
 Qui nostras redimunt, quique locant operas  
 Noster alit sudor te, Bibliopola, tuique  
 Consimiles ; quibus es vile laboris opus.

## CORRECTOR TYPOGRAPHICUS.

Officii est nostri mendosa errata librorum  
 Corrigere, atque suis prava notare locis.  
 Ast, quem scribendi cacoëthes vexat ineptus,  
 Ardelio, vitiis barbarieque rudis,  
 Plurima conglomerat, distinguit pauca, lituris  
 Deformat chartas, scriptaque commaculat.  
 Non animum premit in nonum, non expolit arte :  
 Sed vulgat properis somnia vana typis.  
 Quæ postquam docti Musis et Apolline nullo  
 Composita exclamant, ringitur Ardelio :

Et

## 446 MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS, &c.

Et quæcumq; potest sese ratione tuetur  
Dum correctorem carpit, agitque reum :  
Heus cessa immeritum culpam transferre deinceps  
In correctorem, barde, typographicum.  
Ille, quod est rectum, non depravabit. An audim ?  
Posthac lambe tuos, Ardelio, catulos.  
Errata alterius quisquis correxerit, illum  
Plus satis invidiæ, gratiâ nulla manet.

### BIBLIOPOLA.

Ille ego signatis qui libros distraho numis  
Nomine non Latio Bibliopola vocor.  
Ad me concurrit morosa caterva Sophorum  
Et coemit sectæ dogmata quisquis suæ.  
Seu sit Aristotelis sectator, sive Epicûri,  
Seu sit Pythagoræ, sive Platonis amans.  
Nemo horum invisus nostræ intrat limina portæ :  
Nulli horum libros, nostra taberna negat ;  
Si mercem care caram sibi comparet emtor  
Et largus pretium munifice numeret.  
Huc properatæ, quibus distenditur ære crumena  
Et cerebrum variis atteritur studiis.  
Vobis res dabitur tenui mandata papyro  
Vos nobis peram promite quam geritis.  
Quid sciolo prodest librorum multa supellex  
Si neget auspiciam dia Minerva suum ?  
Bibliopola quidem non mentis acumina vendit  
Sed vendit cotes ; his acue ingenium.

END OF VOL. IV.



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