



CATALOGUE 1463

GREEK BOOKS  
& MANUSCRIPTS

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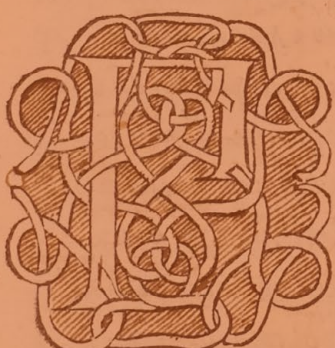


ΕΤΑ' Δὲ ταῦτα πάλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πρώτων  
 ἀρξάμενοι, λέγωμεν περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν, ὡς περὶ  
 τῶν ῥόπυιτ' εἰρημῶν τιθέντες ἑπλείω  
 ἅπτα τῶν καθέκαστον ἀνάγοντες εἰς αὐτά.  
 Τῶν γίνυν Φωνέντων τὰ μὲν ἄ· ἡ· ε· ο· ὦ,  
 προτακτικά· τὰ δὲ ἰ· ὕ, ὑπτακτικά,  
 ἕτω γρῶτοι ἐπιπλεκόμενα, συνίστησι τὰς  
 διφθόγγους· ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ τὸ ὕ προτακτικόν, ὡς ἐν τῷ ἦος· ἄρ  
 πια· μῆα· δ' ἄφθογοι γρῶ, ἡ αἰ· ἡ· ὦ· ἦν· ἄ· ἡ καταχρηστικῶς·  
 ἡ δὲ ωῦ ἰώνων· Ἐτι τῶν Φωνέντων, τὰ μὲν ἄ· ε· ο, με  
 ταβολικά· μεταβάλλει γρῶ ἐπὶ τῶν παρωχημῶν τὸ μὲν ἄ, ἡ ε,  
 εἰς ἡ· ἀθενῶ, ἡ ἀέναν· ἐθέλω, ἡ θέλον· τὸ ἦ ο εἰς ὦ· ὠφέλω, ὠφέλον·  
 Τὰ δὲ ἡ· ἰ· ὕ· ὦ, ἀμετάβολα, ὡς μὴ μεταβάλλοντα· ἡγεμονεύω  
 γρῶ, ἡγεμόνισον· ἰξάω, ἰξάσον· ὑβρίζω, ὑβρίζον· ὠφελῶ, ὠφέλουω·  
 Μεταβάλλειτο γρῶ εἰς ἡ τὸ ε πανταχοῦ· πᾶσι τῶν τριαέρωρ

Τὸν μοῖσαις φίλον ἄνδρα, τ' ἄνυμφαισ' ἀπειχθῆ.  
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🌿 CATALOGUE 1463 🌿

# Greek Books & Manuscripts



Αμοι τὰ δάφνας φερίθις  
 λι. πα δὲ τὰ θίλτρα  
 Στέφον τὰν κέλεβαν φοινι  
 κέω οἰος ἀώτω  
 Ὡς τὸν ἐμὸν βαρυνέντα φέ  
 λον καταθύσομαι ἄνδρα.  
 Ὅς μοι δωδεκαταῖθ' ἀφῶ

Covers from item 48  
 Title from item 22  
 Catalogue 1463  
 © Bernard Quaritch Ltd 2026



## Unrecorded Greek Primer and a Rare Greek Grammar

1 [ALPHABET.] Alphabetum graecum. De potestate literarum, ac divisione earundem. Abbreviationes, quibus Graeci frequentissime utuntur. Oratio Dominica, cum aliis quibusdam precatiunculis Graece, versione Latina e regione posita. Lyons, Sébastien Gryphe, 1549.

[bound with:]

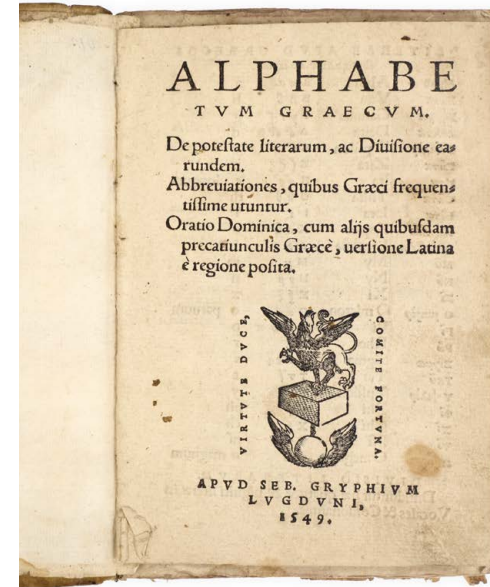
[HESIUS, Richard; Nicolas CLEynaerts.] Compendium rudimentorum linguae graecae [- Rudimenta linguae Graecae ex Nicolao Clenardo]. Brescia, Vincenzo Nicolini da Sabbio, 1593.

Two works in one vol., 8vo, *Alphabet*: pp. [16]; printed in Latin and Greek largely on facing pages, woodcut printer's devices to title and last leaf verso; *Compendium*: two parts, pp. i: 48, ii: 192; titles printed within elaborate woodcut and typographic borders, the first with a central woodcut vignette, the second with Jesuit emblem, woodcut initials; a few unobtrusive wormholes in the first quires of *Compendium*, occasional spots, otherwise a very good

copy; bound in contemporary vellum, manuscript lettering to spine; dust-stained, rear cover gnawed and stained, endband cores split at lower joint; some manuscript notes to rear endpaper, with early inscription 'Augustini Romani Codex' and a nineteenth-century juvenile ownership inscription 'Quia nimis curiosus fuisti nomen | meun [sic] non udisti [sic] M DXXV. | MCCCXXXVIII.'

£2500

A seemingly unrecorded edition of Gryphe's Greek primer, bound into an extremely rare Jesuit adaptation of Cleynaerts's Greek grammar.

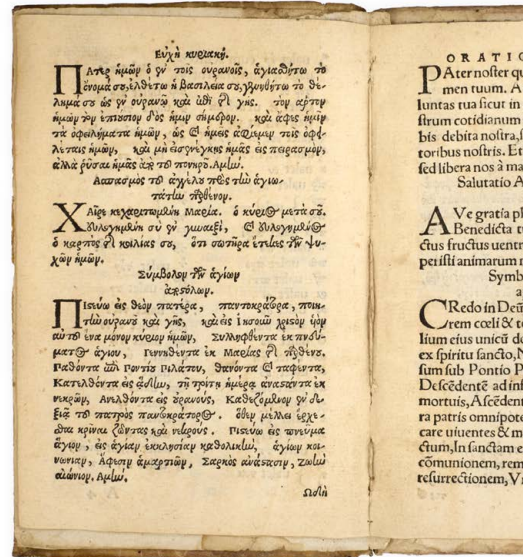
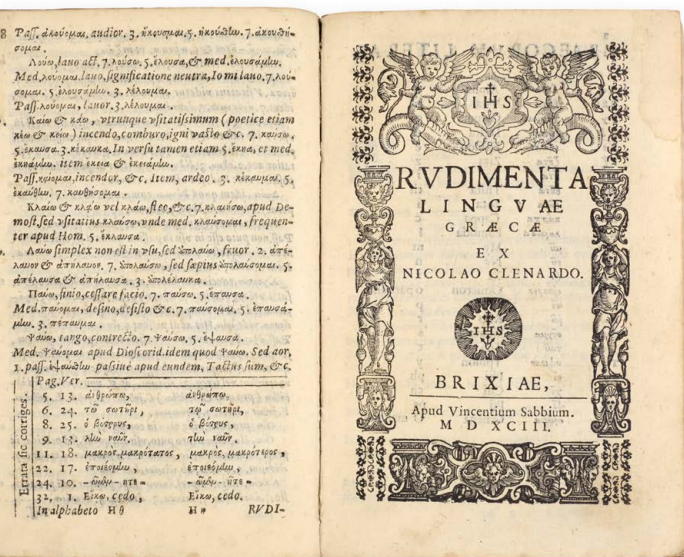


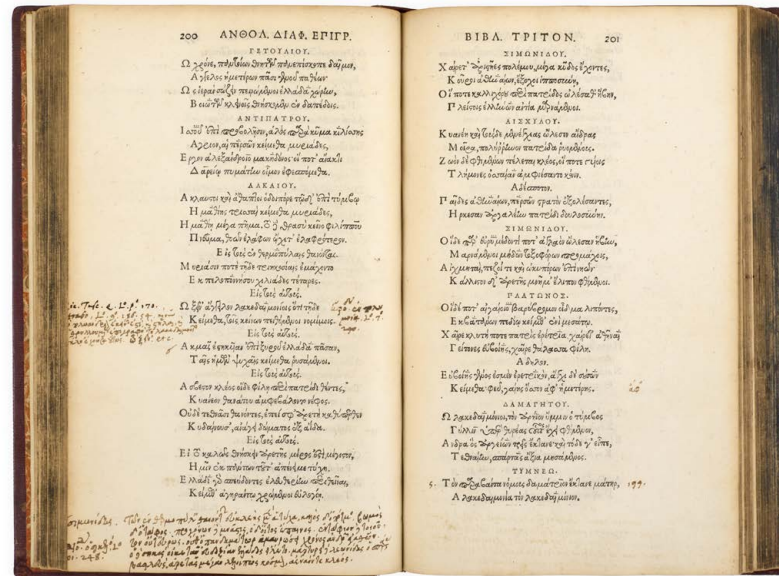
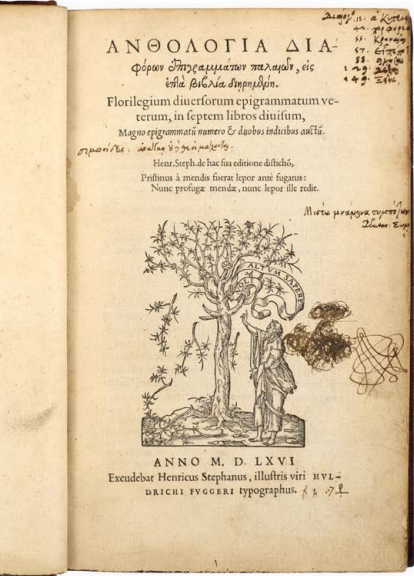
Gryphe first issued his Greek primer in 1540, drawing upon Froben's short primers produced in Basel from at least 1516 onwards, and linked to Erasmus's teaching of Greek. It begins with the alphabet, moving through diphthongs and helpful abbreviations, concluding with four leaves of prayers and blessings in facing Greek and Latin text.

The second work is an adaptation by the Dutch Jesuit Richard Hesius (or Esius, 1547–1630) of Nicolas Cleynaerts' influential Greek grammar (*Institutiones in linguam graecam*), first published in 1530. Cleynaerts produced a pioneering textbook drawing upon his teaching experience; simplifying linguistic pedagogy by focusing on practical usage rather than complex theory, its clear purpose of easing students' labours made it a hugely popular work. The original text underwent various adaptations in the second half of the sixteenth century, and this is the fifth version as recorded by Bakelants & Hoven. Hesius taught Greek and Latin in Brescia, Bologna, Piacenza and Venice. His version of Cleynaert's textbook was first printed in Brescia in 1590, though this edition was expanded to include the preliminary section *Compendium rudimentorum linguae Graecae*.

*Alphabetum*: Unrecorded: not in CCfr, OCLC, USTC, or Library Hub. *Compendium*: Not in OCLC, or Library Hub; no copies could be traced outside Italy (EDIT16 finds only four copies).

*Alphabetum*: Not in von Gültlingen or Adams. *Compendium*: EDIT16 CNCE 12907; Bakelants & Hoven, *Bibliographie des œuvres de Nicolas Clénard* (1981), 424; Sommervogel III, 448.





### Annotated Epigrams from Boutourlin's Library

2 [ANTHOLOGIA GRAECA PLAUDEA.] Ανθολογία διαφορων επιγραμμάτων παλαιων, εις επτα βιβλια διηρημενη. Florilegium diversorum epigrammatum veterum, in septem libros divisum, magno epigrammatum numero & duobus indicibus auctum ... [Geneva], Henri Estienne, 1566.

4to, pp. [iv], 288, 283-539, [35]; large woodcut printer's device to title-page [Schreiber 10]; marginal dampstaining to lower outer corner of final leaves, small ink stains on x2-4 obscuring only a few characters, otherwise a very good copy; bound in early nineteenth-century straight-grained maroon morocco, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges stained blue (in the sixteenth century), marbled

endpapers, retaining older flyleaves; extremities and joints rubbed and neatly repaired; early annotations to c. 158 pp. (a few trimmed) mostly in Greek in a mid-seventeenth-century English hand, ownership inscription 'E libris | Guilielmi Leeke | MDCLXV' to old flyleaf, nineteenth-century engraved armorial bookplate of Count Dmitry Boutourlin to front pastedown (see below). £5000

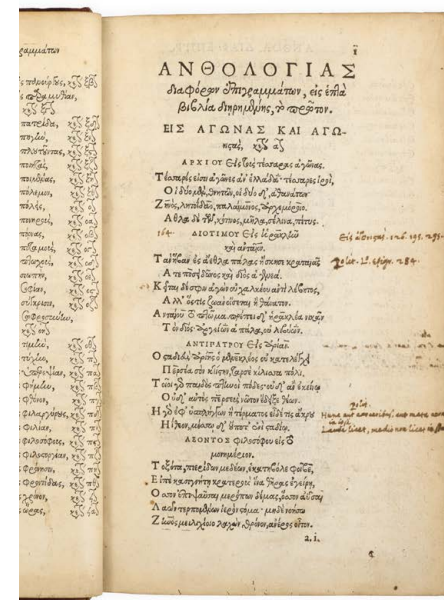
First Estienne edition of the Planudean Anthology, a substantial collection of classical Greek poems and epigrams which proved a fertile source for scholars, poets, and artists, with extensive seventeenth-century annotations in Greek by an English scholar.

'The Greek Anthology is one of the great books of European literature, a garden containing the flowers and weeds of fifteen hundred years of Greek poetry, from the most humdrum doggerel to the purest poetry' (OCD). Assembled (and partially bowdlerized) by the scribe, scholar, monk, and poet Maximus Planudes (c. 1255-1305) around 1300 among the tenth-century manuscript now known as the Palatine Anthology, the Planudean Anthology was first printed in Florence in 1496, expanded twice by the Aldine press (1503 and 1521), and simply reprinted in Paris by Josse Bade in 1531. They are here subjected to a careful revision of the text and expanded with extensive scholarly notes by Henri Estienne; 'For this edition Henri devised a system of diacritical marks "peculiar to himself" ("notae sibi peculiare") to denote various classes of proper nouns: e.g. persons and famous animals, nations and cities, mountains, and bodies of water' (Schreiber, p. 143).

This copy contains numerous annotations in Greek, with a few in Latin, in a seventeenth-century English hand, indicating its use by an expert scholar of Greek. Short quotations from Plutarch and from Simonides have been written on the title-page, and the list of contents, on the final page of preliminaries, has some additional manuscript entries. Many of the verses have been numbered by hand, and often the source or a reference to another writer has been noted, including Poliziano, Ovid, Strabo, Plautus, Diogenes Laertius, Virgil, and Cicero. A few annotations copy out the relevant words or phrases, but most notes provide variant readings, add a line or more of text from a different source, and correct errors or fill gaps in the transcription; on p. 143, mention is made of a manuscript source for some scholia, and on p. 204, a word omitted from the printed text (the gap marked with an asterisk) is provided in manuscript.

#### Provenance:

1. The William Leeke who inscribed his name on the title page in 1665 is plausibly the William Leeke who matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1664-1665.
2. Count Dmitry Petrovich Boutourlin (or Buturlin, 1790-1849), Russian general, historian, and book collector, appointed librarian of the Imperial Russian Library in 1843. He assembled two large libraries during his lifetime; one which was lost during the burning of Moscow in 1812, and a second, far superior one, including 244 medieval manuscripts, around 1,000 incunables, and an almost complete collection of Aldine editions, assembled during his fifteen years' residence in Tuscany. This volume was item 53 in the *Belles lettres* section of the catalogue of his library published by Audin de Rians in Florence in 1831, and lot 941 in the sale held by Silvestre in Paris, 25 November 1839 onwards.



USTC 450543; Adams A 1187; GLN 15-16 2294; Schreiber, *The Estiennes* 159.

### Aphthonius in Scotland 🦉 Uncut and (Un)censored

3 **APHTHONIUS, HERMOGENES, and [Pseudo-] Dionysius LONGINUS.** ΟΙ ΕΝ ΤΗ ρητορικη τεχνη κορυφαιοι, Αφθονιος, Ερμογενης, Δ. Λογγινος. Aphthonius, Hermogenes, & Dionysius Longinus, praestantissimi artis Rhetorices magistri ... illustrati atque expoliti. [Geneva], Jean Crespin, 1569.

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, pp. i: [xvi], 443, [21], ii: 69, [11]; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials and headpieces; lightly toned throughout, stain to \*2 and repairs to inner margins of \*2-3 and \*6-7 (see below), otherwise a very good copy; uncut in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, holes from two pairs of tawed ties; binding somewhat soiled, head of spine repaired; small manuscript

numbers 423 and 102 on title-page in an early hand, sporadic pencil reading marks, nineteenth-century bookseller's ticket of William Brown of London to front free endpaper, ownership inscription 'John Blackie | Aberdeen | 1843' to front flyleaf (see below), later inscriptions of D. Arch Whitehouse of Edgbaston and Eric Jacobsen of Oxford (dated July 1966) to front free endpaper. **£1250**

**First edition, first issue (with both parts dated 1569), of this compilation of three Greek rhetoricians edited by the Cretan scholar Franciscus Portus, with traces of early censor- and decensorship, later in the library of the celebrated Scottish professor of Greek John Stuart Blackie.**

The volume contains the preliminary exercises of Aphthonius, several treatises by Hermogenes (some now considered spurious), and the famous treatise on the aesthetics of the sublime in writing (also of dubious attribution). Aphthonius's exercises were first printed by Aldus Manutius at the start of his substantial *Rhetores Graeci* in 1508; as here, they acted as an introduction to the longer texts in the volume, though pseudo-Longinus *On the Sublime* was not included by Aldus (the *editio princeps* appeared only in 1554).

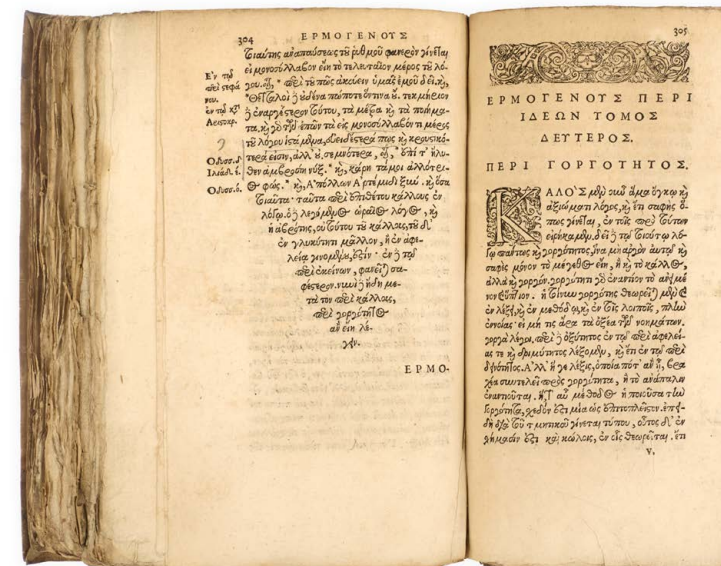
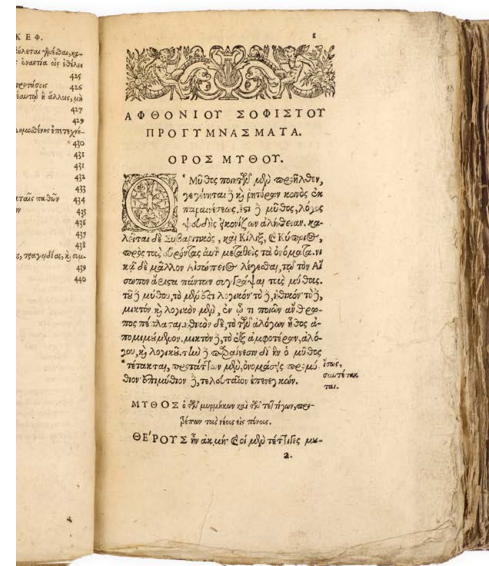
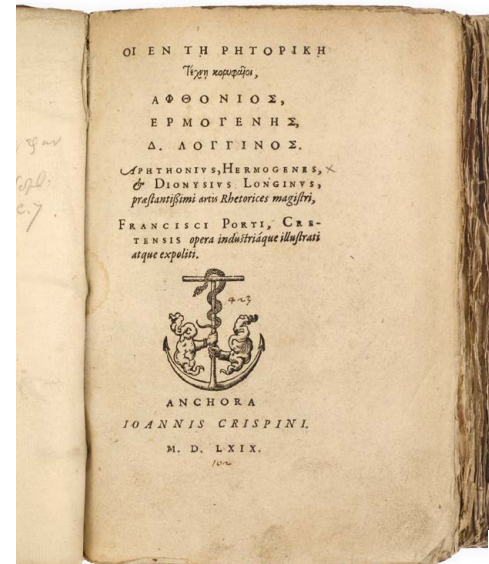
The editor, the Cretan scholar Franciscus Portus (1511-1581), had left Italy because of his Reformed faith, subsequently settling in Geneva where he was appointed professor of Greek. In his preface (in Greek, addressed to Theodore Beza), he criticises the previous Aldine edition of Aphthonius and Hermogenes for its defects, as well as subsequent editions; Crespin, in his own preface (in Latin) explains that Portus alone has collated the text against manuscript sources. Portus had been in Venice in the 1550s, where he contributed to the edition of Longinus published by Paolo Manuzio in 1555, based on a manuscript in Cardinal Bessarion's library; he was also the author of the first commentary on the text, though this was not printed until the eighteenth century. For this edition, he also compiled an extensive index for each section and added biographical extracts.

In this copy the dedication to Beza was censored with a paper slip over his name on \*2r, evidently removed at an early date. The leaves \*2-3 (the dedication) and \*6-7 have been removed and reconstituted as two bifolia, each sewn into the correct position in the quire, suggesting another attempt at censoring and un-censoring the book.

*Provenance:*

John Stuart Blackie (1809-1895) studied at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Göttingen. In 1852 he succeeded George Dunbar as professor of Greek at the University of Edinburgh, a post which he held for 30 years, later lecturing at Oxford in the 1880s and 1890s on the pronunciation of Greek. At the time he purchased this book he held the Chair of Humanity at Marischal College, Aberdeen. Before his death Blackie bequeathed about 360 books, mostly nineteenth-century Greek editions, to the University of Edinburgh library.

USTC 450341; GLN 15-16 1753; Adams A 1267; Gilmont, *Bibliographie des éditions de Jean Crespin*, 69/1.



## A Scholar of Greek in eighteenth-century Genoa

4 [ARISTAENETUS *and* ISOCRATES.] [Manuscript collection of Greek texts of epistolography and rhetoric, the first in parallel Greek and Latin, the others in Italian translation.] *Genoa, ?1700–1739.*

Manuscript on paper, 4to, ff. [316] + blanks; first part neatly written in brown ink in Greek and Latin on facing pages, c. 28 lines per page, with five- and three-line initials, the second part written in brown ink in Italian, c. 24 lines per

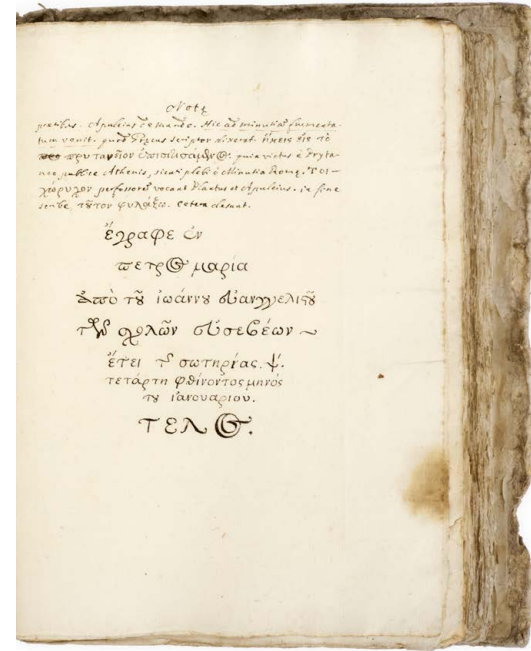
page, with marginal notes; occasional unobtrusive staining, the initial few leaves with heavier staining and foxing; bound in contemporary *carta rustica*; somewhat worn, front hinge split, first quire loose. **£1750**

**An extensive Italian mid-eighteenth-century manuscript collection of Greek writings,** the first (and by far the longest, at over two hundred pages) given in the original Greek with facing translation into Latin, the others being unattributed and seemingly unpublished translations from Greek into Italian.

The texts included in the compendium are remarkably coherent: written in only two hands, the first producing fine Greek and Latin script with accomplished but not heavy abbreviations, the second a cursive handwriting in Italian, only occasionally showing *pentimenti* or corrections. Except for the first, all texts bear a date at the end, placing them all in Genoa, between October 1736 and October 1739. The first text bears instead a more formal colophon in Greek, naming the writer as ‘Petros Maria’ (likely Pietro Maria) from the school of St John the Evangelist: ‘written in [space left blank for place name] | Petros Maria | from John the Evangelist | school of the pious | year of salvation 700 | fourth of the waning month | of January | the end’. In light of the Genoese association, the school of St John the Evangelist may be associated with the Commenda di San Giovanni di Pré, a complex which hosted various confraternities. The dating formula appears to be an imitation of the Attic calendar, most likely giving a date towards the end of January 1700.

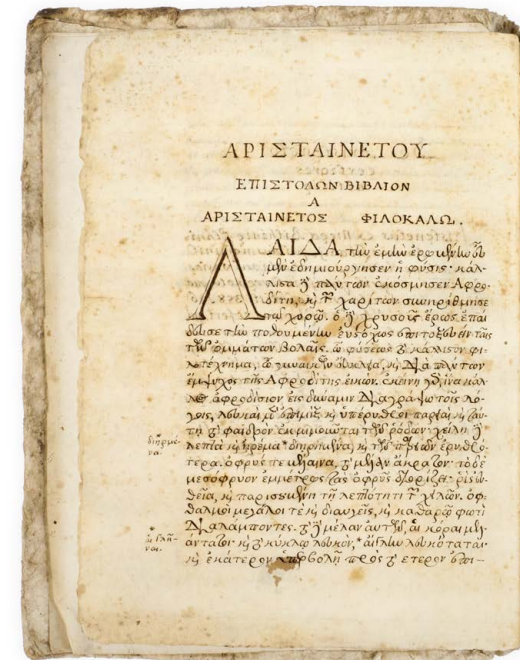
The Greek and Latin text of Aristaenetus’ letters (believed to be from Classical antiquity, in fact a Byzantine collection of love stories from the fifth–sixth century) appears copied from the version by Josias Mercier (which had been standard since its first appearance in 1595); the presence of an identical ‘notitia’ about Aristaenetus in the preliminaries points to the 1736 Utrecht edition curated by de Pauw as the source for our scribe. The rest of the miscellany is given over to Italian versions (apparently unpublished) of one of Lysias’ discourses and some of Isocrates’ most famous orations, often collected as part of a school curriculum. Three of these (‘To Demonicus’, ‘to Nicocles’, and ‘Nicocles king to his people’) were, by then, well-established classic meditations on kingship and statecraft, often joined together and recommended as a *speculum principum* since Elizabeth I.

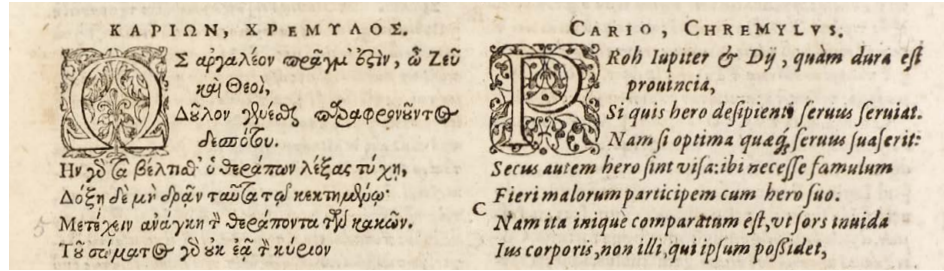
The ensemble points to a scholar’s commitment to the learning and possibly the teaching of Greek epistolography and oratory, though it is more difficult to establish whether this was a personal endeavour, or one aimed at teaching.



The texts are presented as follows:

- i. Aristaenetus, *Epistolarum liber primus*. ff. [104], [2, blank];
- ii. Lysias, *Orazione... intorno alla uccisione di Eratostene* (dated Genoa 10 June 1737). ff. [11], [1, blank];
- iii. Isocrates, *Orazione parentica ... a Demonico* (dated Genoa 28 September 1739). ff. [15], [1, blank];
- iv. [Isocrates], *Nicocle. O sia, ammonizione del re Nicocle a suoi popoli* (dated Genoa 17 October 1739). ff. [16];
- v. Isocrates, *Orazione parentica... a Nicocle re* (dated Genoa 30 September 1739). ff. [14], [2, blank];
- vi. Isocrates, *Panateneco. Orazione ... in cui si essalta la Citta di Atene sopra quella de Lacedemoni* (dated Genoa 18 December 1736. ff. [65], [1, blank]; with some corrections and shoulder notes to text);
- vii. Isocrates, *Archidamo. Orazione* (dated Genoa 28 April 1739). ff. [26], [2, blank];
- viii. Isocrates, *Evagora. Orazione funebre in lode di Evagora re di Salamina, padre di Nicocle* (dated Genoa 26 October 1739). ff. [19], [1, blank];
- ix. Isocrates, *Il Panegirico. Orazione ... in cui si studia di appiacere i Greci e movergli contro i Barbari* (dated Genoa 13 October 1736). ff. [46], [2, blank].





## An Aptitude for Aristophanes

5 **ARISTOPHANES; Aemilius PORTUS, editor.** Κωμωδίαι ενδεκα ... Comoediae undecim, cum scholiis antiquis ... Geneva, Societas Caldoriana, 1607.

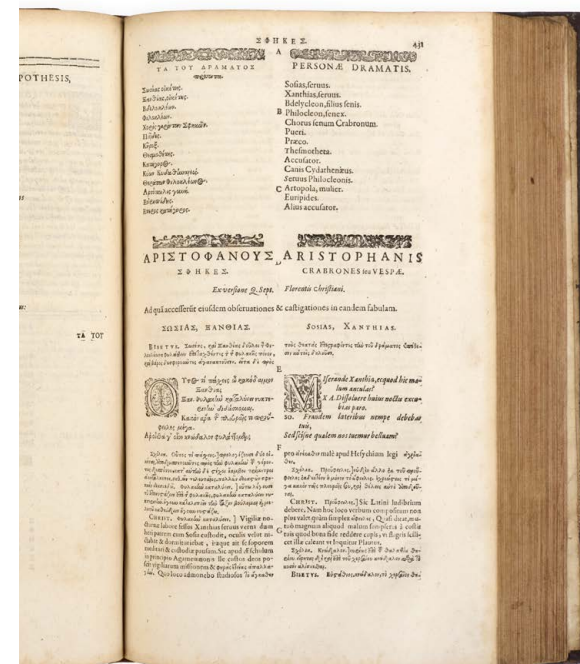
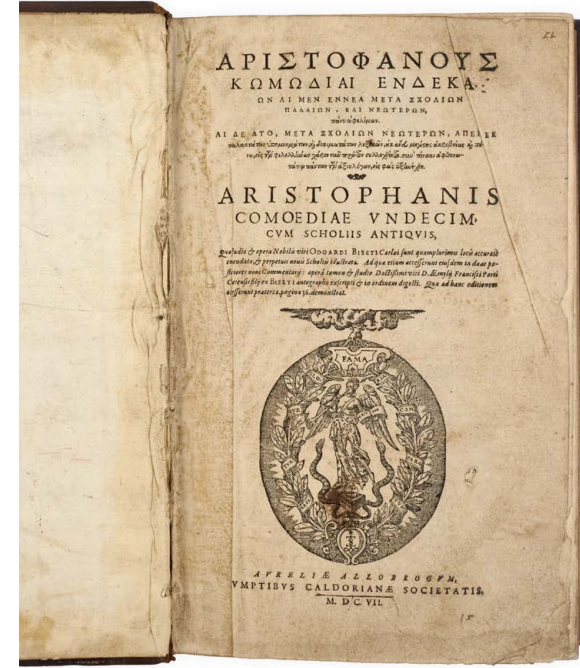
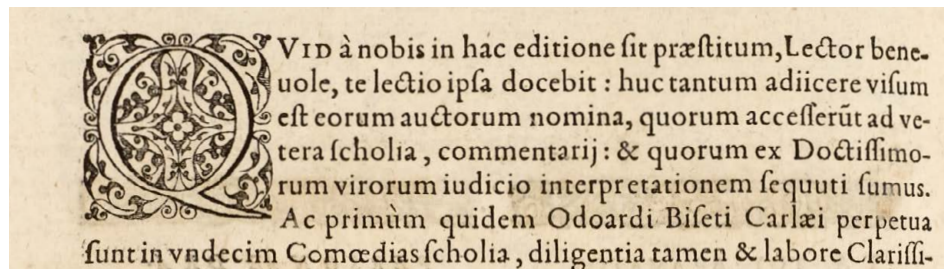
Folio, pp. [xxxvi], 916, [28]; printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, large woodcut device to title, woodcut and factotum initials, woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces; title somewhat soiled and creased, occasional light foxing, mostly marginal, small holes at foot of K2-3 and S3,

marginal paper-flaw to N3, Ff3, and final leaf, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary British calf, spine later gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges speckled red, stubs from ties; somewhat rubbed and scuffed, headcap chipped, free endpapers pasted down.

£550

**First parallel text edition of Aristophanes, containing all eleven surviving plays, combining modern commentaries with all the earlier Greek scholia, some of which appear here in print for the first time.**

Aemilius Portus (1550–1614/15) was the son of the notable Cretan scholar Franciscus Portus (1511–1581), though as he was born in Italy and worked in Switzerland and Germany, his knowledge of Greek was often questioned. It is known that his father did not teach him contemporary Greek, only classical Greek, Latin, French, and Italian. Like his father, he was a professor of Greek, appointed to the chair in Lausanne in 1581 and Heidelberg in 1596.

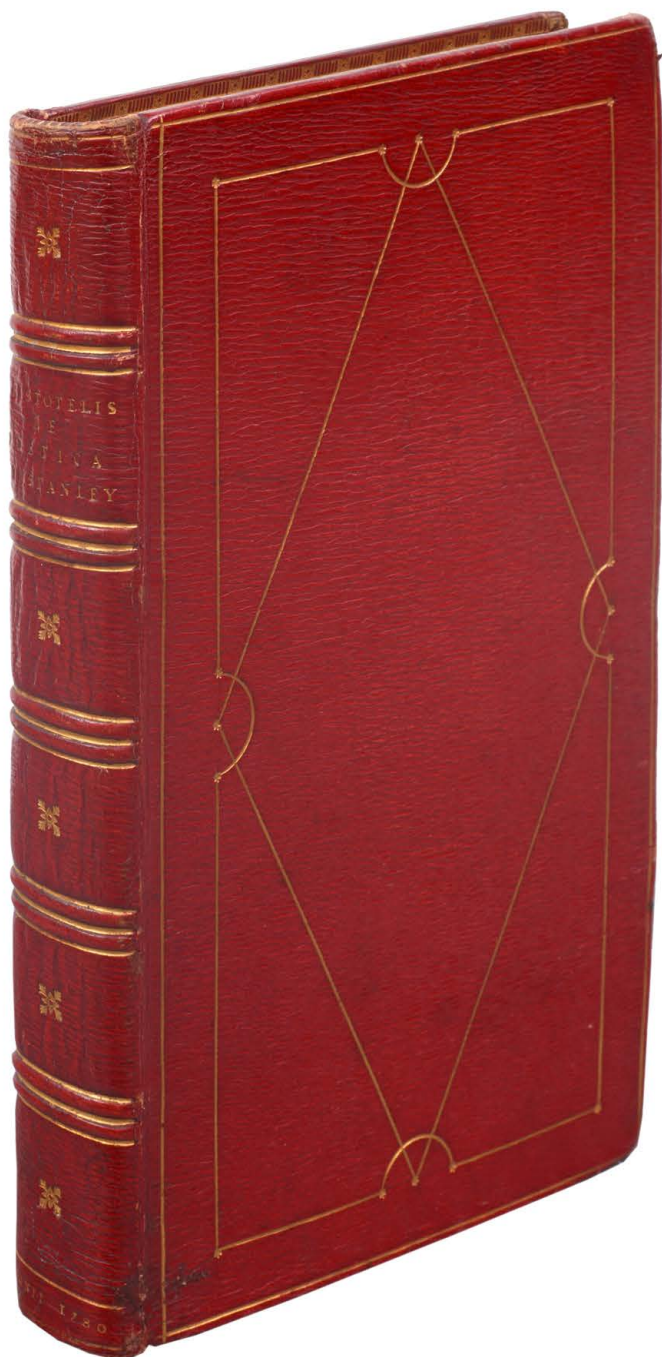


Portus' edition of Aristophanes was a long time in the making (the Greek text was in fact originally prepared for publication by his father Franciscus), as evidenced by one of his prefatory letters, dated 1589. Not only did he provide the text with a parallel version in Latin, but he also included a comprehensive index of notable items in the text, short essays in Latin and Greek on Aristophanes' life and works, and a list of characters and the metres used for each play or section. Rather than including Latin translations from a single source, Aemilius made a careful selection from among the translations by Andrea Divo (first published 1538), Nicodemus Frischlin (1586), and Florent Chrestien (1589). **Two of Chrestien's translations appear here in print for the first time.** Portus also included the notes of Biset de Charlais, encompassing all eleven plays, which had been unpublished until incorporated into the scholia for this edition.

*Provenance:*

From the library of the Scottish mathematician James Stirling (1692–1770), recently dispersed, though without distinctive marks of provenance.

USTC 1943444. See Bastin-Hammou, 'Aemilius Portus, Greek scholar and Latin humanist: Some reflexions on Aemilius Portus's edition of Aristophanes (1607)' in *Post-Byzantine Latinitas* (2020), pp. 77–90.



## Large-Paper Copy

6 **ARISTOTLE.** Περὶ ποιητικῆς: ... De poetica liber ex versione Theodori Goulstoni. Lectionis varietatem e codd. IV. Bibliothecae Mediceae, verborum indicem et observationes suas adjunxit T. Winstanley... *Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1780.*

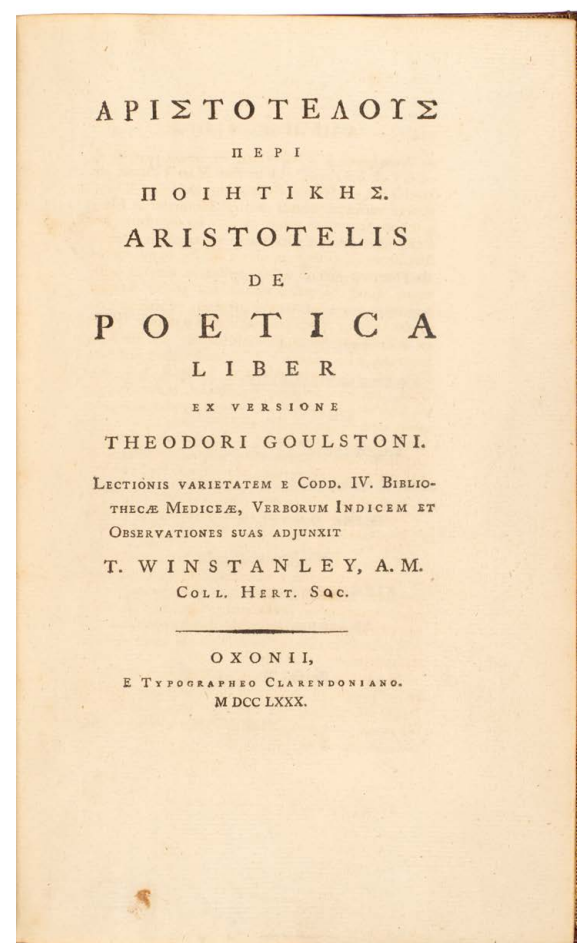
8vo, pp. [8], xvi, 111, [1, blank], [44], [113]–314, [6], with folding letterpress table 'Synopsis libri Poëticæ'; text in Greek and Latin, a few diagrams in text; some foxing, otherwise a very good, broad-margined copy in early

nineteenth-century red straight-grained morocco, gilt fillets to boards and spine, turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; a few small marks; twentieth-century bookseller's ticket to front pastedown. **£500**

**Large-paper issue of the first Winstanley edition, handsomely bound.**

The first work published by the Oxford historian and classicist Thomas Winstanley (1749–1823), subsequently Camden Professor of History and Laudian Professor of Arabic, this edition of Aristotle's *De poetica* was based on the 1623 version by the physician Theodore Goulston (1575–1632) and remained a much-used text at Oxford over the following century. Aristotle's notion of 'mimesis', the view that art imitates nature, prevailed for over two centuries over the conflicting theory that stressed the creativity of the poet. In the last third of the eighteenth century the debate about mimesis in literature, visual arts, and music became exceptionally productive, culminating in the Romantic revolution.

ESTC T139052 (cf. T139053).



## A Professor-Printer makes his own Textbook

7 **BASIL the Great, Archbishop of Caesarea.** Ομιλία προς τους νεους οπως αν εξ ελληνικων ωφελουνο λογων ... Homilia ad iuvenes, de utilitate capienda ex gentilium autorum libris. Louvain, [(colophon:) Rutger Rescius for himself and for] Bartholomaeus Gravius, [(colophon:) 27 April 1532].

[bound with:]

— Ομιλία περι φθονου ... Homilia de invidia. Louvain, [(colophon:) Rutger Rescius for himself and for] Bartholomaeus Gravius, [(colophon:) 8 May 1532].

[and after:]

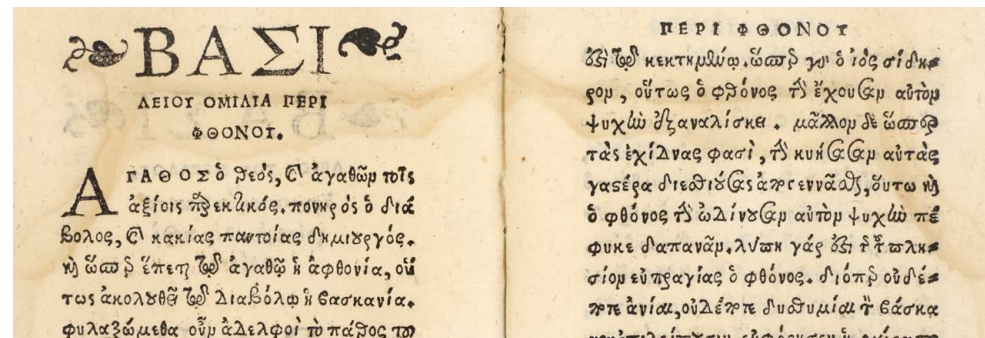
**ISOCRATES.** Orationes tres, cum interpretatione latina, ad verbum addita, ad discentium utilitatem. [(Colophon:) Venice, Giovanni Varisco et al., 1567].

Three works in one vol., 8vo; *Isocrates*: ff. 52; *Adiuvenes*: ff. [23], [1, blank]; a-d<sup>B/4</sup>; *De invidia*: ff. [12], A<sup>8</sup> B<sup>4</sup>; *Isocrates* printed in Latin and Greek on facing pages, woodcut devices to *Isocrates* title-page and to final verso, woodcut initials; a little marginal dampstaining, a few small wormholes (affecting a few characters without loss of sense), *Isocrates* cut somewhat close and bifolium εε2.3 loose, otherwise good copies; sewn contemporarily on two tanned thongs with endbands sewn around vellum

cores, laced into contemporary *carta rustica*, manuscript lettering to spine, spine lined with manuscript waste on vellum; a little worn, section of front flyleaf neatly excised to frame some text on title-page; sixteenth-century ownership inscription (partly obscured) and pen trials to verso of rear flyleaf, seventeenth-century manuscript text to final verso of *Isocrates*, containing four lines of Hesiod in Latin, nineteenth-century paper shelf label to spine.

£1450

**A sammelband of three short rare Greek texts for students, one by Isocrates, two by the fourth-century church father Basil of Caesarea, including one on the importance of the study of classical pagan literature; the latter two printed in Louvain for the students of the Collegium Trilingue, by a professor at the school.**



Basil of Caesarea (330–379 AD) was an erudite theologian and a close friend of Gregory of Nazianzus, with whom he studied rhetoric under Libanius. Basil became a renowned preacher, and many of his homilies were used for educational purposes; **the first here explains the value of classical writers in the education of young men**, and the second, a moralising text written in 364 AD, denounces envy. The three speeches of Isocrates are the popular school texts *Ad Demonicum*, *Nicoeles*, and *Ad Nicoclem* (see item 32, *Isocrates*).

Rutger Rescius (c. 1495–1545) studied Greek with Girolamo Aleandro in Paris before working as a corrector for Thierry Martens, printer to the University of Louvain, who printed the first Greek books in the Low Countries. Rescius was the first professor of Greek at the Collegium Trilingue at Louvain, appointed in 1518, and when Martens retired in 1529, he began printing under his own name, continuing to produce texts for his own students as well as for students elsewhere. More than half his output was printed in Greek. The commercial side of the business was dealt with by Bartholomaeus Gravius, who is named on both title-pages as the bookseller.

**All three are rare outside Continental Europe.** In North America and the UK, we have found a single copy of the *De Invidia* (Bodley only), two copies of the *Ad iuvenes* (Bodley and Huntington), and four of the *Isocrates* (BL, Austin TX, Morgan, Illinois).

*Ad iuvenes*: USTC 437623; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 249; not found in STCV. *De Invidia*: USTC 410283; not found in STCV; Nijhoff & Kronenberg 251. *Isocrates*: USTC 836623; EDIT16 CNCE 40816.



## The First 'Protestant' Greek Bible

8 [BIBLE – OLD TESTAMENT and APOCRYPHA, Greek; Johann LONITZER, editor.] Της θειας γραφης παλαιας δηλαδη και νεας απαντα. Divinae scripturae, veteris noveque omnia. *Strasbourg, Wolfgang Köpfel, 1526.*

Three vols, 8vo, ff. I: [iv], 275, [1], II: 344, III: [1], 455; titles printed within woodcut borders by Hans Weiditz, vol. I title printed in red and black and f. 1 with woodcut headpiece and initial printed in red, ruled in red, woodcut initials and headpieces throughout, woodcut printer's devices to titles of vols II and III, to final versos, and to vol. III f. 263<sup>v</sup>; occasional light marginal staining, minor wormhole to lower margin of quires I cy-ee, small rust-hole to I AA1 (affecting a few characters without loss

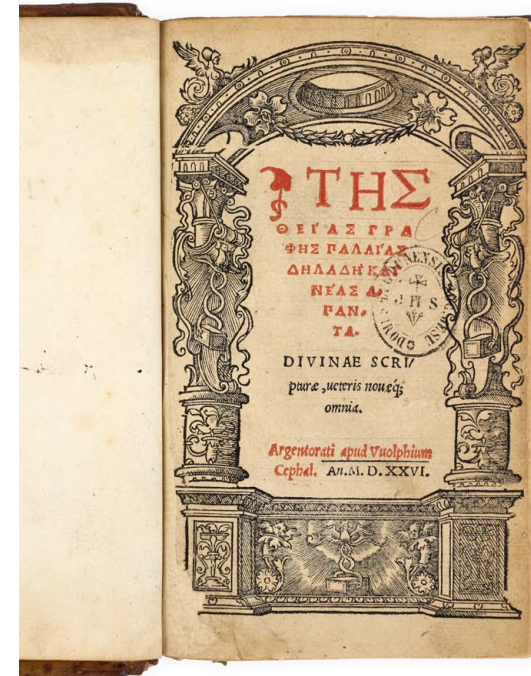
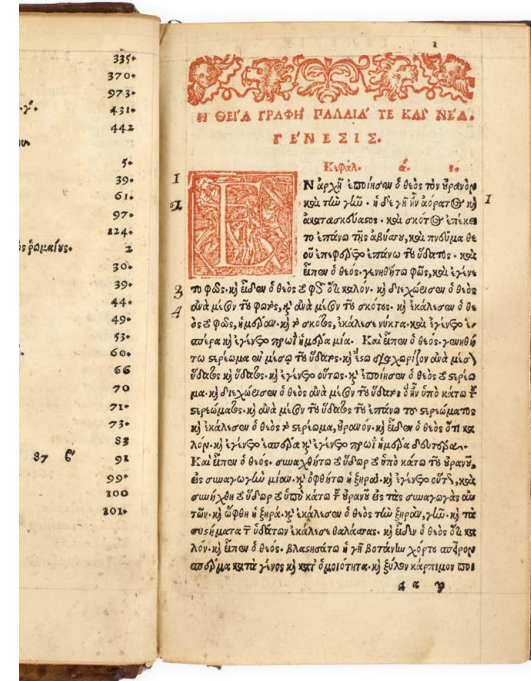
of sense), neat old repairs to vol. I title verso (with small loss to lower inner corner of border), nonetheless a very good set; bound in late eighteenth-century French marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments with gilt red paper lettering-pieces, edges stained red, green ribbon place-markers; skilful repairs to joints and extremities, very slightly rubbed; ink stamp to first and third title-pages of the Jesuits of Lyons.

£8500

**The first edition of the Old Testament in Greek to be printed in Germany, and the first aimed at a Protestant readership, with the Apocrypha separated along the lines of Luther's German translation.**

The prolific Protestant printer Wolfgang Köpfel established his own press in Strasbourg in 1523, printing a Greek Psalter and New Testament the following year and two volumes of Homer in 1525, all edited by Johann Lonitzer (or Lonicerus, c. 1499–1569) before his appointment as Professor of Greek (and later of Hebrew) at the newly founded University of Marburg in 1527.

Although basing the text on the Aldine Bible, Lonitzer's arrangement of the books followed Luther's German Bible which – following the Hebrew rather than the Septuagint – did not include the Apocrypha. 'Lonicerus performed two novel pieces of surgery: he removed whole books designated as Apocrypha to a separate section of their own, and made cuts in books like Daniel and Esther to remove extra material contained in the Greek. In this, Lonicerus was following the lead of Luther, as he made clear in his "Ratio Partitionis", which introduces the work' (Grillo, p. 27). The relegation of the Apocrypha to a separate section enabled purchasers to have it bound separately or even not to acquire it at all; three of the six copies Adams records in Cambridge are bound without them.



This Protestant edition of the Septuagint is positioned at a significant moment in the early printing history of the Bible in Greek. It is the third printing overall, following the Complutensian Polyglot (Alcalá, 1514–1517) and the Aldine Greek Bible (Venice, 1518), both of which were issued alongside Erasmus's controversial *New Instrument* (Basel, 1516), which sought to provide an alternative Latin version based on the Greek text rather than Jerome's Vulgate.

'The content and organization of the Greek Old Testament, in particular its relationship to what Luther and his followers determined were apocryphal texts, were subjects of intervention (whether on the part of editors in print or readers in manuscript annotation) from all sides in editions of the Septuagint that appeared from the mid-1520s onward. The majority of such interventions in print were the product of Protestant rejection of the Vulgate, rather than concern for the manuscript tradition' (Mandelbrote).

Despite being placed on the *Index of Prohibited Books* as a work of Protestant origin, this copy was owned by the Jesuits of Lyons without suffering any mutilation (the preface by Lonitzer with its mention of Luther was often removed in Catholic settings).

USTC 696163 & 710172 (with New Testament); VD16 B 2575 (with New Testament); Adams B 977; Darlow & Moule 4602 (with New Testament); Delaveau & Hillard, *Bibles imprimées* 91 (with New Testament); Muller, *Bibliographie Strasbourgeoise*, Köpfel 81 (with New Testament). See Grillo, 'Out of print: Excising and preserving the Daniel tradition in early printed Greek Bibles', in *The Journal of Theological Studies* 73 (2022), pp. 22–42; Mandelbrote, 'The Septuagint in Early Modern Europe', in *The T&T Clark Handbook of Septuagint Research* (2021), pp. 299–310.



## A New Greek Typeface for Cambridge

9 [BIBLE – NEW TESTAMENT, *Greek*.] Η καινη διαθηκη του κυριου και σωτηριου ημων Ιησου Χριστου. *Cambridge, University Press for Edmund Jeffery, 1700.*

Two parts in one vol., 12mo, pp. [4], 456, '455–666' (i.e. 457–668); part-title for the second part (Epistles and Revelation) bound at front; catchwords on R1–2 and X2 slightly shaved, closed tear to title, a few creased corners and occasional slight stains, but a very good

copy; bound in contemporary speckled calf; a little rubbed and bumped, spine slightly worn, with chips to endcaps; two inscriptions by Samuel Sandys to recto of section-title, one in a juvenile hand (deleted in ink), the other dated 1710.

£500

**Samuel Sandys' schoolboy copy of a pocket-sized Greek New Testament, one of the first books in Greek printed by the newly established Cambridge University Press.**

The classical scholar Richard Bentley (1662–1742) had been instrumental in establishing the University Press in Cambridge in the 1690s; before this, Cambridge printers had operated under licence from the University. The title-page announces that this text is printed with new types, the Long Primer Greek which was the first Greek type acquired by the Press.

This edition was printed in 100 large and 2000 small copies, and is sometimes bound in two volumes, with the section-title bound before R6. It is likely that not all copies produced contained both parts.

### Provenance:

Samuel Sandys (1695–1770), 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Sandys of Ombersley, acquired this book as a child, before matriculating at New College Oxford in 1711. He went on to have a career in politics, as an MP and briefly Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ESTC R211490; Wing B2739; McKenzie, *The Cambridge University Press: A bibliographical Study* (1966), appendix I, no. 18. Not in Darlow & Moule, but mentioned on p. 619.

## George Cecil Renouard's Proof Copy

10 [BIBLE – NEW TESTAMENT, *Ancient and Modern Greek*.] 'Η Καινη Διαθηκη του Κυριου και Σωτηρος ημων 'Ιησου Χριστου διγλωττος, τουτ' εστι, το θειον αρχαιον και η αυτου μεταφρασις εις κοινην διαλεκτον ... *London (Chelsea), John Tilling [for the British and Foreign Bible Society], 1810.*

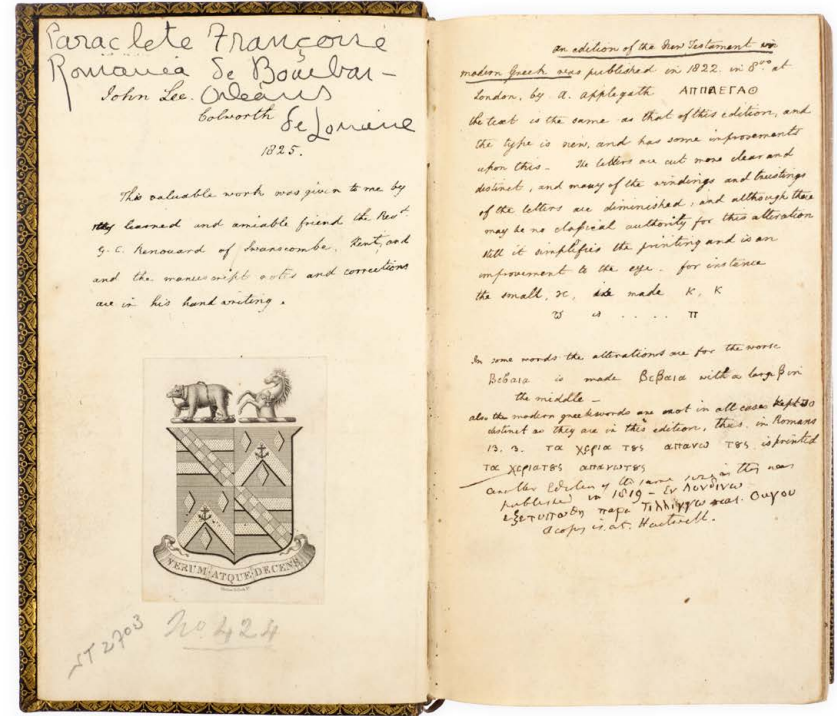
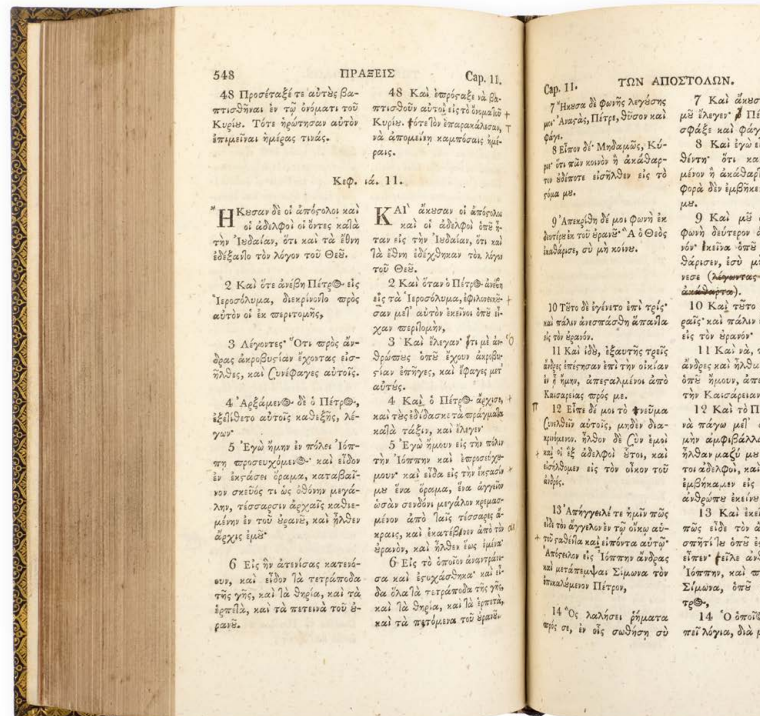
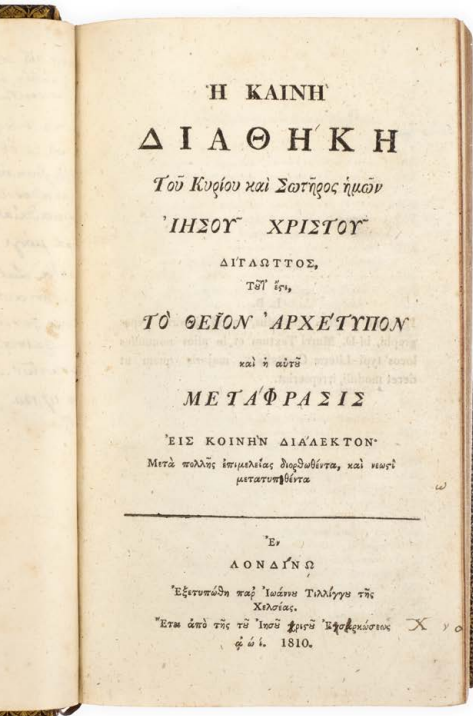
8vo, pp. [4], 1106; printed in ancient and modern Greek in parallel columns; very occasional small stains, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary straight-grained dark purple morocco, borders ruled in gilt, spine gilt-ruled in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, ribbon place-markers; joints rubbed; **extensive manuscript corrections to typographical errors and manuscript**

**notes to flyleaves by George Renouard (see below)**, manuscript notes to endpapers and flyleaves by John Lee with his inscription dated Colworth, 1825 and attributing the notes in the text to Renouard, Lee's armorial bookplate and early twentieth-century ownership inscription 'Paraclete Romanea, Françoise de Bourbon-Orléans de Lorraine' to front free endpaper verso.

£1650

**The first diglot Greek Bible printed in London, the copy used by George Renouard to revise this edition, with his extensive corrections, and notes on the endpapers by Renouard and Lee about the text and the printing.**

This was the first Greek Bible produced by the recently founded British and Foreign Bible Society, based on the 1710 Halle diglot Bible. The modern Greek translation had its origins under the Patriarch of Constantinople, Cyril Loukaris, in the early seventeenth century. He asked the monk Maximus of Kallipolis to translate the text, which was eventually printed in Geneva in 1638 in a diglot edition. The text for the 1810 printing was prepared by the Rev. John Frederick Usko, reprinted by John Tilling in Chelsea for the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1819 and again in 1824, the latter with corrections by Renouard and the oriental scholar Thomas Pell Platt (1798–1852). Usko (1760–1841), a scholar from Prussia who had also spent time as a Lutheran chaplain in Smyrna, and Renouard were both on the board of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Usko supervising the translations into Turkish, Syriac, and Arabic.



The presence here of both the original Greek and a modern Greek translation indicates the ecumenical intent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The parallel drive towards Greek independence both led to and hindered various projects to update the modern Greek text, which proved controversial and problematic.

**Provenance:**

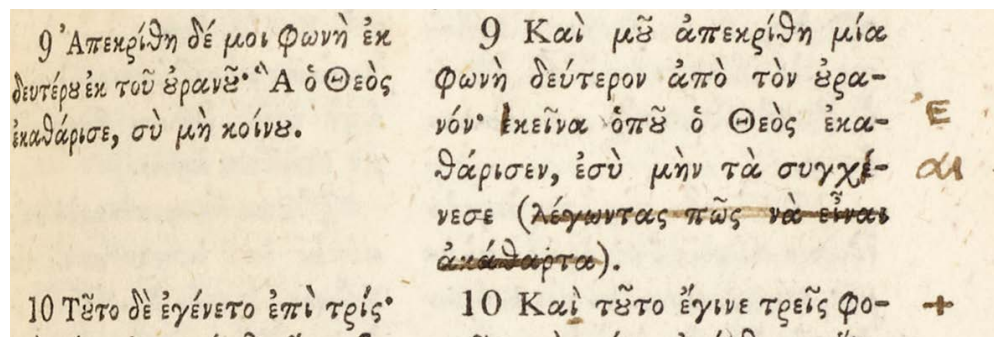
The classical and Oriental scholar George Cecil Renouard (1780–1867) studied at Charterhouse School, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge and later moving to Sidney Sussex, Cambridge, before spending time in Constantinople and Smyrna, where he learned various eastern languages. Appointed to the living of Swanbourne in Kent in 1818 on his return from Smyrna, he spent his time in scholarly pursuits. ‘He maintained a voluminous correspondence with the most distinguished orientalist and geographers of Europe, and he was an industrious contributor to the journals of learned societies. **For the British and Foreign Bible Society he corrected the proofs of the translations of the scriptures into Turkish and other eastern languages**’ (ODNB).

John Lee (1783–1866) travelled around the eastern Mediterranean in the 1810s, and in 1815 he inherited substantial estates and settled down to life as lawyer, astronomer and antiquarian.

Colworth was one of his estates, in Bedfordshire. He was known to Renouard’s father John Henry while at Trinity College Cambridge. His notes on the rear flyleaf contain a couple of variant readings recently sent from Constantinople by the Corfiote scholar and protégé of Lord Guilford, Nikolaos Maniakes.

**OCLC and Library Hub find only one copy in the UK (Rylands) and four in the US (Emory, Rochester, Colgate Rochester Crozer, United Theological Seminary).**

Darlow & Moule 4787 & 4963.





# Aspiring to Emulate Budé

12 **BUDÉ, Guillaume.** G. Budaei ... Epistolarum latinarum lib. V. Annotationibusq[ue] adiectis in singulas fere epistolas. Graecarum item lib. I. Basiliï item Magni epistola de vita in solitudine agenda, per Budaeum latina facta. [Paris,] Jodocus Badius, February 1531.

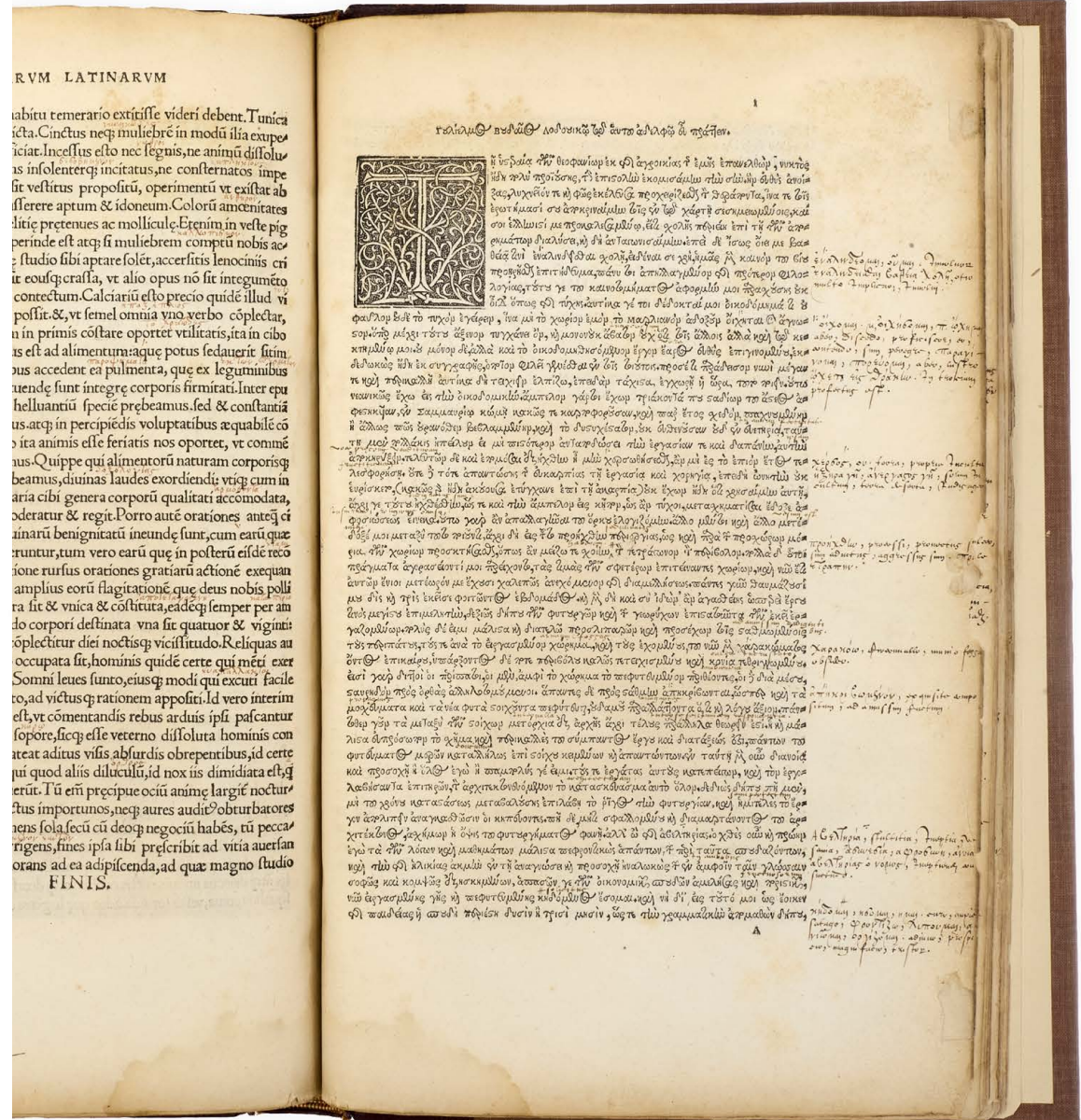
Folio, ff. [viii], 'LII' [recte CXLII], '20' [recte 25], [1, blank]; title within woodcut border with large woodcut printer's device, *criblé* initials; title laid down on gauze with marginal losses (barely touching border in one place), dampstaining throughout, edges slightly browned and brittle with occasional chips and tears, a few old marginal tape repairs; bound in twentieth-century brown morocco-backed boards with brown cloth sides, spine lettered directly in gilt, preserving an older front flyleaf; joints and spine

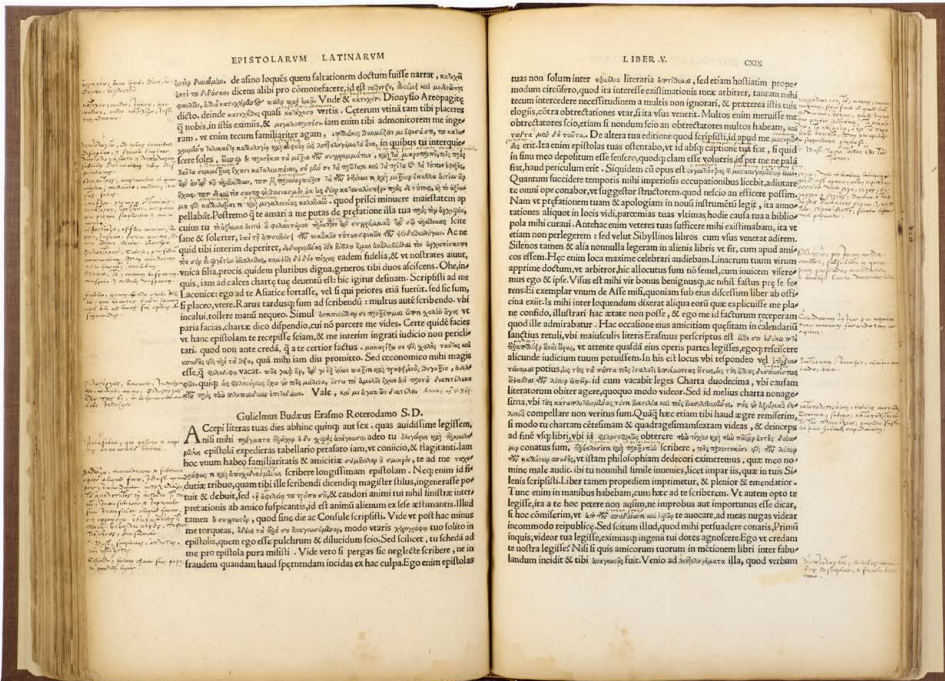
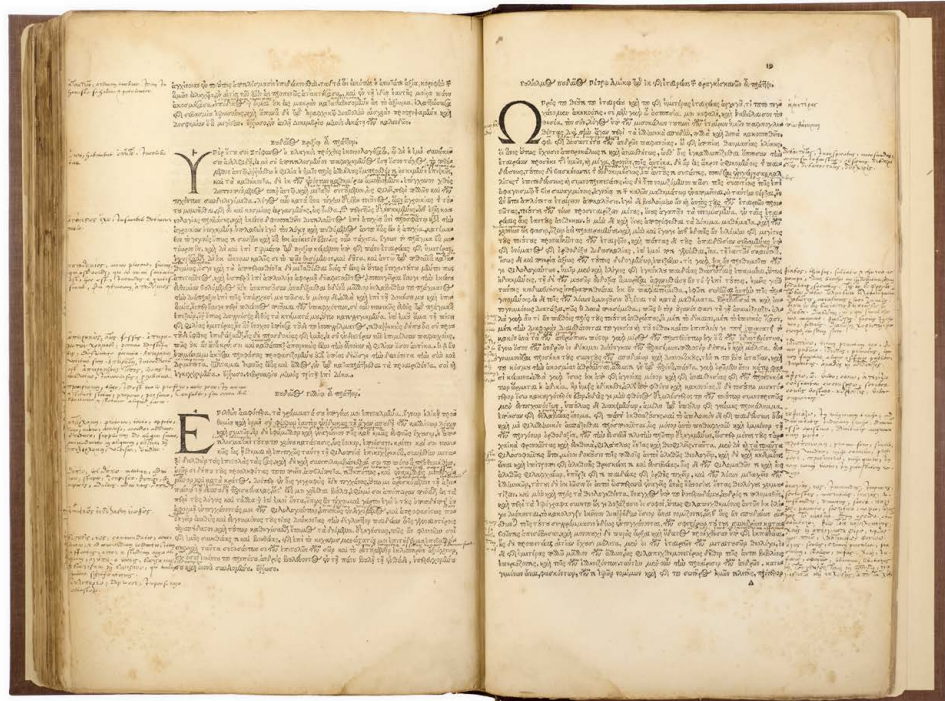
bands rubbed; eighteenth-century ownership inscription 'J. Jortin' on title (see below), and to front flyleaf 'Ex libris G.K.W.' with note dated 30 April 1825, ink stamp of the 'Stinnecké Maryland Episcopal Library 1879' to front flyleaf and title, bookplate and labels of 'St Mark's Library the General Theological Seminary Chelsea Square New York' to front flyleaf; **annotations in an elegant sixteenth-century hand in brown and pale red ink to c. 300 pp.** £5500

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

'A scholar of vast erudition', Budé 'was the most eminent French humanist of his generation and was responsible in 1530 for persuading the king to appoint the royal readers in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin who formed the nucleus of the future Collège de France. Among his principal works are a commentary on the Pandects (1508) and a treatise on ancient coinage (*De asse*, 1514), both of which reveal the breadth of his learning, his pioneering skills as archaeologist and philologist, and his insistence on returning to the original texts and documents. His *Commentarii linguae graecae* (1529) and his translations of Plutarch firmly placed Hellenism on the agenda of Renaissance scholarship' (*New Oxford Companion to Literature in French*). The letters collected here draw upon earlier editions of the 1520s, but new material is also included. The addressees represent a remarkable assemblage of eminent humanists, including Erasmus, Thomas Linacre, Pietro Bembo, Jean Salmon Macrin, Thomas More, Andrea Alciato, François Rabelais, Cuthbert Tunstall, and Janus Lascaris.

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





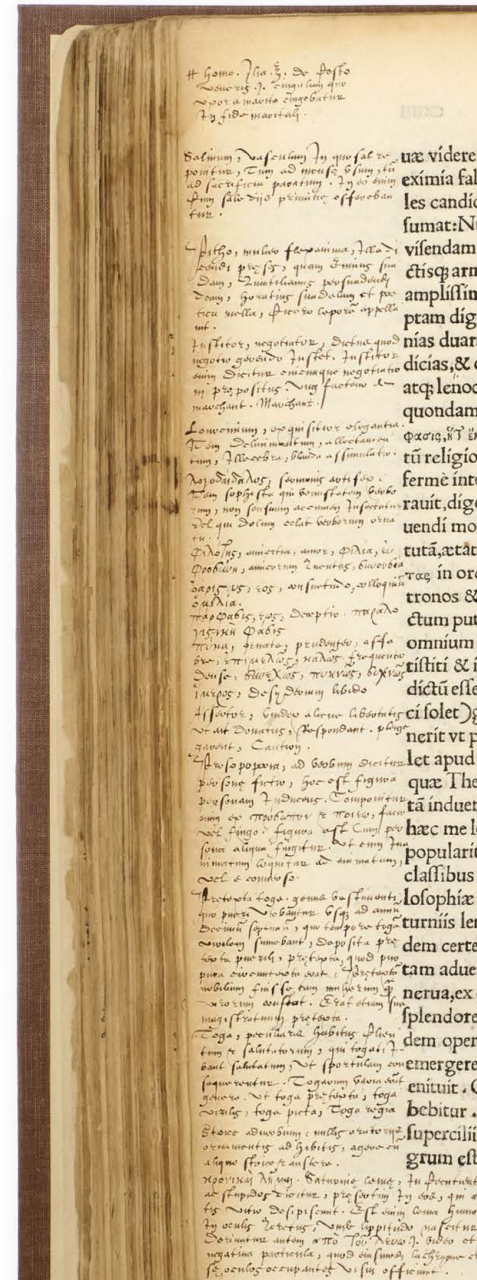
The marginalia to the Latin letters truly essentially provide definitions of words and phrases employed in Budé's text: e.g. praetorium is defined as 'locus in quo praetor jus dicit, bailliage, item domus regia'; ðeμις as 'ius, fas'; Momus as 'deus matre quidem nocte ac patre somno natus'; proletarius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

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

Provenance:

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

BP16 106593; USTC 203459; Adams B 3132; Renouard, Josse Badius Ascensius II, p. 237.



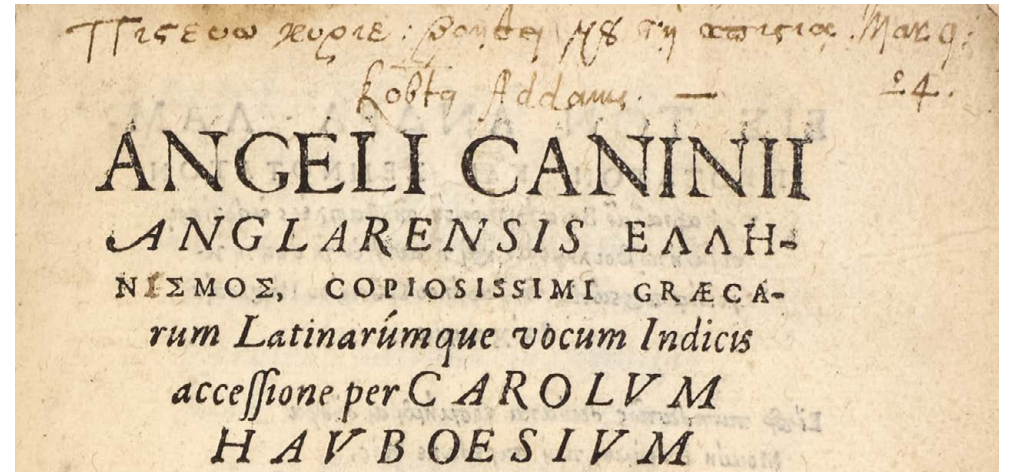
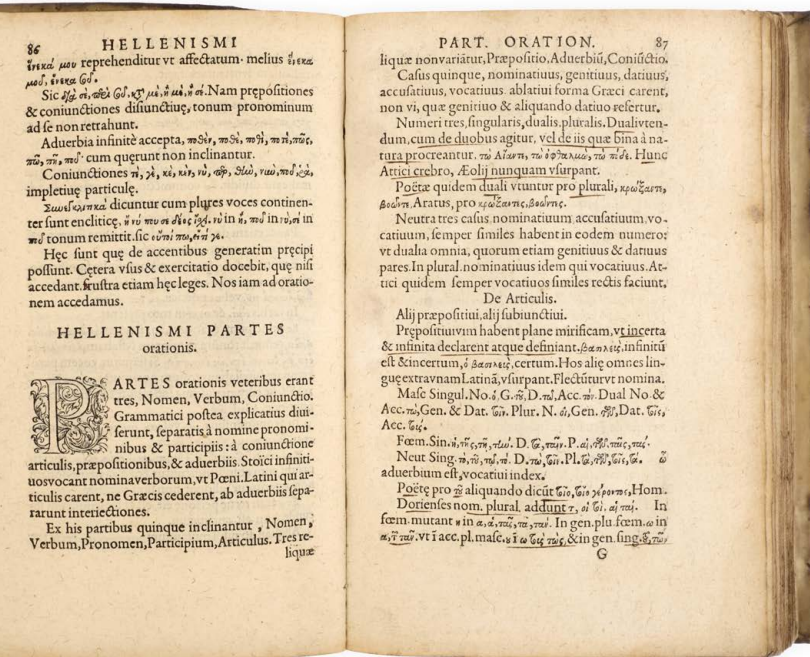
Good Greek

13 **CANINI, Angelo.** Ἐλληνισμος, copiosissimi Graecarum Latinarumque vocum indicis accessione per Carolum Hauboesium locupletatus. Paris, Jean Bienné, 1578.

8vo, pp. [xii], '334' (recte 336); without blanks ā7–8; woodcut initials; light soiling to final verso, otherwise a very good, crisp copy; bound in contemporary English vellum, manuscript lettering to spine, stubs from two pairs of ties, endguards of English printer's waste (title-page from the 1584 Vautrollier edition of Calvin in Latin, STC 4428); binding a little soiled, rear flyleaf becoming loose; sixteenth-century

ownership inscriptions of Robert Addams to flyleaf and title, with Greek quotation in the same hand from Mark 9:24 'Lord, I believe, help me against unbelief' to head of title, occasional contemporary underlining, armorial blind stamp of the Earl of Macclesfield to first two leaves with corresponding shelfmarks and shelf labels, old pencil annotations to pp. [v–vii]. **£900**

**Second edition of Canini's grammar of Greek, describing dialects and etymology, in a contemporary English binding with contemporary English provenance.**



Angelo Canini (1521–1557) taught at several Italian universities and in Spain before moving to Paris in 1554 to teach at the Collège de Cambrai. In 1554 he produced an Aramaic grammar, followed by the first edition of this Greek grammar, printed in Paris in 1555, with laudatory poems by Andras Dudith (one of his students). Scaliger opined, however, that Canini had made good use of Francisco de Vergara's Greek grammar of 1537. This edition has a new preface by Carolus Hauboesius addressed to the French jurist Barnabé Brisson.

Canini was one of the first scholars to discuss the different dialects of Greek, and even the title of this work, Ἐλληνισμος, indicates the good or pure Greek which should be learned, usually the Attic dialect. He is also credited with championing the Erasmian pronunciation of Greek (the idea that classical Greek should sound distinct from modern (Byzantine) Greek) which was somewhat controversial at the time.

The first Greek grammar to be printed in England was in 1575, written by Edward Grant of Westminster School, subsequently expanded by William Camden and regularly reprinted. At this time there were few available English-printed grammars of Greek, so it is not surprising that a Paris edition should have reached England soon after printing. While the production of Greek grammars on the Continent was consistent, in England the link between Greek and Protestantism, resulting from the outrage caused by Erasmus's *Novum Instrumentum*, had hampered Greek studies until the accession of Elizabeth I in 1558.

*Provenance:*

A Robert Addams was admitted at New College Oxford, matriculating in 1600 aged 20, BA 1604, MA 1607, DD, 1628. He became rector of Bromdean in 1612, then of Kimpton, Hants in 1613, before becoming prebendary of St Paul's in 1639.

USTC 170436; BP16 115027.

## Cheke Speaks Greek

14 **CHEKE, John, Sir, and Stephen [GARDINER], Bishop of Winchester.** De pronuntiatione graecae potissimum linguae disputationes ... septem contrariis epistolis comprehensae, magna quadam & elegantia & eruditione refertae. *Basel, Nikolaus Episcopus the younger, 1555.*

8vo, pp. [xii], [4, blank], '349' (recte 351), [1, blank]; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials, a very good copy; bound in late eighteenth-century English polished calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece,

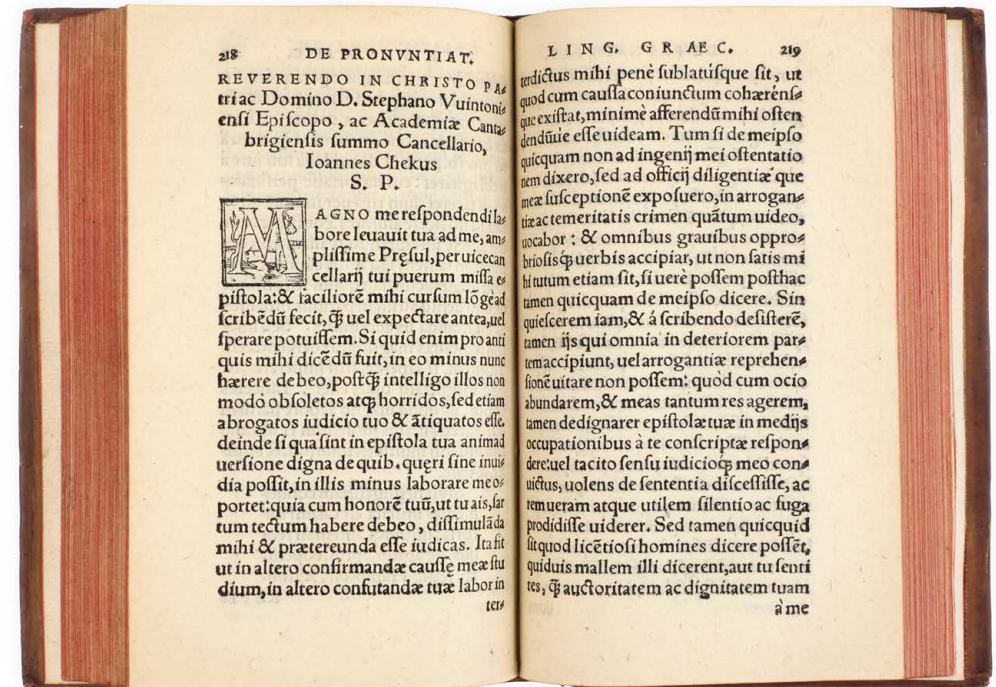
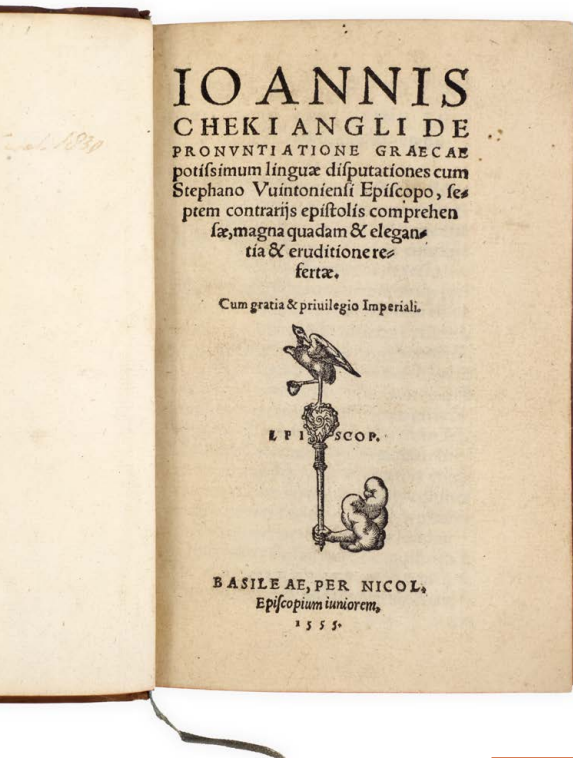
edges stained red, marbled endpapers, blue ribbon place-marker; extremities very slightly rubbed, corners a little worn; inscription dated 1830 erased from front flyleaf. **£950**

**First edition of this collection of letters between John Cheke and Stephen Gardiner debating the correct pronunciation of classical Greek, printed in Basel, where Cheke was in exile during the reign of Queen Mary.**

Sir John Cheke (1514–1557) was appointed the first Regius professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1540, later becoming tutor to Edward VI. He was one of the most significant promoters of humanist learning in England, teaching all manner of notable men of the Tudor age,

from Roger Ascham to William Cecil. As a committed Protestant connected to the Lords Protector Somerset and Northumberland, he was also heavily involved with religious reform. His involvement with Lady Jane Grey led to his imprisonment in the Tower and his exile to the Continent, where, shortly after this publication, he was apprehended in Antwerp and returned to the Tower. He was forced to recant his Protestantism to avoid being burnt at the stake, but died shortly after being freed.

The pronunciation of Greek was a matter of great interest to humanist scholars of the late fifteenth century, and in 1528 Erasmus composed a treatise to explain that it should not be spoken in the manner of modern (Byzantine) Greek, but closer to the patterns of speaking recorded in classical texts. In the 1530s John Cheke and his colleague Thomas Smith also investigated problems of pronunciation,



but following Cheke's lectures on this, the new Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and later Lord Chancellor under Queen Mary, issued a decree in 1542 to prevent this teaching. Gardiner, while acknowledging the justification for the change, considered that it would cause problems with those used to the established pronunciation. The outcome of the dispute reflected the idea that English and Greek did not need the intermediary presence of Latin, with its association with the Roman Church, and Gardiner's reaction has also been attributed to a desire to prevent the challenge to authority made by the change in pronunciation.

The printing of this work in Basel was arranged by the Italian scholar Celio Secundo Curione, apparently without Cheke's knowledge. The laudatory preface is addressed to Sir Anthony Cooke, another tutor of the late Edward VI, also in exile on the Continent.

USTC 667485; VD16 C 2144; Adams C 1432.

## A Dutch Grammar of Greek, Printed in France and Read in Italy

15 **CLEynaerts, Nicolas.** *Meditationes Graecae, in artem grammaticam.* Lyons, Guillaume Rouillé, 1547.

[bound with:]

— Grammaticae institutiones Graecae, eiusdem item sequentia, annotationes in nominum, verborumque difficultates. Investigatio thematis in verbis anomalis, cum indice. Compendiosa, & exacta Syntaxeos ratio. Lyons, Guillaume Rouillé, 1547.

Two works in one vol., 8vo, *Meditationes*: pp. i: '143' (recte 141), [2], [1, blank], *Institutiones*: pp. '149' (recte 154), [6], 53, [1]; without final blank; woodcut printer's device to each title, woodcut initials; occasional light browning, minor wormtrack to upper outer corner of first few leaves and at head of gutter in *Institutiones* quire D, a few small stains, nonetheless very good copies; bound in

contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript lettering to spine, remnants of ties, sewn on two tawed thongs; contemporary inscription to front free endpaper ('Questo [...] albergati senatore bolognese'), deleted in ink and partially torn, various old shelfmarks to rear pastedown, seventeenth-century stamp of the Servite Order. **£850**

**Extremely rare Lyons editions of two of the most influential Greek grammars of the sixteenth century.**

Nicolas Cleynaerts (or Clenardus, 1495–1542) studied at the Collegium Trilingue in Louvain before teaching Greek and Hebrew, for which he composed various grammars. This volume contains both the *Meditationes* and the *Institutiones*, the latter a traditional handbook of Greek grammar, but the former a manual for self-study based upon a text by Basil of Caesarea with Guillaume Budé's Latin translation. The first editions were issued separately in Louvain in 1530 and 1531, their popularity resulting in around 160 sixteenth-century editions in France alone, and more than five hundred across Europe by the end of the seventeenth century. The final section contains notes on Cleynaerts' grammar by René Guillon (1500–1570), which first appeared in a 1541 edition. Subsequent editions were expanded further with other short grammatical texts.

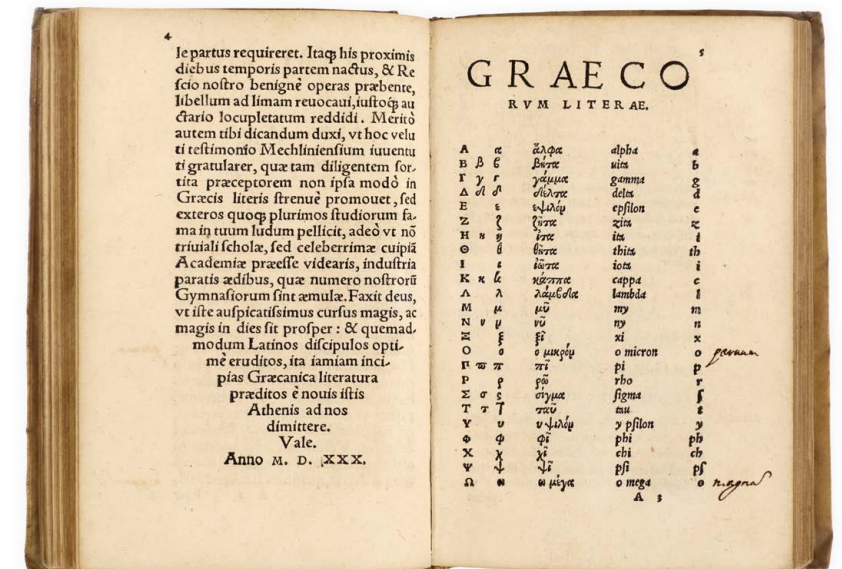
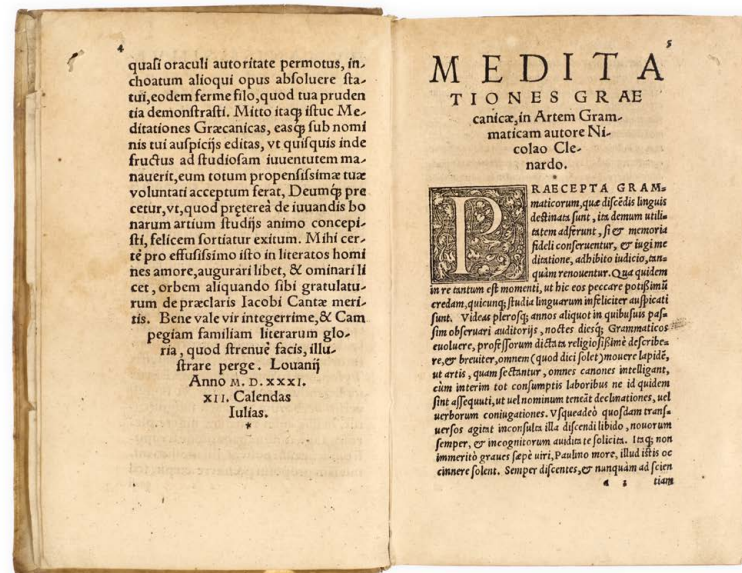
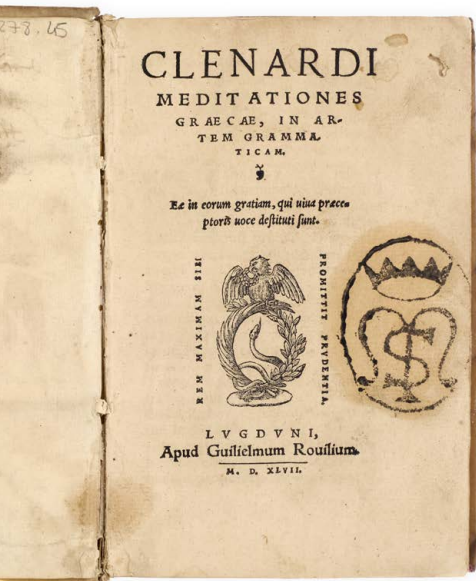
**Most unusually, the signatures for quires b–i of the first work appear on each page, not each leaf.** On p. 5 of the second part, which contains the Greek alphabet, an early reader has written 'parvum' and 'magna' next to the letters omicron and omega to distinguish them.

*Provenance:*

Owned at an early date by the Albergati, a patrician family in Bologna, later likely used in a school run by the Servite Order.

**No copies traced in the UK or US. We have found only one copy of each work, also bound together, at the seminary library in Padua.** Bakelants & Hoven and von Gültlingen only record editions published in 1546, each held in a single copy at the Newberry.

USTC 203735 & 203723; not in Bakelants & Hoven, *Bibliographie des œuvres de Nicolas Clénard* (1981); not in von Gültlingen.



## The Settala-Reina–Botfield Copy

16 [CRASTONUS, Johannes. Lexicon Graeco-Latinum. Milan, Bonus Accursius, not after 1478.]

Folio, ff. [369]; A-O<sup>8</sup> P<sup>10</sup> Q-Z & zz AA-PP<sup>8</sup> qq<sup>6</sup> [A1 var.]; with both the preliminary blank A1 and the variant A1 (preface, bound at rear after qq6); presspin-holes to outer corners, minute wormholes to first and last leaves (occasionally touching a letter), and closed tear to final leaf (all neatly repaired at the time of binding), occasional very light spotting and staining, nevertheless a beautiful

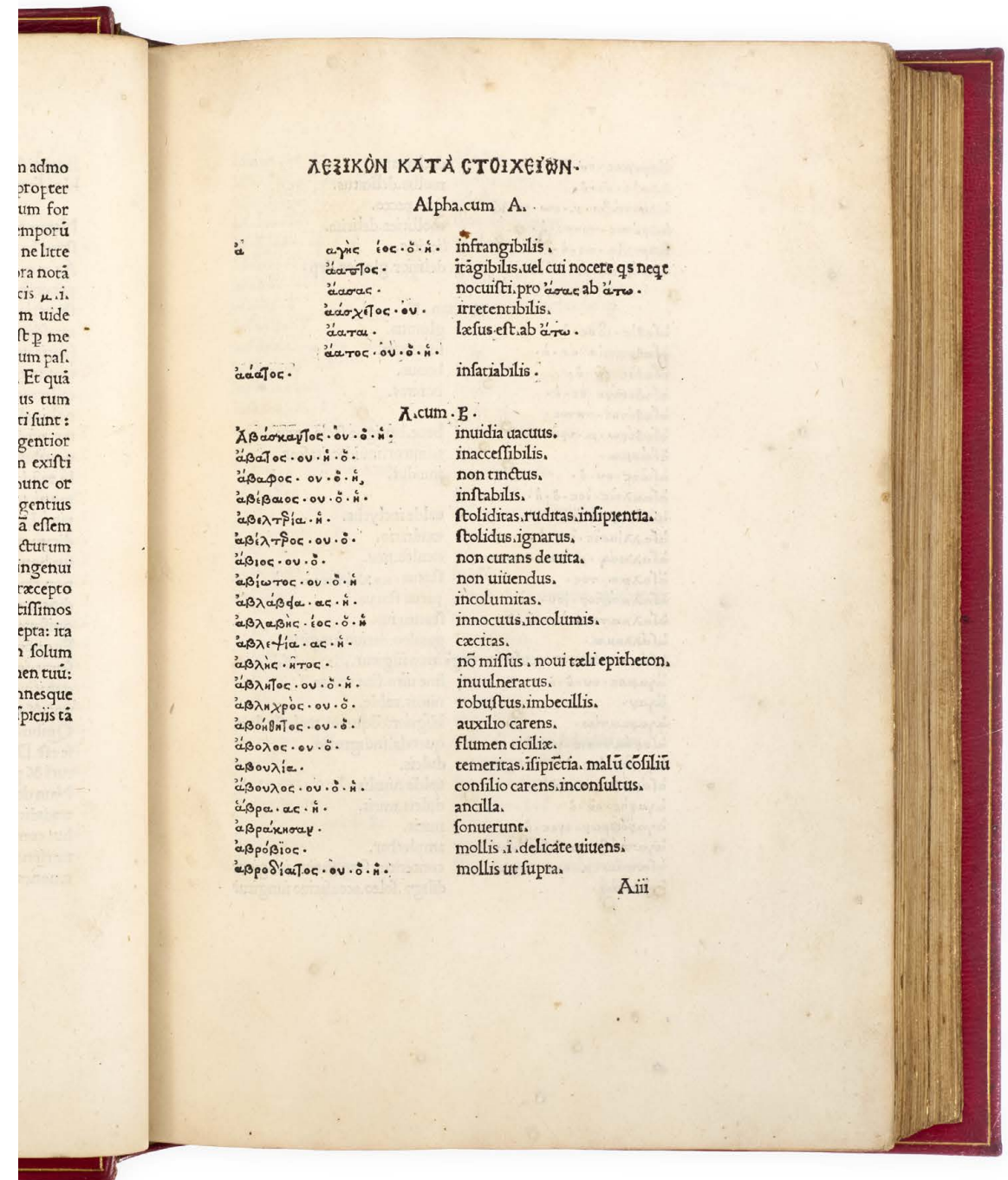
good copy; bound in nineteenth-century red straight-grained morocco by Charles Lewis, spine gilt-ruled in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, morocco joints, marbled endpapers; sixteenth-century ownership inscription of Ludovico Settala (see below) to A2<sup>r</sup> (erased), a few contemporary annotations in Greek and Latin.

£95,000

**First edition of the earliest printed Greek lexicon, an outstanding copy of a rare landmark in the study of Greek.**

Crastonus' dictionary played a pivotal role in promoting Greek scholarship during the Renaissance, arguably more than any other work apart from Lascaris's *Erotemata*. It appeared in three further editions in the fifteenth century, among them Aldus's revised version of 1497.

This is likely to have been Accursius' first publication. He acquired the Greek types for this project from Dionysius Paravisinus, who had published the first edition of Lascaris's Greek grammar in Milan in 1476. The typeface was designed by the Greek calligrapher Demetrius Damilas and was most likely cut and cast under his supervision, though, as Barker has established, its design was based not on Damilas' own hand, but on that of Michael Apostolis. '[The] great similarity to the Laskaris, and the uniformity of setting up, makes it probable that a compositor employed by Paravisinus had been engaged for the work by the printers of Bonus Accursius; it appears certain, indeed, that nowhere could a man be found who had experience in setting up Greek in type, except among those who had worked on the Laskaris' (Proctor, p. 61). Staikos surmises that Damilas was indeed 'the only printer capable of setting the type for the Greek texts in Accorsi's publishing programme' (p. 146). Accursius had been educated in humanities and Greek by Francesco Filelfo and Andronikos Kallistos in Milan and Pavia, and had been supported by Filelfo and Pietro de' Medici in the setting up of a school in Pisa, before turning to teaching and publishing, in Milan, as a collaborator with Milanese printers first and then as the owner of his own press. Between 1476 and 1481 he published a dozen editions, seven of which were in Greek, supporting his teaching course.

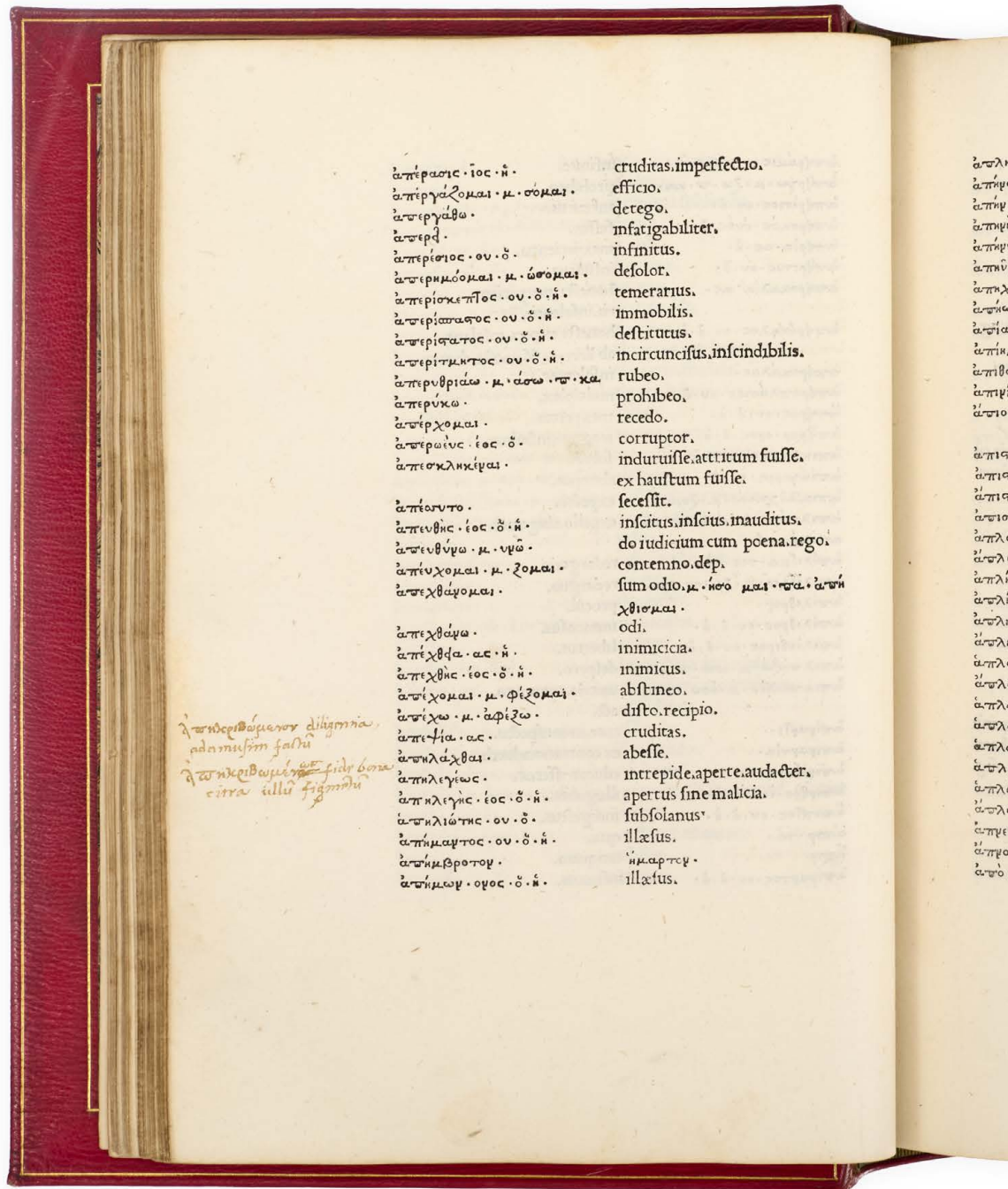


μετ'αρισμός· ου· ὄ·  
 μετ'εωρολόγ· μ· ἴσω· π· ηκα·  
 μετ'έωρος· ου· ὄ·  
 μετ'εωρόσκοπος· ου· ὄ·  
 μετ'ηει·  
 μετ'ίωρος· ου· ὄ·  
 μετ'ίμαι·  
 μετ'ίμηι·  
 μετ'ίω  
 μετοικισία· ας· ἡ·  
 μετοικίω· μ· ἴσω· π· ηκα·  
 μετοικίω· μ· ἴσω· π· ἴκα·  
 μετοικίον· ου· τό·  
 μετοικος· ου· ὄ·  
 μετοκλάω· μ· ἴσω· π· ακα·  
 μετόπιος·  
 μετόπωρος· ου· ὄ·  
 μετόπιον· ου· τό·  
 μετοχι· ης· ἡ·  
 μετοχιός· ου· ὄ·  
 μετοχος· ου· ὄ·  
 μετρέεμαι· μ· ἴσομαι· π· ημαι·  
 μετρέω· μ· ἴσω· π· ηκα· /  
 μετρητή· ης·  
 μετρητός· ου· ὄ·  
 μετριάω· μ· ἴσω· π· ηκα·  
 μέτριος· ου· ὄ·

actiuum, accusatio iungitur,  
 sublimitas,  
 confydero de sublimibus,  
 neutrum absolutum,  
 suspensus, sublimis, subleuatus  
 ad aliquam rem,  
 stolidus, qui sublimia  
 respicit,  
 defendebat  
 pro μετ'εωρος·  
 adeo is,  
 ambeo, peto honorē, prosequor,  
 exerceo, accusatio iungitur,  
 ambeo, accipio, peto magistratū,  
 transmigratio,  
 transmigro, neutrum absolutū,  
 mutō habitationem, neut. absol.  
 locus athenis ubi carcer est,  
 inquilinus, nouus habitator,  
 aduenticius,  
 claudio, neutrum absolutum,  
 postea  
 autumnalis,  
 autumnus,  
 participium participatio,  
 participialis,  
 particeps, socius,  
 metior, accusatio iungitur,  
 metirera,  
 mensurabilis,  
 modeste fero, modestus sum,  
 adiuuo per medium,  
 modestus, mediocris, opposi-  
 tunus, moderatus.

μετρίτης· ἡος· ἡ·  
 μετρίως·  
 μετρη· ου· τό·  
 μετρομέτω· μ· ἴσω· π· ακα·  
 μετρομη· ας· ἡ·  
 μετωπο· ου· τό·  
 μετωπος· ου· ὄ·  
 μέν·  
 μήρι·  
 μή·  
 μηδαμ· ἡ·  
 μηδαμότε·  
 μηδαμώς· /  
 μηδα· τή·  
 μηδ'ιποτε·  
 μηδ'ιτω·  
 μηδ'ιτου·  
 μηδ'ια· ας· ἡ·  
 μηδ'ιω· μ· ἴσω· π· ἴκα·  
 μηδ'ιμη· ης· ἡ·  
 μηδ'ιμαι·  
 μηδες· ου· ὄ·  
 μηδες· εος· τό·  
 μηδοπιω·  
 μηδω·  
 μηκας· ἄδος· ἡ·  
 μηκίω·  
 μηκίτη·  
 μηκην· ης· ἡ·  
 μηκεις· ἴος· ὄ· ἡ·  
 μηκιστος· ου· ὄ·

moderatio, mediocritas,  
 modeste, mediocriter,  
 mensura,  
 transnomo actiuum,  
 accusatio iungitur,  
 transnominatio,  
 frons, tis,  
 laus in aula, cloaca,  
 mei,  
 usque, genitiuo iungitur,  
 ne, non, *nunquam*  
 nusquam  
 nullatenus,  
 genitalia, pudenda,  
 nunquam,  
 nondum,  
 non alicuius,  
 Media,  
 lingua medica loquor,  
 haerba medica,  
 curo, operor, uolo uis,  
 Medus,  
 cura, consilium,  
 non aliquo, nihil  
 penitus,  
 βολεύεμαι·  
 mugiens: proprie de capris  
 uox ficticia,  
 balo, neutrum absolutum,  
 non amplius, non adhuc,  
 uox caprarum,  
 prolyxus,  
 longissimus, grauissimus.



By contrast, we know very little about the author or compiler, the Carmelite Johannes Crastonus. The designation ‘Giovanni Greco’ may have derived by his command of the Greek language, which itself is testified by his further known collaborations with Accursius: the editing of the 1480 Latin version of Lascaris’ Grammar and the 1481 Psalterium Graecum. Evidence from the prefatory letter from Accursius to the Treasurer of the Duchy of Milan suggests that the Greek lexicon was not produced entirely ex-novo, but rather derived from an existing glossary circulating in manuscript: Accursius there lists and praises all the improvements introduced by Crastonus (additions, corrections, a revised and more correct alphabetical order) on work which had been previously accomplished ‘less elegantly and less correctly’ (A2<sup>r</sup> *trans.*).

The lexicon appears to have been extremely well received. In 1480, Accursius selected and reorganized material from it to produce a Latin–Greek vocabulary. This was published in royal half-sheet octavo format, and subsequently reprinted twice by Bertochus in chancery quarto.

The *Gesamtkatalog* notes copies with two variants of A1, found either blank or with Crastonus’s prefatory letter to the philosopher and physician Ferrarius; **we have not traced any other copies bound with both, as here.**

*Provenance:*

1. From the library of the Milanese polymath Ludovico Settala (1552–1633). A scientist, art collector, philosophy professor, and highly regarded physician, Settala distinguished himself in the medical field during the plagues which broke out in Milan in 1576 and then again 1628–30; Alessandro Manzoni describes Settala in his novel *The Betrothed* as ‘one of the most active, intrepid, and ... most highly esteemed officials’ during the plague of 1576 and as one of the earliest to recognise its resurgence in 1628–30. Settala wrote extensively on medicine (including much on the plague), philosophy, and natural history; among his works, are a translation from the Greek into Latin, with commentary, of Hippocrates’ *De aëribus, aquis et locis* and Aristotle’s *Problemata*.
2. From the library of the Milanese jurist Francesco Reina (1772–1826); his large library was sold in five sales in Paris, 1834–1840 (Regnard-Silvestre).
3. Beriah Botfield, bought from Payne and Foss for 12 gns, restored and bound in Charles Lewis’s workshop over thirty hours, charged to Botfield at one shilling per hour, binding cost £2. 12s (Botfield sale, Christie’s, 30 March 1994, lot 40).

**ISTC lists only three copies in the US (Columbia, Illinois, Yale).**

HC \*5812; BMC VI 754 (IB. 26552 and 26552a); GW 7812; IGI 3250; Goff C-958; ISTC ic00958000. See Rogledi Manni, *La tipografia a Milano nel XV secolo* 353; Proctor, *Printing of Greek*, pp. 59–61; Barker, *Aldus Manutius and the Development of Greek Script & Type in the Fifteenth Century* p. 31; Staikos, *Charta of Greek Printing*, pp. 142–143.

## Greek Revival in Rome 🍷 The Chatsworth Copy

17 **DEMOSTHENES.** Ολυθιακος λογος πρωτος [- τριτος]. Rome, [(colophon:) Antonio Blado], 1545.

8vo, ff. [35], bound without the final blank E4; large woodcut device to title; occasional light spotting (mostly marginal), but a beautiful copy; bound in eighteenth-century red morocco, spine gilt-ruled in compartments and

lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; printed Chatsworth book label with pencil shelfmark to front pastedown, modern collector's bookplate to front free endpaper.

£3000

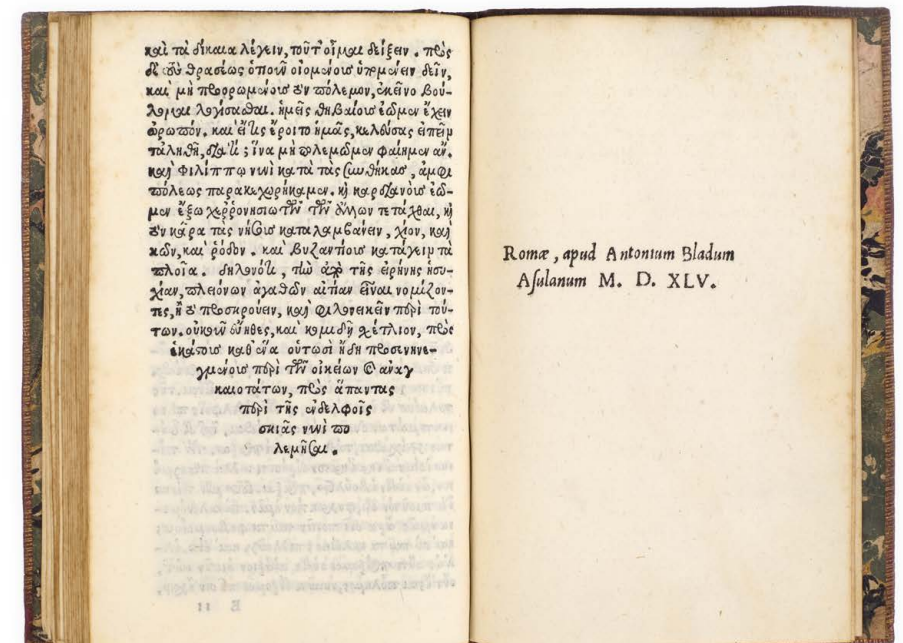
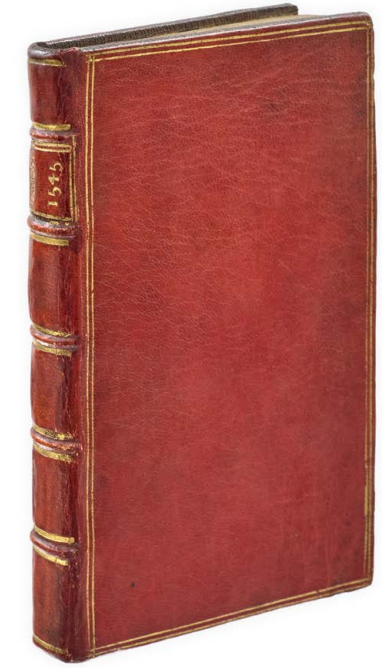
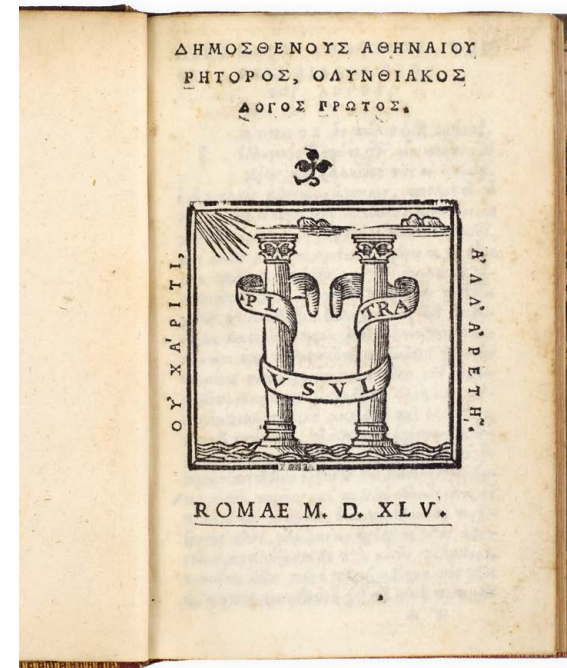
**Very rare second Blado edition, the handsome Chatsworth copy, of Demosthenes' most renowned speeches, a beautiful copy from the celebrated library of the Dukes of Devonshire at Chatsworth.**

The printer Antonio Blado was instrumental in the accomplishment of Cardinal Marcello Cervini's plan to revive Greek printing in Rome, through the publication of manuscripts in the Vatican Library. 'In 1539, Cardinal Marcello Cervini, also known as Cardinal di Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, was the librarian of the Vatican library. He wanted to publish some of the sacred Greek texts from the manuscripts of the Palatina, as the Vatican library was known at the time. His initiative was received with great interest and enthusiasm by the intellectuals of his time ... He appointed the Roman printer Antonio Blado to be in charge of the printing of the Greek texts. Since Blado did not know Greek and had no Greek type at his disposal the cardinals suggested that he go to Venice to buy Greek types and the necessary equipment, and to consult with Paolo Manuzio. In Venice Blado also came into contact with the well-known printer Stefano Nicolini da Sabbio who had considerable experience not only as a printer of Greek but also as an engraver and punchcutter. He also met Nikolaos Sophianos, a scribe and scholar who in the past had been a student at the Greek Gymnasium and was therefore a student both of Ianos (Janus) Laskaris, the director of the Gymnasium, and of Zacharias Kalliergis, who was in charge both of the pupils and the press of the school. In 1539 Sophianos lived and worked in Venice copying manuscripts. Apparently Stefano was hired to cut the Greek types for Cardinal Cervini's project in Venice and to join the operations of the press in Rome' (Layton, 'The History of a sixteenth-century Greek type revised', in *Historical Review* 1, 2004, pp. 35-37).

Demosthenes was among the earliest Greek texts printed by Blado, in 1541; this second, rarer edition similarly presents the text on its own, without the clutter of any commentary but Libanius' introductions.

**We find only four copies in Italy, one in the US (Chicago), and one in the UK (Rylands).**

EDIT16 CNCE 16737; USTC 82650211%.





## A Greek Manuscript Primer and Prayerbook

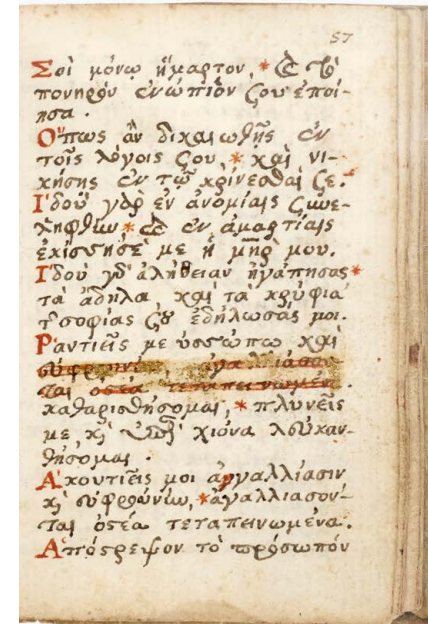
19 [DEVOTION.] Compendium of devotional texts in Greek. [Italy, eighteenth century.]

Manuscript on paper, 16mo in 4s (98 x 63 mm), pp. [vi], 68, [42], first recto and final verso blank; neatly written in red and black ink, c. 22 lines per page, almost entirely in Greek, with the Hebrew and Syriac alphabets on the first leaf, and the two-page list of contents in Latin, first two pages within decorative borders in red ink, headpiece in red and black ink to p. 1, final recto with small

woodcut of St Dominic pasted within a red-ruled border, a few scribal errors corrected in ink and gold leaf; occasional light foxing, three leaves at end trimmed at fore-edge, otherwise a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, edges mottled red; tiny wormhole to foot of last two leaves and lower board, old repair to rear hinge. **£5750**

**A charming small-format volume of devotional texts from the Greek Orthodox liturgy, comprising Psalms, prayers, and hymns, seemingly compiled by a student as an aid to the study of Greek language and liturgy.**

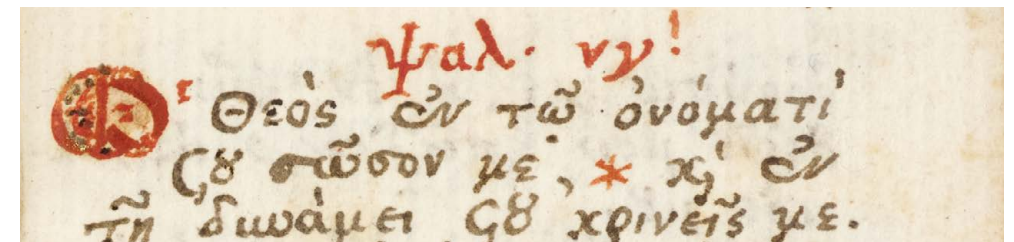
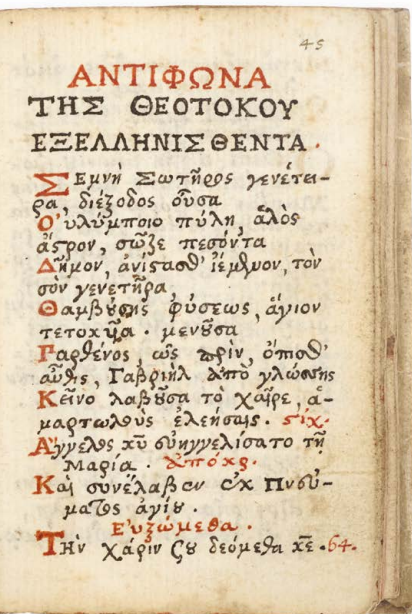
The volume opens with the alphabets of Hebrew (including the vocalisations), Syriac, and Greek, a list of diphthongs for Greek, and the Greek numbering system of letters, indicating the educational purpose of the manuscript. The list of contents, the only part in Latin,

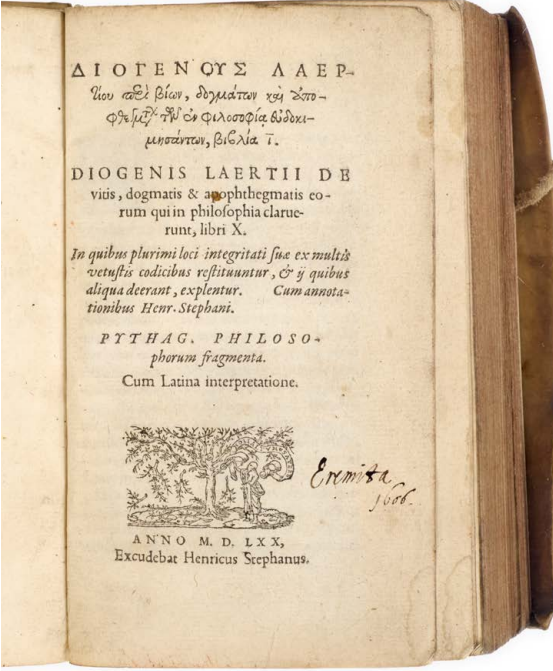
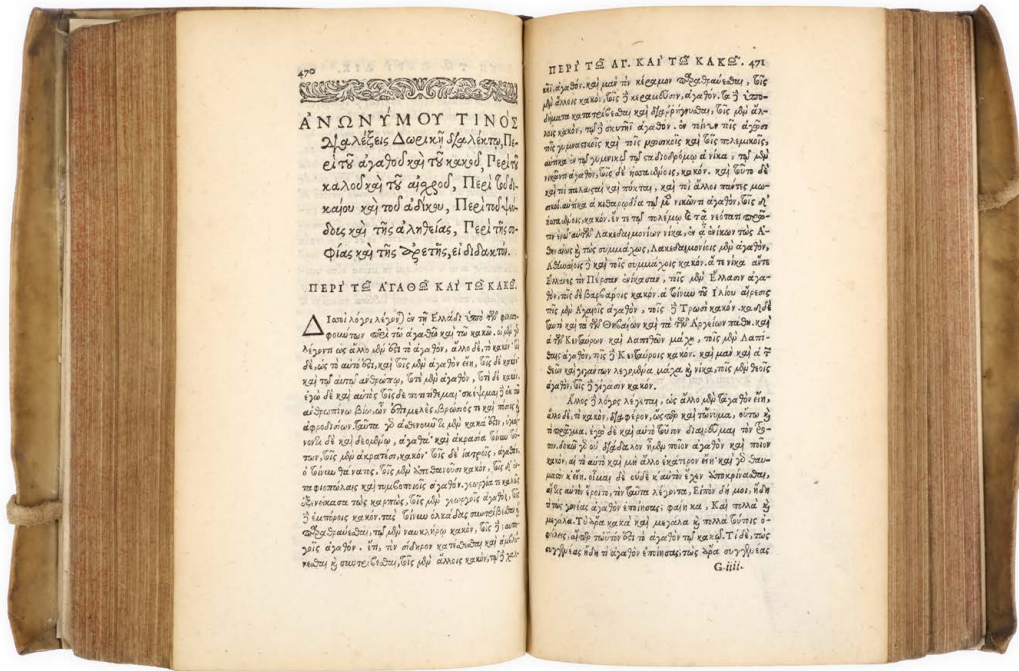


arranges the Psalms and other devotional texts alphabetically, with the relevant page number; however, the contents do not include the later quires where the pages have not been numbered, suggesting that these texts were not initially planned for inclusion.

The texts included are the Nicene Creed, metrical Psalms, and prayers and hymns common to both Catholic and Greek Orthodox worship, many of which are addressed to the Virgin Mary (Theotokos). The Marian theme of many of the prayers, as well as the presence of the alphabets at the beginning and the woodcut depicting St Dominic at the end, seems to point to the manuscript originating from a school run by the Dominican Order.

The handwriting is clear and accurate but not fluent, suggesting a non-native writer, although the red and black layout clearly follows that of Greek Orthodox liturgical texts.





Unphilosophical Philosophers

20 **DIOGENES LAERTIUS; Henri ESTIENNE, editor.** Περὶ βίων, δογματῶν καὶ ἀποφθεγμάτων ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ εὐδοκίμησαντων, βιβλία ι ... De vitis, dogmatis & apophthegmatis eorum qui in philosophia claruerunt, libri X ... Pythag. Philosophorum fragmenta. Cum Latina interpretatione. [Geneva], Henri Estienne, 1570.

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. 8, 494, [2, blank]; 40, 432; printed in Greek and in Latin, woodcut printer's device to title-page (Schreiber 16), woodcut initials and headpieces; slight dampstaining to outer corners of first leaves, otherwise a very good copy; contemporary vellum with

yapp fore-edges; recased, endpapers, ties, and thongs renewed; textblock splitting at foot between a2 and a3; inscription 'Eremita | 1606' to title, inscriptions 'Simonidæ Groen | 1665', 'Me possidet J. Masson', and 'W. Carr' to original front flyleaf (see below). £850

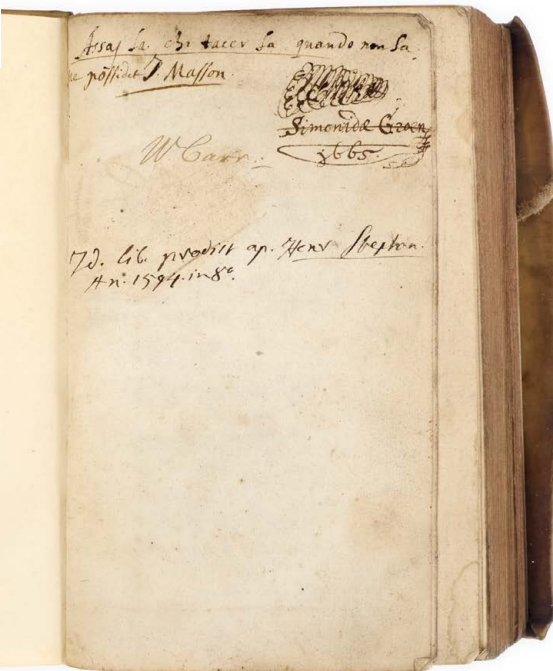
**First Estienne edition of *The Lives of the Philosophers*, the main surviving source of information on many Greek philosophers and their writings, including quotations from works now lost.**

Diogenes Laertius compiled his *Lives* probably in the early third century AD, often making use of earlier compilations and helpfully naming his sources. The Greek text was originally printed in 1533, but Estienne used manuscripts with additional sections of text which were incorporated for the first time into this edition, including a manuscript from Cardinal Bessarion's library which he had borrowed in 1555. The Latin translation is that of Ambrogio Traversari, composed c. 1424-1433 and first printed in 1472, and the Pythagorean fragments were edited with notes by the Utrecht scholar Willem Canter (1542-1575).

Estienne was not, however, uncritical of Diogenes' text: 'In his preface he is critical of Diogenes' subjects, explaining that while there are philosophical aspects to the *Lives*, the men in them are hardly worthy of the title of "philosophers." Estienne, by separating the philosophical life from the possible lives of those whom Diogenes calls philosophers, was drawing a clear line between a collection of disparate philosophies and "the" philosophy, which could only come from a sacred text' (Calhoun, *Montaigne and the Lives of the Philosophers*, 2015, pp. 87-88).

**Provenance:** Likely from the library of the French Protestant antiquarian Jean Masson (1680-1750) who was in the Netherlands and then in England in the early eighteenth century, working under the patronage of William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, in his research on biblical chronology.

USTC 450603; Adams D 482; GLN 15-16 2405; Schreiber, *The Estiennes* 178.



# Illustrated Ancient Geography used to Teach Greek

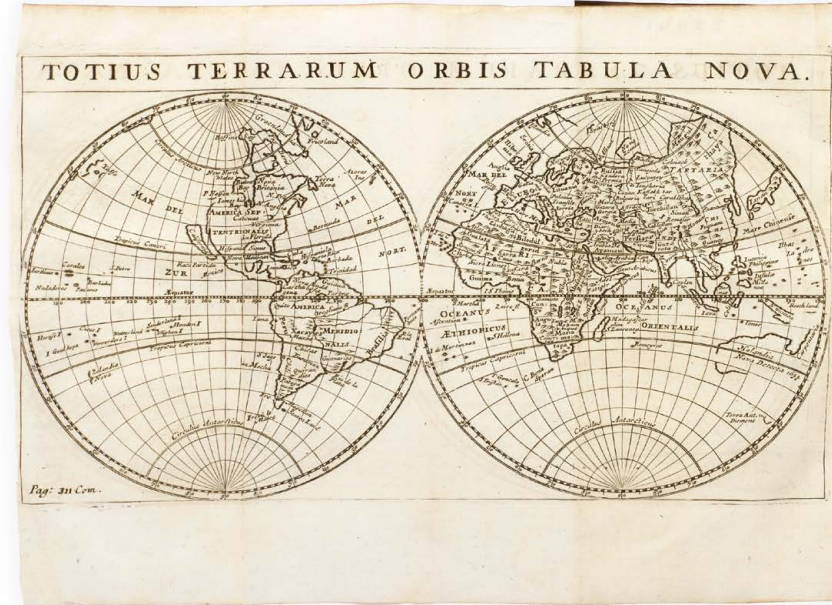
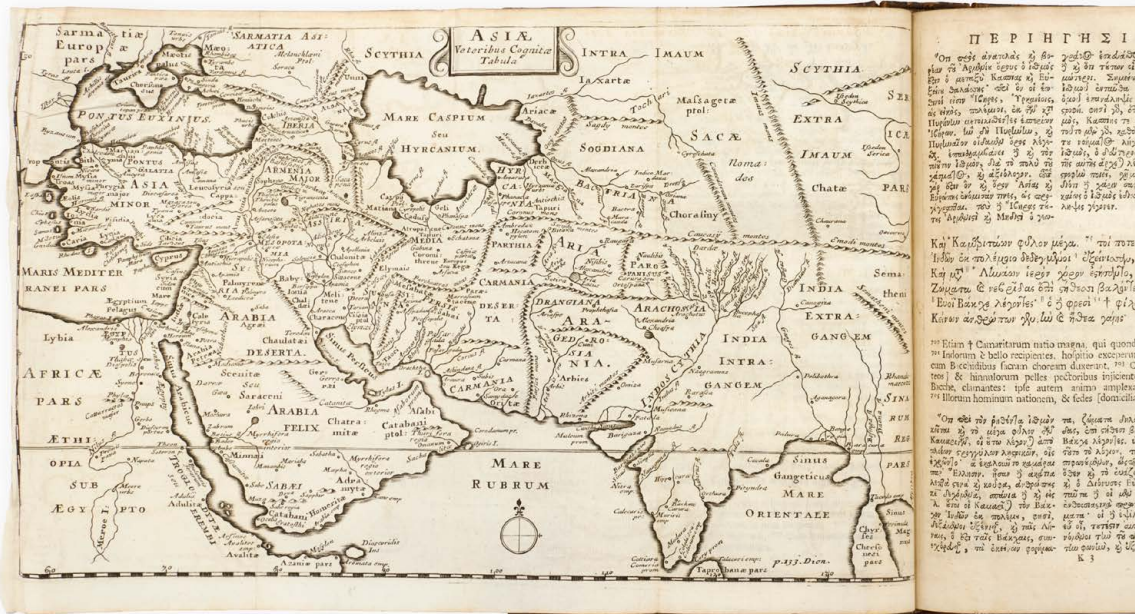
21 **DIONYSIUS Periegetes.** Διονυσίου οἰκουμένης περιήγησις μετὰ τῶν Εὐσταθίου ὑπομνημάτων. Dionysii Orbis descriptio, annotationibus Eustathii & Henr. Stephani, necnon Guilielmi Hill commentario critico & geographico ac tabulis illustrata. London, Mary Clark for R. Littlebury, R. Scott, T. Sawbridge & G. Wells, 1688.

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, pp. [13], x, [1], 208, [46], [10], 368, with 8 folding engraved maps; text in Greek, part-titles for 'Grammaticarum in Dionysii Περιήγησιν annotationum systema' dated 1688 and 1687; some occasional very light foxing, withal a fine copy;

bound in contemporary panelled calf, edges speckled red; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield, with manuscript shelfmarks in ink and pencil to endpapers and paper shelf labels to spine. £500

**An attractive illustrated edition of Dionysius's handbook of geography accompanied by maps of the ancient known world, Africa, Europe, Asia, the eastern Mediterranean, and Syria; and two maps of the modern world, showing the globe and Europe.**

Dionysius Periegetes, of Alexandria, wrote a verse description of 'the approximate layout of the seas and landmasses as they were understood at the time of the poem's composition during the reign of Hadrian' (*OCD*), in the early second century. It was widely read both in the ancient world and afterwards, and is here accompanied by the commentaries of Eustathius

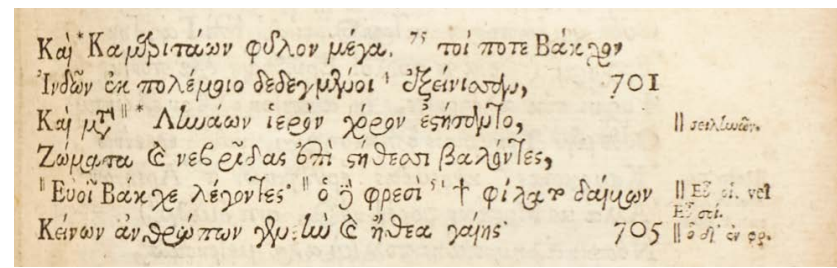


APPENDIX  
De Tabulis nostris, & earum Ufu;  
U B I  
Breves Geographiae Institutiones, in usum  
Tronum, traduntur.  
D E Tabulis Geographiæ instituti nostri rationem patitur reddere Nilum. Tabulae duae inueniuntur: a iuxta conueniunt: una, aequa totius orbis, altera, aequa totius orbis, quae ea totius orbis partibus exhibetur quae illi innotuit: reliqua plane formae, quae ab ipso desumptae sunt. Totius orbis, terrae tunc cognite figura, ab ortu ad occidentum per ordinem, a Septentrione uero ad Meridiem contractior, est, ubi lines secundum Nilum fluxum ductae, & inde ad Tana-in protrahuntur, Africam & Europam ab Asia diuiset. A media lineae, tanquam basi, utriusque lateris formae contrahuntur, ut Gangea ostia in acutum uerticem desinens, alteram Africam & Europam coniungat, quae iuxta Gades in acutum falliguerit, punctula autem a Gades ad Nilum ducta a se inuicem dilunguntur. Quinque quidem uero haec terrae tunc detectae figura a ueritate ueritatem recedit, Africa enim ora, quoniam Oceanus uicinus illi terminatur, uiti & Australior Indiae pars inter Indi & Ganges ostia (quam longè in Meridiem protrahere oportet), ut Africa circa Gades, Asia ad Ganges ostia, in acutum desinat, quo accedit quod Sericum inter uicinia Orientali dicitur oportet quam non ueritas postulat, si Dionysii comas tartar. tectas feruere uolunt) ex altera Gades terrarum indolis quam ueritas esse potest occurrunt, ex & aqua fieri similia in quibus ueteres errant, facile cogeri possunt. Alteram igitur Tabulam alteri conferre lectorem de pugna, ut uerum terrarum formam esse Tabulae ueritate ueritate, quoniam & circuli distinctus, de quorum usu mos agitur) esse ueritatem inueniam adhibet, quae diuisio potest siquid in Dionysii descriptioe a ueritate delictum sit, in quibus ueteribus ueritas ueritas fuerit, & ut truncatus Orbis partibus ueritatis religui adhibere possit. Deinde in Tabula Dionysii accuratissima Antiquitas Africae, Oceanus quidem Africae & Septentrionalis tam huius quam Europae partes, Dionysio & plerisque ueteribus innotuit (quae terrarum in hunc Oceanum terminantur) punctula extrema a ueritate

(from the twelfth century) and Henri Estienne, along with the exhaustive commentary of the schoolmaster William Hill (1619–1667; first published 1658). Hill's grammatical commentary for students, along with his index of places mentioned by Dionysius and the two 'modern' (rather than classical) maps, takes up more than half the present volume.

The commentary by Eustathius 'contains discursive scholia, valuable for citations from earlier geographers, historians, the unabridged Stephanus of Byzantium, and the lost works of Arrian' (*ibid.*). It was composed at the behest of the Byzantine official John Doukas Kamateros in the later twelfth century. Henri Estienne's father had issued the *editio princeps* of Eustathius in 1547, and Henri produced an edition of Dionysius and Eustathius in 1577, and his prefaces are included here.

ESTC R3292; Wing D 1522.



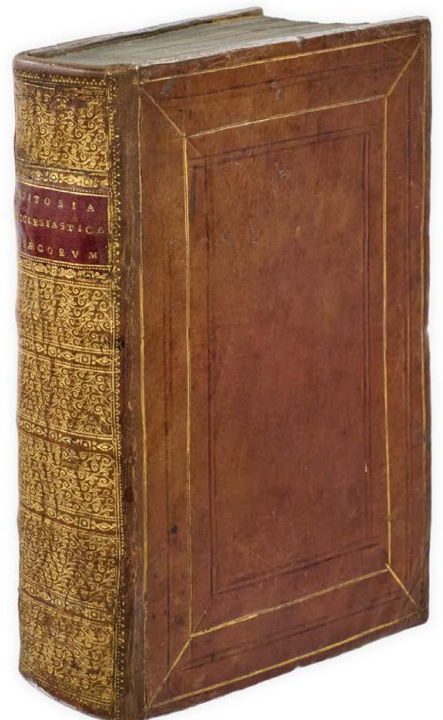
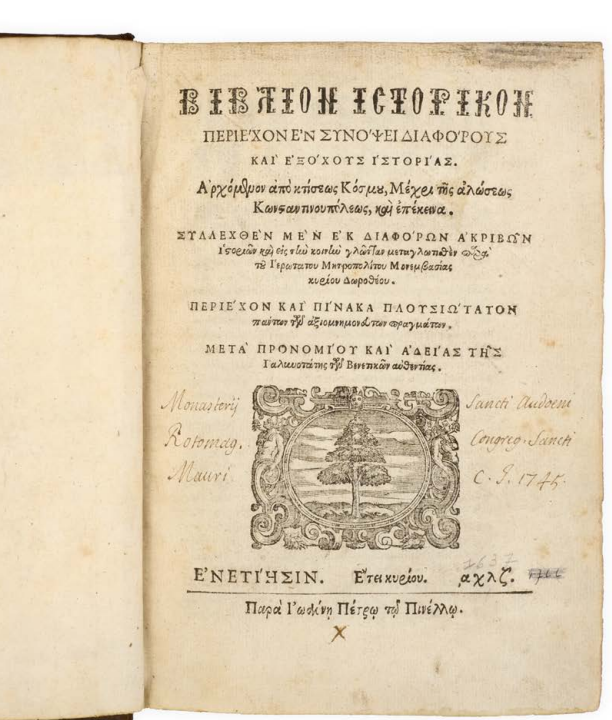
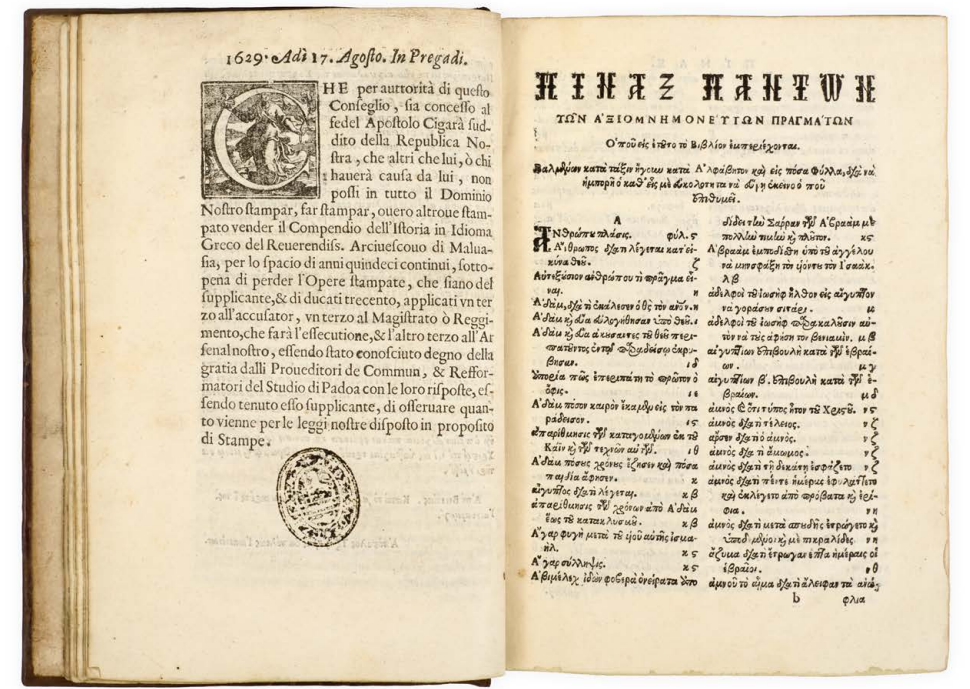
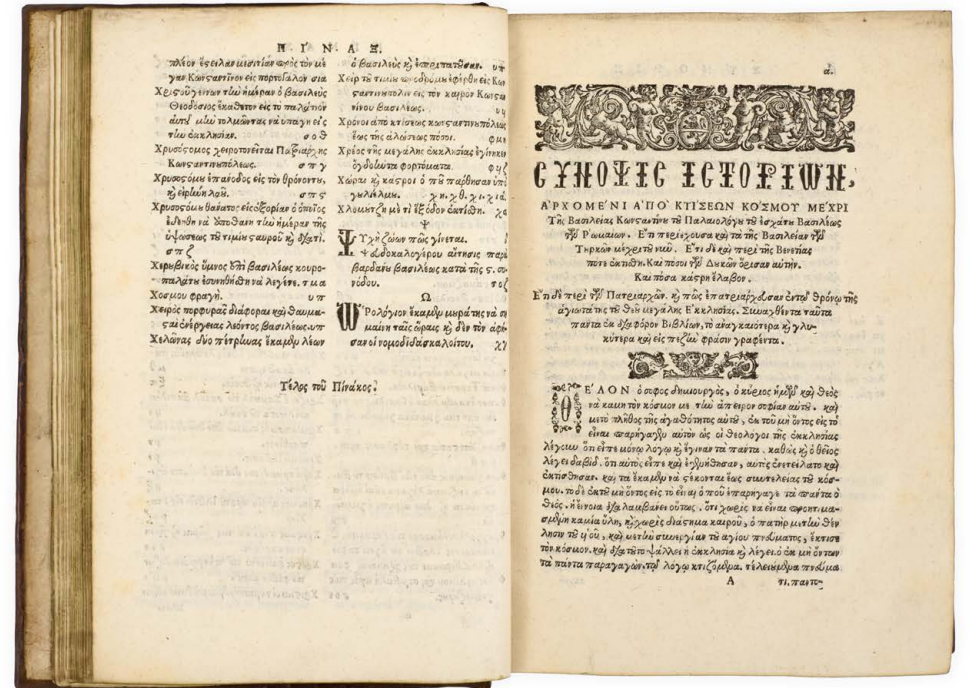
# A Greek Orthodox History for an Ottoman Readership

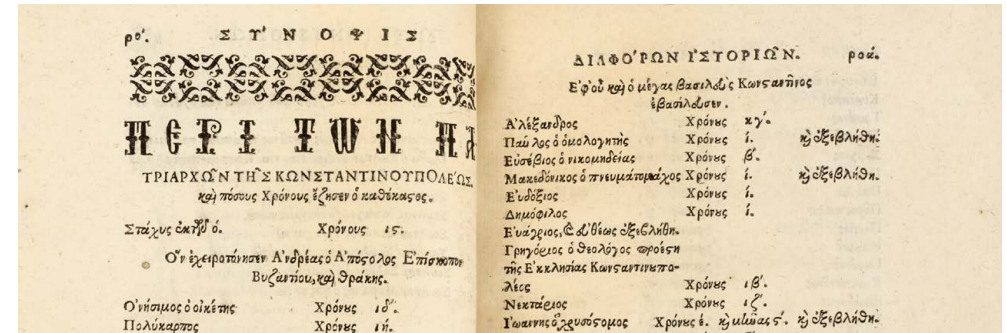
22 'DOROTHEUS, Metropolitan of Monemvasia', attributed; Apostolos TZIGARAS, editor. Βιβλίον ιστορικόν περιεχόν εν συνόψει διαφορούς και εξόχους ιστορίας ... Venice, Giovanni Pietro Pinelli, 1637.

4to, pp. [lii], 'ψιξ' [recte ψκ, i.e. 720]; woodcut printer's device to title-page, full-page woodcut portrait of Zotos Tzigaras at the age of 37 on a4<sup>v</sup>, contemporary authentication ink stamp of Apostolos Tzigaras to a6<sup>v</sup> (see below), woodcut initials and tailpieces, woodcut and typographic headpieces; title lightly dust-stained, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary French calf,

panelled in gilt and blind, spine richly gilt à travers with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges stained blue, watermarks in endleaves of a tower surmounted by a bunch of grapes and a pot of flowers; skilful repairs to spine and edges; inscription to title of the Monastery of St Ouen, Rouen, of the Congregation of St Maur, dated 1745. £4000

The rare second edition of this popular vernacular Greek chronicle written from an Orthodox perspective, edited and published by Apostolos Tzigaras, a merchant from Ioannina active in Venice.





The chronicle had its origins at the court of the Voivod of Moldavia, in Iași, and was financed by Zotos Tzigras, a Greek merchant from Ioannina, who was also treasurer and *protospatharius* to the Voivod. At this time, Prince Michael the Brave (Mihai Pătrașcu, 1558–1601) was attempting to unify the lands of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania, in order to overthrow Ottoman overlordship; he achieved this briefly in 1600, before being assassinated in 1601. After the death of Zotos Tzigras in 1599, his brother Apostolos, a merchant in Venice, inherited the manuscript and obtained a privilege for the printing; the woodcut portrait in the preliminaries depicts Zotos.

First issued in 1631 and translated into numerous languages of the Ottoman world, it was 'one of the most widely read historiographical works among the Orthodox of the Ottoman Empire' (Tzedopoulos, p. 153); after Greek Independence no more editions were printed. Apostolos Tzigras attributed the text to the non-existent Dorotheus of Monemvasia, but it was based on a Greek Orthodox chronicle by Manouel Malaxos of 1570, itself incorporating earlier works by the sixth-century historian John Malalas and others, and here expanded to include events up to the reign of Murad III (r. 1574–1595).

Tzigras dedicated the book to a later Voivod of Wallachia, Alexandru Radu (1611–1632), of the House of Drăculești. The privilege issued to Tzigras is printed on a6', dated 17 August 1629, below which is a black ink stamp of a lion surrounded by Tzigras' name in Greek letters, a sign of authentication also present in the copy held at the Bibliothèque Mazarine in Paris.

**We have located only five copies worldwide, of which a single copy in North America (Toronto), one in the UK (Cambridge University Library), and three in Continental Europe (Bibliothèque Mazarine, Toulouse, Leiden).**

USTC 4044331 (incorrectly taking the imprint from the privilege). See Tzedopoulos, 'The virgin and the soldier, the monk and the whore: gendered metonymy and confessional resistance in the post-Byzantine world' in *The late Byzantine Romance in Context* (2024), pp. 153–178.

*For other works connected to the town of Ioannina, see item 47 (Tasso).*

## Philosophy in Parallel Text

23 **EPICETUS; CEBES; THEOPHRASTUS.** Thesaurus philosophiae moralis, quo continentur, graecae & latine, Epicteti enchiridion. Cebetis Thebanae tabula. Theophrasti characteres, Is. Casaubono interprete. Pythagoreorum fragmenta, Cantero, & Spondano interpretibus. Editio secunda, locupletior. 'Cologne' [Geneva], Jean II de Tournes, 1613.

[bound with:]

**ISOCRATES.** Paraenesis ... haec omnia Graece cum Latina interpret. Sententiae ex diversis auctoribus collectae ... De moribus, ex Seneca & aliis. Geneva, Jean III de Tournes, 1637.

[and:]

**PLATO.** Gnomologia Graecolatina ... 'Cologne' [Geneva], Jean II de Tournes, 1613.

[and:]

**DEMOSTHENES; Joannes LOÏNUS, editor.** Γνωμολογιαε [sic] ... Sententiae & similia ex Demosthenis orationibus & epistolis in certa virtutum ac vitiorum capita collectae. [Geneva], Jean II de Tournes, 1603.

[and:]

Γνωμαι μονοστιχοι κατα στοιχειον εκ Διαφορων ποιητων. Sententiae singulis versibus contentae, juxta ordinem literarum, ex diversis poetis. Πυθαγορου χρυσα επι. Pythagorae aurea carmina ... [Geneva], Jean II de Tournes, 1611.

[and:]

των Ελληνικων επιστολων ανθολογια. Graecorum veterum selectae brevesque epistolae. In usum studiosae iuventutis. Geneva, Jean II de Tournes, 1612.

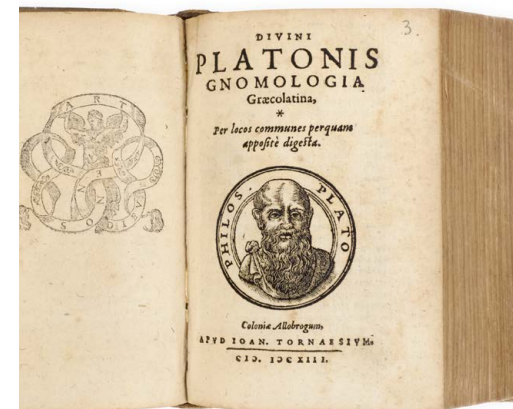
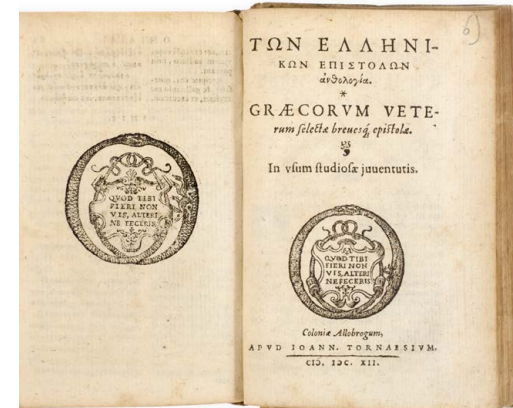
Six works in one vol., 16mo, *Epictetus*: pp. [xvi], 222, [2, device, blank], *Isocrates*: pp. 156, [3, blank], [1, device], *Plato*: pp. [xvi], 315, [3], [2, blank], *Demosthenes*: pp. 126, [2], *Sententiae*: pp. 63, [1], *Epistolae*: pp. 96; mostly printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns or on facing pages, woodcut printer's devices to titles and final leaves, woodcut roundel portraits to titles of

*Plato* and *Demosthenes*, woodcut head- and tailpieces, woodcut initials; very slight toning, else excellent copies; in contemporary vellum, later manuscript lettering to spine; early nineteenth-century engraved book label of the library of the Mennonite Church of Amsterdam to front pastedown.

£1250

**A sammelband of small-format Greek texts for students, all printed by de Tournes in Geneva, later in use at an Amsterdam religious school.**

The volume contains a pocket-sized collection of philosophical and grammatical texts, which had been used for the teaching and study of Greek since the fifteenth century. The first work comprises texts from the Aldine Appendix (first printed 1495), a compilation of elementary texts containing moral and ethical principles. The next four texts are various collections of sayings and maxims, taken from Plato, Demosthenes, Pythagoras, and others. The volume concludes with a collection of short Greek letters, including several by the Emperor Julian, noted for his promotion of rhetoric in education as well as his own elegant style, despite his condemnation by Christendom for his apostasy.



Jean de Tournes (1539–1615) took over his father's Lyons printshop in 1564, but the religious conflict in France led to his imprisonment as a Huguenot and the destruction of his premises; following the publication of an edict banning Protestantism in July 1585, he was forced to leave Lyons and set up shop in Geneva. In turn, the Geneva printshop was inherited by his son Jean (1593–1669). Only in the eighteenth century did their descendants return to print in Lyons. In common with other printers in Protestant Geneva seeking to market their wares in France, several of the imprints here are given as 'Coloniae Allobrogum' (*i.e.* Cologne, across the lake in France) or omitted altogether, although one does state 'Genevae'.

*Provenance:*

The library of the Mennonite Church in Amsterdam was sold across four sales in Utrecht in 1970–1975.

*Epictetus*: USTC 6703612; Cartier 779. *Isocrates*: USTC 6701407; not in Cartier. *Plato*: USTC 6703609; Cartier 778. *Demosthenes*: USTC 1797713; Cartier 714. *Sententiae*: USTC 1944298; not in Cartier. *Epistolae*: USTC 1945239; Cartier 768.



### Annotated Euclid

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

8vo, ff. [xvi], 88, '59-130' (i.e. 89-160); text in Greek and Latin, woodcut printer's devices to title-page and last page, woodcut diagrams throughout, woodcut initials and headpieces; very slight marginal dampstaining and toning, a few marks, last page dusty, but overall a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, geometric patterns drawn with dividers on covers, '[...] Commissaire du Roy [?] [...]' in manuscript to front cover, later paper spine label, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 4 split tawed thongs

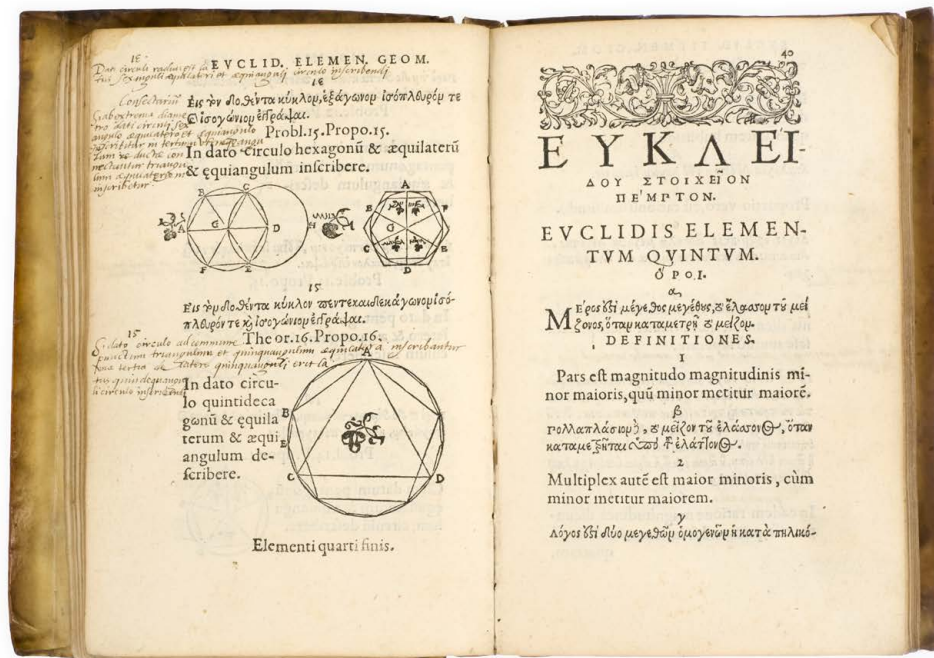
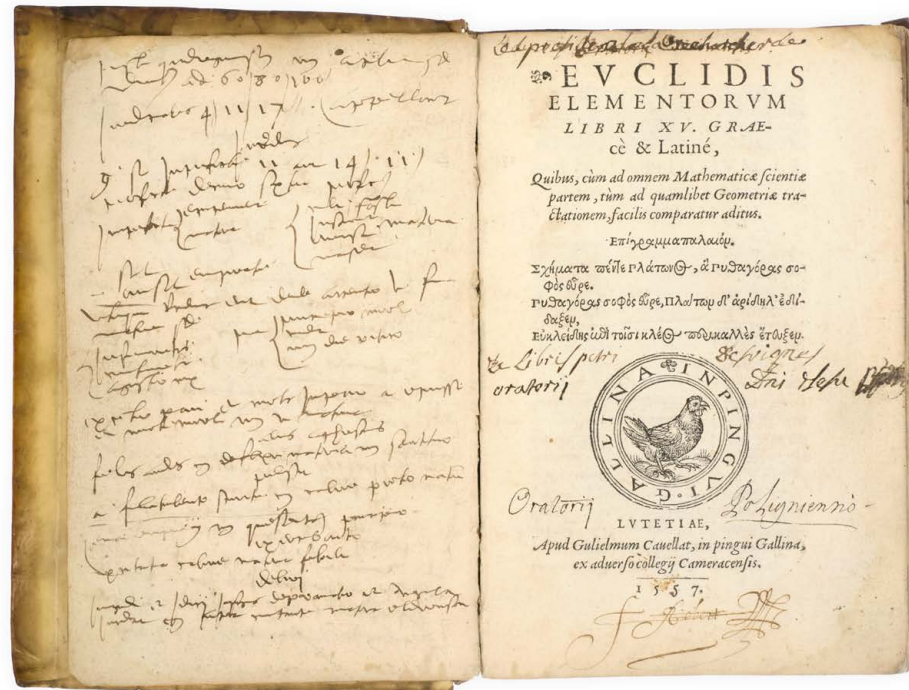
placed in, endguards of manuscript waste on vellum, spine lined with printed waste on paper; somewhat worn and stained, upper hinge split, rear endpapers removed; early ownership inscriptions 'Chabaud', 'ex libris Petri Desvignes oratorii Dni Jesu', 'Oratorii Poligniensis' (Poligny), **annotations in a handsome contemporary italic hand to 56 pp., and 3 pp. of notes in a contemporary cursive hand to front endpapers** (see below); nineteenth-century printed book label of A. M. Faivre to inner front cover. **£5500**

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

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

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

USTC 152265; Pettegree & Walsby, *French Books* 70021; Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 240; Steck III.56.



## Neoplatonic Hagiography

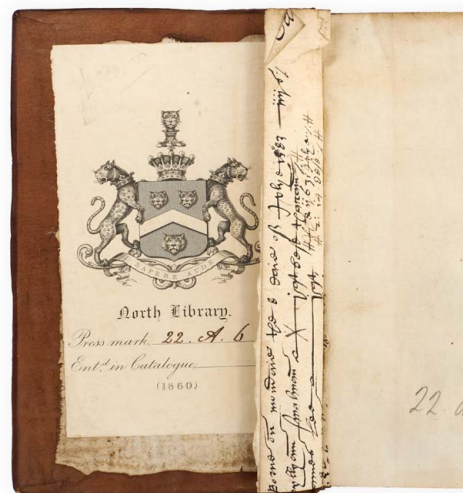
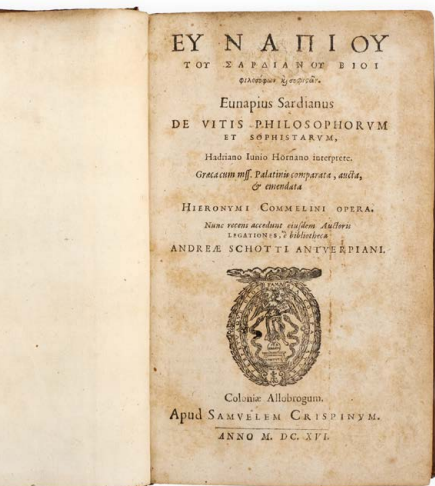
25 **EUNAPIUS; Hadrianus JUNIUS, translator; Hieronymus COMMELIN, editor.** Βιοι φιλοσοφῶν καὶ σοφιστῶν ... De vitis philosophorum et sophistarum ... Graeca cum mss. Palatinis comparata, aucta, & emendata ... Nunc recens accedunt eiusdem auctoris legationes, e bibliotheca Andreae Schotti Antverpiani. 'Cologne' [Geneva], Samuel Crespin, 1616.

8vo, pp. 169, [6], [1, blank]; printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, woodcut device to title, woodcut and factotum initials, woodcut head- and tailpieces; some inoffensive foxing (principally to title-page), some light dampstaining, withal a very good copy; bound in contemporary English speckled and blind-ruled calf, edges speckled red, endguards of late sixteenth-century

English archival manuscript waste on paper, sewn on three sunken tawed thongs; lightly rubbed; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield to inside front board, with blind armorial stamp to first two leaves, manuscript shelfmarks in ink and pencil to endpapers and inside boards, and shelf labels to spine. **£450**

**An uncommon edition of the twenty-four biographies of Eunapius of Sardis (c. 345–415), valuable as a source for the neo-Platonic, and anti-Christian, philosophy of the fourth century;** like the Emperor Julian, whom he admired, he wrote to oppose Christianity and defend his own beliefs. His subjects included Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, and Epiphanius, 'of whom Eunapius gives an idealized picture in order to compete with the biographies of Christian saints' (*OCD*), and he includes one female philosopher, Sosipatra.

The Latin translation by Hadrianus Junius first appeared alongside the *editio princeps* of the Greek (Plantin, 1568), though the source text supplied to Junius by Joannes Sambucus was defective. The *Lives* were extensively corrected by Commelin in 1596, partly using a manuscript in Heidelberg (now Vat. Pal. gr. 209), and for this edition an extract about embassies from Eunapius' now fragmentary *History* has been appended. The present edition was issued contemporaneously by Paul Estienne, Jean Vignon, Samuel Crespin, Jacques Stoer and the



Chouëts, each under their own imprint, sometimes alongside an edition of Diogenes. As often, this book was given the imprint Cologne ('Coloniae Allobrogum') instead of (Protestant) Geneva, though some copies do indeed contain 'Genevae' on the title.

USTC 1945793.

## Editio Princeps Annotated in Greek

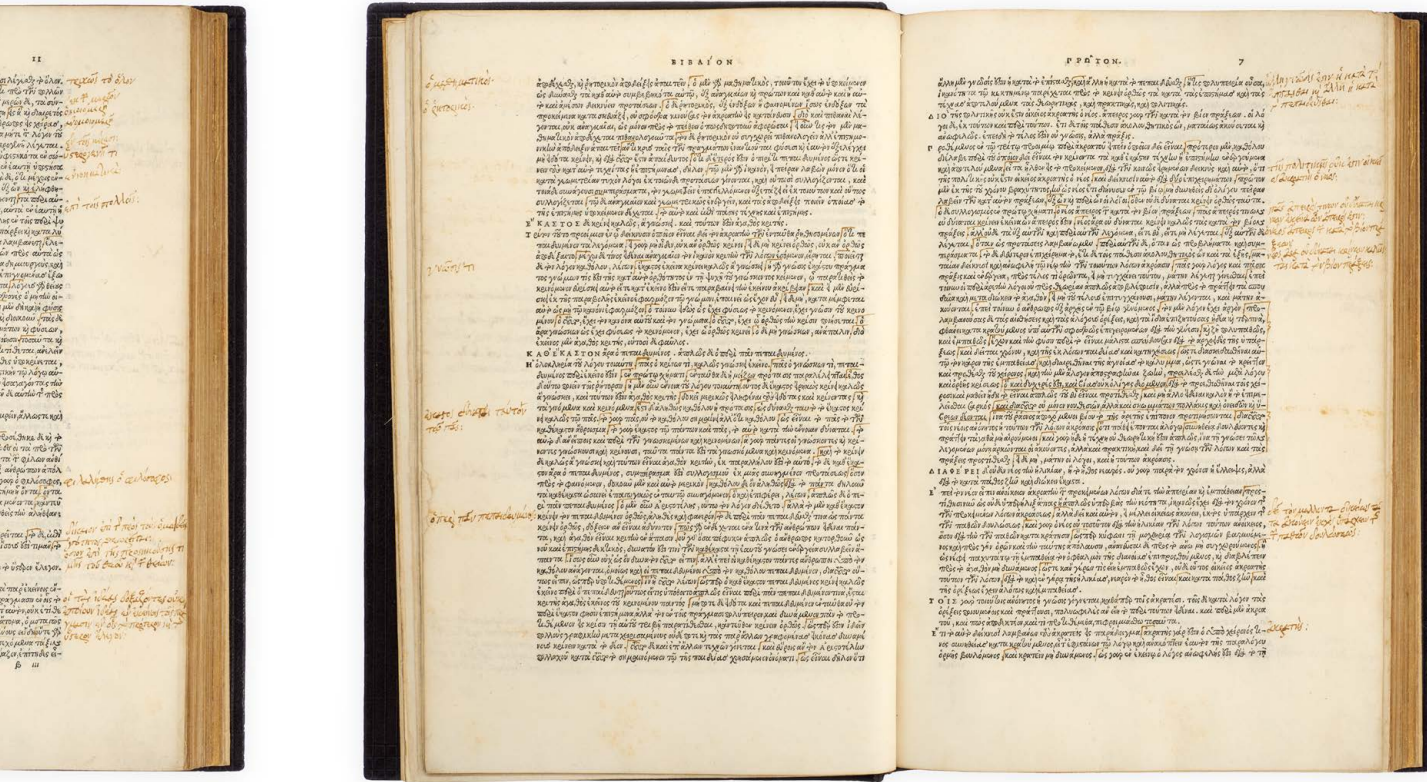
26 **EUSTRATIUS of Nicaea, et al.; ARISTOTLE.** Ευστρατίου καὶ ἀλλῶν τινῶν ἐπισημῶν ὑπομνηματὰ εἰς τὰ δέκα τῶν τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους ἠθικῶν Νικομαχείων βιβλία μετὰ τοῦ ὑποκειμένου. Eustratii et aliorum insignium peripateticorum commentaria in libros decem Aristotelis de moribus ad Nicomachum, una cum textu suis in locis adiecto. [(Colophon:) Venice, heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andrea Torresano, July 1536.]

Folio, ff. [2], 189, [1]; woodcut Aldine device to title and final verso; title very lightly duststained with a few slight spots, some light ink staining to lower margins of ff. 33<sup>v</sup>–34<sup>r</sup>, a few light marks elsewhere, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in twentieth-century dark-brown morocco ('The French Binders Garden City N.Y.' and 'H. Hardy relieur 1936 G. Pilon doreur' in gilt to turn-ins), boards panelled in blind with gilt cornerpieces, spine gilt

in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt; slight wear to lower corners; sixteenth-century inscription 'Collegii Soc. Jesu Romani cat. inscrip. C.P.' to title ('Romani' added at a slightly later date), **marginal annotations in Greek in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 100 pp.** (very slightly trimmed in places), twentieth-century gilt morocco book label of Charles Conover Kalbfleisch to front pastedown. **£5500**

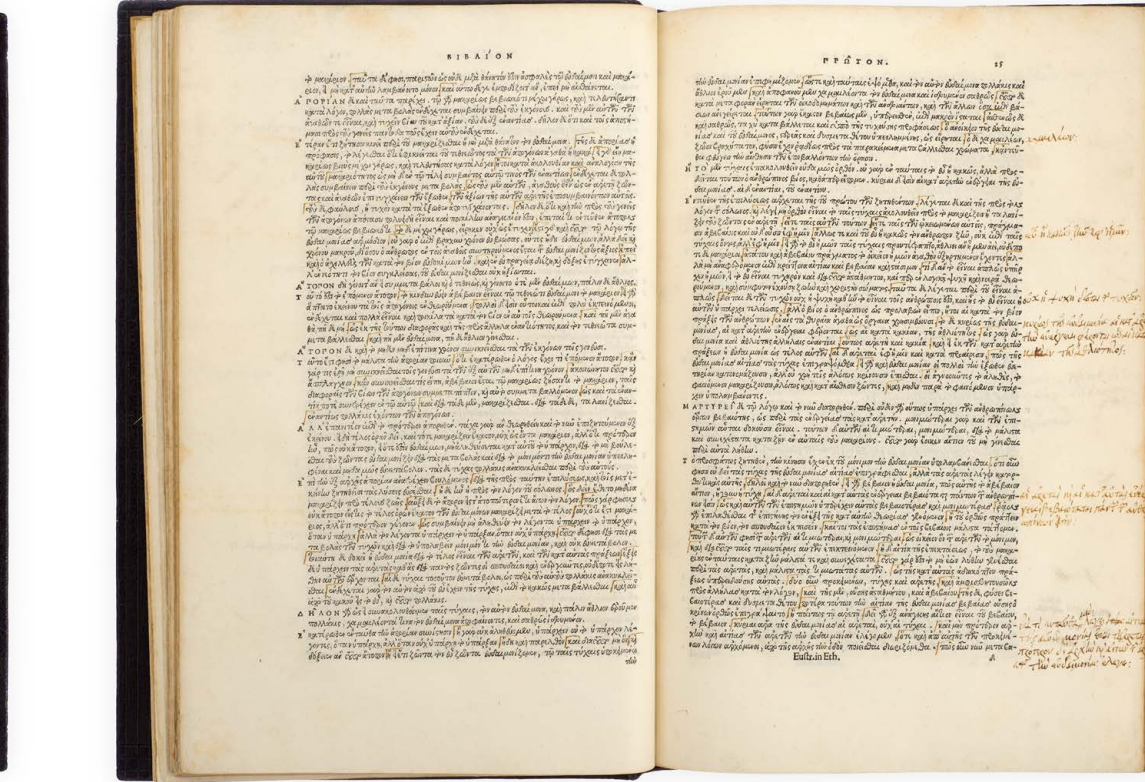
***Editio princeps* of the Greek commentaries on Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* by Eustratius of Nicaea, Michael of Ephesus, the Peripatetic philosopher Aspasius, and other anonymous scholiasts, published by the Aldine press, annotated in Greek by a contemporary scholar.**

Eustratius (c. 1050–c. 1120), bishop of Nicaea, and the twelfth-century scholar Michael of Ephesus are believed to have been encouraged to write commentaries on Aristotle by the Byzantine princess and historian Anna Komnene (1083–1153). Their respective commentaries on the first and sixth, and on the fifth, ninth, and tenth books of the *Nicomachean Ethics* are printed here. Eustratius' exegeses of Books 1 and 6 'are commentaries in the fullest sense of the word. They are not primarily concerned with explaining particular passages, phrases, or words in the text, but with interpreting the very scope, design, and impact of Aristotle's *Ethics*' (Mercken). Albertus Magnus and Bonaventure have recently been shown to have adopted 'a great deal of material' (*idem*) and ideas from the Byzantine bishop, whose tenets recur in paraphrase not always with attribution. 'In interpreting Aristotle, Eustratius clearly followed the late antique Neoplatonic philosophers, though at certain places, like the issue



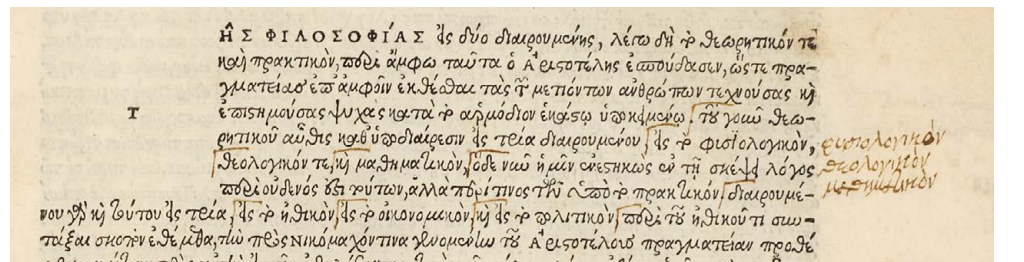
concerning the knowledge of first principles, he advocated theses which seem closer in line with his Christian beliefs ... About Michael of Ephesus' life next to nothing is known. On the other hand, it is perfectly clear that his breadth as an Aristotelian commentator is remarkable' (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). The Greek text is here prefaced with a Latin dedication by Paolo Manuzio addressed to Georges de Selve, whom he thanks for providing access to manuscripts from his own library; de Selve served as French ambassador to Venice between 1534 and 1537 and was later immortalised in Holbein's painting *The Ambassadors*.

**A contemporary annotator has left numerous Greek marginalia to books 1 to 5, picking out key words and phrases and offering summaries to guide their reading.** They engage with concepts such as goodness, happiness, skill and ignorance, upbringing, 'ideas', wealth, justice and injustice, and political and practical aspects in Aristotle's thinking.



**Provenance:**  
Charles Conover Kalbfleisch (1868–1943), American lawyer and bibliophile, member of the Grolier Club; his sale, Parke Bernet, New York, 10 January 1944, lot 368.

EDIT 16 CNCE 18395; USTC 828525; Adams A 1803; Cataldi Palau 146; Renouard, p. 116; UCLA 282.



## Scholia from Cambridge via Basel to Kraków

27 **HESIOD; 'PILADE Bresciano' [pseud. Gianfrancesco BOCCARDO]; John TZETZES, commentator.** Opera, quae quidem extant, omnia Graece, cum interpretatione Latina e regione ... Genealogiae deorum a Pylade Brixiano ... descriptae libris V. Item, Ioannis Grammatici cognomento Tzetis ... scholia graeca in eadem omnia Hesiodi opera, nunc primum ... edita. *Basel, [Johann Oporinus, 1542].*

8vo, pp. [viii], 373, [3], 270, [2, blank], [21], [3, blank]; with a part-title for Tzetzes' commentary; Hesiod printed in Latin and Greek on facing pages, other texts in Latin or Greek, woodcut initials, the odd stain, mostly marginal, small restoration to upper outer corner of front endpaper and title, not affecting text, overall a very good copy, **bound in contemporary Kraków blind-stamped calf over bevelled wooden boards by the royal bookbinder Master David, front board with central panel stamp of Patience (PACIĘCIA), borders tooled in**

blind with a roll dated 1539 incorporating portraits of SS Peter and Paul and Christ the Saviour, front board lettered HESIODVS POETA in blind, remains of two clasps; skilfully rebaked to style, extremities slightly worn; contemporary manuscript annotations to c. 18 pp. (see below), inscription of Thobias Munchek(?) of Olomouc dated 1576 to front free endpaper, inscription of Daniel Hermannus dated 1605 to rear flyleaf, eighteenth-century ink stamp 'Ex. Bibl. ad aed. Mar. Magdal' to title and part-title versos. **£3500**

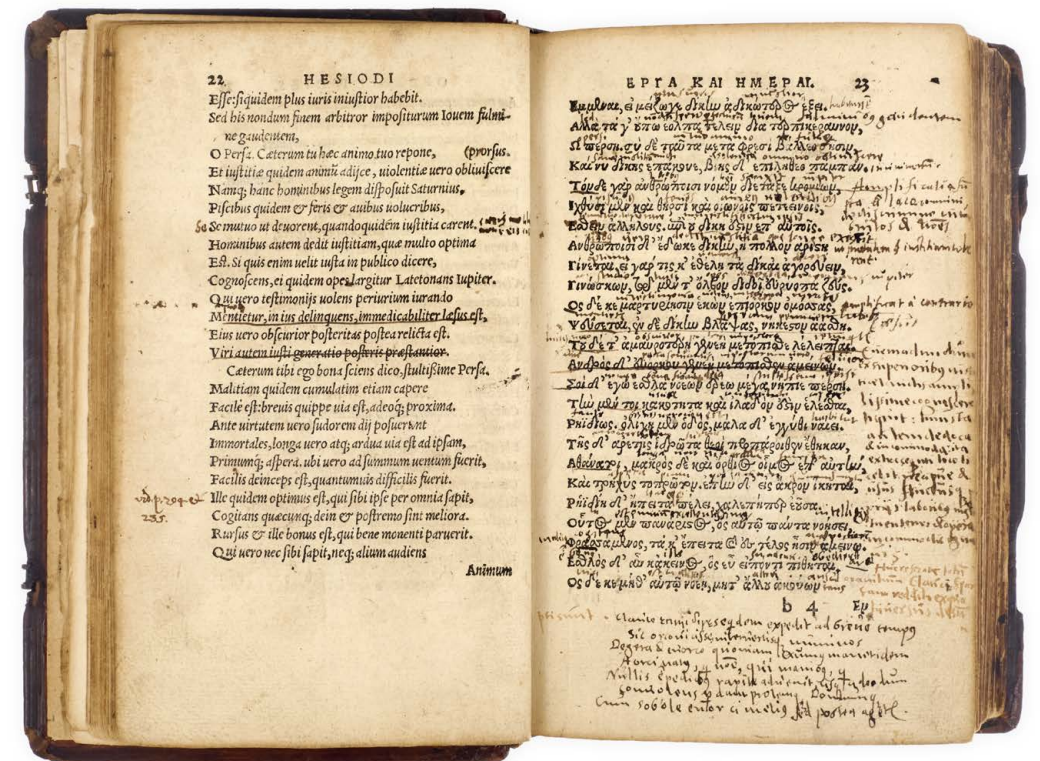
**First edition of Hesiod's works to be accompanied by the extensive commentary of John Tzetzes from a manuscript belonging to Cuthbert Tunstall, commissioned by the English scholar Sir John Cheke and prefaced by texts, translations, and imitations of Hesiod, in a contemporary Kraków binding.**

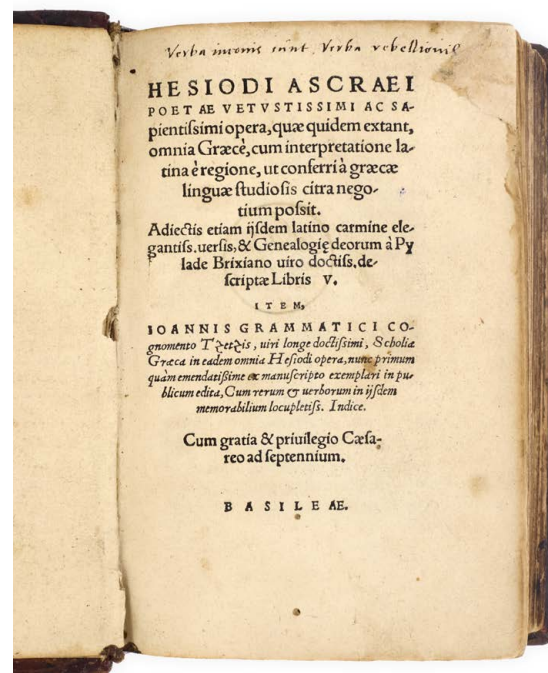
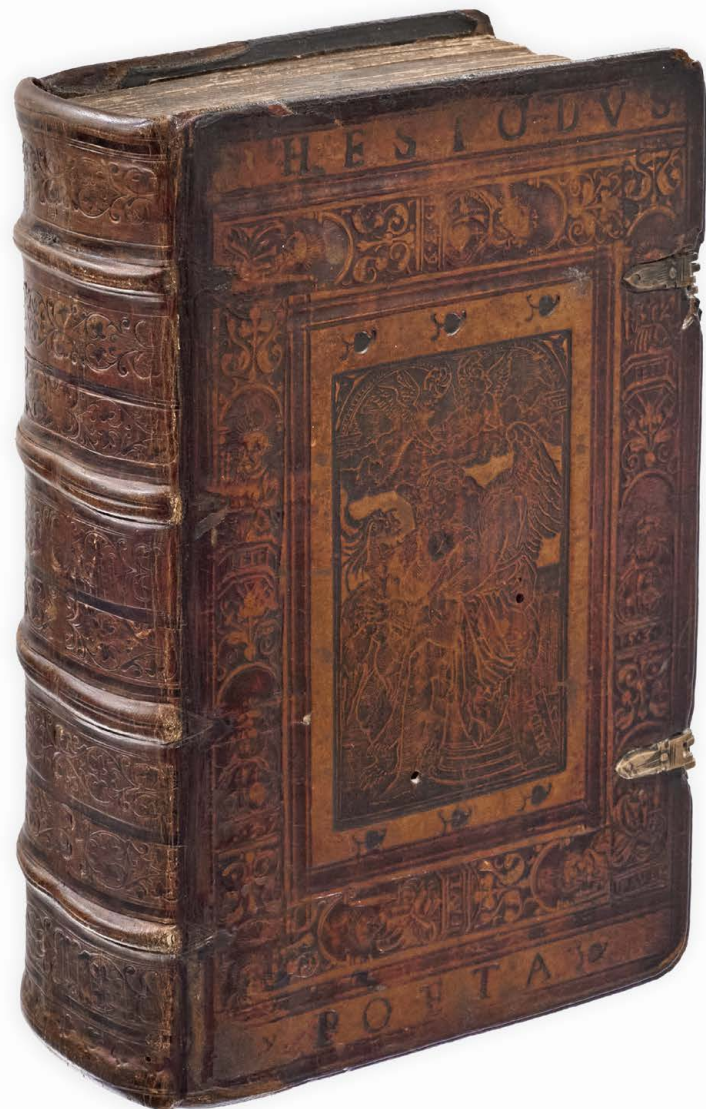
Hesiod's didactic *Works and Days* and *Theogony* are the only two works now confidently ascribed to him, though this volume also contains the pseudonymous *Shield of Heracles*, still considered a genuine work at the time of printing. The three texts are here printed with a parallel Latin translation, followed by two further Latin verse translations of *Works and Days* by Niccolò della Valle and Johannes Ulpius of Franeker, a Latin translation of the *Shield of Heracles* (unattributed), and a Latin translation of the *Theogony* by Bonino Mombrizio. This is followed by Gianfrancesco Boccardo's own *Genealogy of the Gods* (issued under his pseudonym Pilade bresciano). **The volume concludes with the extensive scholia by the Byzantine scholar John Tzetzes, in Greek, printed for the first time.**

Tzetzes, 'a copious, careless, quarrelsome Byzantine polymath' (*OCD*) from the twelfth century, composed numerous commentaries and allegories on the works of Homer, Aristophanes, and Lycophron. As well as this commentary on Hesiod, he also composed his own verse *Theogony*, a didactic poem in 850 lines, which also reveals that Tzetzes had access to old scholia on Hesiod which were much fuller than those now extant.

The preface, addressed by the Cologne bookseller Johann Birckmann to the Bishop of Durham, Cuthbert Tunstall, and dated June 1542, explains the circumstances of the publication. Tunstall's donation of Greek books and manuscripts to Cambridge included a late fifteenth-century manuscript of some of Tzetzes' writings. John Cheke borrowed the Cambridge manuscript for the printing of this edition of the Hesiod *scholia*, which he commissioned from the Birckmanns in Cologne, but did not return it to the university library (M. R. James opined that it might now be at Trinity College, Cambridge). Johann Birckmann (1527–1572) was only a teenager when the preface was written; his father Arnold had died a few months before, and presumably had undertaken the commission from Cheke, entrusting the printing to Oporinus in Basel, a notable Greek scholar in his own right.

The annotations in this copy, seemingly in one or more sixteenth-century Germanic hands, are concentrated on the Greek text for the first book of *Works and Days*, containing numerous interlinear glosses and marginal notes in Latin, some marginal line numbering, and underlining and bracketing of text. The glosses indicate that the book was in use by a student learning Greek, trying to aid their understanding by using Latin translations of individual words.





The binding was made in Kraków, by the binder known as Master David (Dawid), who worked for the Polish king Sigismund August II. The same dated roll tool appears on a binding of a 1553 Kraków printing of Stanisław Hozjusz (see the online database of the Library of the Poznań Society of Friends of Science, [ptpn.locloud.pl/items/show/4669](http://ptpn.locloud.pl/items/show/4669)), and was also used together with the same small fleuron and the same flower stamp on a binding made for the King on his 1543 Vesalius (illustrated in the 2018 census of copies of the *Fabrica*, figure 6). The pose of the central figure in the Patience panel stamp is almost identical (in reverse) to a 1540 engraving by Sebald Beham of Nuremberg. The watermark in the rear flyleaf and pastedown is a double or Patriarchal cross; Briquet 5755, a similar cross, is dated 1516 and localized to Gnesen (modern Gniezno, west-central Poland); Piccard 1277, another close match, is also located to Gniezno and Kraków, dating from 1525, cementing the Polish origins of the binding.

*Provenance:*

1. Thobias Munchek(?), inscription on flyleaf dated 1576, with 'Olmucens[is]' (Olmütz/Olomouc) added in a slightly later hand.
2. A Daniel Hermann of Breslau (1590–1636) was a student in Wittenberg from 1606, eventually becoming professor at the Gymnasium in Breslau in 1635.
3. The library of the Protestant church of S. Maria Magdalena, Breslau (Wrocław), was founded in 1644 and merged in 1861 with other libraries in Breslau, at which point some duplicates were sold. The church of S. Maria Magdalena was the location for the first Lutheran service in Silesia, in 1523.

USTC 662388; VD16 H 2680; Adams H 473. See Taylor, 'John Cheke's Greek scholarship in translation' in *The Cambridge Connection in Tudor England: humanism, reform, rhetoric, politics* (2022), pp. 103–132, in particular pp. 105–111; James, 'Collections of manuscripts at Cambridge: their history, sources and contents' in *Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society* 7 (1980), pp. 395–410; Storm van Leeuwen, *The Golden Age of Bookbindings in Cracow 1400–1600* (2011), items 44–46.

*For Cheke's own treatise on the pronunciation of Greek, also printed in Basel, see item 14 (Cheke).*

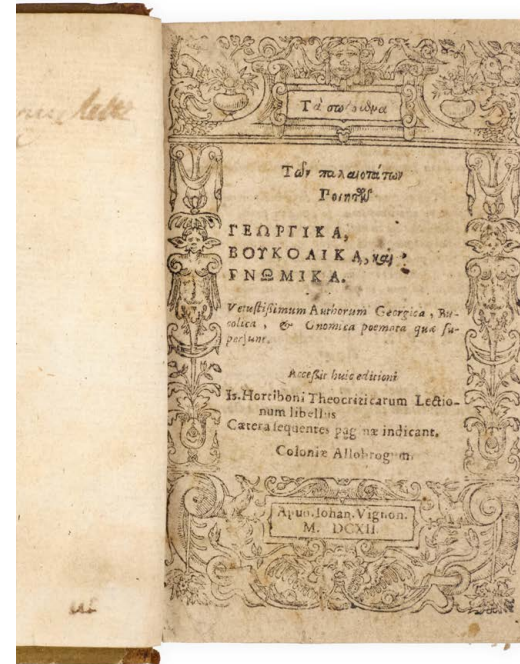
## Bijou Bucolics

28 [HESIOD, THEOCRITUS, MOSCHUS, *et al.*] Isaac CASAUBON, *commentator*. Τα σωζόμενα των παλαιοτάτων ποιητων γεωργικα, βουκολικα, και γνομικα. Vetustissimum authorum Georgica, Bucolica, & Gnomica poemata quae supersunt. Accessit huic editione Is. Hortiboni Theocriticarum lectionum libellus, caetera sequentes paginae indicant. *Cologny [Geneva], Jean Vignon, 1612.*

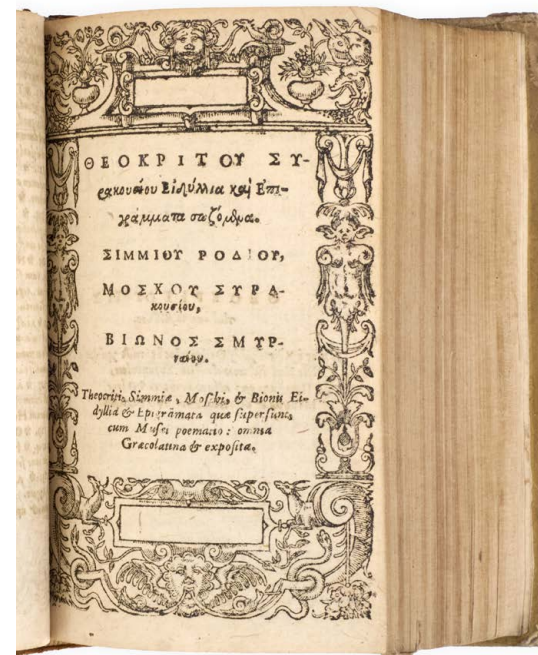
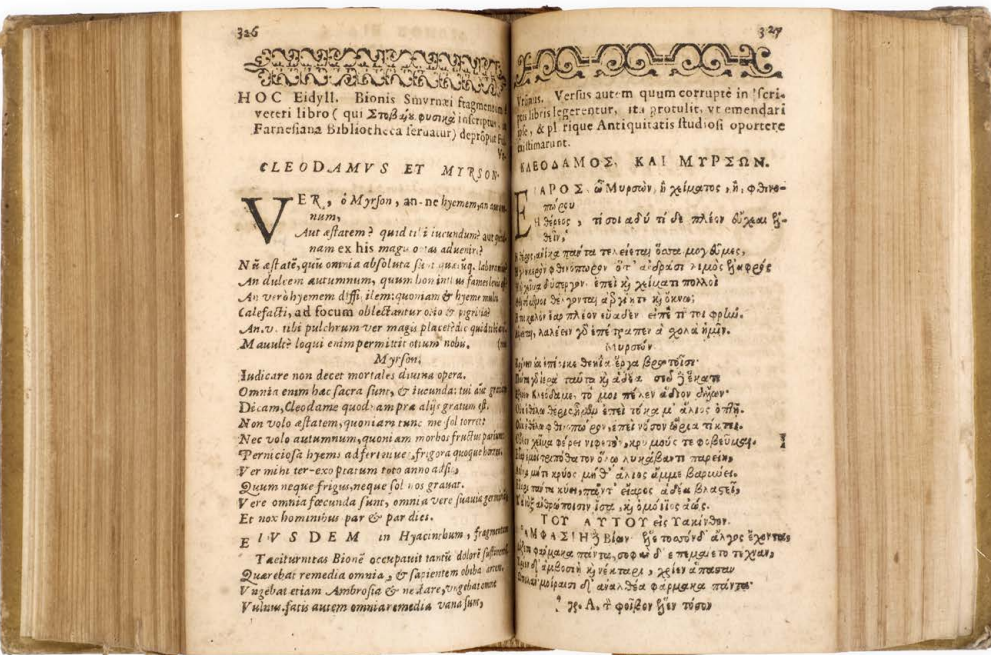
Three parts in one vol., 16mo, pp. I: [xxxii], 159, [1, blank], II: [8], 357, [3, blank], [2], [363]–410, [12], III: 267, [5]; part III bound between pp. 360 and 361 of part II; text printed in parallel Latin and Greek on facing pages, each title within an elaborate woodcut border, woodcut initials, woodcut and typographic

headpieces, woodcut manicules; title-page and last few leaves lightly foxed, cut somewhat close, printing flaw on Z2; bound in late eighteenth-century sheep-backed drab boards, spine gilt-ruled in compartments with gilt green morocco lettering-piece; a little rubbed, cracks to front joint. **£450**

**A small-format edition of the Greek bucolic poets, combining the best texts and translations of the protestant scholars Henri Estienne, Philipp Melanchthon, Élie Vinet, Isaac Casaubon, and others.**



This collection of pastoral, gnomic, and comic poetry was originally printed by Jean Crespin in 1569–1570, similarly in small format with a parallel Latin translation (Gilmont, *Bibliographie de Jean Crespin* 69/5). The notes on Theocritus by Isaac Casaubon (here called Hortibonus) were written for the 1584 Eustache Vignon edition. The text for many of the poems ultimately derives from Henri Estienne's substantial *Poetae graeci principes heroici carminis* (1566); indeed, Casaubon dedicates his text to Estienne, who was also his father-in-law.



Giving the imprint as Cologny ('Coloniae Allobrogum'), a French town on the opposite shore of Lake Geneva, was a popular ruse among Genevan booksellers to enable books' sale within France and to circumvent problems for Catholic readers. **The commentators and editors, however, were all unmistakably protestant scholars.**

We find only three copies in the US (Columbia, Case Western, Illinois) and four in the UK (Bodley, Aberdeen, Salisbury, and Nostell Priory).

USTC 6703636.

## Homer from Strasbourg to Bologna

29 **HOMER.** Ἰλιάς. Ἡ τῆς αὐτῆς πολυπλοκοῦ ἀναγνώσις. [Strasbourg, Peter Braubach and Wolfgang Köpfel], 1534.

8vo, ff. 277, [2]; without the final leaf MM8 (device and colophon only); title printed within woodcut border by Hans Weiditz depicting scenes from the Trojan War; slight loss to left-hand side of woodcut border, a few small wormholes in first few quires, marginal paper-flaws to lower outer corner of K4 and lower margin of S7 (not affecting text), CC7 short at fore-edge, some dampstaining towards end, the odd mark, nevertheless a very good copy; **bound in contemporary Bolognese dark brown morocco by the Pflug and Ebeleben Binder**, front board lettered in gilt OMH|POY IAI|ΑΣ within a gilt cartouche, rear board with a gilt

Fortuna stamp within a gilt cartouche, corner-pieces and borders tooled in blind, blind ruling on spine, spine lined with manuscript waste on vellum (from a notarial document, second half of the fourteenth century, in a north Italian notarial hand); somewhat worn at edges with a few wormholes and some small losses, short split to front joint, endcaps and -bands lost; early manuscript note in Greek to foot of p. 16 (to clarify the printed text), nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of Le Gonidec de Traissan to inside front board (plausibly Comte Olivier Le Gonidec de Traissan, 1839–1912). **£1750**

**First Braubach and Köpfel edition of the *Iliad* in Greek, in a contemporary Bolognese morocco binding with gilt and blind-tooled decoration by the Pflug and Ebeleben Binder.**

Braubach and Köpfel printed the *Iliad* alongside an edition of the *Odyssey* and the minor Homeric poems, also in 1534 (VD16 H 4693); it follows Köpfel's edition of 1525, edited by Johann Lonitzer and using the same decorative title border by Hans Weiditz.

The binding is attributed to the Pflug and Ebeleben Binder of Bologna, which was active from c. 1535 to c. 1570; this binding can be assigned to the early years of the bindery, because only the central part of the decoration has been executed in gilt. An almost identical binding appears on a copy of the 1502 Aldine edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (from the library of



T. Kimball Brooker, sold at Sotheby's, 25 June 2025, lot 1256; no. 8 in Hobson's census and illustrated on p. 133). While one volume of the 1524 Aldine Homer in Greek, containing the *Odyssey*, was bound in a very similar fashion, with the same cornerpieces, gilt lettered cartouche and Fortune stamp, though with a different border (also from the library of T. Kimball Brooker, sold at Sotheby's, 18 October 2024, lot 777). Hobson opined that such a large binding shop would have acted as bookseller as well as binder, but the combination of binding workshop and place of printing suggests that this volume would have been bound for a German student in Bologna, who had brought his own book to the shop to be bound for him. Nikolaus Ebeleben also owned a set of this particular edition of Homer in Greek, though his set was bound for him in Paris (see Foot, *Davis Gift I*, p. 300).

Unusually, this volume seems to have been bound without endpapers, and there are no stubs for ties, which are a regular feature of Pflug and Ebeleben bindings.

**We have not located any copies of this edition of the *Iliad* in the US**, and find only five in the UK (BL, CUL, Rylands, Exeter College Oxford, Trinity College Cambridge).

USTC 663894; VD16 H 4653; Adams H 747. See Hobson, *Decorated bookbindings in Renaissance Italy* (2025), pp. 128–161.

30 **HOMER; Hubert VAN GIFFEN, editor.** Οδυσσεύς ... Odyssea ... Batrachomyomachia, Hymni, aliaque... opuscula, seu catalecta. Omnia Graece & Latine edita quam emendatissime. Cum praefatione, scholiis, & indice ... *Strasbourg, Theodosius Rihel, [1572].*

8vo, pp. 827, [52], [1, blank]; printed in Greek and Latin on facing pages, woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials; uniformly toned with a few scattered spots and occasional unobtrusive staining, but a good copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, spine blind-ruled in compartments with later manuscript lettering in ink, yapp fore-edges, edges

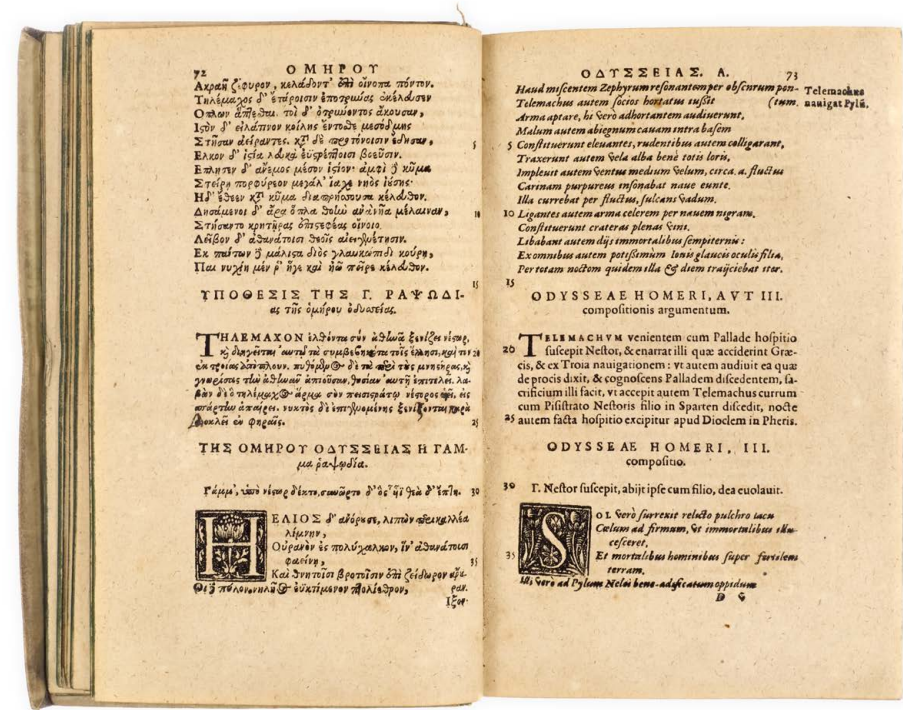
stained blue, spine lined with printed waste in red and black on vellum; dust-stained, spine-piece defective and detached at front joint; ownership inscription 'Melchior Wisaeus Habel Schwerdanus' dated 1634 to title (see below), occasional early underlining, traces of a label to front pastedown.

£850

**First Rihel edition of the *Odyssey*, with the *Batrachomyomachia* and *Homeric Hymns*, edited by the humanist Hubert van Giffen with a parallel Latin translation, 'the first full modern commentary on the Homeric poems to reach print' (Demetriou, p. 496).**

The son of a Dutch landowner, Hubert van Giffen (or Hubrecht van Giffen, Latinized as Hubertus Giphanius, d. 1604) studied philology and law at Louvain, the Sorbonne, and Orleans, becoming a highly regarded jurist and classical philologist. A voyage to Italy as the tutor of three young men from the Antwerp merchant class, in 1565, inspired a successful critical edition of Lucretius' work. His commitment to classical philology persisted and deepened during the following years, which culminated in his edition of Homer. Minute study and reconstruction of classical texts sat, in van Giffen's mind, alongside his position in a contemporary dispute in the legal field: there he upheld the approach of 'recovery of the original' through historical-philological criticism of the text, a method known as 'mos gallicus', in contrast with 'mos italicus' which understood Roman law to be current and practicable.

It was only over a decade after this publication that van Giffen's religious position, decried by his detractors as anti-Trinitarian, and his role as a figure-head for such positions within the Nuremberg Altdorf Academy coincided



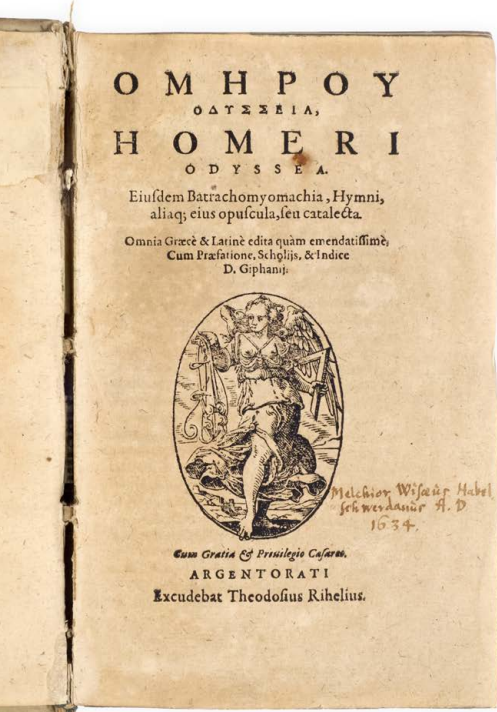
to jeopardise his academic prestige and his very freedom; van Giffen was replaced as professor of law at Altdorf by the student of his rival and was arrested to force the return of books he had taken on loan. Van Giffen went on to accept a professorship at Ingolstadt, stronghold of the Catholic Reformation in Bavaria, followed by a group of Altdorf students (including Rittenhausen), and converted to Catholicism. A rift with the Jesuit leadership of the University eventually led him to move to Prague, where he became an advisor to the Imperial Court, and stayed until his death.

The printer, Theodosius Rihel (*fl.* 1571–1597), was one of the four sons of Wendelin Rihel who continued their father's business, followed in turn by their heirs, most of whom continued to use Wendelin's original Nemesis icon as a device, of which several variants are known. He also published an edition of the *Iliad* of the same year.

*Provenance:*

Melchior Wisaeus, seventeenth-century author and translator of Stefano Guazzo's *Dialoghi Piacevoli*, Leipzig 1625, was rector of the school in Münsterberg (today Ziębice) in Silesia.

USTC 663951; VD16 ZV 22787; Graesse III, p. 328 (with notes not supported by later work). See Davies, *Devices of the early Printers*, p. 640; Demetriou, 'The Homeric Question in the sixteenth Century: Early Modern scholarship and the text of Homer' in *Renaissance Quarterly* 68, no. 2 (Summer 2015), pp. 496–557.



## A Jesuit School Prize for Greek Verses

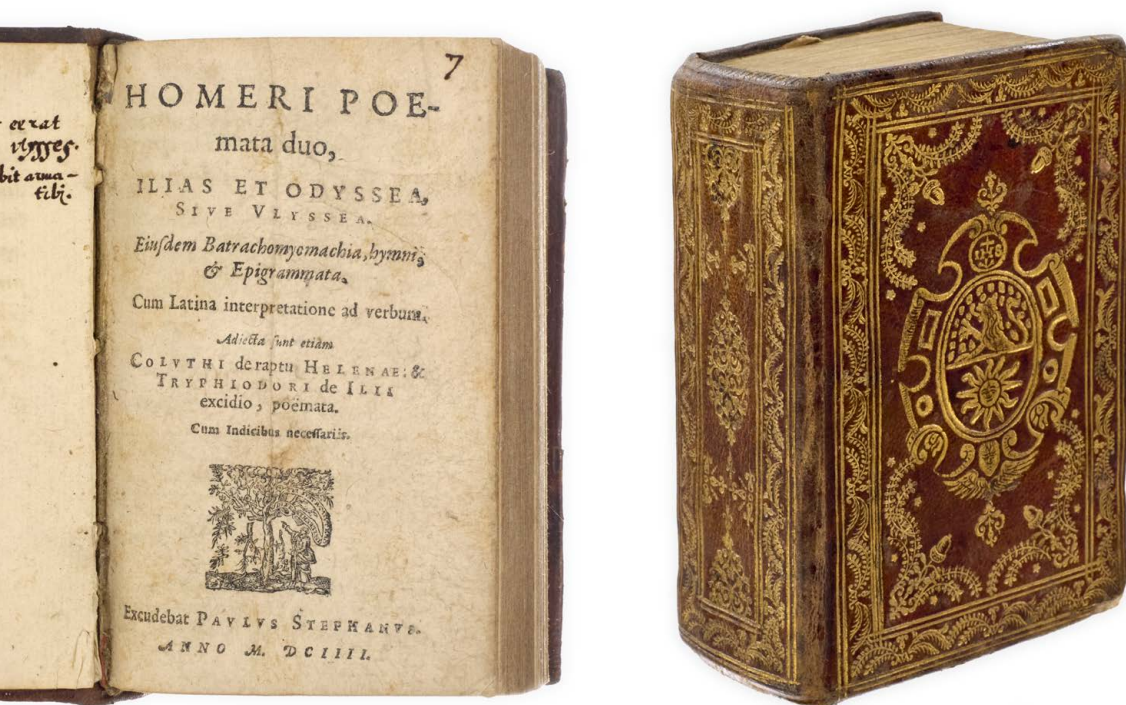
31 **HOMER.** Poemata duo, Ilias et Odyssea, sive Ulyssea ... Batrachomyomachia, hymni, & epigrammata, cum Latina interpretatione ad verbum ... [Geneva], Paul Estienne, 1604.

One vol. (of two), 12mo, pp. [viii], 963, [10], 67, [13]; printed in Greek and Latin on facing pages, woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut and factotum initials, woodcut head- and tailpieces, text on 15r (in index) not printed; lightly foxed throughout (as usual), slight vertical crease to title-page, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary Parisian sheep richly gilt, arms of the Collège des Jésuites de Dole (Olivier

1152 fer 2) blocked in gilt to each board, with elaborate cornerpieces and borders gilt *aux petits fers*, spine richly gilt to a similar design, edges gilt, stubs from two pairs of ties; lower outer corner of front board slightly worn, other corners and extremities slightly rubbed; school prize presentation inscription dated 1609 to front free endpaper (see below).

£1950

**A pocket-format Estienne edition of the *Iliad* in Greek with Portus' literal Latin translation printed in parallel, in a handsome Parisian binding given as a school prize for Greek verse at the Jesuit college of Dole.**



Portus's translation first appeared in 1580 in Geneva and was revised by Henri Estienne for his 1589 edition, which became the standard text for the next hundred or so years, including this printing by Henri's son Paul. While both volumes were issued together, the second volume containing the *Odyssey* and the shorter Homeric works, they were most likely available for sale separately.

The binding decoration is typical of the style in fashion in Paris at the turn of the seventeenth century; similar borders can be seen on bindings made for Pietro Duodo.

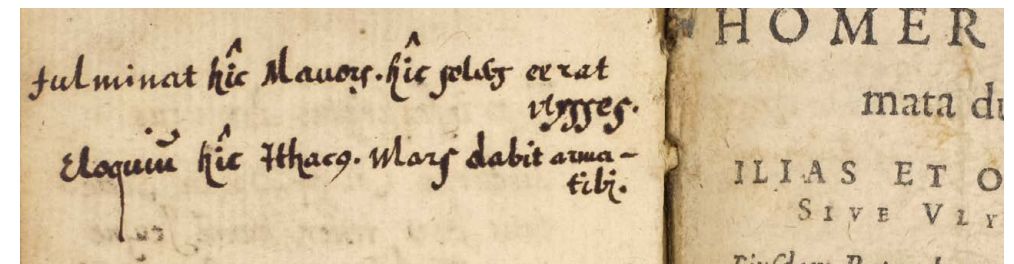
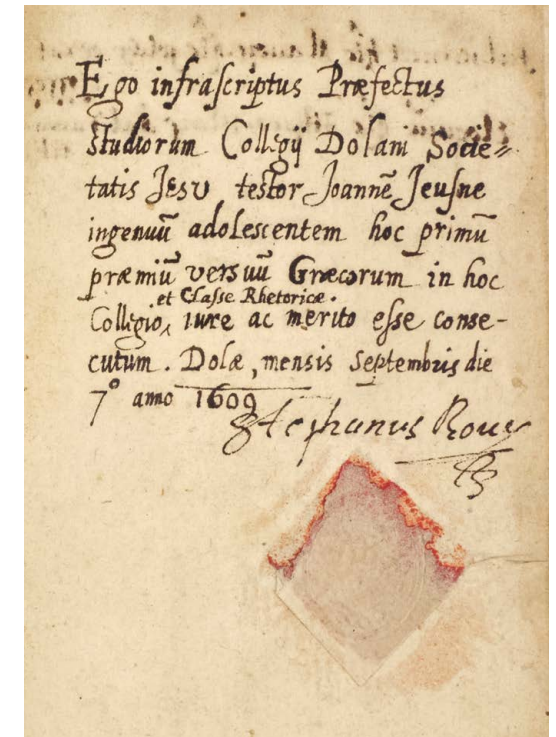
### Provenance:

The inscription on the flyleaf, accompanied by a paper seal, states that this volume was presented by the prefect of studies at the Jesuit college of Dole, Stephanus Rouel[?] on 7 September 1609 to Jean Jeusne as the first prize in Greek verse, likely Jean Lejeune (1592–1672), an Oratorian who studied at the University of Dole. Two lines of Latin verse on the verso, however, would not warrant a prize:

Fulminat hic Mavors. hic solitus errat Ulysses.  
Eloquium hic Ithacus. Mars dabit arma tibi.

**We find only two copies of this edition in North America, at Chicago and Brigham Young.**

USTC 6703283; Renouard, *Estienne*, 197:17; Sowerby, "The Homeric "Versio Latina", *Illinois Classical Studies* 21 (1996), 161–202.



### Educating Young Aristocrats

32 **ISOCRATES.** Λογοι τρεις ο πρώτος προς δημονικον παραινετικός. Ο δώταίρος προς Νικοκλέα περι του Βασιλεύειν. Ο τρίτος Νικοκλής συμβουλευτικός. Venice, Sebastiano Combi [(colophon:) Antonio Pinelli], 1608.

12mo, ff. κγ [i.e. 23], [1, blank]; woodcut Combi device to title-page, woodcut initials; a few scattered spots, very light marginal damp-staining, nonetheless a very good copy; sewn long stitch in seventeenth-century carta rustica; eighteenth-century ink shelfmark to title, a few manuscript corrections to 6 pp. and manuscript notes in Latin and Greek to final blank verso. **£1750**

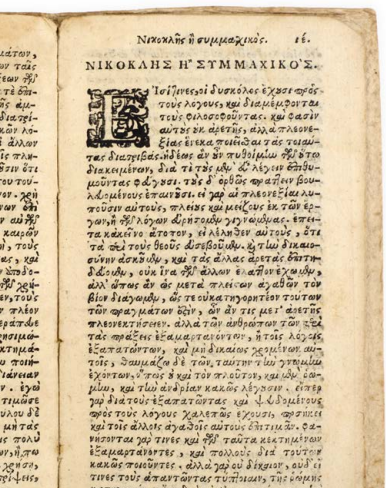
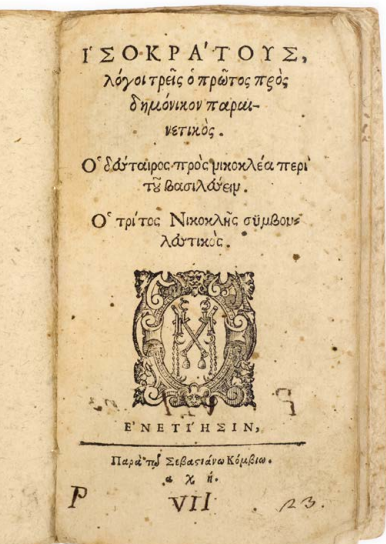
**Extremely rare edition of a short school text of ‘three moral essays for a young aristocrat and a young king of Salamis on Crete’ (OCD) by Isocrates, recorded in just two institutional copies.**

Isocrates’ three set speeches, *To Demonicus*, *To Nicocles* (the son of king Evagoras of Salamis), and *Nicocles* (written as if from Nicocles, now king, to his subjects), contain moral maxims and advice for Nicocles on how to rule well. All three were widely read and translated in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries across Europe, becoming canonical texts, particularly for aristocratic and royal students; ‘Queen Elizabeth I perfected her Greek and Latin by translating, among other things, the *Nicocles* and *To Nicocles* from Greek to Latin and then back again into Greek’ (OCD).

Gilles de Gourmont printed the first two essays in Greek in c. 1509, though separately, with the text prepared by Girolamo Aleandro for the use of his students in Paris. The first separate edition of these three together seems to have been printed at the Greek College in Rome, in c. 1514–1519. This 1608 Greek printing was also issued in a variant with a Latin title-page and an additional quire containing the Latin translation (quire c<sup>18</sup>), with the pagination also given in Arabic numerals and without the colophon naming Pinelli (USTC 4032969).

The annotations comprise a few small textual corrections, such as replacing ξ with ζ, or changing παρα to περι; and the text on the final page has notes in Latin and Greek, ending with a line in Greek about slaves and free men, which is one of the themes of the second essay.

**No copies traced outside Italy.** OPAC SBN lists just two copies (Genoa and Pesaro).



### A Sublime Present from a Master at Eton

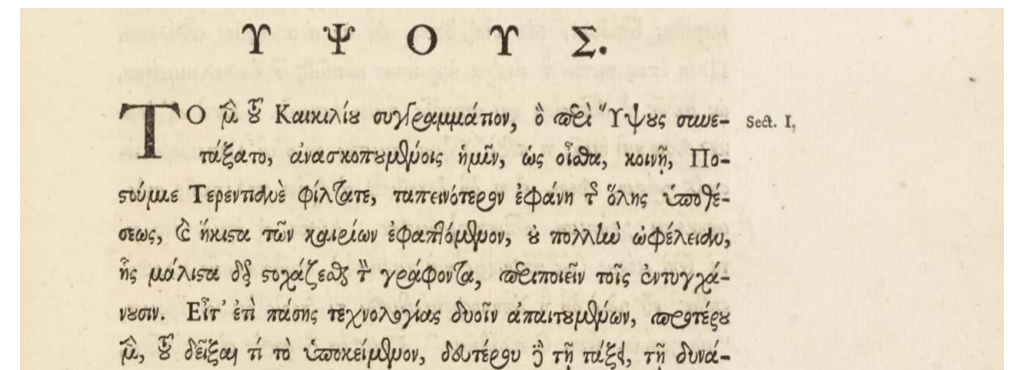
33 **LONGINUS, [Pseudo-]; Jonathan TOUP and David RUHNKEN, editors.** Quae supersunt Graece et Latine. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1778.

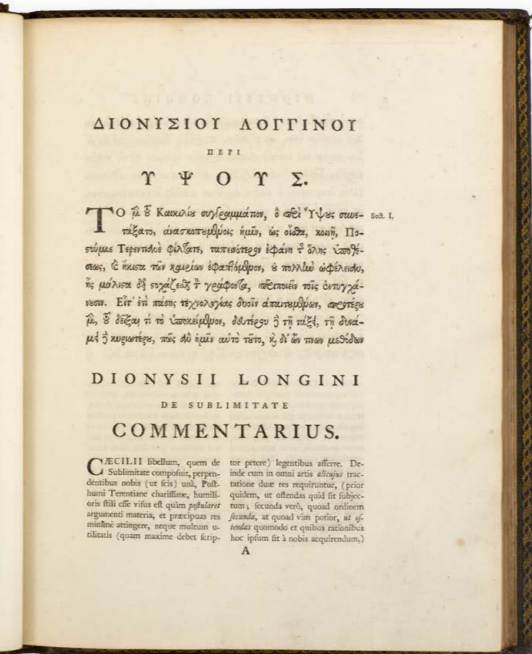
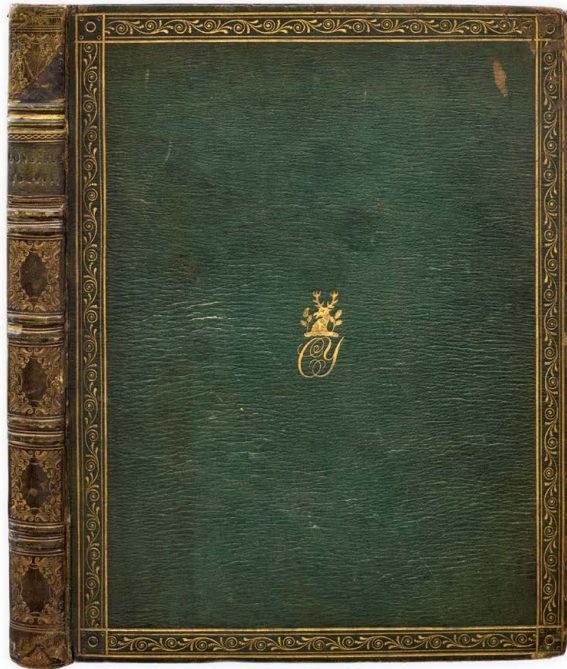
4to, pp. [viii], 26, 254, [6]; some scattered spots, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in early nineteenth-century straight-grained green morocco, borders roll-tooled in gilt, central gilt monogram CY (Charles Yonge, see below) surmounted by a stag’s head crest, spine gilt in compartments on slightly later onlaid morocco (chipped to reveal a similarly gilt spine beneath), edges gilt, marbled endpapers; a few scuffs, corners a little bumped. **£375**

**The first Toup edition of Longinus’ On the Sublime, finely printed and handsomely bound as a leaving present given by the Eton master Charles Yonge.**

This philosophical treatise, *Περι υψους* (literally ‘About elevation’), was probably composed in the first century, and while attributed here to a Dionysius Longinus, it is now considered an anonymous work. The author seeks to establish ‘certain distinctions of conception and expression, with the sources and effects of achieving a state of elevation that he calls *ekstasis* (transport, in the quite literal sense: a state of being “carried outside” oneself). This sublimity is a quality not easily stabilized, since Longinus variously associates it with the inspired author, the “excited” text itself, and the impact transmitted to the audience. What is clear throughout the work, however, is that the consequences of *hypsos* are irresistible and lend themselves to a rhetoric of astonishment [*ekplexis*] and domination’ (Macksey, ‘Longinus reconsidered’ in *Modern Language Notes* 108 (1993), p. 913). The idea of the sublime was central to eighteenth-century English aesthetics, from Alexander Pope to Edmund Burke.

The text for this edition was prepared by the Cornish clergyman Jonathan Toup (1713–1785) and David Ruhnken (1723–1798). Toup worked on the text for thirty-five years, and he invited Ruhnken, professor of Greek at the University of Leiden, to provide the notes. An octavo edition was also printed in the same year (ESTC T87459).



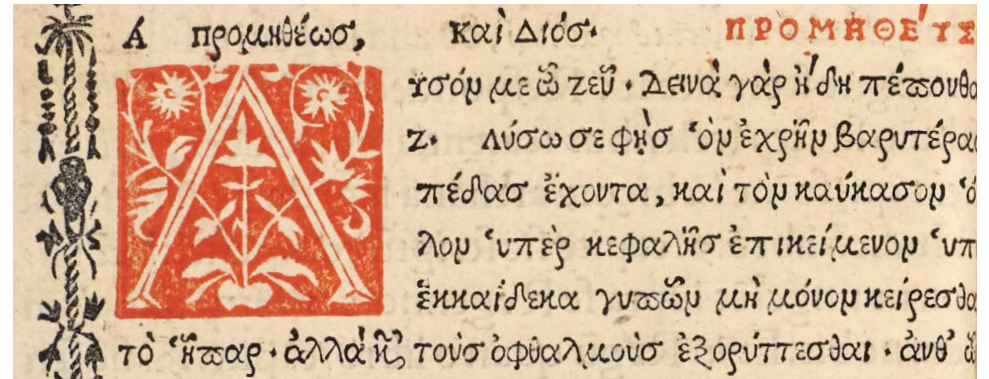


**Provenance:**

Charles Yonge (1781–1830) was a master at Eton, and, in accordance with tradition, used this stamp on books he gave out as leaving presents to his students. His son, Charles Duke Yonge (1812–1891), was a classical scholar who published translations of Greek and Latin works into English; these bindings are sometimes attributed to him.

At least two other copies of Longinus in Greek had Yonge's monogram stamp, one the 1724 London printing, and another the 1793 Bodoni edition. British Armorial Bindings records editions of Virgil and Juvenal with this stamp.

ESTC T87460.



**The Syrian Satirist**

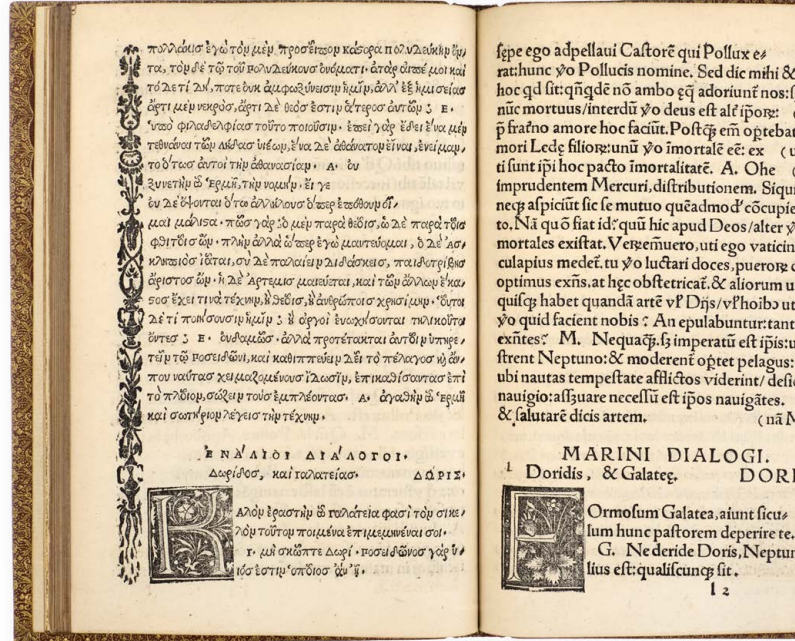
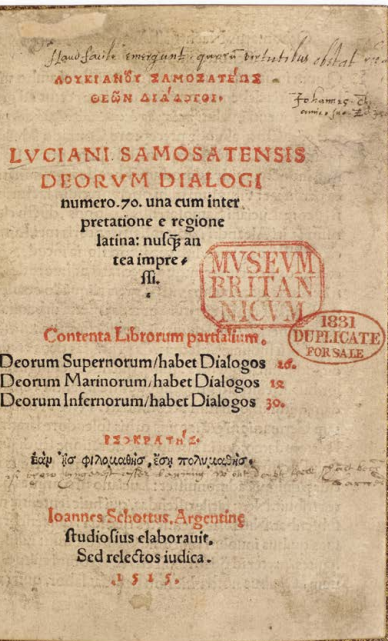
34 **LUCIAN of Samosata; [Ottomar NACHTGALL, editor].** Θεων διαλογοι ... Deorum dialogi numero 70 una cum interpretatione e regione latina: nusquam antea impressi ... *Strasbourg, Johann Schott, 1515.*

4to, ff. [84]; a–x<sup>4</sup>; title, a2<sup>v</sup>, and a3<sup>r</sup> printed in red and black, printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages, woodcut initials, woodcut border along the outer margin Greek text; title-page soiled with small repair to upper margin, final blank verso soiled, otherwise a very good copy; bound in early twentieth-century tan morocco by Zaehnsdorf, spine lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; early manuscript foliation (partially trimmed), sixteenth-century inscription 'Johannes Chr[...] | amico suo Ed. Fre[...]]' in an English hand

to title and a line of English text to foot (translating the quote from Isocrates printed above), inscription (erased) and Latin quote from Juvenal to head of title in a subsequent English hand, red ink stamp of the British Museum to title and final blank verso with red ink duplicate sale stamp dated 1831 to title, inscriptions 'E Bibliotheca Masoniana. | 1798.' and 'John S. Jones | Sep 18<sup>th</sup> 1841' to a retained front flyleaf, 'C. D. Robertson 1904' to another flyleaf, book label of J. A. Spranger to front pastedown. **£1950**

**First edition of Ottomar Nachtgall's parallel text version of Lucian's *Dialogues of the Gods*, an early example of Greek printing in Germany, with a long and distinguished English provenance.**

Lucian (c. 125–after 180 AD) was a prolific author, and this volume contains short satirical dialogues featuring the gods of Olympus, the gods of the sea, and the gods of the Underworld. They are playful and irreverent conversations about well-known episodes including the Judgement of Paris, the abduction of Ganymede, and Hermes describing Hephaestus catching Ares and Aphrodite in bed together. His writings featured prominently in humanist scholarship of the early sixteenth century, being translated by both Erasmus and Thomas More, and influencing their own works (notably *In Praise of Folly* and *Utopia*).

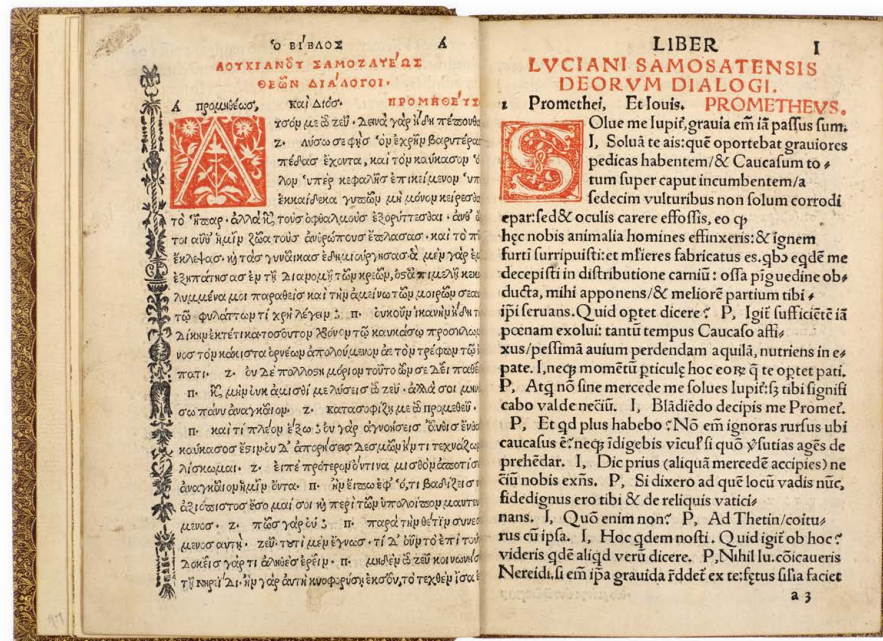


Nachtgall (or Nachtigall, who later called himself Luscinus, c. 1478–c. 1535) taught music in Vienna and then Greek in Strasbourg, having studied with Girolamo Aleandro in Paris. In 1515 he was responsible for several Greek printings in Strasbourg aimed at students, including two works by Isocrates and some prayers, and he later produced his own Greek grammar. Lucian was considered a suitable student text because his writings were short and written clearly; Nachtgall explains in his preface (addressed to the printer, Schott) that the book is designed for those still unskilled in Greek. Lucian was used by both Chrysoloras and Guarino Veronese in their teaching of Greek in the early fifteenth century, and the Greek text was first printed in Florence in 1496.

**This is the first Greek book printed by the printer, patrician, and scholar Johannes Schott (1477–1548).** He was the grandson of Johann Mentelin, the first Strasbourg printer, whom he believed to have invented the art of printing. He later published works in support of the Reformation, and many of his books contained illustrations by artists such as Hans Baldung Grien and Hans Wächlin.

*Provenance:*

1. 'Johannes Chr[...]', with his cropped sixteenth-century presentation inscription to his friend 'Ed. Fre[...]' on the title-page.
2. George Mason (1735–1806), who reportedly intended to own a book from every year since 1467 and whose 'collection was an exceedingly valuable one; rather select than extensive: exhibiting ... some of the rarest books in Greek, Latin, and English literature ... His library was elegant, judicious, and, in many respects, very precious: and the collector of such volumes was a man of worth and learning' (Dibdin, pp. 559–564). His collection was dispersed by Leigh and Sotheby in four sales between January 1798 and April 1799; his second sale, *A Catalogue of most of the reserved Portion of the Greek and Latin Library of George Mason*, 16 May 1798, lot 402 (£7 to 'Burney').
3. Likely Charles Burney (1757–1817), the classical scholar; his classical books and his newspapers were purchased for the British Museum in 1818, and in 1819 any duplicates were sold (some of which, confusingly, he had purchased from previous British Museum duplicate sales). This volume, however, was not marked to be sold as a duplicate until 1831.
4. British Museum, with the stamp used on books acquired in the 1810s and 1820s; red ink indicating a purchase. There was a copy of this edition of Lucian in the Sotheby's sale of British Museum duplicates held in March 1832, lot 1469, sold for 5s 6d, which is presumably the present copy.
5. John Alfred Spranger (1889–1968), with his book label at Old Malt House, Newbury; he owned many significant Greek works including an extensive collection of Euripides. Sotheby's, *Continental Manuscripts and Printed Books*, 21 November 1989, lot 42.



USTC 673667; VD16 L 2955; Adams L 1617; Müller, *Bibliographie Strasbourgeoise*, Schott no. 35. See Dibdin, *Bibliomania* (1811), pp. 559–564.

Petrus Triginta ☞ Pierre Trente

35 **LUCIAN of Samosata.** Θεων διαλογοι κδ. ... Deorum dialogi XXIII. Paris, Chrétien Wechel, 1535.

[bound with:]

**GAZA, Theodorus; Jean VATEL, editor.** Institutionis grammaticae libri quatuor, addita versione Latina, iterum exactius a quodam graece doctiss. collati: demptis adulterinis quibusdam, & versione ubi videbatur castigatori. Paris, Chrétien Wechel, 1534.

[and:]

**GAZA, Theodorus; Jean VATEL, editor.** Institutionis grammaticae liber secundus, beneficio Iacobi Tussani, professoris Regii, multis locis quam antea castigatior. Paris, Chrétien Wechel, 1531.

Three works in one vol., 8vo, *Lucian*: pp. 58, [6, colophon, blank, device], *Gaza I*: ff. 35, [1], *II*: ff. 239, [3]; *Gaza* quire II B misbound; *Gaza* printed in Latin and Greek on facing pages, *Lucian* printed entirely in Greek, woodcut printer's device to title and final verso of each work, woodcut initials; *Lucian* title dust-stained and worn with a small wormhole (not affecting text), marginal dampstaining almost throughout, scattered worming (with loss of a few characters towards end);

bound in contemporary French brown morocco, tooled in blind to a panel design, later manuscript lettering in ink to both boards; rather crudely rebaced and recorned, nineteenth-century pastedowns; c. 14 pp of contemporary manuscript annotations (see below), ownership inscriptions 'Petrus Triginta' and 'Pierre Trente' to final blank of *Lucian* and final verso of *Gaza II* respectively, nineteenth-century bibliographical notes in French to front pastedown.

£1800

**A student sammelband of three very rare editions of Greek texts: a collection of satirical dialogues about the Gods, followed by the first two books of Gaza's Greek grammar, in a contemporary French binding.**

Theodorus Gaza's Greek grammar was, by this time, the most popular text used by teachers and students alike; its utility for beginners was enhanced by the Latin translations that began to appear from 1516 and by Wechel's parallel-text version first printed in 1530, compiled by Jean Vatel from the translations of Erasmus, Jacques Toussain, and Richard Croke. Copies were often bound with other short educational texts, here Wechel's second edition (first 1530) of Lucian's entertaining comic dialogues of the gods which had become popular for teaching in the early sixteenth century; 'the place of Lucian in the new curricula owed much to the brevity of many of his works and to his straightforward Attic prose' (Botley, p. 85).

Wechel issued each of Gaza's four books separately (despite the title of the first book), allowing students to buy each of the increasingly difficult books as they advanced; our early annotator, however, appears to have stopped partway through the first, in which marginal annotations seek to explain some of the contractions in the text. A further two pages of the grammar have longer marginal notes in Latin and Greek, while the annotations



in the Lucian comprise a few textual corrections to three of the dialogues (Aphrodite and Selene, Aphrodite and Eros, and Asclepius and Herakles) and an interlinear Latin gloss in a minuscule hand.

**All three editions are rare.** In the US, BP16 lists a copy of the Lucian in the Morgan and the second Gaza at Yale (though neither are found in their library catalogue online). In the UK, all three are in the Bodleian, and the British Library has both of the works by Gaza.

*Lucian*: USTC 185583; BP16 107916. *Gaza*: I. USTC 182073; BP16 107547. II. USTC 138052; BP16 106695. None is in Adams.

## Joking for Jesuits

**36 LUCIAN of Samosata and THEOGNIS of Megara.** *Dialogorum selectorum libri duo graecolatini. Accesserunt Theognidis Megarensis sententiae elegiacae, itidem graecolatinae. Ingolstadt, Adam Sartorius, 1605.*

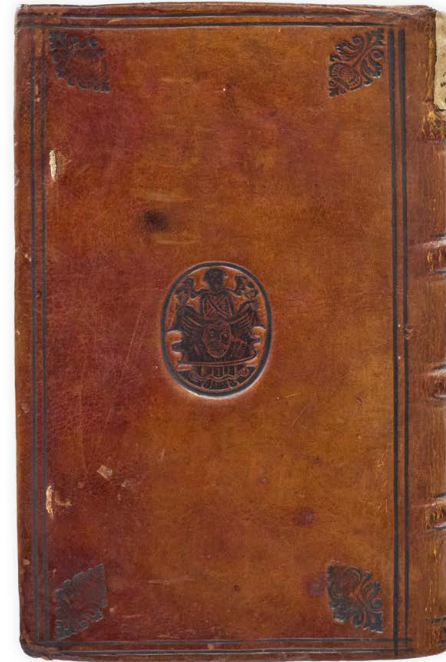
8vo, pp. [ii], 410, [2, blank]; printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages, woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials, woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces; a very good copy; bound in contemporary German calf tooled in *Zwischgold*, front board with central Jesuit block (IHS monogram above the three

nails of the Passion), rear board with central block of the Veil of Veronica, tooled cornerpieces, spine tooled in compartments with manuscript paper label, edges gilt and gauffered, stubs from two pairs of ties; tooling tarnished, neat repairs to corners, superficial cracks to front joint; modern ink stamp ES to front pastedown. **£950**

**An uncommon parallel-text edition of Lucian's comic dialogues, together with elegiac poems by Theognis, in an attractive contemporary Jesuit binding depicting the Veil of Veronica.**

The satirical writings of Lucian (c. 125–after 180 AD) were regularly used as schoolbooks; this volume contains a selection from his *Dialogues of the Gods* and the *Dialogues of the Dead*, along with *The Dream*, *Timon*, *The Parliament of the Gods*, and a mock-legal prosecution *The Consonants at Law* (though the last is now considered pseudonymous). He quotes from Theognis and pokes fun at him in *Timon*, a dialogue on Greek city politics during Roman imperial rule.

The archaic elegiac verses attributed to Theognis of Megara, a poet from the sixth century BC, form an anthology of texts from a variety of authors, known as the *Theognidea*. The verses contain advice on politics and ethics, which was supposedly presented during a symposium, thereby providing us with contemporary social and political opinions. Verses by Theognis were first printed in the Aldine edition of Theocritus (1495/96).



Adam Sartorius printed various works of Jesuit interest, and the preface here specifies that the book is for students of Greek. This is the third Sartorius edition: David Sartorius first issued this Lucian in 1593, and his son Adam added the Theognis for the 1598 edition, which he then reissued in 1605. The Latin translation of Theognis is that of Philipp Melanchthon, whose name is omitted presumably to avoid the risk of censorship.

**We have located just one copy in the US (Texas) and two in the UK (Birmingham and St John's, Oxford).**

USTC 2136164; VD17 23:629687D.



### John Carter's Copy

37 [ORPHIC POEMS.] **ESCHENBACH, Andreas Christian, editor.** Ορφεως αργοναυτικα υμνοι και περι λιθων. Orphei Argonautica hymni et de lapidibus curante Andrea Christiano Eschenbachio Noribergense cum eiusdem ad Argonautica notis & emendationibus. Accedunt Henrici Stephani in omnia & Josephi Scaligeri in hymnos notae. *Utrecht, Willem van de Water, 1689.*

8vo, pp. 28, 329, [7], with an additional engraved title-page; Greek and Latin printed on facing pages; a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf,

covers with floral cornerpiece in blind, speckled edges, spine rubbed, label and headcap chipped; book label of John Waynfilete Carter. **£325**

**First Eschenbach edition**, presenting the 'Argonautica Orphica', an anonymous fourth-century Greek epic probably based on the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius, which had been rediscovered in the fifteenth century by Constantine Lascaris, alongside the Orphic Hymns and the *Lithica*, describing the properties of gemstones.

The Nuremberg-born Eschenbach (1663–1722) had lectured at Jena in 1687, then spent a period immersed in the libraries at Wittenberg, Helmstädt, and Wolfenbüttel, and in Holland, where he edited the present work. He later returned to the Orphic poems with a critical study in 1702 (see *ADB*).

#### Provenance:

The bibliographer, collector, and bookseller John Carter (1905–1975), known for his exposure, with Graham Pollard, of Wise's forgeries, in *An Enquiry into the nature of certain nineteenth century pamphlets* (1934); his popular bibliographical lexicon, *ABC for Book Collectors* (1952 and oft reprinted); and, with Percy Muir, the hugely influential exhibition and catalogue *Printing and the Mind of Man* (1963 and 1967 respectively). His library was sold at Sotheby's in 1976.

STCN 840517734.



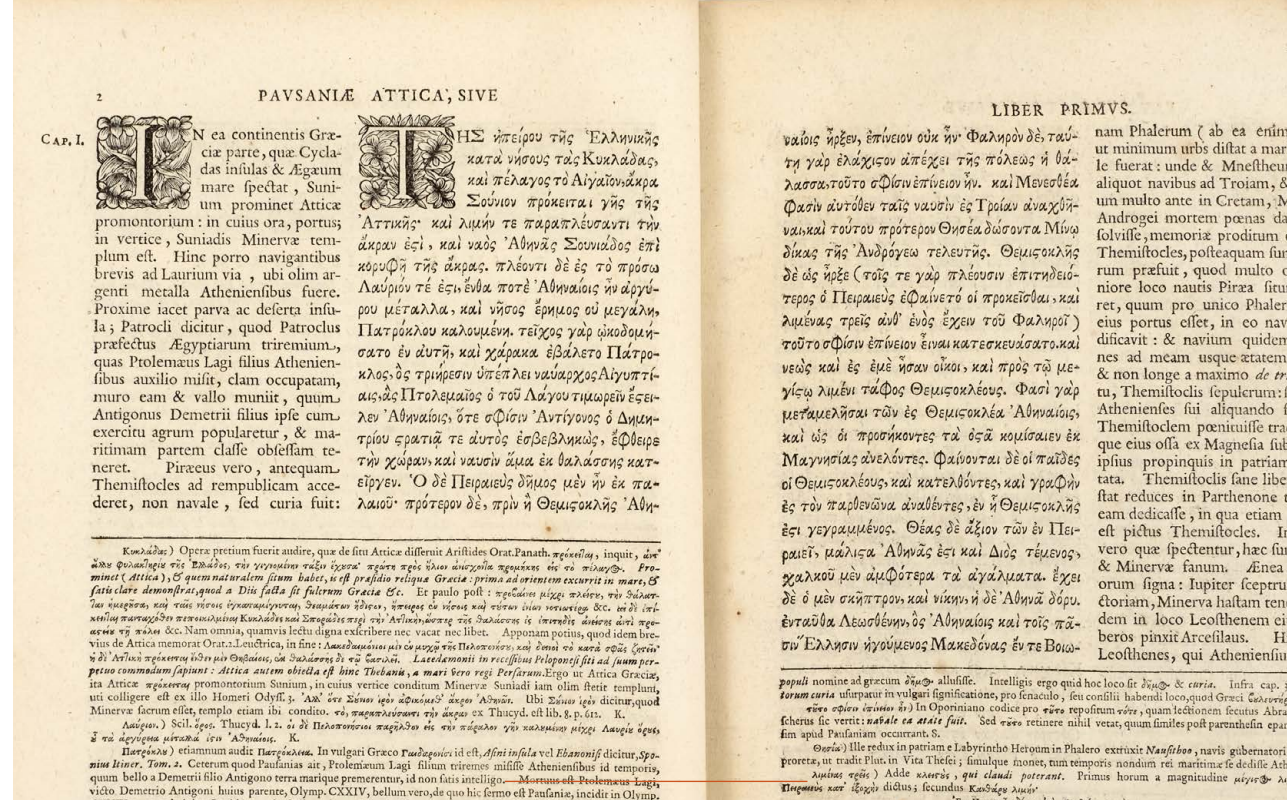
### A Tour of Classical Greece

38 **PAUSANIAS; Romolo AMASEO, translator; Wilhelm XYLANDER, Fridrich SYLBURG, and Joachim KÜHN, commentators.** Της Ελλάδος περιηγηρις. Hoc est ... Graeciae descriptio accurata, qua Lector ceu manu per eam regionem circumducitur ... *Leipzig, [Christian Götze for] Thomas Fritsch, 1696.*

Folio, pp. [xxvi], 898, [23, cols '899–943'], [1, blank], [76, index]; printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, title printed in red and black with copper-engraved Pegasus device, woodcut initials, woodcut head- and tailpieces; two small wormholes from p. 865 onwards

(affecting a few characters without loss of sense), a few leaves slightly browned, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red tawed sheep lettering-piece, edges mottled blue and red; joints very lightly rubbed. **£450**

**First edition with the notes of Joachim Kühn of Pausanias's comprehensive description of Classical Greece, 'the only major surviving example of ancient travel literature' (OCD).**





'The single surviving work in ten books betrays a polymath and erudite author with multifaceted and diverse interests, whence his many characterisations: Pausanias the traveller, the tour guide/Baedeker, the (literary) scholar, the copyist/plagiarist, the philologist, the archaeologist, the art historian, the topographer/geographer, the flora and fauna ecologist, the antiquarian, the *stéleokopas*/epigraphist, the historiographer/historian in the broader sense of Herodotus or the more limited of Thucydides, the historian of religion, the pilgrim' (Tzifopoulos, p. 150).

The *editio princeps* was issued by Aldus in 1516, Romolo Amaseo's Latin translation was first printed in Florence in 1551, and the text and commentary by Wilhelm Xylander, completed by Fridrich Sylburg, in Frankfurt in 1583. This edition of the Sylburg text contains new notes by Joachim Kühn (1647–1697), printed in a large format to accommodate the extensive scholarly apparatus. The previous prefaces from the earlier editions are repeated here, with an initial prologue by Kühn, in which he discusses the manuscripts in the Royal Library in Paris.

*Provenance:*

From the library of the Scottish mathematician James Stirling (1692–1770), recently dispersed.

USTC 2685238; VD17 39:128725Q. See Tzifopoulos, 'Inscriptions as literature in Pausanias' *Exegesis of Hellas*, in *Inscriptions and their Uses in Greek and Latin Literature* (2013).



## The First Complete Plato

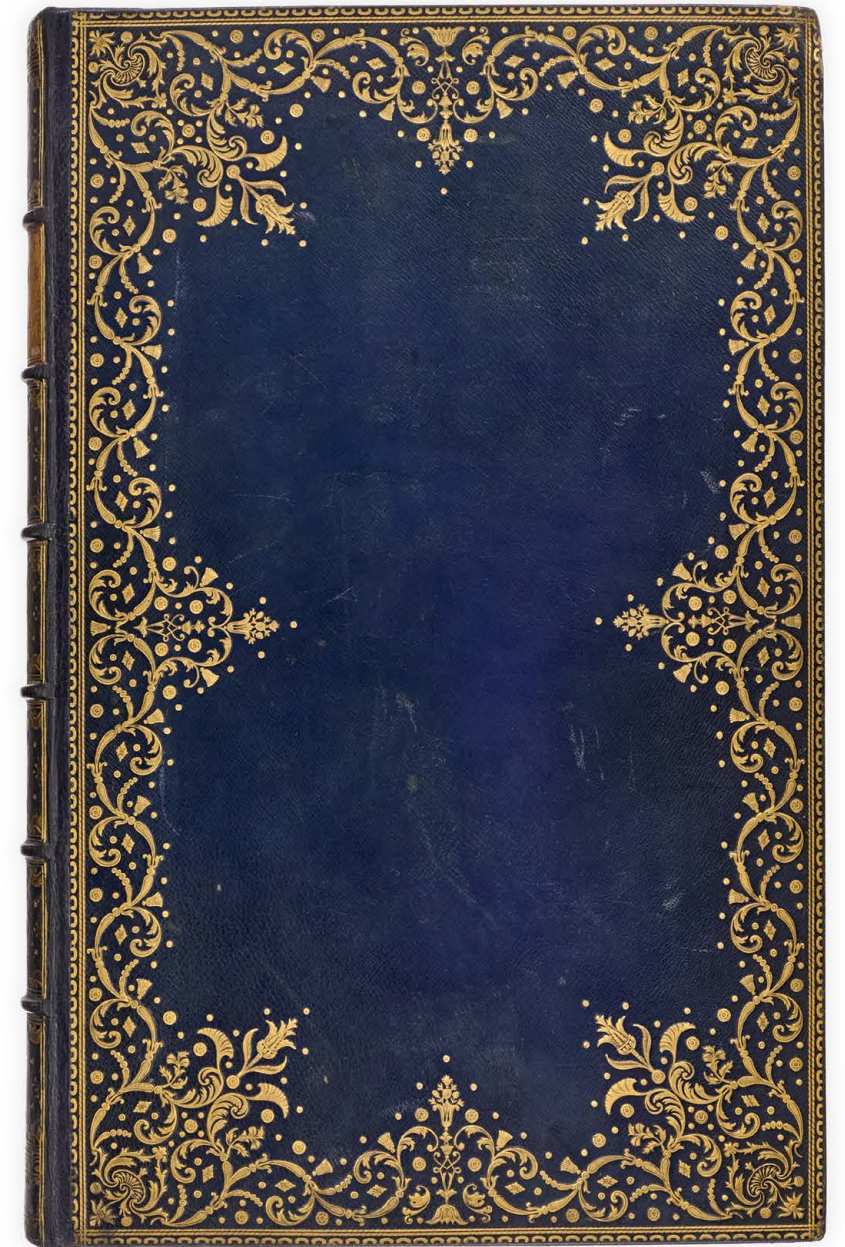
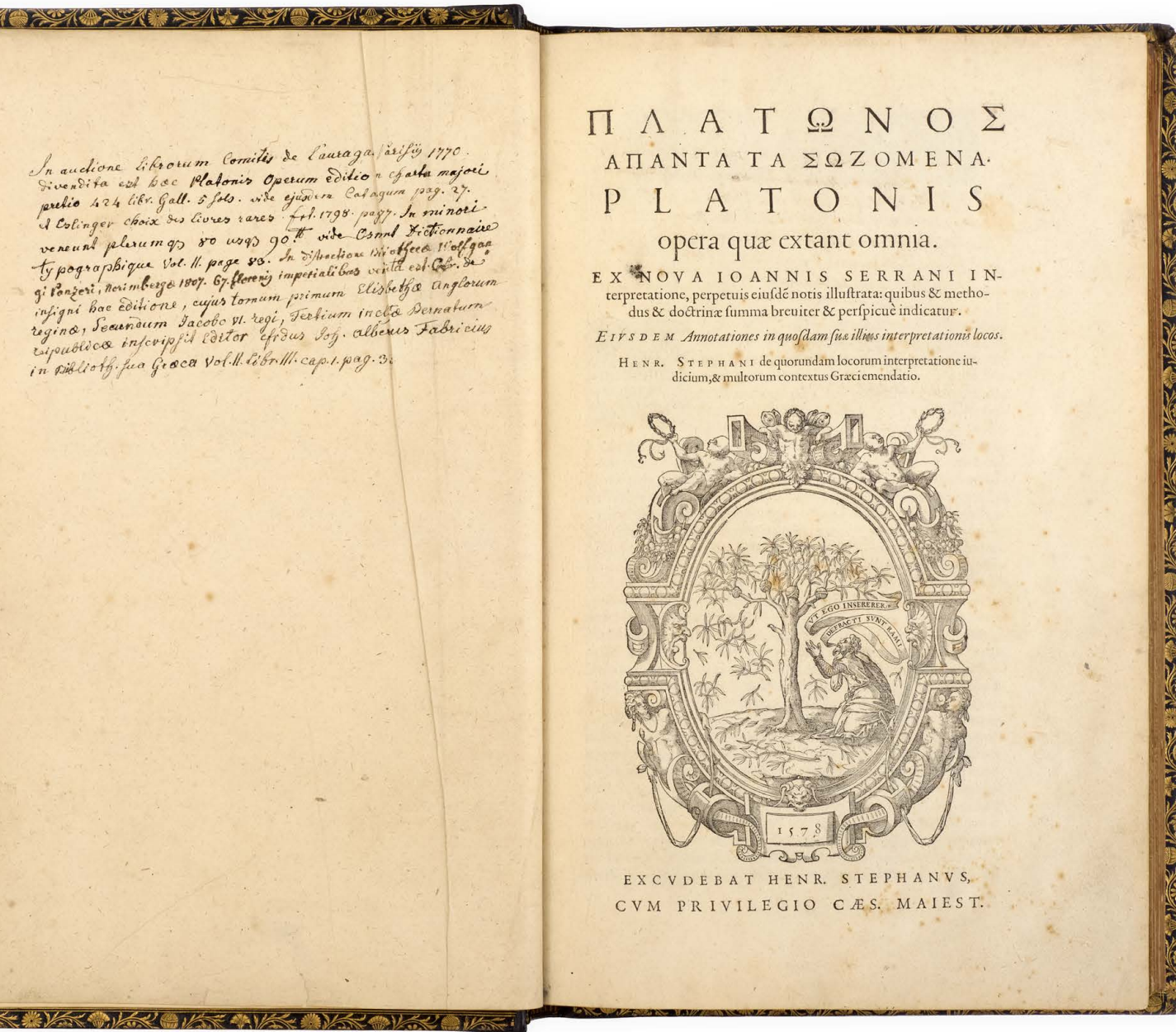
39 **PLATO; Jean DE SERRES, translator and commentator; Henri ESTIENNE, editor.** *Απαντα τα σωζόμενα ... Opera quae extant omnia ...* [Geneva], *Henri Estienne, 1578.*

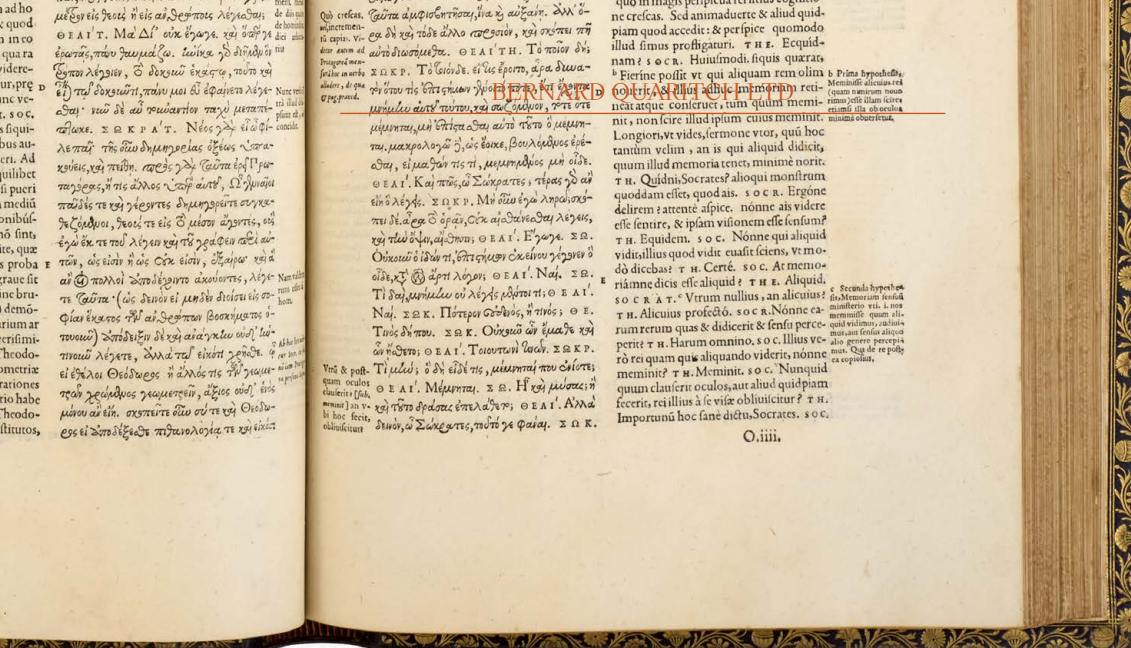
Four parts bound in three vols, folio, pp. I: i: [xxxvi], 542, II: ii: [viii], 992, III: iii: [viii], 416, iv: 139; vol. I bound without the final blank Yy8; printed in Latin and Greek in parallel columns, large printer's device to titles, woodcut initials, woodcut head- and tail-pieces; bifolia I Nn3.4 and III NNNN6 misbound; very small marginal paper-flaws to I Ll1, small marginal paper-flaw to title of vol. II (neatly repaired), a few very light spots to the preliminary leaves of vol. I, withal a

very good set; bound in late nineteenth-century blue morocco gilt à la dentelle, endpapers signed in black (MacKenzie?), spines gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-pieces, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; vols I and II neatly rebound with spine relaid, joints and extremities a little rubbed with some old retouching, a few slight scuffs, corners bumped; modern private collector's book label to front pastedowns.

£18,000

**A magnificent large-paper copy of the first complete edition of Plato's corpus, edited by Henri Estienne and accompanied by a new parallel translation by Jean de Serres.**



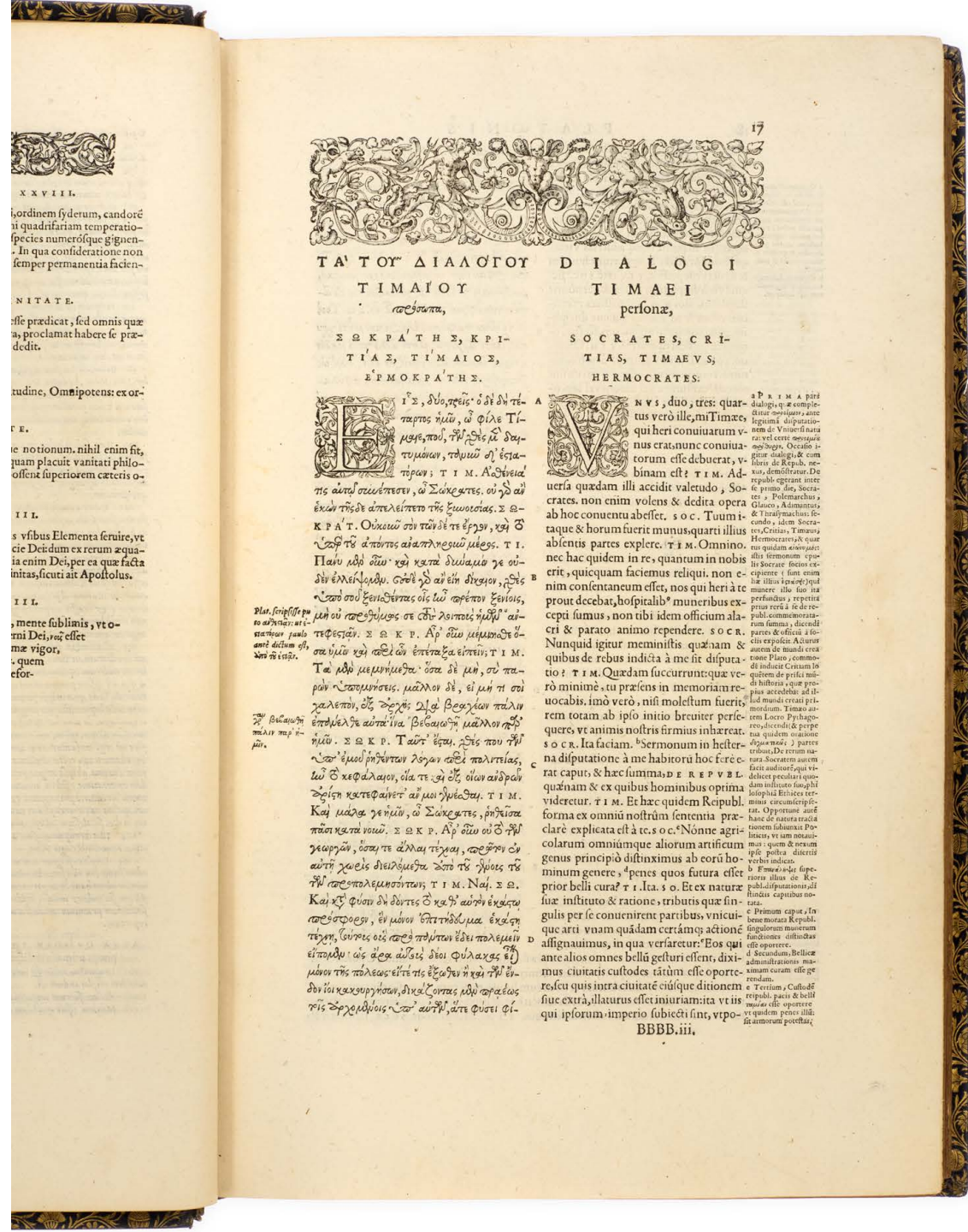


'Henri Estienne's monumental edition of Plato, the first complete edition, which for two centuries remained the indispensable instrument of Platonic studies; to this day its pagination is universally accepted as the standard system of reference to the text of Plato' (Schreiber). The 'Stephanus' reference to chapters and paragraphs, still used in scholarship today, refers to the arrangement devised by Henri Estienne for this edition.

This landmark edition of Plato's collected works ranks among the most remarkable and influential achievements of the eminent scholar-printer Henri Estienne II. He established the Greek text through meticulous comparison of the 1513 Aldine edition, the Basel printings of 1534 and 1566, and the 1531 Louvain edition of the Laws, supplementing these with manuscript sources. Maintaining his exacting scholarly principles, Estienne emended corrupt passages through conjecture, but printed the latter in the margins, clearly setting them apart from the text proper; he also rejected Ficino's Latin translation and arranged for a fresh one by Jean de Serres, which he carefully revised. Serres, a committed Protestant, prefaced the three volumes with individual dedicatory letters addressed to Elizabeth I of England, James VI of Scotland, and the Canton of Berne.

'Of all Estienne's publications the Plato is perhaps the most lavishly decorated: besides numerous woodcut initials, culs-de-lampe, and a striking, elaborate title-device, it is the only publication in which Estienne used his entire series of decorative headpieces. Although this sumptuous Plato further contributed to Estienne's financial ruin, it is also (after the Thesaurus) the work which most contributed to his fame' (Schreiber). Both Renouard and Brunet note that copies in good condition are rare, while Dibdin writes: 'This work has long been considered as a very valuable acquisition to the libraries of the learned, and for its magnificence and variety of critical material must be always held in estimation'.

USTC 450772; GLN 15-16 2690; Adams, P 1439 Brunet IV, 695; Dibdin II, p. 134-6; Renouard 145-6, 1; Schreiber 201.



ordinem syderum, candore ni quadriariam temperationis species numerisque gignent. In qua consideratione non semper permanentia facien-

NITATE. esse predicat, sed omnis quae a, proclamata habere se prae-

rudine, Omnipotens: ex or-

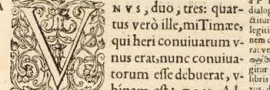
FE. notionum. nihil enim fit, quam placuit vanitati philo-

III. s. vrbus Elementa feruire, vt cie Deidum ex rerum equa-

III. , mente sublimis, vt o- rmi Dei, vt effect ma, vigor, quem efor-



TITAIOTY DIALOGY TIMAEI perfonæ, SOCRATES, CRITIAS, TIMAEVS, HERMOCRATES.



... duo, tres: quatuor heri conuinarum v. nus cras-nunc conuiatorum esse debuerat, v. binam est: T I M. Aduerfa quadam illi accidit valetudo, Socrates. non enim volens & dedita opera ab hoc conuentu abesse. s o c. Tuum itaque & horum fuerit munus-quarti illius abentis partes exerce. T I M. Omnino nec hac quidem in re, quantum in nobis erit, quicquam faciemus reliqui. non enim contentaneum est, nos qui heri te prout decebat, hospitibus munusculis excepti sumus, non tibi idem officium lacri & parato animo rependere. s o c r. Nunquid igitur meministis quoniam & quibus de rebus iudicia à me sit disputatio? T I M. Quaedam succurrunt: quae vero minime à tu praefens in memoriam reuocabis. imò verò, nisi molestum fuerit, rem totam ab ipso initio breuiter persequere, vt animis nostris firmius inhaerent. s o c r. Ita faciam. sermonum in helle-

... duo, tres: quatuor heri conuinarum v. nus cras-nunc conuiatorum esse debuerat, v. binam est: T I M. Aduerfa quadam illi accidit valetudo, Socrates. non enim volens & dedita opera ab hoc conuentu abesse. s o c. Tuum itaque & horum fuerit munus-quarti illius abentis partes exerce. T I M. Omnino nec hac quidem in re, quantum in nobis erit, quicquam faciemus reliqui. non enim contentaneum est, nos qui heri te prout decebat, hospitibus munusculis excepti sumus, non tibi idem officium lacri & parato animo rependere. s o c r. Nunquid igitur meministis quoniam & quibus de rebus iudicia à me sit disputatio? T I M. Quaedam succurrunt: quae vero minime à tu praefens in memoriam reuocabis. imò verò, nisi molestum fuerit, rem totam ab ipso initio breuiter persequere, vt animis nostris firmius inhaerent. s o c r. Ita faciam. sermonum in helle-

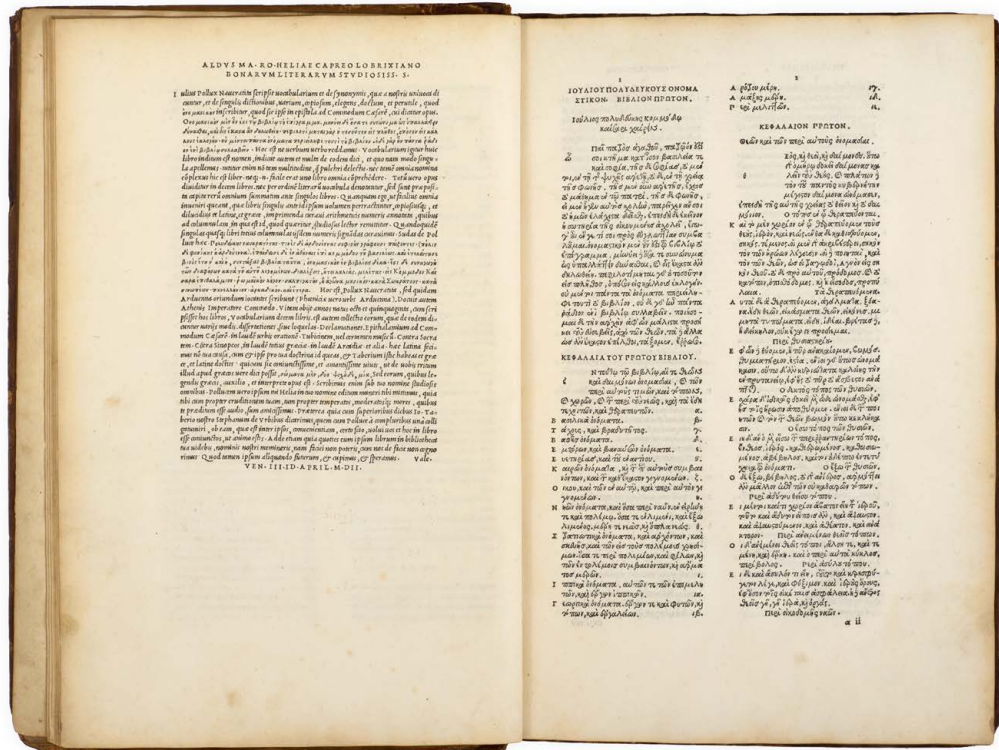
# Thirty-Three Ways to Abuse the Taxman

40 **POLLUX, Julius.** Ονομαστικόν ... Vocabularium. [(Colophon:) Venice, Aldus, April 1502.]

Folio, ff. [4, Latin table of contents], [4, Greek table of contents], [1, title and preface], [102, cols 1-408], [1, colophon]; first leaf a little dusty, very light marginal stain to λ14<sup>a</sup> (a printer's inky fingers? see detail opposite), a very good copy; bound in late eighteenth-century calf, boards ruled in gilt to a panel design, edges gilt; somewhat rubbed, corners worn, neatly rebeked

with gilt red morocco lettering-piece; late seventeenth-century annotations in an English hand to c. 17 pp. (some very slightly shaved), remains of an extract from an old sale catalogue to front pastedown, typescript description by Bernard M. Rosenthal loosely inserted, modern private collector's bookplate to front pastedown. **£8500**

**Editio princeps of the oldest encyclopaedia from antiquity, with variant readings added in an English hand.**



Julius Pollux was appointed to the chair of rhetoric at Athens in 178 AD by the Emperor Commodus, to whom the work is dedicated. Pollux made use of a wide variety of texts for his dictionary, from a now-lost work on equestrianism to musical instruments, as well as more familiar authors such as Homer and Isocrates. The text that survives is an abridgement, and it circulated widely in manuscript in fifteenth-century Italy.

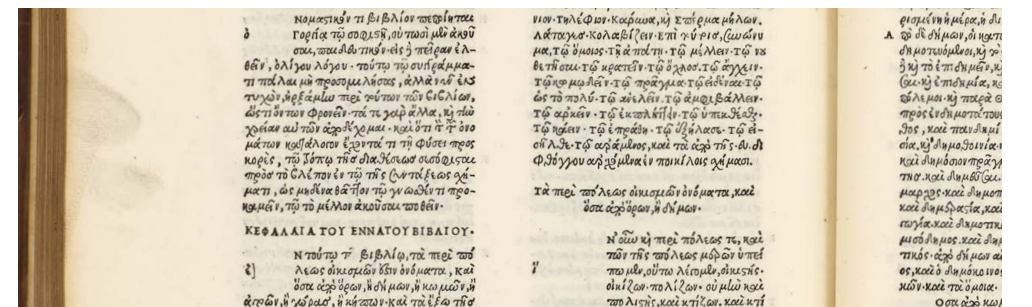
Arranged by topic rather than alphabetically, 'the work partly resembles a rhetorical handbook, e.g. in its collections of synonyms and subject-vocabularies, in collections of compounds [...], in the fifty-two terms for use in praising a king, or the thirty-three terms of abuse to apply to a tax-collector' ( *OCD* ).

**The lines of Greek text quoted within the preface are an early appearance of Aldus's final and smallest Greek typeface,** which would be used fully for the first time in the small format *editio princeps* of Sophocles in August of the same year. While the editor of the text is not recorded, at the end is a note by Scipione Forteguerra (Carteromachus), student of Poliziano and one of Aldus's fellow founders of his Greek Academy. The preface by Aldus is addressed to Elia Caprioli (Cavrioli) of Brescia, jurist and historian.

The annotations, predominantly in Greek, focus on book five, about hunting and animals, and for the most part provide alternative readings from a defective manuscript (labelled 'ms'), along with a few notes in Latin. Some larger chunks of text are bracketed and marked 'D. MS.', perhaps standing for 'desunt', indicating where substantial sections are missing from the manuscript in question. A few of the annotations mention a reading from 'Voss.' or 'Vos.', i.e. Isaac Vossius (1618-1689), whose manuscripts were purchased in 1690 by the University of Leiden (his manuscript of Pollux dates from the early sixteenth century). Samuel Bochart (1599-1667), the author of a work on sacred geography, is mentioned twice.

A loosely inserted note attributes to Schreiber the suggestion that these annotations are the work of the German scholar Wolfgang Seber (1573-1634), who produced a parallel text edition of Pollux in 1608 (VD17 3:300230U); the references to Vossius and Bochart, however, are too late in date for this to be the case.

USTC 850213; EDIT16 CNCE 36138; Aldo Manuzio tipografo 57; Renouard 32/1; UCLA 54.





## Justifying Justinian

41 **PROCOPIUS; David HOESCHEL, editor.** *Historiarum ... libri VIII. Nunc primum Graece editi. Accessit liber de aedificiis Justiniani, fere duplo quam antea auctior. Augsburg. David Franck, 1607.*

Folio, pp. [viii], 376, 56, [60]; title copper-engraved, woodcut head- and tailpieces, woodcut initials, printed in Greek; small stain to inner margin of p. 45, light dampstain to head of G3 and Gg3, nevertheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary calf, spine gilt

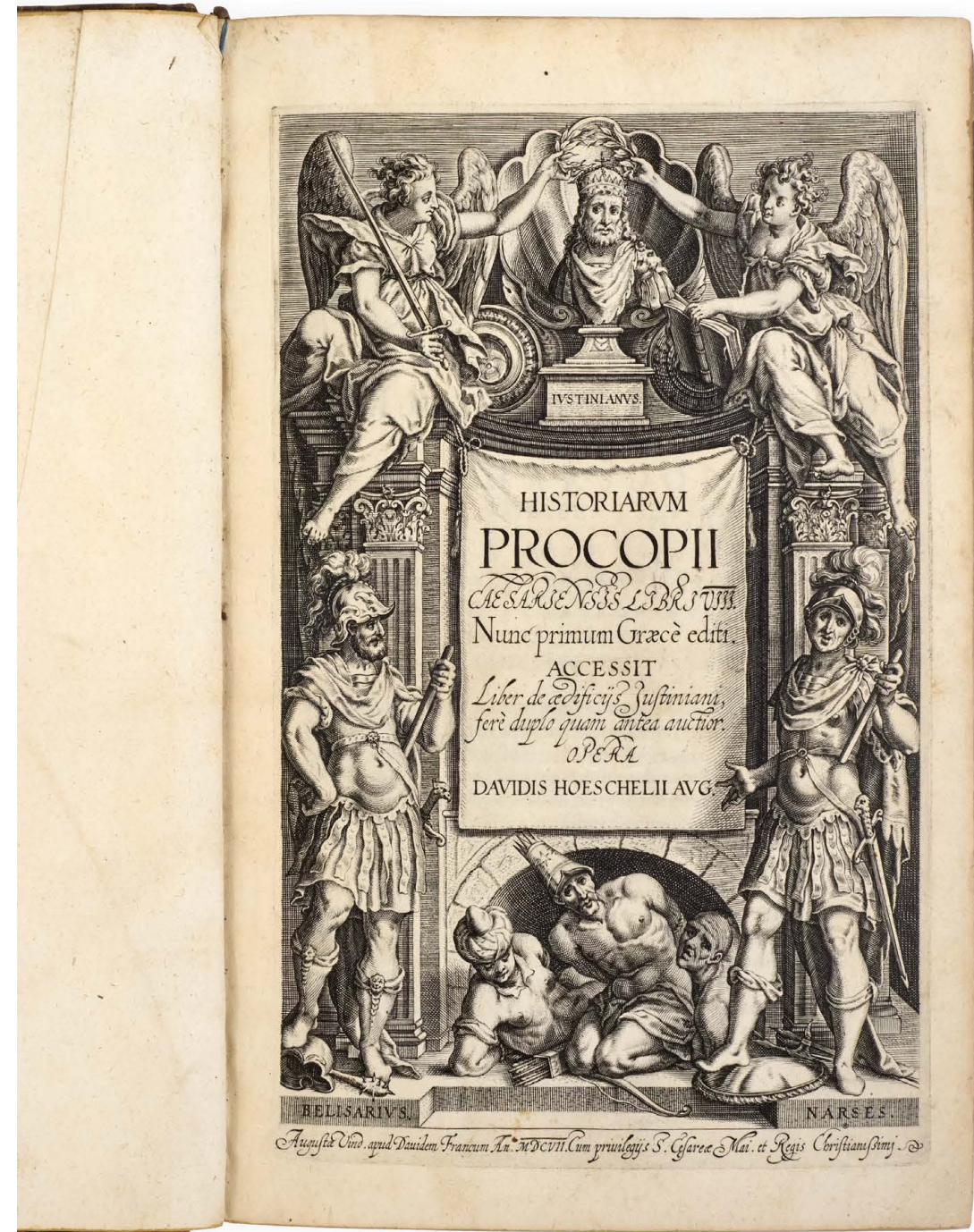
in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges stained yellow; worn, cracks to joints, endcaps chipped and tailband lost; ?eighteenth-century pencil annotations in Latin and Greek to c. 130 pp. with some other marginal pencil markings (see below). **£1500**

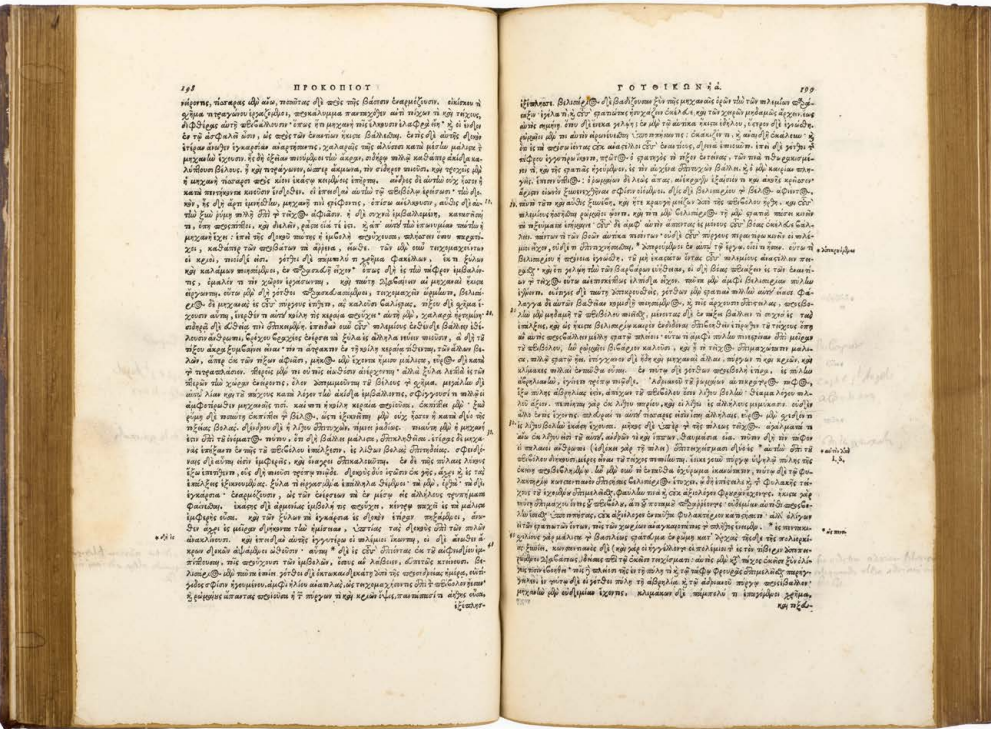
***Editio princeps of Procopius's sixth-century history of Byzantium's wars, along with his account of Justinian's rebuilding of towns and frontiers, which form the principal (and sometimes only) source for the reign of the Emperor Justinian.***

Procopius of Caesarea (c. 500–c. 553) passed almost the whole of his adult life in the reign of the Emperor Justinian (r. 527–565), a time of territorial expansion and imperial renewal, with Constantinople regenerated as the new and Christianised Rome, bringing civilisation to barbarian peoples. 'His narratives were framed by his emperor's military ambitions in the *Wars* and imperial policies of restoring the imperial infrastructure in the *Buildings*' (Maas, p. 69). 'He is the major Greek historian of Late Antiquity, perhaps even of Byzantium as a whole, and the proper understanding of his works is crucial to many issues, not least that of the transition from the ancient to the medieval world' (Cameron, p. 3).

The title-page depicts the three protagonists of Procopius' narrative: the Emperor Justinian and the generals Belisarius and Narses, standing above their conquered foes. Procopius details the wars with the Persians, with the Vandals in Africa, and with the Ostrogoths in Italy; he experienced some of the latter first-hand while serving with Belisarius. The text about Justinian's rebuilding of the Empire was commissioned by the emperor and is therefore notably biased, attributing works to Justinian that were built before he came to the throne.

The editor, David Hoeschel of Augsburg (1556–1617), produced numerous scholarly editions of Greek texts, many of which were based on manuscripts in the Augsburg city library, where Hoeschel was librarian. The manuscript sources for this edition of Procopius's *Wars*, however, included one of the Greek manuscripts from Venice previously in the library of Johann Jakob Fugger, which had been acquired by the Hofbibliothek in Munich in 1571; a Paris manuscript collated for Hoeschel by Isaac Casaubon; and a Leiden manuscript supplied by Joseph Scaliger, who also supplied a manuscript for the *Buildings*.





The numerous annotations in pencil (some of which are smudged or offset) are predominantly in Greek with a few in Latin. While they generally indicate words of interest or significance in the text, a few are more informative; alongside a mention of the Emperor Hadrian, the annotator has written 'Castel St Angelo', the modern name for Hadrian's mausoleum. The annotations occur particularly in the books on the Gothic wars, relating to Belisarius. Although this volume comes from the library of James Stirling, the annotations do not seem to be in his hand.

USTC 2001391; VD17 39:123445Q. See Averil Cameron, *Procopius and the sixth Century* (1985); Maas, 'Strabo and Procopius: classical geography for a Christian Empire' in *From Rome to Constantinople: Essays in Honour of Averil Cameron* (2007), pp. 67–83.

### The Catholic Key to Homer

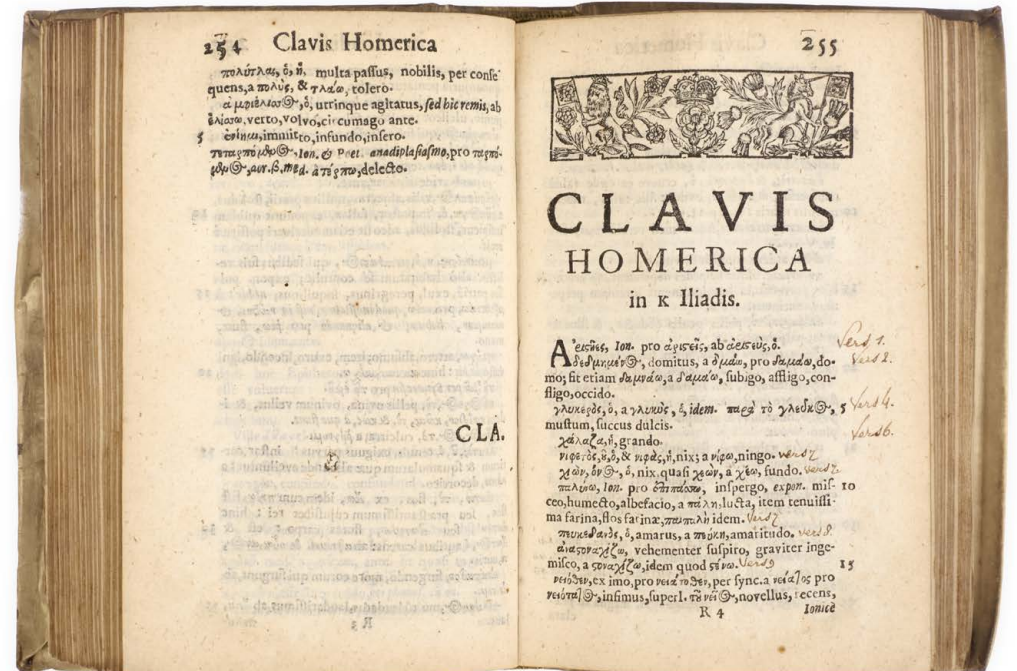
42 [ROBERTI, Antonius', *pseud.*]; George PERKINS, editor. Clavis Homerica, reserans significaciones, etymologias, derivationes, compositiones, & dialectos omnium fere vocabulorum, quae in viginti quatuor libris Iliadis Homeri continentur, eodem ordine, quo in ipsis libris leguntur ... Editio secunda. London, E. Griffin for Godfrey Emerson, 1638.

8vo, pp. [viii], 391, [77, index], [4, blank]; woodcut and typographic headpieces, woodcut initials; closed paper-flaw to lower margin of A4, small stains to pp. 8 and 76–77, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary Dutch vellum over

boards, yapp fore-edges; vellum at front fore-edge and pastedowns no longer adhered to boards, rear pastedown torn; (?eighteenth-century manuscript annotations in several places (adding the verse number for each entry). £600

First London edition, 'with the Catholic particulars omitted' (Allison & Rogers I, p. 130) from the overtly Jesuit Douai edition in 1636, of Roberti's explanation of Homeric vocabulary and terminology, prefaced by a Greek grammar.

The book was initially designed as a textbook for Jesuit colleges; here the title wording omits 'Societatis Jesu' after 'In gratiam studiosae Iuventutis'. The text was reprinted regularly in



London in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with ten editions (with additions and revisions) listed in ESTC, and various Dutch printings. The entries are arranged in book order, with far fewer entries for the later books, as if the compiler's interest began to wane; this was the first edition to include an index at the end to facilitate the locating of entries. Antonius Roberti is most likely a pseudonym, as suggested by Allison & Rogers, as there seems to be no trace of a Jesuit with this name. George Perkins, who provided the index and an additional preface to the reader, expanded subsequent editions with readings from the Odyssey.

ESTC S115972; STC 21078a; Sommervogel I:1897; cf. Allison & Rogers 938 (1636 edition).

### Sibyls in a Scottish Library

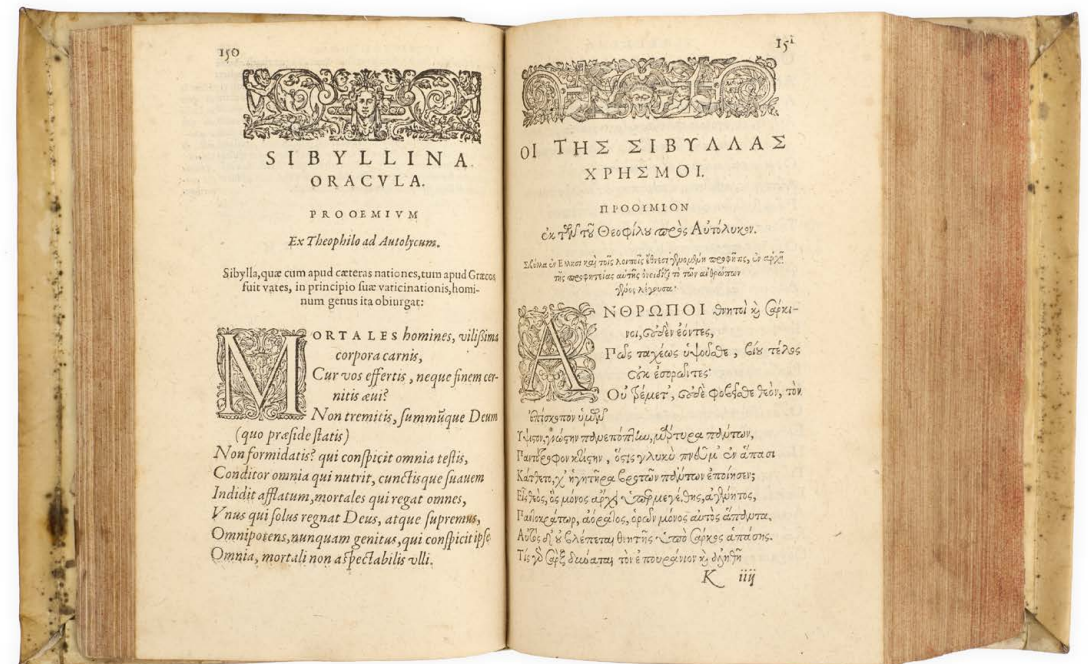
43 [SIBYLLINE ORACLES.] Σιβυλλιακοι χρησμοι hoc est Sibyllina oracula ex vett. codd. aucta, renovata, et notis illustrata a D. Johanne Opsopoeo Brettano cum interpretatione Latina Sebastiani Castalionis et indice. Paris, [Compagnie du grande navire], 1607.

Four parts, 4to, pp. [xvi], 524; 71 [i.e. 73], [3]; [ii], vii–xxiii, 114, [6]; [ii], 7–144, with an engraved title-page by Karel van Mallery (incorporating the royal ship device of the *Compagnie du grande navire*), and twelve engraved illustrations of the Sibyls; parallel text in Latin and Greek, separate title-pages to the Notes, the 'Oracula metrica Iovis, Apollinis, Hecates, Serapidis, et aliorum

deorum et vatum' and the 'Oracula magica Zoroastris', the latter two with woodcut royal ship device; a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, yapp edges, holes from two pairs of ties, manuscript lettering to spine; binding slightly soiled, upper hinge broken; armorial bookplate of Sir William Baird of Newbaith (i.e. Newbyth), Baronet (1654–1737). **£975**

**Second edition of a comprehensive scholarly collection of the so-called Sibylline Oracles, handsomely printed in three sizes of the *Greco du roi*, and illustrated with fine plates of the Sibyls by Karel van Mallery.**

The Sibylline Oracles were a collection of Judaeo-Christian rather than ancient Greek poems, first collected in the sixth century during the reign of Justinian. 'The extant texts of the Sibylline Oracles bear no resemblance to what Sibyls may have uttered at Erythrae or Cumae, let alone to what was fashioned by state officials for Roman consumption. The surviving collection is a literary product, written largely in Homeric hexameters (as the originals were reputed to be) and composed by multiple Jewish, Christian, and perhaps a few pagan authors ranging from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE to the 7<sup>th</sup> century CE, with diverse aims and agendas' (OCD).

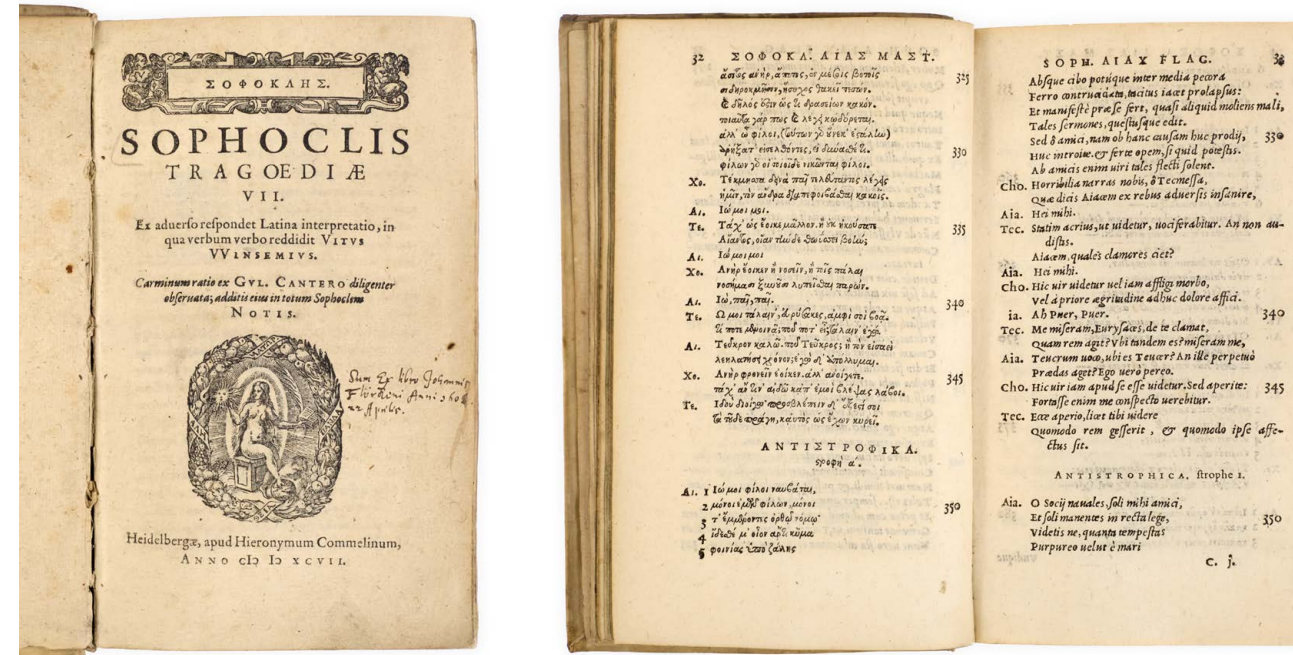


A portion of the Greek text of the Sibylline Oracles was first published in Basel in 1555, containing eight (of fourteen) books followed by the metrical Latin version by Sébastien Châteillon. This version of the text, more complete and accurate, produced with reference to other manuscripts by Johannes Opsopoeus (1556–1596), still with Châteillon's translation, was first published in Paris in 1599. The fine engravings by Mallery appear in the preliminary section, which contains various extracts from texts ancient and modern about the Sibyls.

'What began as a series of apocalyptic forecasts with only rare and tenuous connection to specified time and space concludes with three books committed to genuine or purported records of historical persons and events in chronological sequence. More interesting still, what began as a Jewish appropriation of the Greek Sibyl, thus exemplifying the hybrid that was Hellenistic Judaism, concludes with late antique authors (whether Jewish, Christian, or pagan) commandeering the Sibyl to lend authority to historical or pseudo-historical narrative' (*ibid.*).

The *Compagnie du grande-navire* was a collective of Parisian publishers active from 1582 to the mid-seventeenth century, with a changing composition. Their joint preface (from the 1599 edition) is addressed to Jacques-Auguste de Thou.

USTC 6015959; Caillet 10179; Freeman, *Bibliotheca Fictiva* 59; Thorndike VI, 492.



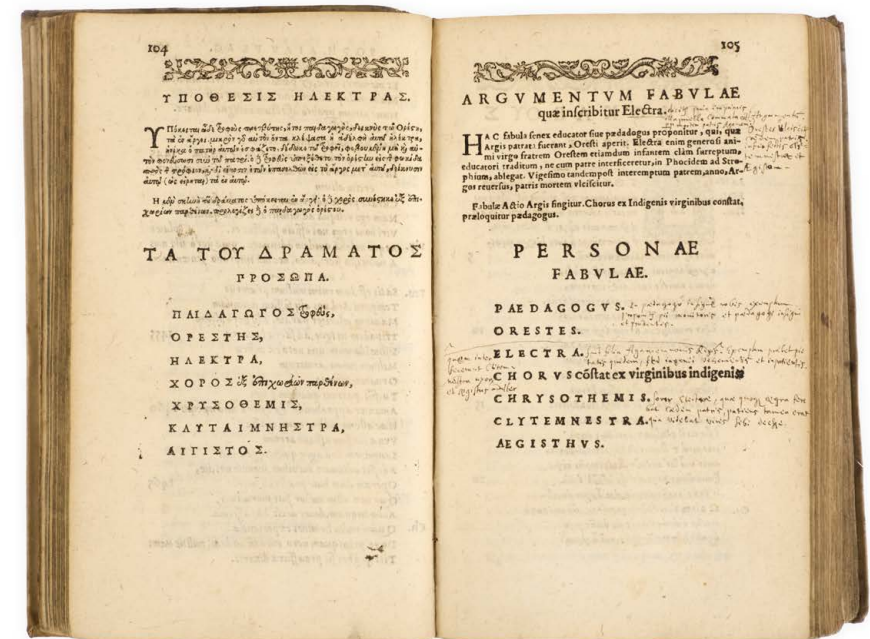
## A Protestant Scholarly Sophocles

44 **SOPHOCLES; Veit WINSHEIM, translator; Willem CANTER, editor.** Tragoediae VII. Ex adverso respondet Latina interpretatio ... Carminum ratio ... additis ... in totum Sophoclem notis. *Heidelberg, Hieronymus Commelin, 1597.*

8vo, pp. 16, [3]–701, [3, blank]; without cancel B8; printed in Greek and Latin on facing pages, first word of title printed within woodcut cartouche, woodcut printer's device to title, factotum initials, woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces; a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript lettering to spine, slits from two pairs of ties, edges stained blue; a little dust-stained; some annotations

and underlining (see below), ownership inscriptions of Johannes Flörken to title (dated 22 April), manuscript note to flyleaf in praise of Sophocles, purchase note to front free endpaper stating that the book was bought in Amsterdam in 1722, a few pencil annotations to text, nineteenth-century shelfmarks to inside upper cover. **£650**

**The first edition of Sophocles to combine the notes of Canter with the Latin translation of Winsheim, uniting two of the most notable Greek scholars of northern Europe.**



Veit Winsheim (or Oertel, 1501–1570), a pupil and colleague of Philipp Melanchthon, produced the first translation of Sophocles in German lands (1546), in an edition devised for students of Greek. His translation had a long life; it was still being used in England in the eighteenth century. Willem Canter (1542–1575), from Leeuwarden, studied Greek in Paris and worked on Greek texts with Scaliger; his edition of Sophocles was published only posthumously, in 1579 by Plantin. He used the 1552 Turnèbe edition as his source, as it was superior to the Aldine text. Commelin, a French Calvinist scholar-printer, produced numerous Greek works from his Heidelberg press.

This edition helpfully supplies line numbers for each text, to facilitate the comparison of the Latin and Greek versions, though (as often) the number of lines differs in each version.

#### Provenance:

This copy contains some ink annotations in Latin, seemingly in the hand of the early owner, Johannes Flörken, at the start of *Electra* (3 pp.). There are also later pencil annotations, mostly giving a reference to another text, though there is a note in Greek at the start of *Oedipus at Colonus* (p. 402), and another fifteen or so pages with short pencil notes in Greek or Latin.

USTC 694179; VD16 S 7039; Adams S 1451.

## Elephants and Carthaginians

**45 STEPHANUS of Byzantium; HANNO; Abraham Van BERKEL, editor and translator.** *Genuina Stephani Byzantini de urbis et populis fragmenta ... Accedit Hannonis Carthaginiensium regis periplus. Graece & Latine. Leiden, Daniel van Gaasbeeck, 1674.*

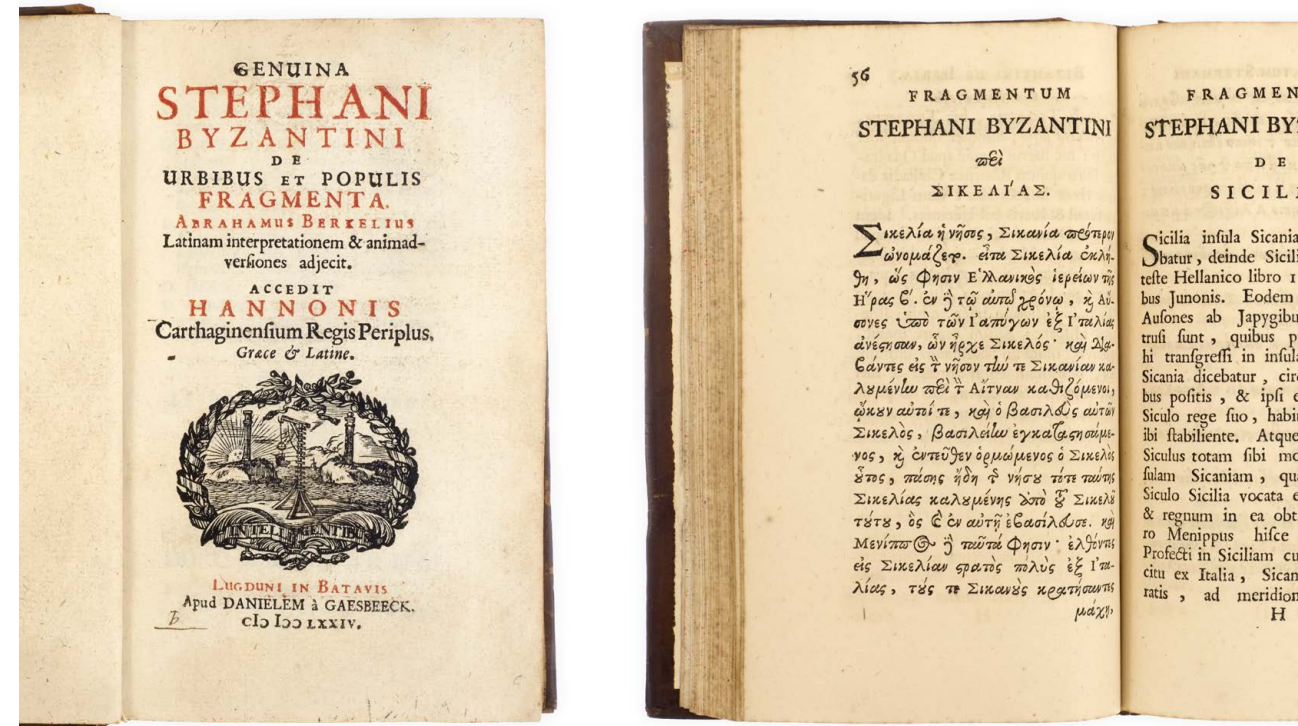
8vo, pp. [xxviii], 63, [1, blank], 110, [2, errata]; printed in Greek and Latin on facing pages, title printed in red and black, woodcut device to title and part-titles; quire g lightly spotted, otherwise a very good copy; bound in contemporary British mottled calf, edges speckled

green and red; binding somewhat rubbed, cracks to joints; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield with blind stamp to first two leaves, shelfmarks to endpapers, and remains of shelf label to spine.

£450

**First edition thus, a volume of short and fragmentary geographical works from Greece, Africa, and Egypt, spanning a thousand years of antiquity.**

The sixth-century grammarian Stephanus of Byzantium compiled a monumental dictionary of place-names and associated information, *Ethnica*, which only survives in an epitome and in fragments; this little book contains part of the letter D (including Durazzo and Dodona) and the start of letter E, with the full list of entries for E, as well as chapters



on Iberia and Sicily. Van Berkel's is **the first published Latin translation**; any earlier translations remained in manuscript.

The second work, by Hanno the Carthaginian, 'one of the Greek *periplooi*, a wonder-journey purporting to be a translation of a Punic inscription, recounts the adventures of a large expedition southwards along the Atlantic coast of Morocco, under the leadership of this Carthaginian, in about 480 BCE' ( *OCD*). It was first published in 1533, and this is the second edition of the Latin translation and short commentary by Conrad Gesner, first published in 1559. This edition also includes the commentary by Samuel Bochart.

Although not mentioned on the title-page, this volume contains the *Monumentum Adulitanum*, recording the deeds of Ptolemy III Euergetes, with the translation by Leone Allacci. This inscription, named for Adulis, a town on the Red Sea coast of Egypt, records that elephants from this area were used in wars by Ptolemy, though it may have been copied from an inscription in Alexandria. This third part was not included in all copies and may also have been printed and issued separately: a single copy at the University of Amsterdam appears to be of the same setting except for the register.

STCN 117814164.

## A Strasbourg Schoolbook

46 [STRASBOURG GYMNASIUM.] Educationis puerilis linguae Graecae pars prima, pro schola Argentinenſi. Fabellae quaedam Aesopi Graecae, ad puerilem educationem in Gymnasio Argentoratensi selectae. *Strasbourg, heirs of Josias Rihel, 1615.*

[bound with:]

**GOLIUS, Theophilus, editor.** Grammaticae, sive educationis puerilis, linguae Graecae pars altera pro schola Argentinenſi conſcripta, & iam denuo recognita atque aucta. *Strasbourg, heirs of Josias Rihel, 1613.*

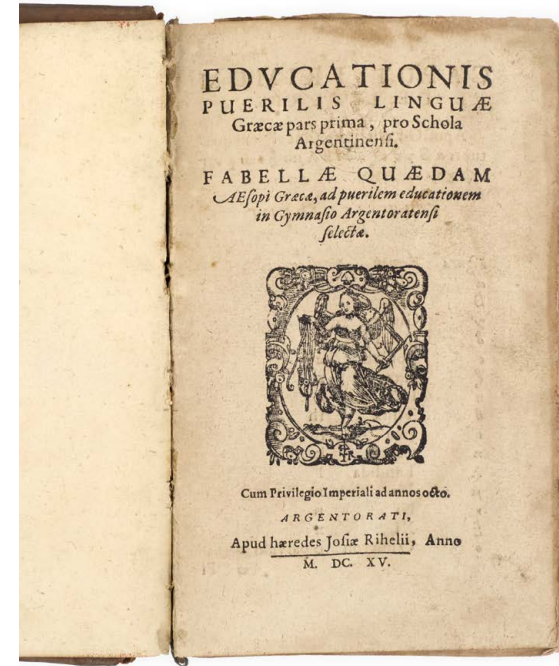
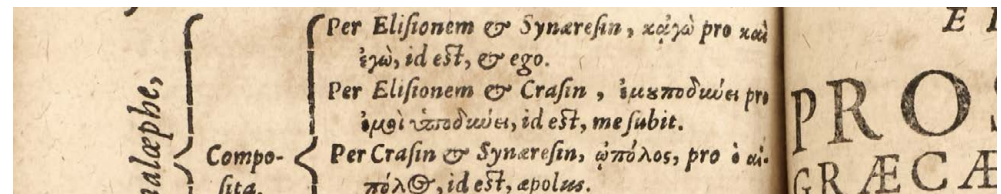
Two parts in one vol., 8vo, i: ff. [48], ii: pp. 486, [22, index], [2, blank], with folding letterpress table to part i; with blanks i F8 and ii li7 but without final blank li8; woodcut printer's device to each title-page, woodcut initials and tailpieces; some browning and foxing, closed paper-flaw to ii Z5, long tear at crease of table, otherwise a good

copy; bound in contemporary British calf; rather shaken, thongs split at front joint, a few quires loose; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield, with blind armorial stamp to first three leaves, manuscript shelfmarks in ink and pencil to endpapers and inside covers, and shelf labels to spine. **£500**

**A Greek grammar for use in the Strasbourg Gymnasium, widely used across Protestant lands as far as Finland and Estonia.**

Founded in 1538 under the direction of Johannes Sturm (1507–1589), the Gymnasium became an Academy in 1566. Sturm is generally acknowledged to have instituted the modern education system of classes ascending year by year, rather than pupils of different ages being instructed together.

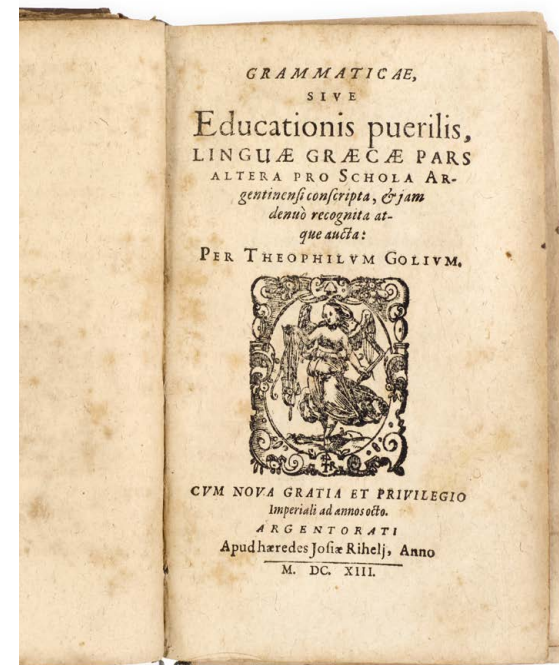
Editions of this grammar are generally attributed to Theophilus (or Gottlieb) Golius (1528–1600), a teacher at the Academy. The first part originally appeared anonymously in 1541, printed by Wendel Rihel, and was regularly reprinted thereafter; in 1552 Rihel published the second part. The 1565 *pars altera* contained a verse preface by Kaspar Grasperger, the first name associated with the book, but it is not until 1580 that Theophilus Golius' name appeared on the title-page as responsible for the expanded text of that edition (VD16 G 2622). His name is now seemingly attached to all editions of both parts, from 1541 onwards; it is most likely that Sturm was in some way responsible for its original composition.



The first, much shorter work contains a simple introduction to the study of Greek, starting with the alphabet and ending with a selection of shortened Aesop's Fables with Latin translation. The longer second part is more detailed, explaining more grammatical cases, dialects, and prosody, promoting the traditional (Byzantine) pronunciation of Greek, rather than the Erasmian (modern) pronunciation. The final section, on prosody, is by Joseph Lang, whose preface is dated 1596.

**We find single copies of both parts in the UK, bound together at the Bodleian; no copies of either part traced in North America.**

Not in USTC; not in VD17.





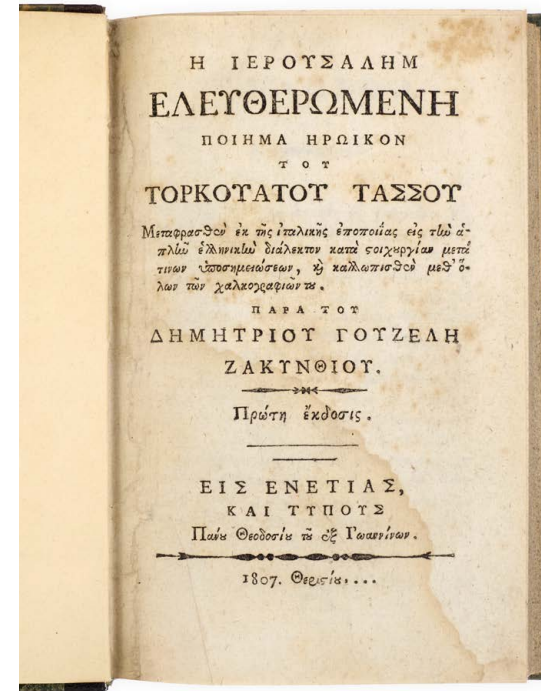
### Hellenic Enlightenment Epic

47 **TASSO, Torquato; Demetrios GOUZELES, translator.** Η Ιερουσαλημ ελευθερωμενη ποιμα ηρωικον ... Πρωτη εκδοσις. Venice, Panos Theodosiou of Ioannina, Autumn 1807.

8vo, pp. 24, 476, with 19 (of 20) copper-engraved plates with tissue guards; bound without pl. XV; woodcut tailpieces, plates printed within woodcut borders; neat repairs to inner margin of title, first and last leaves foxed, light dampstaining to first few quires; bound

in modern straight-grained dark brown morocco-backed boards with marbled sides, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges speckled green, marbled endpapers; bookplate Guelfo Sitta (1900–1950) to front pastedown. **£1250**

**First edition of the first Greek translation of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*, a contribution to the Greek Enlightenment, the movement which led to the Greek struggle for independence.**



The translator, Demetrios Gouzeles (1774–1843), was a native of Zakynthos in the Ionian islands, which were part of the Venetian Empire until 1797; most of the population was bilingual, and many native Greeks wrote literature in Italian. This began to change, however, with the first verse translation of an Italian poetic work into modern Greek, Tasso's *Aminta*, which appeared in an anonymous translation in 1745. This drive for books in modern Greek has been interpreted as a springboard for the Greek Enlightenment, centred upon the Ionian Islands, the only part of Greece not under Ottoman rule; the break-up of the Venetian Empire also precipitated the drive towards Greek independence from the Ottomans, with increasing nationalist feeling expressed in art and literature.

The town of Ioannina, in Epirus, was a thriving economic, educational, and cultural centre, also with close links to Venice. The main printers of Greek books in Venice from the seventeenth century onwards all came from Ioannina: Nikolaos Glykys established

his press in 1670; Nikolaos Sarros (Niccolò Saro) in 1687; and Dimitrios Theodosiou (Demetrio Teodosio), in 1755, whose grandson Panos inherited the press, which was active until 1824. These presses produced books for Greeks living in the Ottoman Empire, which were then shipped via Ioannina. The Ionian islands only became part of the Greek state in the 1860s, and Ioannina not until the early twentieth century.

The earlier Greek presses had produced predominantly liturgical and religious texts, but by the late eighteenth century there was a broader readership and therefore a market for literature and history. Other translations into modern Greek published by Panos Theodosiou included works by Pietro Metastasio, Battista Guarini, Cornelius Nepos, Fénelon, and Chateaubriand.

The plates are reduced and reversed versions of the suite engraved by Giacomo Leonardis (1723–1797) for an edition of Tasso printed in Venice in 1760–1761 and based in their turn on the designs of Bernardo Castelli for the 1617 edition of *Gerusalemme liberata*.

**OPAC SBN lists only two copies in Italy, at the universities of Padua and Pavia. We have located three copies in the US (Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania), and three in the UK (BL, Bodley, Durham).**

## A Highly Important Theocritean Manuscript in the Hand of Marcus Musurus ☞ Bound with Two Landmark Aldine Greek Incunables

48 **THEOCRITUS; [Marcus MUSURUS, editor].** 'Θεοκρίτου Ἡρακλικός' [- 'Θεοκρίτου Συρακουσίου Επιγραμματα]. [Padua, Venice, or Rome, not after 1517.]

[bound within:]

**THEOCRITUS and others.** Εἰδυλλία ... Haec insunt in hoc libro: Theocriti eclogae triginta ... Catonis ... distichi. Sententiae septem sapientum. De Invidia. Theognidis ... sententiae elegiacae ... Aurea carmina Pythagorae ... Hesiodi Theogonia ... Scutum Herculis ... Georgicon libri duo. [(Colophon:) Venice, Aldus Manutius, February 1495/6.]

[bound uniformly with:]

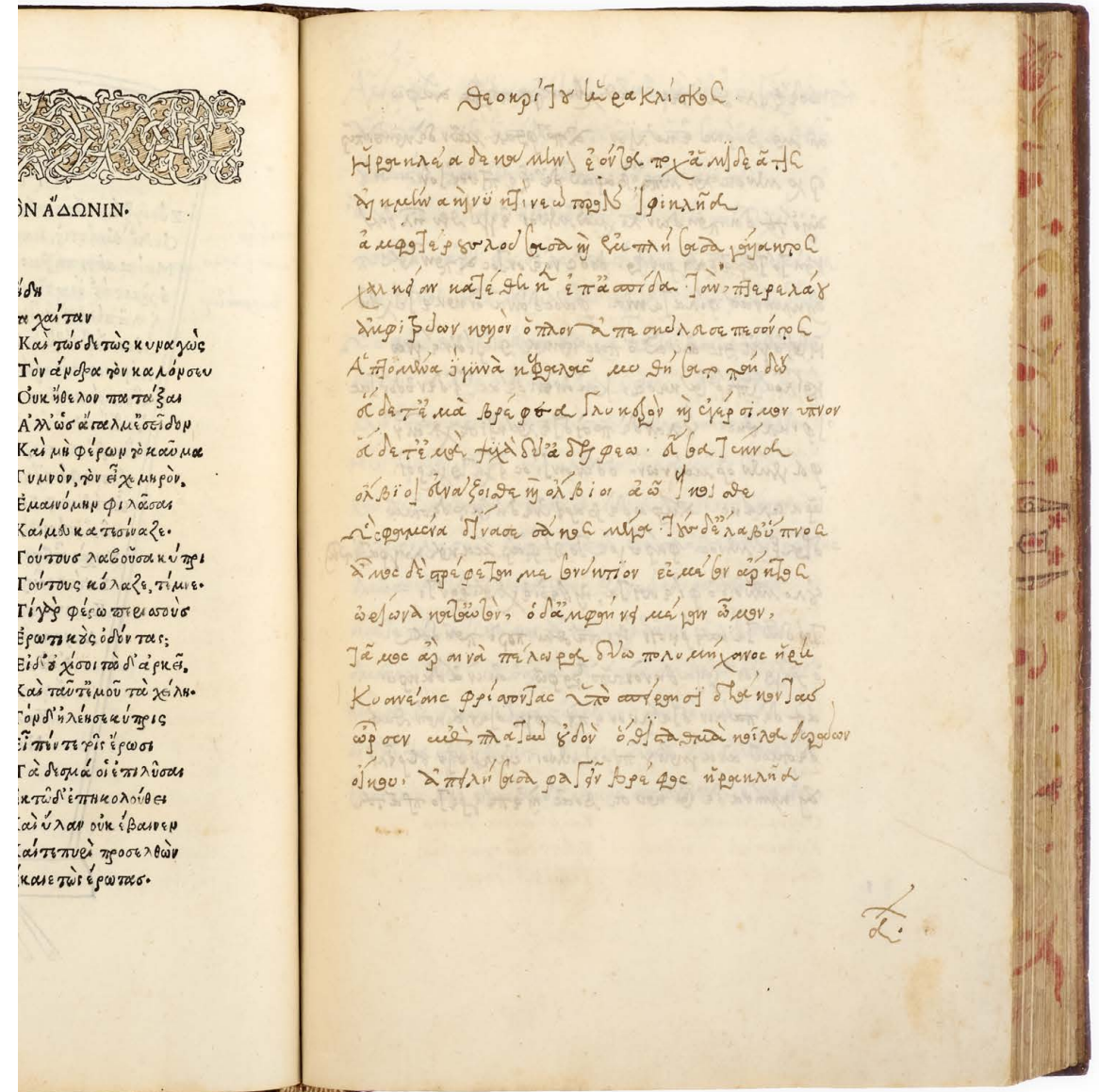
**GAZA, Theodorus; APOLLONIUS Dyscolus; HERODIAN.** In hoc volumine insunt ... Introductivae grammatices libri quatuor ... De mensibus opusculum ... Apollonii De constructione libri quatuor. Herodianus De numeris. [(Colophon:) Venice, Aldus Manutius, 25 December 1495.]

Three works in two volumes, folio; *Musurus*: manuscript on paper (298 x 203 mm), ff. [18]; α<sup>4</sup> Β<sup>8</sup> Γ<sup>6</sup>; all but the last leaf neatly written in Greek in brown ink in a single hand, 18 lines per page, the last leaf neatly written in Italian in brown ink in a second, Italian hand, bound after quire Θ.Γ in *Theocritus*; *Theocritus*: ff. [140]; Α.Α-Δ.Δ<sup>8</sup> Ε.Ε-Ζ.Ζ<sup>6</sup> Θ.Θ<sup>6</sup> ΑΑ.αα-ΔΔ.δδ<sup>8</sup> ΕΕ.εε<sup>6</sup> ΖΖ.ζζ<sup>10</sup> α.α-β.β<sup>8</sup> γ.γ<sup>10</sup> δ.δ-ε.ε<sup>8</sup>; *Gaza*: ff. [198]; [αα]-ιι<sup>8</sup> α<sup>8</sup> β<sup>10</sup> ΑΑ-ΛΛ<sup>8</sup> ΜΜ<sup>4</sup>; both printed in Greek with dedications and colophons in Latin, large woodcut initials and headpieces (many hatched in brown ink at an early date); *Gaza* title lightly dust-stained with skilful repairs to margins, old marginal repairs to upper inner corner of quire [αα], very occasional light stains, but

excellent copies; uniformly bound in early eighteenth-century English speckled calf, panelled in gilt, spines richly gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-pieces, edges gilt and painted with arms (Darcy baronetcy?) and floral decoration, marbled endpapers; very skilful repairs to spines and corners; early inscription in Greek to *Gaza* title (deleted in ink), early annotations in Latin and Greek to both volumes (more frequent in *Theocritus*) with several interlinear Latin glosses, ownership inscription 'Tho: Sebright, 1710' to front flyleaf of *Gaza*, with his copper-engraved armorial bookplate to pastedowns, modern private collector's bookplate to front pastedowns.

**Price on application**

**An exceptional manuscript collection of Theocritean verses in the hand of the humanist Marcus Musurus, bound within the first Aldine edition (emendatior issue) of Theocritus and other Greek poets, and uniformly bound with Aldus's editio princeps of Gaza's Greek grammar.**



Ἄλλο.  
 δαμο μέλις ὀχορηγός ὅτον τή πο δῶ διόνυσε  
 κού σα ἴον ἠδισον ἑσῶν μακρῶ ἀναφῆς  
 μετῆρος ἦν εὐπᾶσι· χορῶ δὲ κτῆ βρογί κλει  
 ἀνδρῶν ἠδῶ ἠγογὸν κηθὸ προσήκον ὄρων.

h

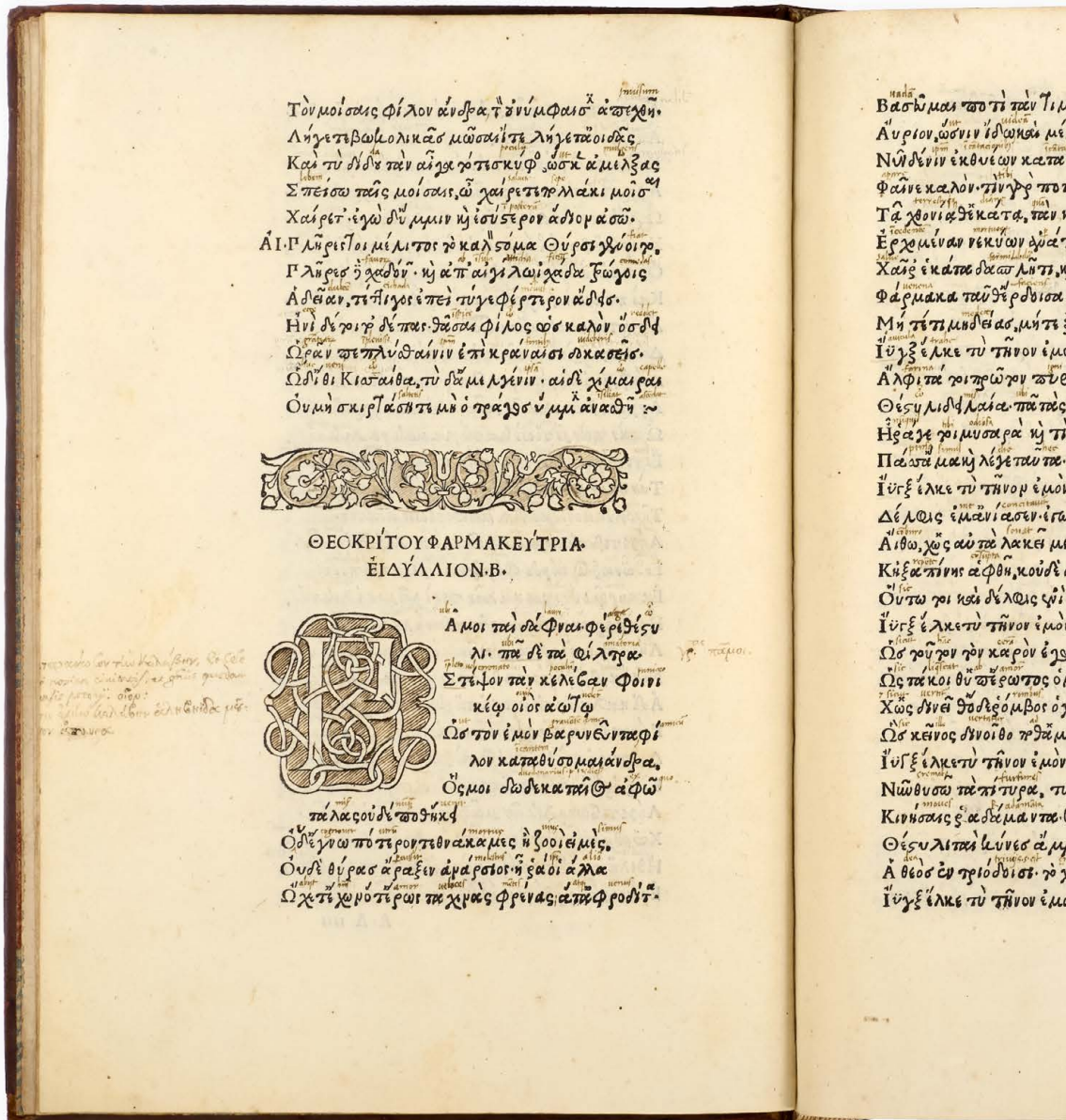
ἄλλο.  
 ἕκαστος ἔπινεν μετῆρα σαοῖα θεὸν ἔπιον  
 ἔργον ἦν· ἀγαστὴ ἠθελῶν χρῶθ ἰγνάς  
 ὄνω ἀναμρι κλάστο· ὠκὶ τῆ κηθὸν ἠδισον  
 ξωνὸν ἀφῶσπιν λαίον δε ἔργον  
 εἰκαστῶ ἀρχὸν κλειοῖς ὠπό τῆ κηθὸν κλειοῖς  
 ἀθανάτων αὐτοῖ πλῆθὸν ἔχουσι βροτοῖ.

ἄλλο.  
 ἀσπὶς ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.

ἄλλο.  
 τῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.  
 κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.  
 κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.

τῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.  
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 κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.  
 κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.  
 κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.

κηθὸν ἔχουσι ἠδῶ κηθὸν ἔχουσι· ἔπινεν αὐτῶν κηθὸν ἔχουσι.



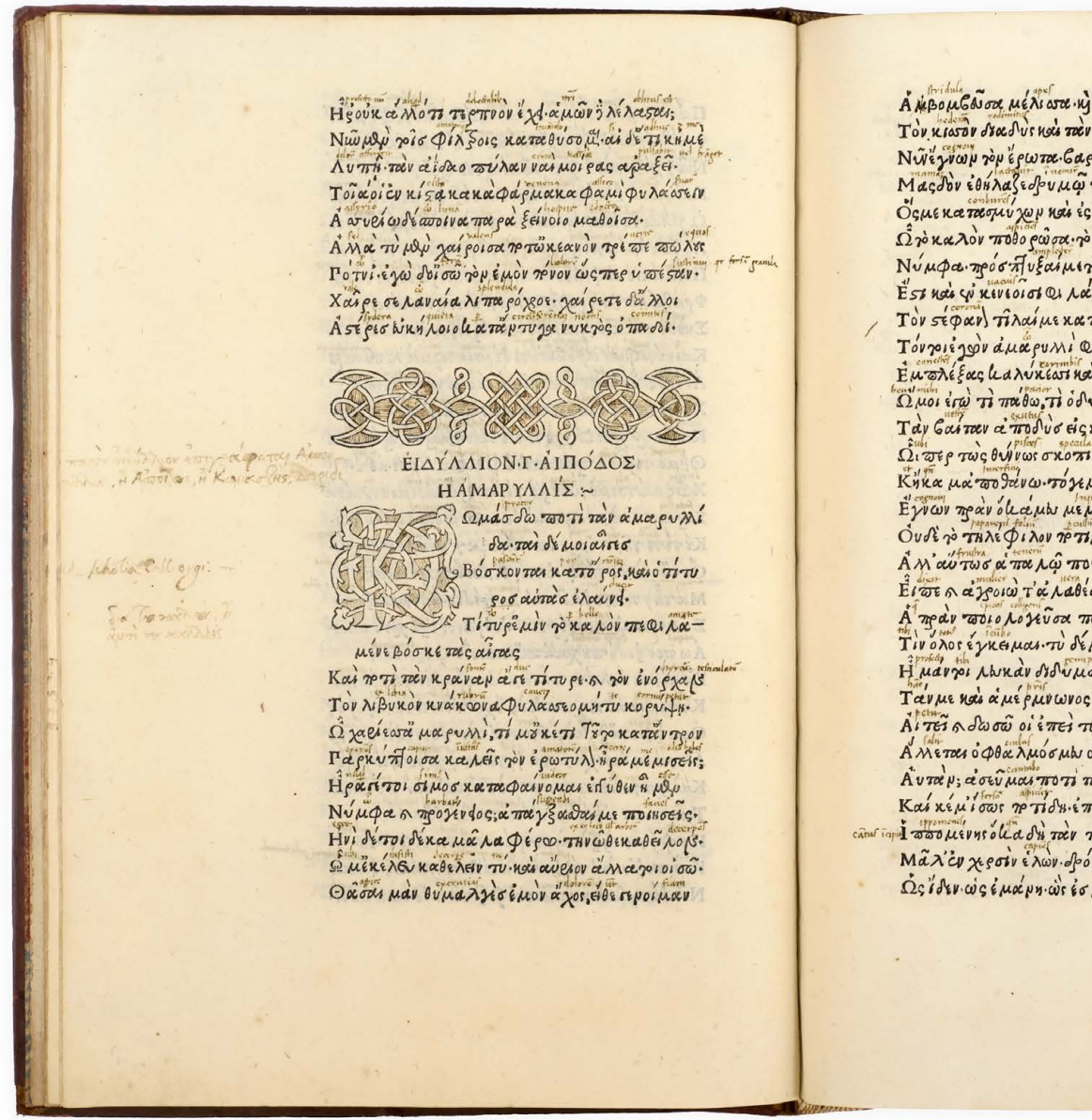
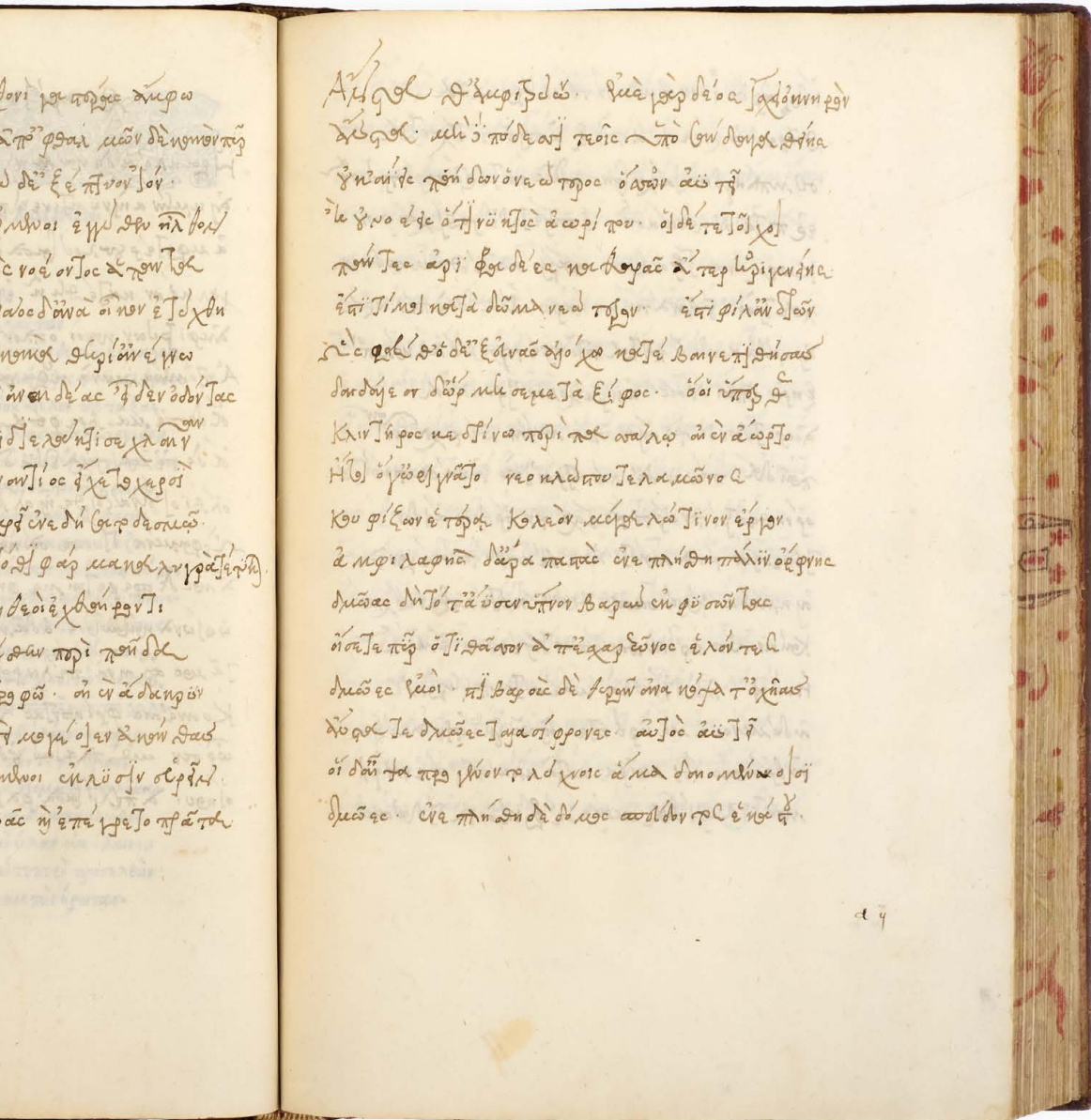
Aldus's edition of Theocritus, considered the originator of pastoral poetry, gathers verse from numerous Greek poets and serves as the *editio princeps* for many of them: it contains the first appearance in print of twelve Theocritean *Idylls*, of Theognis's *Sentences of the Seven Sages*, of Hesiod's *Theogony*, and the *Shield of Heracles*, as well as the first edition in Greek of Cato's *Distichs*, and the second edition in Greek of eighteen Theocritean *Idylls*, Hesiod's *Works and Days*, the Pythagorean golden verses, and Phocylides. The additions and corrections in the second, *emendatio*r issue were occasioned by the discovery of a manuscript which supplied missing lines from Theocritus's *Megara*, inserted by resetting one quire and the two outer sheets of another.

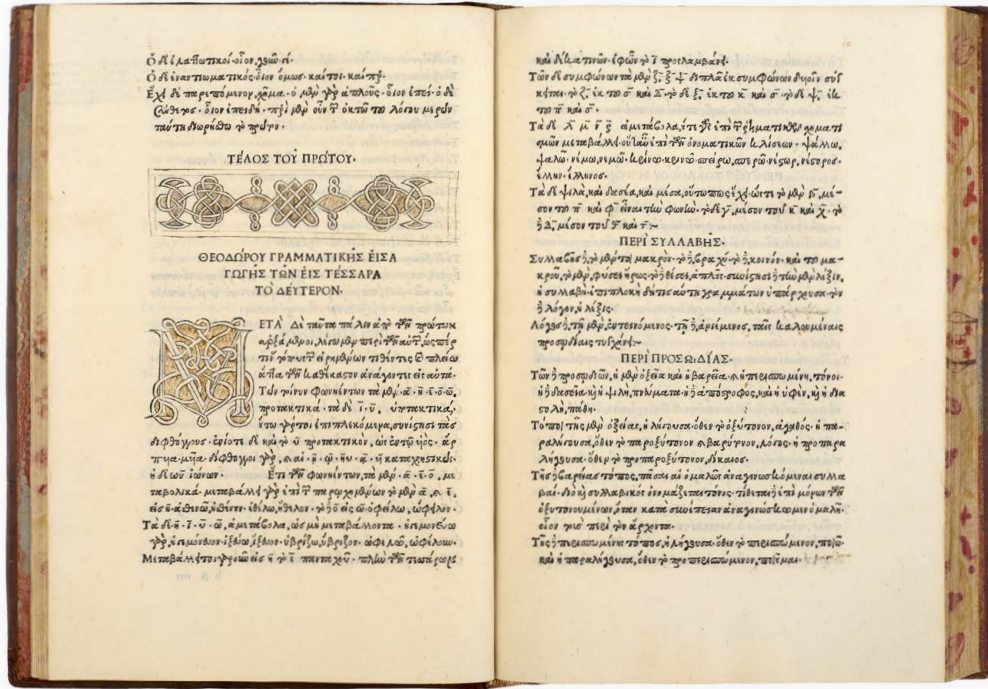
**This landmark edition is here joined by a Theocritean manuscript in the hand of Marcus Musurus (c. 1470–1517), one of the most influential Greek scholars of the Renaissance and responsible for establishing the text of several of Theocritus's verses first printed in 1516.** Educated in Venetian Crete and in Venice, he worked closely with Aldus Manutius and was responsible for much editorial work behind the first printed editions of major Greek authors. His work on Theocritus is an important witness to the now-lost manuscript known as *Patavinus deperditus* from which he established the text of several idylls and the epigrams. These would be printed in 1516 in two near-simultaneous editions based on his scholarship: a Florence edition, edited by Frosino Bonini and printed by Filippo Giunta, and a Roman edition by the Cretan printer and scribe Zacharias Callierges.

Musurus's manuscript here contains a version of Theocritus's (or Theocritus-attributed) *Idylls* XXIV–XXVII and a series of epigrams. From the *Idylls* are included 'The Young Heracles' (narrating the birth and adolescence of Heracles), 'The Little Epic of Heracles' (narrating among others the episode of the Nemean lion), 'The Lenae or the Bacchae' (reprising the death of Pentheus from Euripides), 'Eclogue' (an acephalous dialogue between a shepherd and a girl). From the epigrams Musurus transcribes the first fifteen of the series of twenty-two that was known in manuscripts and printed by Giunta and Callierges in 1516, though he omits the final part of epigram 3, the whole of epigram 4, and the initial part of 5 due to homeoteleuton (a common scribal error where the eye of the copyist skips between similar words, leading to text omission); for epigram 14 he merely copies the first words, adding the note 'in the epigrams', indicating that the poem is included in the *Planudean Anthology* (first published in 1494).

**Although Musurus's role in the text's transmission is explicitly acknowledged in the Giunta edition and implicitly confirmed in the Roman edition, our manuscript effectively carries a third version of his text.** Its analysis and comparison with the printed edition are instrumental in identifying and separating, as far as possible, Musurus's scholarly contributions, enabling the discernment of the original *lectiones* of the lost *Patavinus* manuscript from Musurus's own corrections and conjectures.

Lengthy studies by Speranzi and Ferreri have noted that the hand allows for a dating in his mature years, when he taught at Padua (1503–1509), or when he lived in Venice (1510–1516) or Rome (1516–1517), where he died.





Bound uniformly here with the Theocritus volume is the *editio princeps* of the **grammar of Theodorus Gaza, one of the first texts to be printed entirely in Greek**. Gaza arrived in Italy from the Byzantine Empire around 1440. He probably composed much of his grammatical treatise while teaching in Rome in the early 1450s, and it was widely distributed in manuscript from the 1460s onwards, reaching England, Paris, Louvain, and Germany by the 1480s. It proved particularly successful in England, where numerous manuscripts were produced before this first printed edition. Compared with earlier grammars, Gaza sought to simplify grammatical structures; he also arranged the text so that the simple material in the first book was then expanded in greater detail for the second. Unlike other Greek grammars in circulation at this time, the text was solely in Greek (except for the preface by Aldus), and it was printed in a larger format, which was reflected in its initial purchase price, higher than the grammar of Constantinus Lascaris which had been issued in a quarto format earlier in 1495, with the text in both Greek and Latin. These grammatical texts were in keeping with Aldus's programme of Greek publications, designed to enable scholars to learn enough Greek themselves to read the Greek texts of Aristotle, Theocritus, Theophrastus, Athenaeus, and Aristophanes that were soon to appear from Aldus's press.

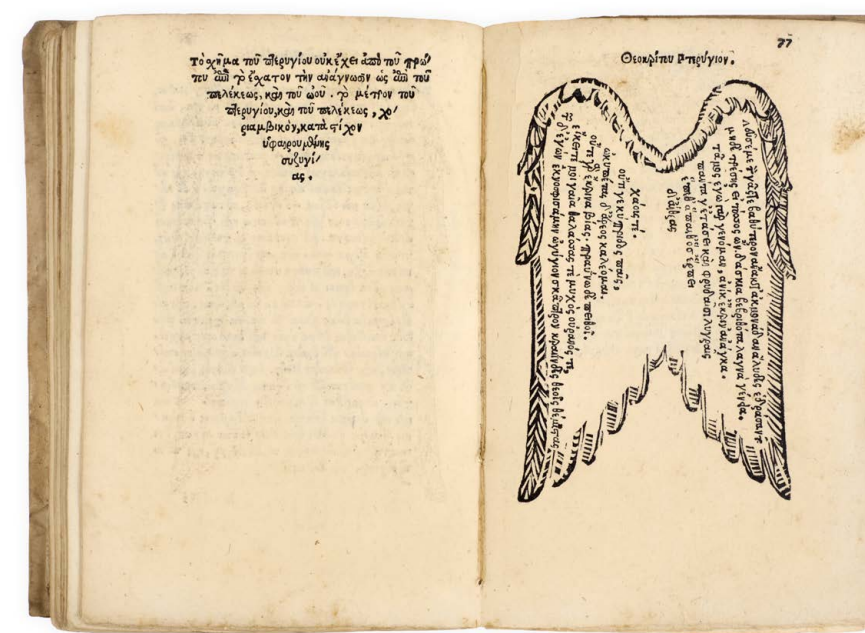
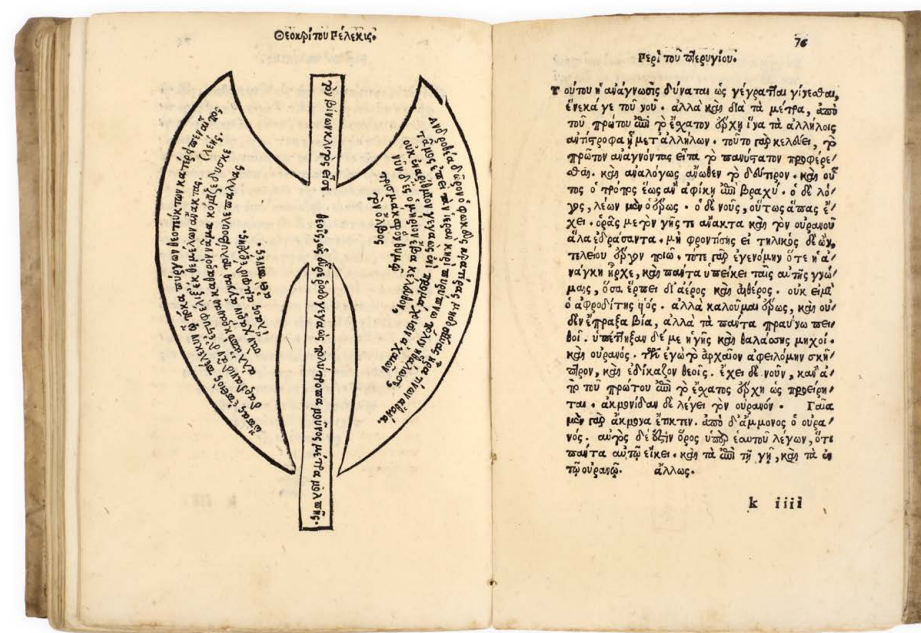
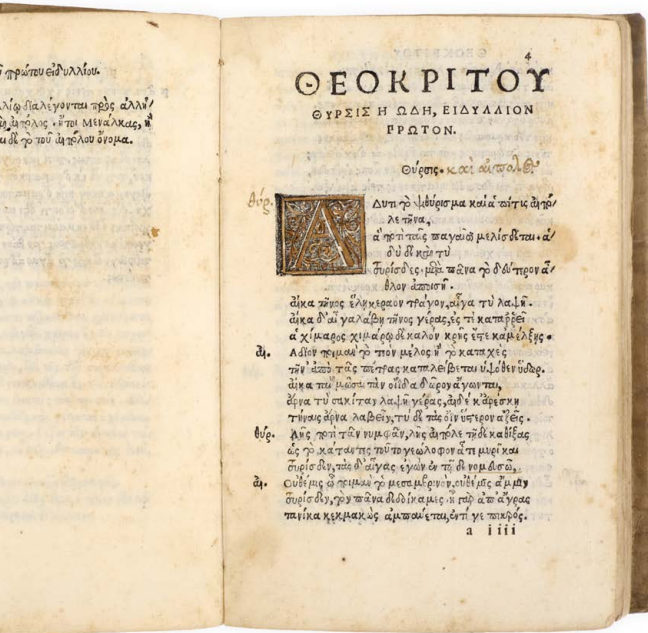


*Provenance:*

1. The annotations present in the printed editions here are not in Musurus's hand, suggesting that his manuscript was inserted later, plausibly as late as the seventeenth century, when the set was bound for Sir Thomas Darcy, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet (1632–1693), MP for Maldon. Nicholas Barker proposes that Sir Thomas may have acquired the manuscript through his marriage to Cecily D'Ewes, daughter of the Parliamentarian and antiquary Sir Simonds D'Ewes, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet (1602–1650), who assembled a significant collection of printed books, manuscripts, and documents, consulted by scholars including Dugdale and Selden; the remaining portion was sold in 1705 by Sir Simonds's grandson, also Sir Simonds, to Sir Robert Harley, the manuscripts forming a foundational collection for the British Museum's collections in 1753.
2. Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet (1692–1736), thence by descent to Sir Thomas Saunders Sebright, 5<sup>th</sup> Baronet (1723–1761). A significant portion of the Sebright library was sold by Leigh and Sotheby, *A Catalogue of the Duplicates and a considerable Portion of the Library of Sir John Sebright, Bart.*, from 6 April 1807; the sale includes another copy of the Aldine Theocritus (lot 767, 'corio turcico, foliis deauratis', £10 10s), but this copy had in any case been sold by 1836, when Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792–1872) acquired it from Thorpe.
3. Raymond (1899–1989) and Elizabeth Hartz (1907–1998), acquired from W. H. Robinson; Sotheby's New York, *Fine Books and Manuscripts including Property from the Library of Raymond and Elizabeth Hartz*, 12 December 1991, lot 175, to Michel Wittock.

*Gaza*: HC 7500\*; BMC V 553; GW 10562; Goff G110; ISTC ig00110000; *Aldo Manuzio tipografo* 5; Botley, appendix I: 16; Renouard 4.2. *Theocritus*: BMC V 555; GW M45831; Goff T144; ISTC it00144000; Renouard 5.3; Essling 888; Sander 7235.

See Ferreri, *Le Théocrite de l'humaniste Marcus Musurus: Avec l'édition critique des idylles XXIV-XXVII de Théocrite* (2014) (including the most comprehensive analysis of this manuscript to date); Speranzi, *Marco Musuro: Libri e scrittura* (2013), pp. 143–187; Barker, 'Pindar and Theocritus in the 16<sup>th</sup> century', in *The Book Collector* (Winter 2018), pp. 781–783 (including a proposed reconstruction of the provenance).

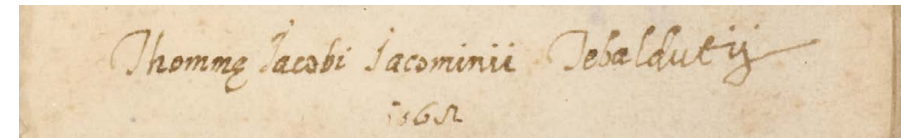


49 THEOCRITUS. Θεοκρίτου Ειδυλλια, τουτεστι μικρα ποιηματα εξ και τριακοντα: του αυτου Επιγραμματα εννεακαιδεκα: του αυτου Πελεκικς και Πτερυγιον. Theocriti Idyllia, hoc est parva poemata XXXVI; eiusdem Epigrammata XIX; ejusdem Bipennis & Ala. [(Colophon:) Florence, Benedetto Giunta,] 1540.

8vo, ff. 77, [1], [2, blank]; final blank k8 pasted down; printed in Greek, woodcut printer's device to title and at end, woodcut initials (the initial on f. 4<sup>r</sup> hand-coloured in contemporary ink), f. 75<sup>v</sup> and f. 77<sup>r</sup> printed within shaped woodcut borders; scattered light spotting, marginal paper-flaws to lower corners ff. 43-44, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges with vestigial tawed

ties, later manuscript lettering to spine; somewhat dust-stained, small tear to spine; ownership inscription 'Thomæ Jacobi Jacominii Tebaldutij | 1562' to title (see below), with annotations in Greek in the same hand to the first five leaves of text, nineteenth-century book label of Count Giacomo Manzoni and modern private collector's bookplate to front pastedown. £1450

Rare second Giunta edition, with the addition of the second of the famous figure poems, typographically arranged in the shape of the objects they describe. The text was edited by the humanist Frosino Bonini and first published in 1515 by Filippo Giunta with a dedicatory epistle to Filippo Pandolfini, here omitted.



Provenance:

1. The Giacomini Tebalducci, whose designation with a double surname became established in public records in the third quarter of the fifteenth century (from simply Tebalducci previously), were a wealthy family of bankers with important connections in Florence, Genoa, and Pisa. The involvement of Piero Tebalducci in the conspiracy against Medici rule resulted in a twenty-year exile and interdiction from public office, from which the family eventually recovered, with members ascending to important posts in the Republic, others distinguishing themselves in battle. By the 1550s some Giacomini Tebalducci young men were learning Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, participating in Florentine academies, studying under the guidance of Pietro Vettori, and publishing learned orations with dedications showing devotion to the Medici; the name Tommaso recurs frequently in this period.
2. The library of the bibliophile Count Giacomo Manzoni (1816-1889) was sold in 1893.

OCLC finds five copies in the US (Iowa, Yale, Chicago, Maine, Brigham Young) and five in the UK.

EDIT16 CNCE 27951; USTC 858941; Adams T 463; Camerini 237; Renouard 50.132; Pettas 262.

## Antiochene Theology for Protestants

50 **THEODORET.** Διαλογοι τρεις κατα των αιρεσεων ... Lib. 3. contra haereses ... *Leipzig*. [colophon:] *Ernst Vögelin*, 1568.

[bound with:]

—; **Victorinus STRIGEL, translator.** Dialogi tres lectu dignissimi, et ad diiudicandas horum temporum controversias utilissimi ... *Leipzig*. [Ernst Vögelin, 1567].

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, *Greek*: pp. [vi], 351, [1, device], [2, blank], *Latin*: pp. [xxii], 342, [2, blank]; woodcut device to both title-pages and colophon of part I; occasional very light marginal dampstaining, otherwise a very good copy; bound in **contemporary blind-stamped pigskin over bevelled wooden boards by Jörg Bernutz of Wittenberg** (EBDB w002855), panel-stamped centrepieces with a roll-tooled border, the front board with a scene of

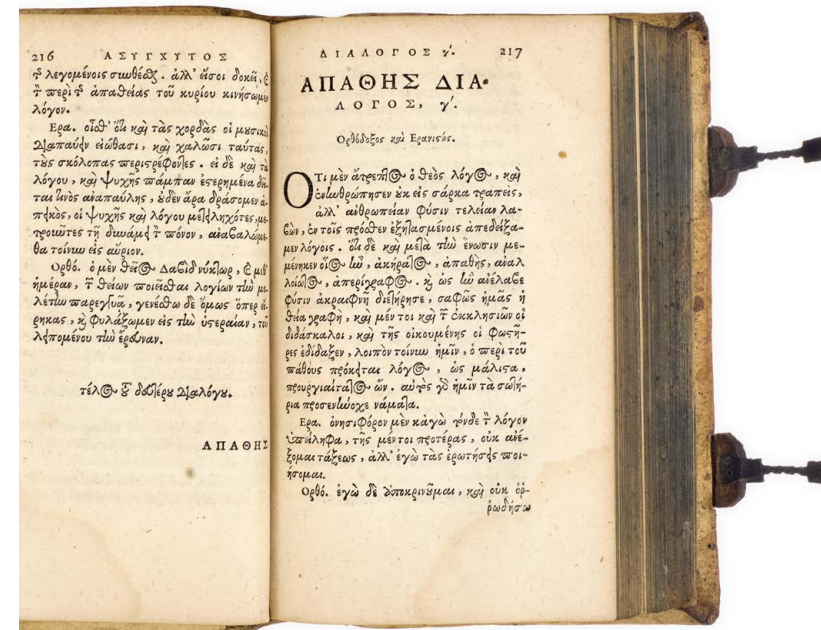
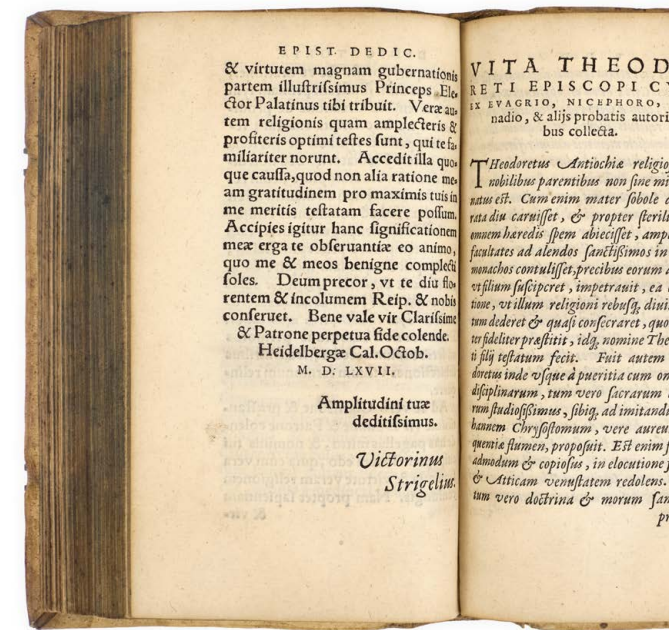
the Last Judgement and an allegory on the rear board (see below), front board lettered 'G O B' and '1575' in blind, brass clasps to fore-edge, edges stained blue; late eighteenth-century inscription 'P Bondam' to title, nineteenth-century inscription 'Hageveld' to front free endpaper verso, with bookplate 'Bibliotheca Hageveldensis' to front pastedown and ink stamp to front free endpaper. **£1350**

**First edition of Strigel's Latin translation of Theodoret's dialogues against heresies, bound with the accompanying second edition of the original Greek (first Rome 1547), in a contemporary binding with signed panels by Jörg Bernutz of Wittenberg.**

Theodoret of Antioch (c. 393–466) was an active participant in the theological disputes on the nature of Christ which led to the Council of Chalcedon in 451 AD. He received a good education in Antioch, a centre of both pagan and religious scholarship, and his numerous writings – including letters, histories, and hagiographies – display his learning. As Bishop of Cyrus (or Cyrrhus), a small town in rural Syria, he claimed to have eradicated heresy from his diocese, countering pagans and Jews as well as Christian heretics. His reluctance to condemn Nestorius and his teachings caused him to be banned from preaching outside his diocese, but he was able to attend the Council of Chalcedon in person to state his position.

The present work, usually called *Ερασιότης* (The Beggar), contains three dialogues about the Christological controversies of the later 440s. The interlocutors are the Beggar, who picks up ideas from heretical sources, and Orthodoxus, who corrects him.

'This work beautifully illustrates the clarity and conciseness of Theodoret's style. It is a refreshing change from so much patristic literature. It also illustrates ... the brilliant way in which Theodoret could take over conventional forms and material from other sources, and yet produce a work which is no mere slavish copying, but a genuinely original creation within the constraints of the tradition' (Young & Teal, p. 333).



The translator, Victorinus Strigel (1524–1569), had studied with Melanchthon at Wittenberg and later became a professor of theology at the University of Leipzig, though he had to leave in 1567 for confessional reasons.

The name of the binder, Jörg Bernutz of Wittenberg, appears in the caption to each panel stamp. The allegorical image on the lower cover, of an angel playing a double trumpet standing above two people and various books and instruments (both musical and scientific), is accompanied by a quote from Ovid, *Metamorphoses* I: 'He gave an exalted mouth to man and ordered him to look at the sky and raise his face to the stars' (*trans.*).

*Provenance:*

1. Dr Pieter Bondam (1727–1800), law professor at Hardewijk and Utrecht; his sale, Bartholomeus Wild, Johannes Altheer, and Cornelis van der Aa, 1 October 1800, lot 447.
2. Hageveld was the minor seminary of the diocese of Haarlem, founded in 1817, whose library was sold in 1979.

**We have traced only two copies of both parts in the UK (CUL, St John's Cambridge) and only two in the US (Emory, Wisconsin).** We find three copies of the Greek text only (Bodley, Georgetown, NYPL) and four copies of the Latin (NLW, Michigan, Oberlin, Yale).

USTC 696692 & 696659; VD16 T 768 & T 776; Adams T 494 & T 495. Young & Teal, *From Nicaea to Chalcedon: A Guide to the Literature* (2010).

## A Florentine Homage to Aldus

51 [THEODORUS PRODROMUS.] Γαλεωμιομαχία. Florence, Archiepiscopal Press [for Audin de Rians], 1832.

8vo, ff. [12]; A–Γ<sup>4</sup>; de Rians's woodcut Aldine device with the Greek initial letters A. P. to title, woodcut initials, typographic ornament as head- and tailpieces; the occasional very light spot,

small stain to inner margin of first and final pages, nonetheless a very good copy; unsewn and uncut as issued.

£1250

**A rare nineteenth-century printing, one of fifty copies on paper, of Aldus's edition of the twelfth-century humorous parody by Theodorus Prodrromus on the battle of the cats and the mice formerly attributed to Homer.**

Theodorus Prodrromus (c. 1100–c. 1156), poet and panegyrist to the Comnenian court in Constantinople, wrote numerous works of history and poetry, letters and speeches, in a wide variety of forms and genres. This short poetic mock-epic, containing a dialogue by two mouse leaders followed by a dramatic wait for news from the battlefield, was influenced

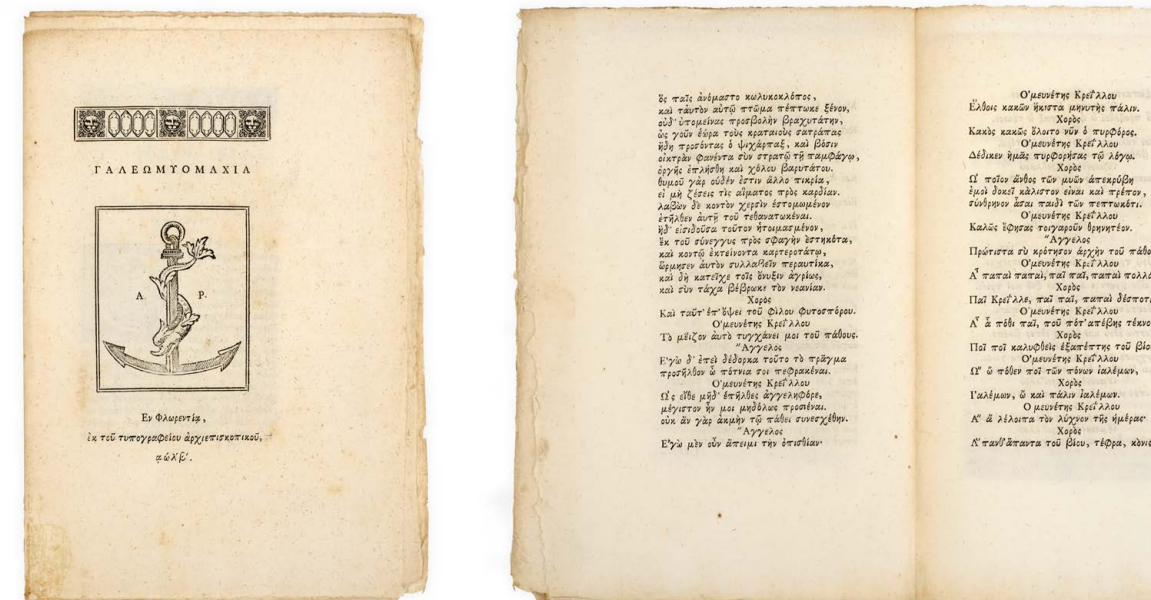
by the pseudo-Homeric *Battle of the Frogs and the Mice* and Aeschylus' *The Persians*. The *editio princeps* of c. 1495 did not name Aldus and did not appear in any of Aldus's catalogues, though it is now thought to have been printed on commission and is included in the standard Aldine bibliographies.

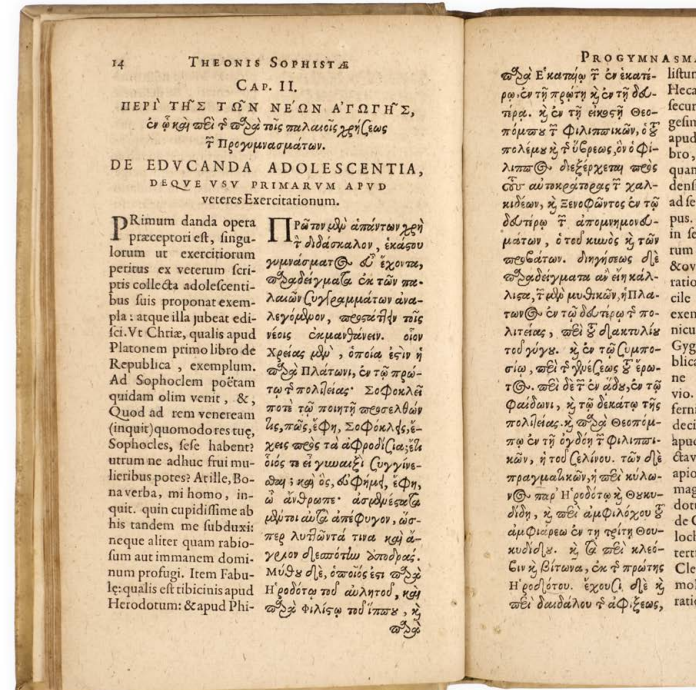
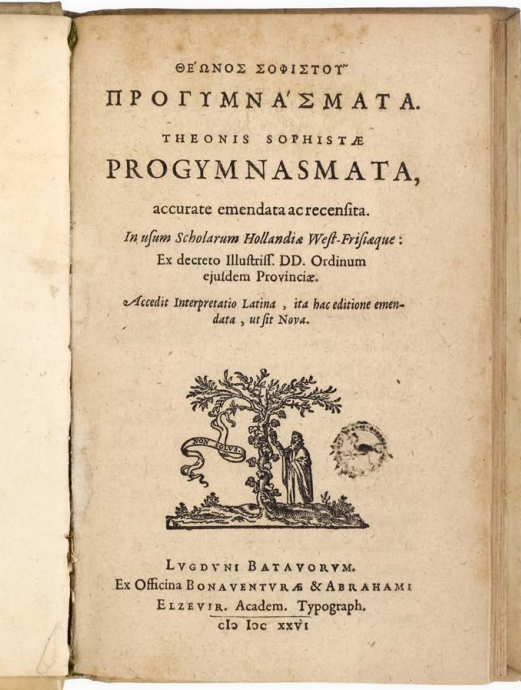
This edition, adding the Aldine dolphin-and-anchor device to the title-page to reinforce the connection, was issued by Étienne Audin de Rians, a bookseller in via del Sole in Florence, as the original printing was (and is) very rare; Audin himself issued several catalogues of Aldines, none of which list a copy of the original edition. His 1830 catalogue was printed by the archiepiscopal press in Florence, containing similar decorative pieces and the same woodcut Aldine device as here (though printed in red and without the frame).

The vellum copy of this work in the British Library has an autograph note from Audin, dated Florence, 1 January 1842, stating that the print run comprised fifty paper copies and four on vellum (the British Library copy is number 1), and mentioning that the paper copies are not yet on sale, ten years after the printing. Audin's note explains that the author is now known to be Theodorus Prodrromus, though he has deliberately retained the original preface by Aristobulus Apostolius (or Arsenius, c. 1468–1538) assigning authorship to Homer.

**OPAC SBN finds only three copies, in Florence, Naples, and Turin; OCLC adds UCLA and Harvard, and we trace two copies in the British Library (one vellum, one paper).**

A type facsimile of Aldus's edition was produced later, probably in Rome in around 1890, according to the catalogue of the Richard Copley Christie collection in the Rylands.





First Heinsius Edition

52 **THEON, Aelius; [HEINSIUS, Daniel, editor].** Προγυμνασματα ... Progymnasmata, accurate emendata ac recensita. In usum scholarum Hollandiae West-Frisiaeque ... Accedit interpretatione Latina, ita hac editione emendata, ut sit nova. *Leiden, Bonaventure and Abraham Elzevir, 1626.*

8vo, pp. [xvii], 144; woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials, printed in Latin and Greek in parallel columns; lightly toned (as usual), a few very slight spots, but a very good copy; bound in seventeenth-century Dutch vellum over boards, manuscript lettering to spine; spine slightly dust-stained; small ink

stamp of a heron with the letters 'E G' (?) to title-page, old ink shelfmark 'D. BII. 7' to rear pastedown, nineteenth-century Macclesfield armorial bookplate to front pastedown, with their shelfmarks to endpapers, blind stamp to first two leaves, and remains of shelf labels to spine. **£350**

**First edition with parallel text, and the first edited and translated by Daniel Heinsius, of this collection of Greek oratorical exercises, for use in the schools of Holland and West Frisia, from the Macclesfield library.**

The author, Theon, is usually associated with the first-century AD Alexandrian philosopher, Aelius Theon, who also composed commentaries on Xenophon, Isocrates, and Demosthenes. This is **'the earliest surviving work on exercises in composition**, certainly written sometime between the Augustan period and the flowering of the Second Sophistic in the second century after Christ, and it shows the system of instruction still in a stage of experiment and development' (Kennedy, p. 1). The earliest surviving manuscript of the text dates from the thirteenth century; this is the third edition of the Greek text, first printed in Rome in 1520, and again by Joachim Camerarius in 1541, where it was accompanied by a different Latin translation (not in parallel text).

Heinsius (1580–1655), professor of Greek at Leiden University, prefaces his edition with an extract from Quintilian about the first exercises in oratory. Heinsius was an active author and editor, providing Latin and Greek texts for schools, several of which state, as here, that they were issued by decree of the Province of Holland and West Frisia. He is also noted for his verse compositions in Greek, such as the six-line Greek epitaph on Theon and Aphthonius printed after the preface.

USTC 102810; STCN 832909955; Willems 265. See Kennedy, *Progymnasmata: Greek Textbooks of Prose Composition and Rhetoric* (2003).



'Modern' Greek for Missionaries

53 **THOMAS of Paris.** Nouvelle methode pour apprendre les principes de la langue Grecque-vulgaire. Divisée & partagée en XII. Heures. Nova methodus ... Nuovo metodo ... *Paris, Michel Guignard, and for Marseille, Pierre Cari, 1709.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 353, [7]; printed in French, Latin, and Italian in parallel columns with Greek throughout and one instance of Arabic (p. 315), woodcut initials, woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces; occasional very light browning, tiny wormhole to lower margin of first few leaves, small stain

on ā3, but an excellent copy; bound in contemporary British speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges speckled red, lettering-piece defective; eighteenth-century etched armorial bookplate of Lord Sandys (see below).

**£650**

**First edition of this trilingual grammar of modern (Byzantine) Greek, a language used by Capuchin missionaries at work in the Ottoman Empire.**

NOUVELLE METHODE  
Pour apprendre les Principes  
DE LA  
LANGUE GREQUE-VULGAIRE.  
Divisee & partagée en XII. Heures.

NOVA METHODUS  
Seu ratio discendi Elementa  
LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ-VULGARIS.  
Distributa & divisa in XII. Horas.

NUOVO METODO  
Per imparar i Principii  
DELLA LINGUA GRECA-VOLGARE.

Distribuito e spartito in XII. Hore.  
Autore P. F. THOMA Parisino, Capucino  
Missionario Apostolico.  
Ουχ Αδελφαι δεσι δον τει σπλεσι; υμω, ιδ.  
Tu, quamcumque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam,  
Grata sume manu. Hor. Ep. lib. 1. Ep. XI.

A PARIS,  
Chez MICHEL GUIGNARD, rue Saint Jacques,  
vis-à-vis la rue du Plâtre, à l'Image S. Jean.  
Et se vend à Marseille, chez PIERRE CARI, sur le Port.  
M D C C I X.  
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

Thomas de Paris (born c. 1670) spent many years at the Capuchin mission in the Levant, in particular in Constantinople. One of his fellow missionaries, Alexis de Sommevoir, spent decades composing a dictionary of modern Greek and Italian, which he bequeathed to Thomas to have published back in France. To accompany the dictionary, which was the first of vernacular Greek, Thomas composed this grammar; both works were issued in the same year by the same publisher.

**Provenance:**

From the library at Ombersley Court. The bookplate is likely to have belonged to Samuel Sandys, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Sandys (1695–1770), who went on his Grand Tour in the later 1710s.

We have located only three copies in North America (University of British Columbia, Chapel Hill, Newberry), and three copies in the UK (BL, KCL, Trinity College Cambridge).

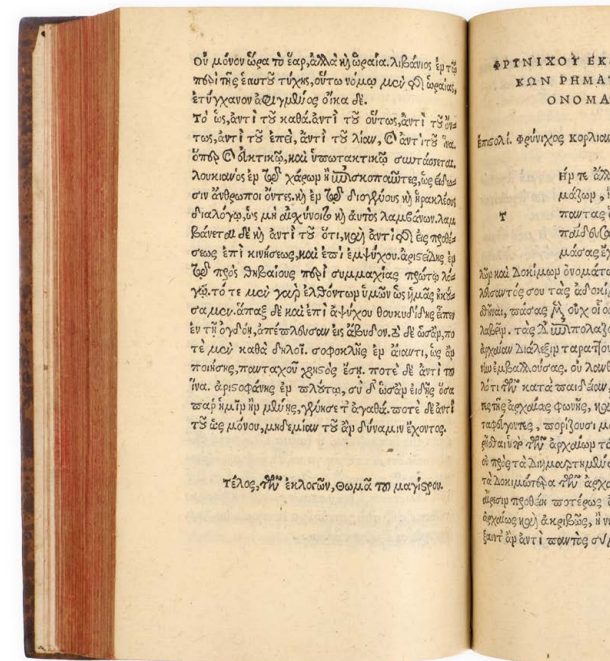
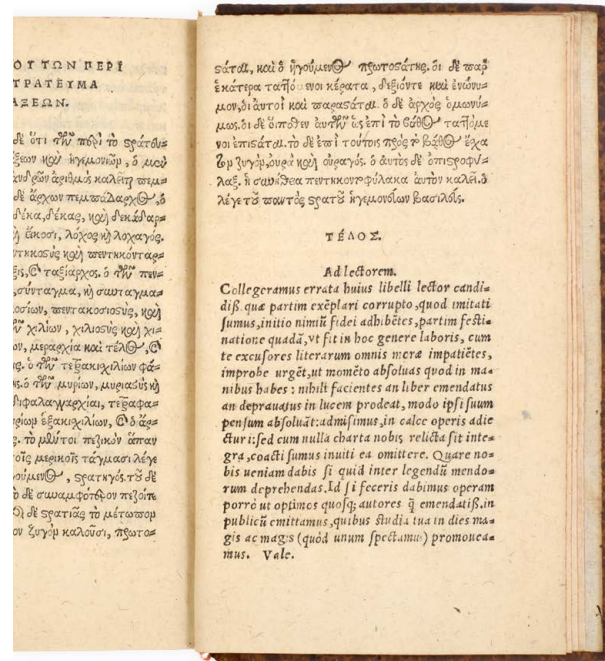
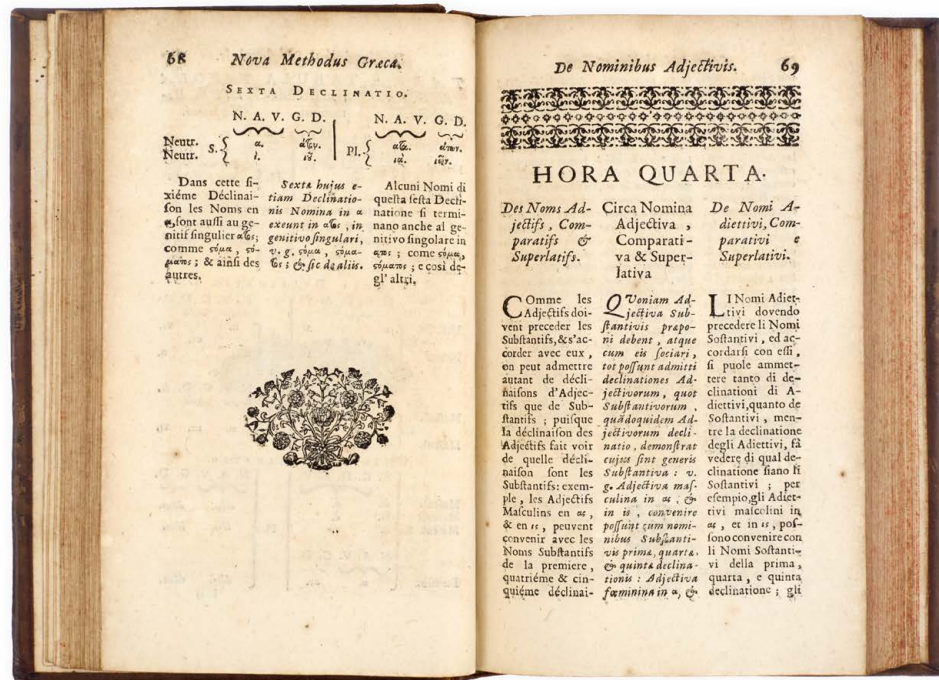
**Attic, Actually**

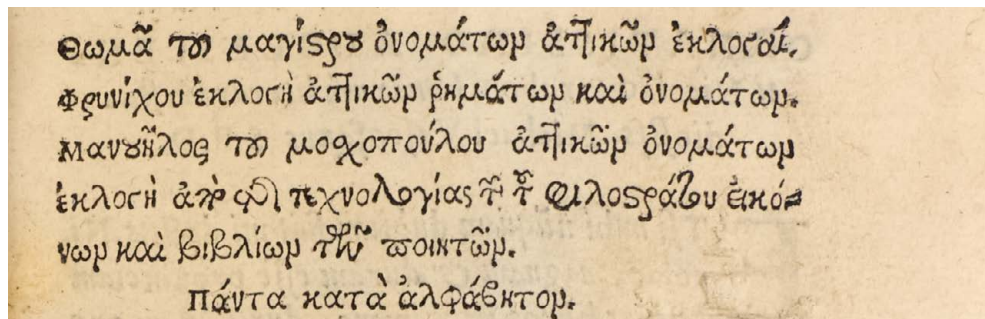
54 THOMAS MAGISTER *et al.*; [Michel VASCOSAN, *editor*]. Ονοματων αττικων εκλογαι ... Dictionum Atticarum collectio. Phrynichi Atticorum verborum & nominum collectio. Manuelis Moscopuli vocum Atticarum collectio e libro de arte imaginum Philostrati & scriptis poetarum ... Ex scriptis Aeliani libellus de antiqua ratione instruendarum acierum & ductorum militarium appellationibus. Orbicium de ordinibus exercitus. Paris, Michel Vascosan, November 1532.

8vo, ff. [276]; α-π<sup>8</sup> A-Σ<sup>8</sup> T<sup>4</sup>; tiny marginal wormholes to upper outer corner of first few leaves, otherwise a very good clean copy; bound in eighteenth-century English mottled calf, borders ruled in gilt, spine gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece, edges stained red, boards lined with printed

waste; somewhat worn, small losses to front joint and endcaps; nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield to front pastedown, with armorial blind stamp to first three leaves, manuscript shelfmarks in ink and pencil to endpapers, and shelf labels to spine. **£650**

**First octavo edition (third overall) of two lexica of pure Attic Greek, by Thomas Magister and Phrynichus, published together with other shorter lexical works.**





Thomas Magister (?1275–1350/51), a Byzantine official, monk and scholar at the time of the Palaeologan Renaissance, wrote various commentaries on Greek drama and poetry, as well as this *Ecloga vocum Atticarum* ('A selection of Attic words'), based on Phrynichus of Bithynia, Ammonius, Herodian, and other linguistic writings. Phrynichus wrote a monumental dictionary which survives only in fragments; the text in this volume is another lexicographical work, also surviving only in an abridged form (*Eclogai*). Manuel Moschopoulos, another scholar of the Palaeologan Renaissance, compiled a short lexicon of Attic nouns as part of his Greek grammar. These three sections take up the bulk of the volume, and the final eight leaves contain technical vocabulary extracted from the military authors Aelian (early second century AD) and Orbicius (a Byzantine writer about whom little is known for certain).

Attic, the dialect used by Athenian writers, was considered to be the purest form of classical Greek, and was therefore used for the teaching of Greek. The entire text of this volume is in Greek, indicating that the book was aimed at scholars with a good knowledge of the language, rather than beginners; only the 'ad lectorem' on the final leaf is in Latin.

Zacharias Kallierges had printed the *editiones principes* of both Thomas Magister and Phrynichus separately in 1517 in quarto format (Botley 18 & 19), though they are often found bound together. The sections by Thomas Magister, Phrynichus, and Orbicius were included in the substantial 1524 Aldine edition of Giovanne Crastone's Greek-Latin dictionary (Botley 30).

This is one of the first books printed by Michel Vascosan (d. 1577), the son-in-law of Jodocus Badius Ascensius and brother-in-law of Robert Estienne. His early editions were predominantly schoolbooks in Latin and occasionally Greek. He explains in the afterword that the errors in the text are caused partly by the defective source, and partly by the haste with which the book was printed.

**We have located only five copies in North America (Huntington, Illinois, Newberry, Princeton, Yale).**

USTC 160438; BP16 407068; Adams T 647.

## Thoroughly Annotated Thucydides

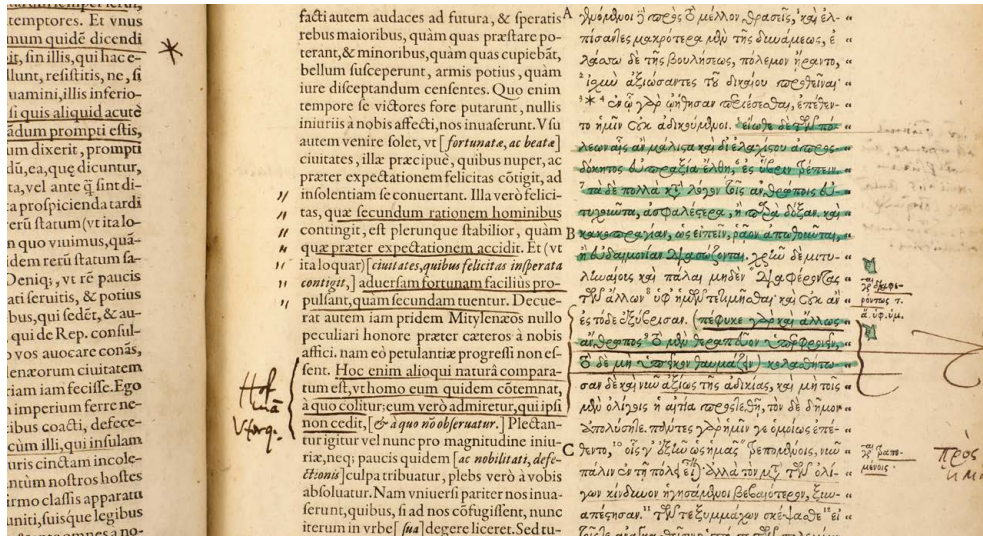
55 **THUCYDIDES; Lorenzo VALLA, translator; Henri ESTIENNE, editor.** Περί του Πελοποννησιακού πολέμου βιβλία οκτώ ... De bello Peloponnesiaco libri octo. Iidem Latine, ex interpretatione Laurentii Vallae, ab Henrico Stephano nuper recognita ... novissime repurgavit. [Geneva, Henri II Estienne for] Frankfurt, heirs of Andreas Wechel, Claude Marne, and Jean Aubry, 1594.

Folio, pp. [xvi], 631, [1], [284 (col. 1–568)], [48]; printed in Greek and Latin in parallel columns, woodcut Wechel devices to title-page and to final verso, woodcut headpieces and initials, typographic manicules, **extra-illustrated with two folding letterpress tables, a woodcut map of Syracuse** (with letterpress text on verso, all bound after preliminaries) **and a folding copper-engraved map of Greece** (defective and laid down, bound at end); toned throughout with some minor foxing, very occasional marginal dampstaining, two short closed tears to title, marginal paper-flaws to oo2 and ss1 with old repairs, final 41 leaves defective and repaired at lower corner (affecting text on c. 30 leaves, mostly index leaves) with some dampstaining, last 15 leaves also repaired at outer margin, a few other marginal paper repairs, a few small marginal wormholes; bound in early nineteenth-century half vellum

with marbled sides, gilt red morocco lettering-piece (slightly chipped), edges stained blue; extremities rubbed, sides cracked in places; **early seventeenth-century dated annotations in Latin and Greek to c. 400 pp.** (some at top of pages cropped or shaved) and extensive underlinings, inscriptions of Johannes Nicolaus Schullius[?] dated 1611 and Johannes Zerner of Heilbronn dated 1626 to title-page, nineteenth-century inscription 'Ex libris GRW' (i.e. William Rollinson Whittingham) to head of title-page dated 'March 15. '39', ink stamp of Stinneke Maryland Episcopal Library (dated 1879, from the legacy of Bishop Whittingham) to first two leaves, first letterpress table, and woodcut map, bookplates of St Mark's Library of the General Theological Seminary, New York, to front pastedown, with their pencil shelfmark and classification to verso of title. **£2250**

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

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



The main annotator has helpfully dated his reading; he began book II on '28 Junii a[nn]o 1602', noting at the end of book II, 'finivi 24 Novemb. a[nn]o 1603'; book VI is started on 12 April 1603, and at the end of book VI, he writes 'finivi 26 Aprilis a[nn]o 1603 Mane circa horam 9 & 10 ante Meridiam', giving not just the date but the time as well (between 9 and 10 in the morning); he begins book VII on '28 Aprilis', and finishes it on 3 November 1603, 'redux a exsilio' (returned from exile). The chart on 3a4<sup>v</sup> seems to be some sort of teaching plan or structure, listing six different subjects, and also giving the date November 1603, 'redux ab exilio perscripti et decrevi' (returned from exile, I noted down and decided), which would also indicate that the annotator is a teacher. Given the later provenance of the book, it seems likely that this annotator is the Tettelbach mentioned as the previous owner by Schulius. Somewhat unusually, a few of the marginal annotations are in German.

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

There is an unexpected mention of Elizabeth I on H6<sup>v</sup>, 'Regina Angliae Elizabetha', where Thucydides has Pericles state 'The rule of the sea is a great matter' (Thuc. 1.143); this was written presumably around the time of Elizabeth's death, in March 1603. The Protestant leanings of the annotator are confirmed by notes mentioning Philipp Melanchthon (on ee1<sup>v</sup> and ee2<sup>v</sup>); Melanchthon, as professor of Greek at Wittenberg, wrote and lectured on Thucydides, whom he saw as a moral and rhetorical teacher. The Wittenberg connection would be reinforced by Tettelbach, if our early owner was indeed Vitus Erasmus Tettelbach; he purchased a book in Wittenberg in 1568 at the age of 18, presumably when he was a student there.



Siqui-  
ox hndanos...  
fentio Demog...  
sua plicat.

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

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



#### Provenance:

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

USTC 698529; VD16 T 1116; GLN 15–16 3750.

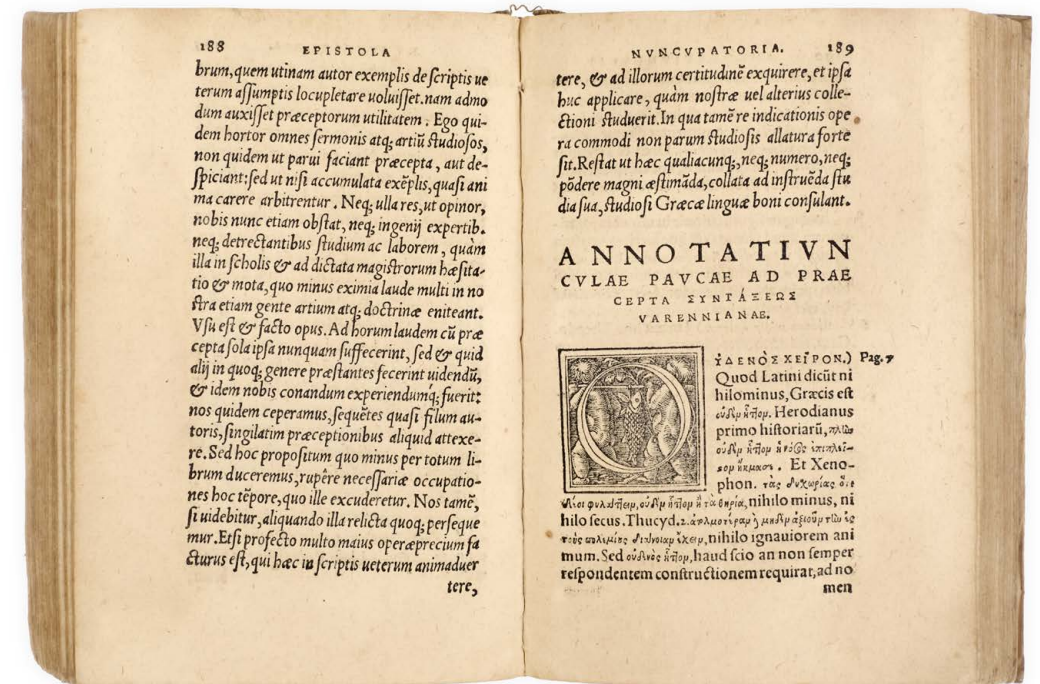
## The Sufferings of Words

56 **VARENNIUS, Johannes; TRYPHON; [Georges PRUNET; HERODIAN, attributed; Joachim CAMERARIUS, editor].** Syntaxis linguae Graecae ... una cum annotatiunculis paucis ad praxim Syntaxis Varennianae, per Ioachim Camerarium. Accesserunt praeterea de passionibus dictionum ex Tryphone Grammatico: necnon libellus de Constructione verborum, ex Opere, quod σχεδὴν βασιλικήν, hoc est, Schedam Regiam vocant, excerptus, non minus utilis quam necessarius. *Basel*, [(colophon:) *Balthasar Lasius*], 1539.

8vo, pp. 367, [1]; woodcut initials, woodcut headpiece, woodcut printer's device to final verso; light marginal dampstaining to quires a and y–z, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, later manuscript lettering to

spine with remains of paper spine label, stubs from two pairs of alum-tawed ties; small loss to spine, rear pastedown no longer adhered to cover; Camerarius' name neatly erased from title and rewritten in ink. **£550**

**The second Basel edition of Varennius's grammar, expanded with additional grammatical texts: Tryphon's *De passionibus dictionum*, Georges Prunet's *Constructio verborum*, and *De inclinatis et encliticis, et synencliticis*, attributed to Herodian.**



The humanist Johannes Varennius (van der Varen, 1462–1536), from Mechelen, taught Greek to private students in Louvain. His Greek grammar, devised for his own teaching, was first printed in Louvain by Rutger Rescius in 1532, and expanded with notes ('annotatiunculæ') by Joachim Camerarius for the first Basel edition of 1536. Varennius' preface mentions Apollonius Dyscolus, Theodorus Gaza, and Lascaris as his predecessors in compiling a Greek grammar, though he also made use of the work of Michael Syncellus and Guillaume Budé.

The first half of the volume contains Varennius' grammar, while the second half contains two grammatical texts from antiquity, divided by the Byzantine *Constructio verborum* edited by Georges Prunet (first printed Paris, 1520), including a dictionary of Greek. The text by the first-century BC grammarian Tryphon, here with a parallel Latin translation, also appeared in the Aldine Appendix, and *De inclinatis*, often attributed to the second-century grammarian Aelius Herodianus, previously appeared alongside Chrysoloras' grammar printed by the Giunta in Florence in 1514.

Despite the fact that Varennius was a Protestant, this grammar was used by both Protestant and Jesuit schools, appearing on curricula in the Low Countries and across Germany; the more recent Protestant Joachim Camerarius (1500–1574), however, appears to have been censored from the title page at an early date but restored in manuscript soon after.

**We have located only one copy in the US (Notre Dame) and three in the UK (BL, Trinity College Cambridge, Corpus Christi Oxford).**

USTC 695579; VD16 ZV 22417; Adams G 933; Hoven, *Bibliographie de trois auteurs de grammaires grecques contemporains de Nicolas Clénard: Adrien Amerot, Arnold Oridryus, Jean Varennius* (1985), Varennius *Syntaxis* 4.

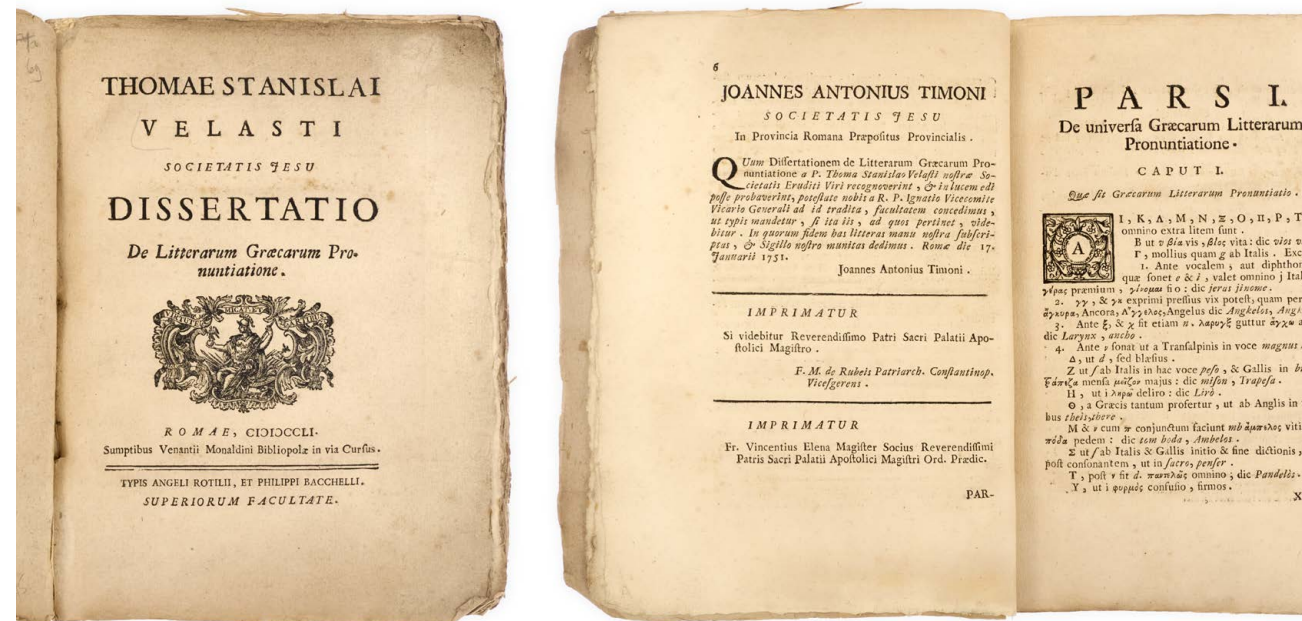
## Spoken like a Native

57 **VELASTI, Thomas Stanislas.** *Dissertatio de litterarum Graecarum pronuntiatione.* Rome, Angelo Rotili and Filippo Bacchelli for Venanzio Monaldini, 1751.

4to, pp. 111, [1]; woodcut device to title, woodcut tailpieces; slightly toned throughout (as usual), title somewhat dust-stained, but a very good copy; uncut and mostly unopened, stab-

stitched in contemporary pastepaper wrappers; somewhat worn with losses to spine and chips to joints; old ink shelfmark 'CVIII.C.3' to inside front wrapper. **£350**

**First edition of Velasti's treatise on the correct pronunciation of Greek, against Erasmus's archaizing in favour of the speech used by native speakers.**



Velasti (1717–1773), a Jesuit from the Greek island of Chios, composed this dissertation while studying theology at the Collegio Romano, where he also taught ancient Greek. Later he became interested in writing Greek using Latin characters ('francochiotica'), unusually taking a phonetic viewpoint, and also composed verse in his native Chios dialect. He was committed to the idea of unification between the Orthodox and Catholic churches.

His dissertation on the pronunciation of ancient Greek was firmly anti-Erasmian, in keeping with the modern native pronunciation of Greek. He had published a short anonymous pamphlet on the subject in Italian in 1747, but it was this 'exceptionally informed and widely acclaimed Latin treatise ... that elevated Velasti to the status of a scholar of European renown and a pivotal figure for subsequent participants in the pronunciation controversy' (Psalti, p. 211). His argument on the correct pronunciation was derived from the one used in the liturgy of the Orthodox church, and later became entwined with the movement towards Greek independence from Ottoman rule.

This is OPAC SBN's variant B, without an additional preliminary quire inserted between A1 and A2. It was reprinted in Prague in 1770, and Velasti's own Italian translation appeared in Naples in 1772.

See Psalti, 'Tommaso Stanislao Velasti's battle(s) for the Greek language: the case of his Frangochiotika' in *The Historical Review* 20 (2023), pp. 209–237.

*For another (earlier) work on Erasmian pronunciation, see item 14 (Cheke).*

## To Chatsworth via Cambridge and Ely

58 **VERGARA, Francisco de.** De graecae linguae grammatica, lib. V. Adiecta sunt per auctorem tribus libris mediis scholia non poenitenda ... Opus nunc primum ad Complutensem editionem excusum ac restitutum. Paris, Guillaume Morel and Bernardo Torresano, 'in Aldina Bibliotheca', 1557.

[bound with:]

[**JORDAN, John, attributed.**] Paradigmata declinationum graecarum. Cum brevibus notis quae doctrinam accentuum in commune maxime lingua utcunque illustrent. London, Thomas Harper for Henry Seile, 1632.

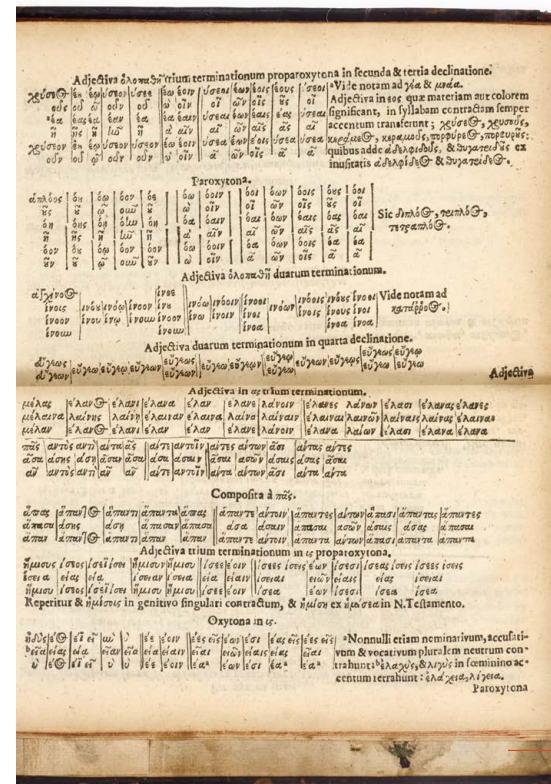
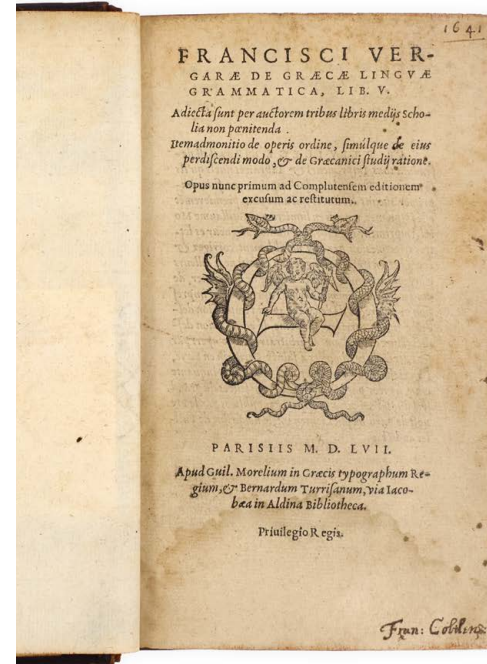
Two works in one vol., 8vo, Vergara: pp. [viii], 438, [2, colophon, blank], Paradigmata: ff. [8]; woodcut Morel device to Vergara title, woodcut initials, woodcut ornament to Paradigmata title, typographic ornaments to final verso, text of Paradigmata printed vertically; lightly browned, some light marginal dampstaining, short marginal tears to Vergara \*4 and e3 (some with old repairs), else very good copies; bound in early seventeenth-century English (likely Cambridge) dark brown calf, panelled in blind, spine gilt in compartments

c. 1700 with Golden Fleece motif and a gilt red morocco lettering-piece, stubs from two pairs of blue fabric ties, edges stained red; rather rubbed with some losses to tooling, front joint partially split, short split to rear joint, upper outer corner of front free endpaper torn away; inscriptions 'Franc: Cobdens:' and '1641' to title-page, manuscript notes in Latin and Greek to front pastedown with the price 1/6 (most likely by Cobden), inscription 'T Dampier | 1776' to front free endpaper, Chatsworth book label in blind, spine gilt in compartments **£2400**

**A pair of uncommon Greek grammars, one of Spanish origin, one English (recorded in just three other copies), owned by a Cambridge scholar and by Thomas Dampier, Bishop of Ely, later in the library of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.**

Francisco de Vergara (died 1545), a student of Demetrius Dukas and Hernán Núñez de Toledo y Guzmán, whom he succeeded as professor of Greek at Alcalá, was the author of several Greek grammatical works; this, the first composed by a Spanish scholar, was originally printed in Alcalá in 1537. The Greek texts included range from Isocrates and Lucian to Libanius and Gregory of Nazianzus, with Christian as well as pagan authors; the first Greek text in the volume is the Lord's Prayer.

The second short and anonymous work has been attributed here in manuscript 'Johanne Jordano', i.e. by John Jordan, but we have not been able to trace a Greek scholar of that name (Venn records a John Jordan who obtained his MA from Cambridge in 1624). It is a grammatical text for schoolboys containing tables of endings for nouns, verbs, and adjectives, printed sideways on the sheet so that all the different endings can fit on the same line of text. It was reprinted in 1648 by William Du-Gard, also for Henry Seile (recorded in just one copy, at St David's, bound after Burton's *Graecae linguae historia* of 1657).



The Golden Fleece tool on the binding may have been used in imitation of books bound for Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, Baron de Longepierre (1659–1721), who used this motif on the spines and covers of books bound for him (often by Boyet or Padeloup). According to his biblio-biography by Roger Portalis, there was an English imitator of his bindings in the middle of the eighteenth century, who also used the Golden Fleece stamp. Pearson illustrates a spine tooled with the same motif, dating it '1700'.



Provenance:

1. Francis Cobden, most likely the Francis Cobden who obtained his BA from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1641.
2. Thomas Dampier (1748–1812), Bishop of Rochester then of Ely, who built up a substantial library with a notable number of incunabula. His library was acquired after his death by the sixth Duke of Devonshire.
3. The Dukes of Devonshire, whose substantial library at Chatsworth House was particularly rich in Greek works, many of which were sold across three auctions at Christie's in 1981–1982.

**ESTC lists just three copies of the Paradigmata (Bodley, Lanhydrock, Folger).**

Vergara: USTC 152238; Adams V 409; Palau 360078; Renouard 279:10; UCLA 1052. Paradigmata: ESTC S125455; STC 64568.

### 'What a Gruesome Spectacle'

59 XENOPHON; [Philipp MELANCHTHON, editor]. Ξενοφώντος ἁπαντα. Xenophontis opera omnia, in tres partes distincta, quarum quaeque suos libros ostendet ... Schwäbisch Hall, [Peter Braubach], 1540.

Three parts bound in two vols, 8vo, ff. I: [viii], 418, II: ii: [2], 427–592, '601–669' (i.e. 593–661), [1, blank, used for manuscript title to part iii], iii: 673–983; part iii bound without the preliminary quire \*4 (with title and contents to part iii, and extract from Suidas) and without final blank Qq8; large woodcut initials and headpieces; a few very slight stains, small wormholes in last few quires of vol. II (affecting a few characters without loss of sense), but a very good set; bound in contemporary German (plausibly Stuttgart) pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, borders blind-tooled with a roll incorporating a bust

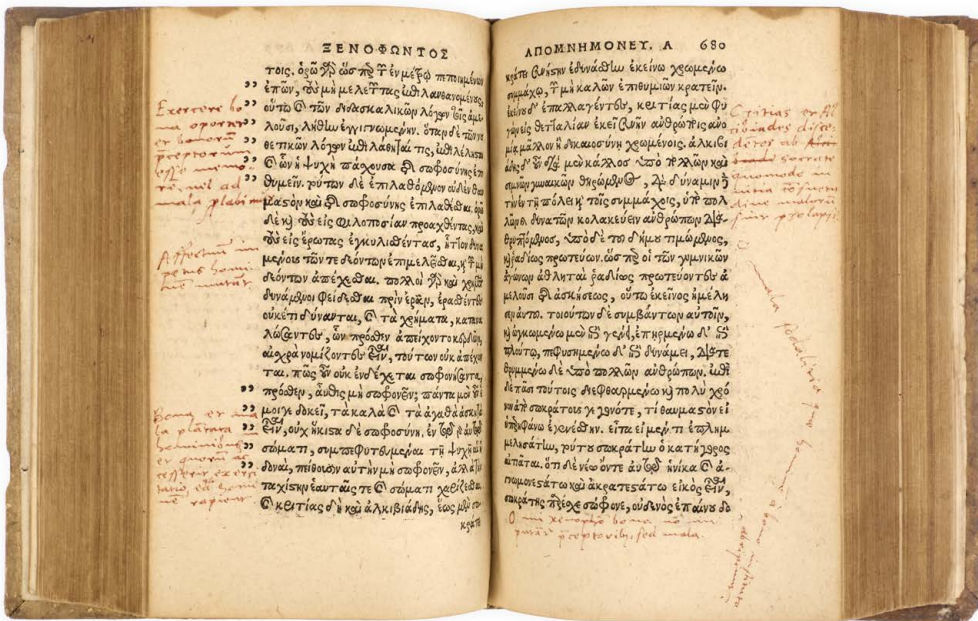
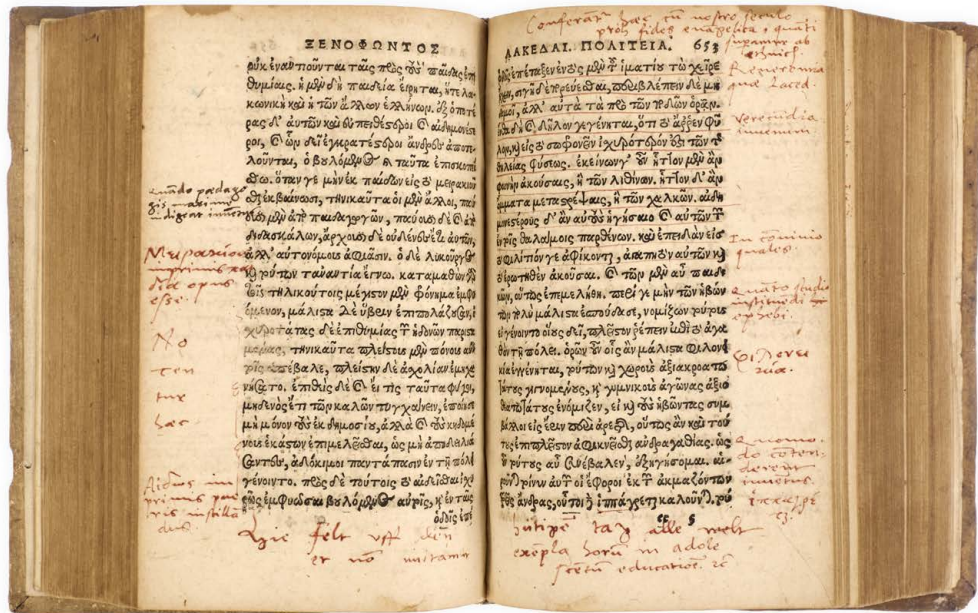
of a man in a hat, vol. I with arabesque centrepieces with floral cornerpieces, vol. II with a composite centrepiece of a small leafy tool repeated in corners, spines blind-ruled in compartments with later manuscript lettering, remains of two pairs of clasps; a little rubbed, vol. II with old waterstains to rear board, vol. I front hinge very skilfully reinforced, vol. II endpapers renewed; **extensive sixteenth-century annotations in red and black ink in a German hand throughout**, ink stamp 'Ex Bibliotheca Billiana' to part ii title (see below).

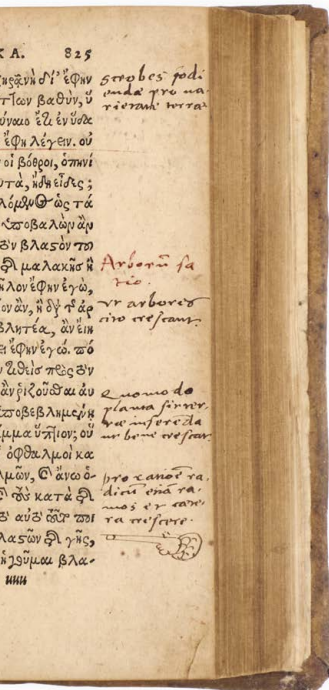
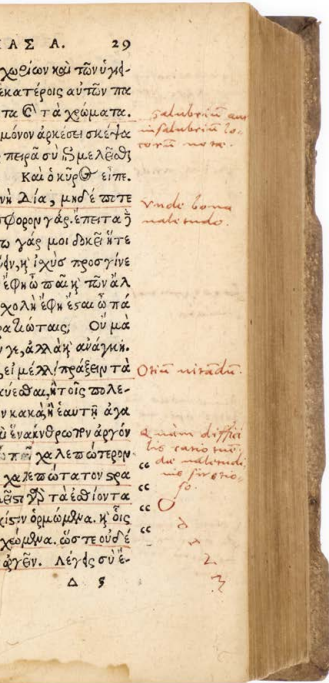
£4000

The first complete edition of Xenophon's works in Greek, the earlier of two issues (see below), richly annotated in Greek, Latin, and German, from the library of Nicolas-Antoine Labbey de Billy.

Xenophon (c. 430–c. 353 BC) served as a mercenary in both the Persian and Spartan armies, resulting in exile from Athens, which he dedicated to writing. His substantial output (most of which survives) covered a broad range of topics on Greek history, philosophy, and political theory, including his renowned biographical study of the sixth-century Persian king Cyrus the Great, and the *Anabasis*, telling of Cyrus the Younger's rebellion and the fate of the Ten Thousand. His writings were considered stylistic models and became a staple for the educational market in the first half of the sixteenth century.

This set of the complete works is based on the 1527 Giunta edition, though with the addition of the *Apology* of Socrates. The first part contains *Cyropaedia* and the *Anabasis*, the second part the Greek historical works, and all the shorter works are in the third part. **This edition is found in two issues, which is not noted in the bibliographies; ours is the earlier of the two.** There is an omission in the text at the end of the pseudo-Xenophon *Constitution of the Athenians* which concludes the second part; the present copy has six leaves in quire gg, whereas another later issue has quire gg reset with ten leaves (our issue accords with the collation in Adams, but is not noted in VD16). The issue with gg<sup>10</sup> also has a printed note in the margin of gg<sup>3</sup>: 'Hic totus locus ad finem usque, non est in Florentino, repositus aut[em] in hunc locum is qui in ποροις est' (this entire passage up to the end is not in the Florentine





[manuscript], yet restored to this place is that which is in 'Ways and Means'). Similarly, each issue has different text on Ee1-3', the end of Ποροι (Ways and Means), and the rest of quire Ee is in different settings but contains the same text.

The introduction to the Loeb edition states that two of the manuscripts containing the Constitution in the Laurentian Library in Florence end at the point where the later issue inserts the additional text. The text for the Constitution in the Loeb edition is the same as here until chapter 17, after which it conforms to the other 1540 printing, with the additional text inserted from Ways and Means.

The marginal annotations, which occur on almost every page, are predominantly in Latin, indicating the characters in the narrative and events taking place, as well as translations and interpretations. The notes in Greek repeat words and phrases from the text and occasionally provide textual corrections. There are also marginal notes in German, somewhat unusually, indicating the nationality of the annotator; on f. 841v is written 'Was ein grusam spektakell' (what a gruesome spectacle). The first volume is annotated in red ink, and the second volume in black and red; the annotations in black ink are in the same hand but perhaps written later, on occasion correcting an annotation in red ink, and there is some underlining of significant passages. While the volumes are annotated throughout, not just in specific works, we can see that the annotator was more interested, for instance, in the sections on economics and tyrants than on horses; in the Symposium he notes 'Paupertatis usus iucundi' (the delightful uses of poverty). A later hand, in a blacker ink, has expanded some of the contractions and ligatures in the text, on ff. 655-656, and supplied the manuscript title wording for the third part.

Provenance:

From the library of Nicolas-Antoine Labbey de Billy (1753-1825), priest, historian, and professor at Besançon. He went into exile during the Revolution, returning in the early nineteenth century with a considerable library of historical works and Greek and Latin books and manuscripts. They were put up for auction by his sister in Besançon in March 1826; we have not been able to trace this volume in the sale catalogue, though item 201 is 'Xenophontis Cyropediae. In-12', and 202 'Autres ouvrages grecs. 25 vol. de petits formats'.

USTC 707512; VDi6 X 2; Adams X 6.

'There is No Better Teacher than Necessity'

60 XENOPHON. Cyri paediae libri quatuor priores: in usum scholarum seorsim excusi. Strasbourg, Theodosius Rihel, [c. 1570].

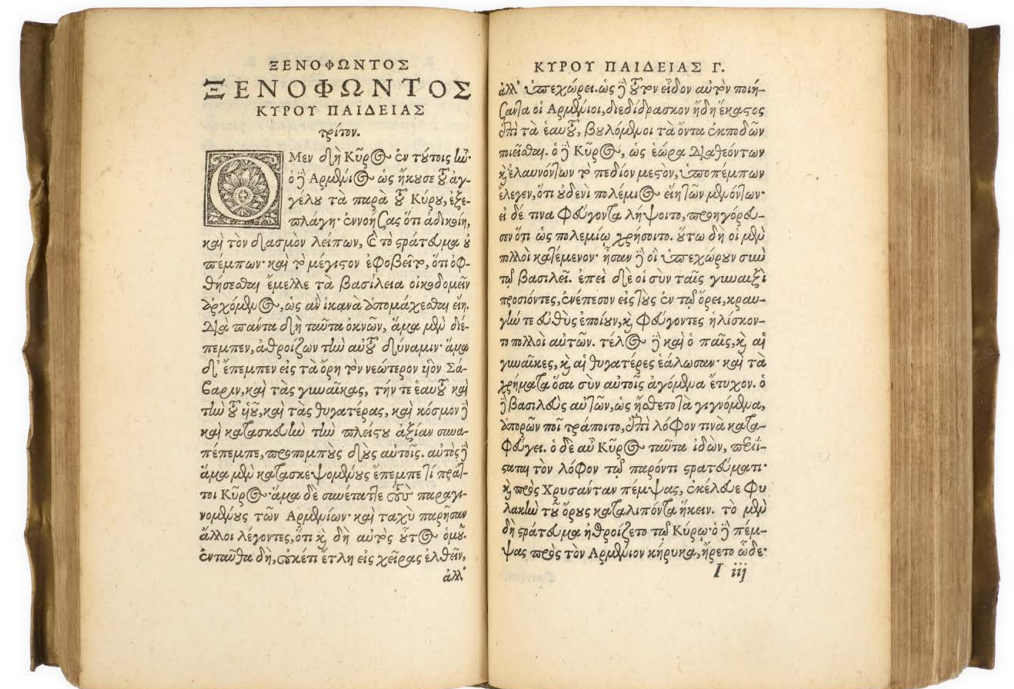
[bound with.]

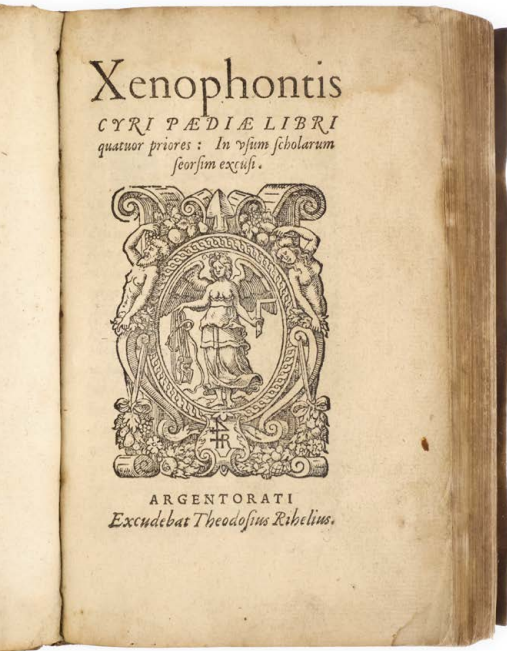
—; Giulio GABRIELLI, translator. De Cyri vita, et disciplina libro octo ... Latine redditi. Emendationes in eosdem libros ex vetustis exemplaribus collectae. Venice, Domenico and Giovanni Battista Guerra, 1569.

Two works in one vol., 8vo, Cyri paediae: ff. [122], [2, blank]; A-P<sup>8</sup> Q<sup>4</sup>; printed in Greek, woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials; Cyri vita: ff. [viii], 192 (quire Bb<sup>4</sup>, containing the variant readings in Greek, misbound inside preliminary quire \*4); woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials; very slight marginal staining to

first few leaves, nonetheless very good copies; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript lettering to spine (faded), stubs from two pairs of alum-tawed ties, sewn on 3 split tawed thongs, spine lined with manuscript waste vellum; rather dust-stained; contemporary annotations to c. 29 pp. in Cyri vita book one. £950

First edition of Gabrielli's Latin translation of Xenophon's Cyropaedia, the classic manual of behaviour for princes based on the life of the Persian king Cyrus the Great, bound with a Strasbourg edition of the original Greek text.





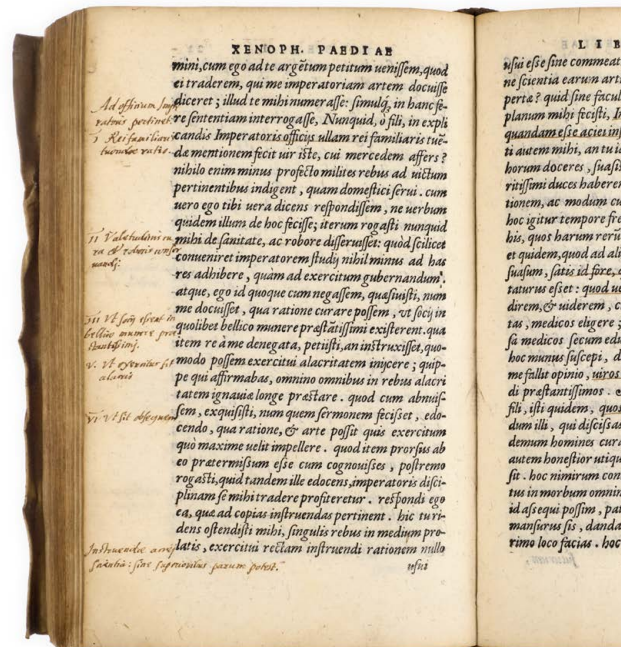
The Greek section contains just the first four books of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, though the accompanying Latin translation covers all eight; the Greek text is one of several editions printed by Theodosius Rihel (or Richel) and his family printshop, primarily for students at the Strasbourg Academy, without any commentary.

The *Cyropaedia* was first translated into Latin by Poggio Bracciolini c. 1446, albeit somewhat paraphrased with the number of books reduced from eight to six, but it was Francesco Filelfo's translation which was first printed, c. 1477; the present translation is by Giulio Gabrielli (d. 1579), a scholar from Gubbio in the service of Cardinal Ercole Gonzaga, who also translated Plutarch and Gregory of Nazianzus into Latin. Dedicated to Cardinal Guglielmo Sirleto, it makes use of Henri Estienne's monumental 1561 edition of the complete works but also provides variant readings from the Greek manuscripts in the monastery of San Pietro in Perugia (*Catalogus translationum et commentariorum* VII, p. 126).

The annotations in Latin highlight themes and events in the narrative, though a few simply copy out words from the text. They all occur in the first book, which provides background to the Persian Empire, Cyrus's childhood and his early military engagements.

**Both works are very rare.** *Cyri paediae*: No copies identified outside Europe, albeit with some uncertainty caused by another undated Rihel edition (VD16 ZV 32379 and Adams X 31, only 105 ff., collation A-N<sup>s</sup> O<sup>2</sup>). *Cyri vita*: We have located only three copies in North America (Chicago, Texas, McGill) and only one on the UK (BL).

*Cyri paediae*: not in USTC; not in VD16. *Cyri vita*: EDIT16 CNCE 36002; USTC 864010; not in Adams.



ΘΕΟΓΝΙΔΟΣ ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΣ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩ  
 ΗΛ ΤΟΥ ΓΝΩΜΑΙ ΕΛΕΓΕΙΑΚΑΙ~



Ἄνα λητοῦσ ἡέδρος τέκθ,  
 ἔ ποτε σείο  
 Λήσομαι ἀρχόμενος, οὐδ' ἀ-  
 πο παυόμενος.  
 Ἄλλαιε πρῶτόν τε ἔσατον  
 ἔντε μέσοισι  
 Αἰίσω, σὺ δέ μεν κελύθι καί

ἔσλα δίδου.

Φοῖβε ἀναζότε μύσε θεὰ τέκε πότνια λητώ,  
 Φοίνικος ξαδνήσ χερσὶν ἑφαψαμένη,  
 Ἀθανάτων κάλισον ἐπὶ τροχῶν δειλίμνη,  
 Πᾶσα μὲν ἐπλήσθη δὴ λθ' ἀπειρεσίη  
 Ὀδμήσ ἀμβροσίης, ἐγέλασε δὲ γαῖα πελώρη,  
 Γήθησεν δὲ βαθύσ πόντος ἀλόγ πολίης.  
 Ἄρτεμι θηροφόνη θύγατερ διός ἦν ἀγαμέμνων  
 Ἔισαθότεις τροίλω ἐπληνησὶ θαῶς.  
 Ἐυχόμενῳ μοι κλύθθ, κακὰς δ' ἀπὸ κῆρας ἀλάλκε.  
 Σοὶ μὲν τοῦτο θεὰ σμικρὸν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγα.  
 Μοῦσαι καὶ χάριτες κοῦραι διός, αἰ ποτε κἀδμου  
 Ἐς γάμον ἐλθοῦσαι καλὸς αἰείσα τέπος.  
 Ὅππικαλὸν οἶλον ἐστὶ γόδου καλόν, οὐκ οἶλον ἐστὶ.  
 Τῶ τέπος ἀθανάτων ἠλθε δαῖσμάτων.  
 Κύρνε σοφισομένῳ μὲν ἐμοὶ σφρηγὶς ἐπικείσθω  
 Τοῖς δὲ πέσι, λήσσει δ' ἄ ποτε κλεπτομένη

ΑΑ·αα

Βασύμαι ποτὶ τὴν Τιμαγῆριον παλαίστραν  
 Ἄυριον ὠσὸν ἰδῶκαί με μύθομαι οἷά με ποιεῖ.  
 Νῦν δὲ νιν ἐκθνεῖν καταθύσομαι· ἀλλὰ σε λανὰ  
 φαῖνε καλόν· τὴν γὰρ ποταεῖσομαι ἀσυχὰ δαίμη.  
 Τὰ χθονία δὲ κατὰ, τὴν ἢ σκυλακες τρομεόντι.  
 Ἐρχομένων νεκρῶν ἀνά τῆς ἰακῆς καὶ μέλαν αἶμα.  
 Χαῖρ' ἐκάτα δαῶν λιτῆ, ἢ γίς τέλος ἄμμιν ὀπίδη.  
 Φάρμακα ταῦτ' ἔρδοισα χερσίωνα, μή τί τι κίρη.  
 Μή τί τι μηδεις, μή τί ζανθᾶς περιμηδασ.  
 Ἴϋξ ἔλκε τὴν τῆνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἀΐδρα.  
 Ἀλφίται ροι πρῶτον ἀνεί τὰ κεταί· ἀλλ' ἐπίπασε  
 Θέσυ λιδφλαία· πᾶτας φρένας ἐκπέπασαι.  
 Ἡραγε ροι μισαρά ἢ τὴν ἐπίχαρμα τέτυγμα;  
 Πάσα μα ἢ λέγε ταῦτα· τὰ δὲ λωιδος ὅσα πασῶ.  
 Ἴϋξ ἔλκε τὴν τῆνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἀΐδρα.  
 Δέλωις ἐμᾶν ἰασεῖν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ δέλωις δάφνας  
 Αἰθῶ, χῶς αὐτὰ λακεῖ μέγα καπυρίσασα.  
 Κήξα πίνης ἀφθῆ, κούδ' ἀποδὸν εἶδμεν αὐτῆς.  
 Οὐτῶ ροι καὶ δέλωις ἐπὶ φλογὶ σάρκα μαθυνοί.  
 Ἴϋξ ἔλκε τὴν τῆνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἀΐδρα.  
 Ὡς ροῦ τὸν τὸν κάρων ἐγὼ σὺν δαίμονι τακῶ.  
 Ὡς τακοὶ θυπέρωτος ὀμνύδος αὐτίκα δέλωις.  
 Χῶς δινεῖ θοδέομβος ὀχάλκεος ὄξ' ἀφροδίτας.  
 Ὡς κείνος δινοίθο πρῶτ' ἀμετέρησι θυραίσιν.  
 Ἴϋξ ἔλκε τὴν τῆνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἀΐδρα.  
 Νῦν θυσῶ πᾶσι τυρα, τὴν δ' ἀότιμι καὶ τὸν ἐν ἄδρα.  
 Κινησας ξαδάμαντα· εἴ τ' ἄλλο τι λέγαμο.  
 Θέσυ λιταὶ λύνεσ' ἄμμιν ἀνὰ τὸν ἰώρνον.  
 Ἄθεός ἐν τριόδοισι, τὸ χαλκῶν ἰσάχ.  
 Ἴϋξ ἔλκε τὴν τῆνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἀΐδρα.

- Escriba Pindaco dice: in ditoribus  
 femina / inuocare Lunam, vires uero  
 Es ga fuerit / asanibus / asanibus

- In factis / in factis / in factis  
 - In factis / in factis / in factis

- In factis / in factis / in factis  
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