

# G R E E K B O O K S

## BERNARD QUARITCH LTD



**ΤΟ ΜΕΡΩΝ** ὄντων τῆς φιλοσοφίας κατὰ ἀριστοτέλῃ, τῆ τε θεωρητικῆς καὶ πρακτικῆς, περὶ δὲ θεωρητικῆς μάλιστα τὴν πᾶσαν ἀπουδίην κατεβάλετο ἀριστοτέλης. τούτῳ γὰρ τῷ ὄντων φύσιν, ἢ ὄντα, μινώσκοιμεν. τῆ δὲ θεωρητικῆς ἕως ῥία μέρη διηρημένον, τὸ φυσιολογικόν, τὸ θεολογικόν, καὶ τὸ μαθηματικόν, περὶ δὲ φυσιολογικὸν μάλιστα κατεγένετο, ὡς σύσσειχον μᾶλλον τῇ φύσει τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ. καὶ ὅτι τὸ μὲν θεολογικόν καὶ μαθηματικόν, παρὰ πολλοῖς λίαν καὶ πρὸ ἀριστοτέλους ἐξαχρησμάσθη. τὸ δὲ φυσιολογικὸν οὐχ οὕτως. ὅθεν καὶ πλείους ὁ ἀριστοτέλης φυσικῶς πραγματείας συνέγραψε. καὶ συνδιέθετο τοῖς φυσικοῖς πᾶσιν ὡς ἔπειν πραγμασιν, τὸ τῶν ἑαυτῷ συγγραμμάτων πλῆθος. ἵνα δὲ τὸ το δέξωμεν, διόλογον αὐτῷ εἴη τῷ παρακολουθοῦντων τοῖς φυσικοῖς πραγμασιν, αἵρεσιν ποιήσασθαι. μαθησώμεθα γὰρ οὕτως ὅτι καὶ αἱ τῶν ἀριστοτέλους πραγματείας ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς φυσικοῖς συνδιηρέθησαν πραγμασιν.

Τὰ μὲν, κοινῶς ἅπανσι παρακολουθεῖ, τὰ δὲ, ἰδίᾳ πρὸς καὶ τῶν ἰδίᾳ πρὸς παρακολουθοῦντων, τὰ μὲν, τοῖς αἰδιότοις ἰδίᾳ ὑπάρχει. τὰ δὲ, τοῖς ἐν γενέσει καὶ φθορᾷ. καὶ τῶν ἐν γενέσει καὶ φθορᾷ ὑπαρχόντων, τὰ μὲν, τοῖς ἐν πέρ τῷ γῆν ἰδίᾳ ὑπάρχει. τὰ δὲ, τοῖς ἐν τῇ γῆ. καὶ τῶν τοῖς ἐν τῇ γῆ ὑπαρχόντων, τὰ μὲν, ἰδίᾳ τοῖς ἀφύχοις ὑπάρχει. τὰ δὲ, τοῖς ἐμφύχοις. καὶ τῶν τοῖς ἐμφύχοις ὑπαρχόντων, τὰ μὲν, τοῖς αἰδιότοις ἰδίᾳ ὑπάρχει. τὰ δὲ, τοῖς ἀναιδιότοις. γέγραπται δὲ αὐτῷ περὶ τῷ κοινῶς πᾶσι τοῖς φυσικοῖς ὑπαρχόντων, ἥ τις ἐστὶν ἡ προκειμένη πραγματεία. καὶ περὶ τῷ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς αἰδιότοις ὑπαρχόντων, ἐν τοῖς περὶ οὐρανῶν. καὶ περὶ τῷ κοινῷ πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν γενέσει καὶ φθορᾷ παρακολουθοῦντων, ἐν τοῖς περὶ γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς. ἐν δὲ τοῖς μετέωροις περὶ τῷ ἰδίᾳ τοῖς ὑπαρχόντων γέγραπται αὐτῷ, καὶ περὶ μετέωρων. τοιοῦτο δὲ, ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ τῶν μετέωρων τέταρτος. ἐν οἷς περὶ τῶν τοῖς ἀφύχοις παρεπομένων ἐδίδασκεν. αἱ δὲ περὶ ζώων καὶ φυτῶν πᾶσαι πραγματείας, αἱ μὲν ἴσιν περὶ τῷ ὡς ἐμφύχοις καὶ ἀναιδιότοις παρακολουθοῦντων, ὡς αἱ περὶ φυτῶν. αἱ δὲ, περὶ τῷ ὡς ἐμφύχοις καὶ αἰδιότοις, ὡς αἱ περὶ τῷ ζώων πᾶσαι πραγματείας καὶ ἰσοῖαι. τούτοις δὲ αἰδιότοις τοῖς ζώοις, τὰ μὲν, ὡς ὅλοις παρακολουθεῖ. τὰ δὲ, τοῖς μέρειν αὐτῶν. περὶ μὲν δὲ ὡς ὅλοις ζώοις παρακολουθοῦντων, ἐν τῇ περὶ ζώων διέλεκται. περὶ δὲ τῷ τοῖς μέρειν αὐτῶν παρακολουθοῦντων, ἐν τῇ περὶ ζώων μέρων ζώων, καὶ ἐν τοῖς περὶ κινήσεως ζώων. καὶ τὰ περὶ ὑπνοῦ καὶ ἐγρηγρέσεως, περὶ ζωῆς τε καὶ θανάτου καὶ τὰ περὶ ἀπλήσια τοῖς τοῖς, ἕως τῷ περὶ ζώων συντέλει θεωρεῖται. καὶ προσέτι τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς. τοιαύτη μὲν οὖν ἡ πᾶσα περὶ φύσεως τῶν ἀριστοτέλους πραγματεία. τὸ δὲ προκειμένον βιβλίον ἐστὶν ὡς ἐρητοῖ, περὶ τῷ κοινῷ πᾶσι τοῖς φυσικοῖς πραγμασιν παρακολουθοῦντων. διὸ καὶ ἰδίως φυσικῶν τῷ πραγματείας ὠνόμασε. ταῦτα δὲ ὅτι πέντε. ὕλη. εἶδος. τόπος. χρόνος. κίνησις. καὶ ἐν μὲν τοῖς πρώτοις τέττασι βιβλίοις, διδάσκει περὶ τῶν περὶ τῶν. ἐν δὲ τοῖς τελευταίοις τέττασι, περὶ κινήσεως. ποιήσας γὰρ ὅτιν οὐ



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ἔπειρ τῷ παραλυτικῷ, ἀφείωμ=  
ταί σου αἰσώματα, ἢ ἔπειρ, ἔγει=  
ραι καὶ ἄρον τὸν κράββατόν σου,  
καὶ πεπάτη. Ἰμα δὲ εἶδ' ὅτι  
ἔχουσαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀφθράπου  
ἡμῶν πῆς γὰρ ἀφείωμαι αἰσώματα,  
λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ. σοὶ λέ=

Εἰκὺ κατὰ Μάρκον  
ἔπειρ καὶ ἄρον τὸν κράββατόν σου,  
καὶ πεπάτη. Ἰμα δὲ εἶδ' ὅτι  
ἔχουσαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀφθράπου  
ἡμῶν πῆς γὰρ ἀφείωμαι αἰσώματα,  
λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ. σοὶ λέ=

# GREEK BOOKS ΒΙΒΛΙΑ ἙΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ

CATALOGUE 1459

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΔΥΝΘ

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD



# ALPHABETVM GRAECVM CVM

Multiplicibus litteris.

LITTERAE Apud graecos sunt quatuor & uiginti

A α α α α α α αλφα Alpha.  
 B β β β β β β βήτα uita. Γ γ  
 Γ γ Γάμμα. Gamma. Δ δ Δ  
 Δέλτα Delta E ε ε ε Εψιλόν  
 Epsilon. Ζ ζ ζ Ζήτα Zita Η η  
 η η Ητα Ita. Θ θ θ θ Θήτα  
 thita Ι ι ι Ιώτα Iota Κ κ κ  
 κάππα Capra Λ λ λ λ Λάμβδα  
 Lambda. Μ μ μ μ Μύ My. Ν ν ν  
 ν ν ν ν Νύ Gní. Ξ ξ ξ ξ  
 ξ ξ Ξί Χί Ο ο ο Ομικρόν Omicron  
 Π π π π Πί Ρί. Ρ ρ ρ ρ Ρώ  
 Rho Σ σ σ σ σ Σίγμα Sigma  
 Τ τ τ τ τ Ταύ Taf. Υ υ υ  
 υ υ υ υ υ Υψιλόν Ypsilō. Φ φ φ φ φ φ  
 φ φ Φί. Χ χ χ χ Χί. Ψ ψ  
 ψ ψ Ψί Ω ω ω ω ω ω ω  
 Ω μέγα Omega. i. o magnum.

DE diuisione litterarum graecarum.

Diuiduntur haec quatuor & uiginti litterae in duas partes in  
 uocales & consonantes.

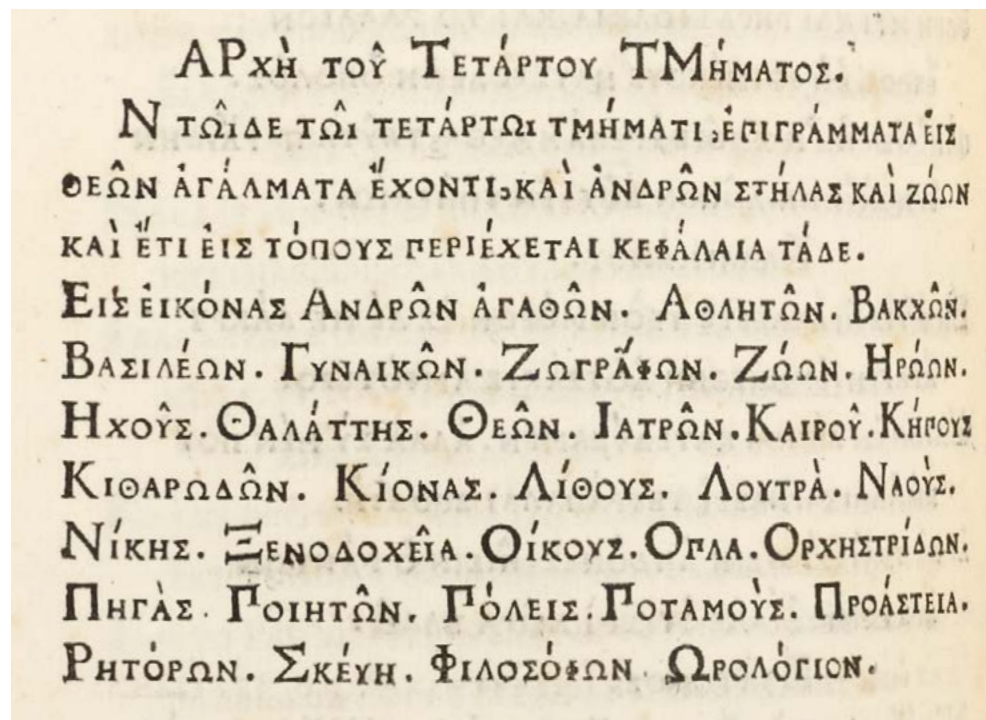
**G**reek printing and its advent were shaped by the collaboration of Greek communities, Greek-speaking scholars settled in the West, and pioneering printers. Liturgical, literary, or linguistic and pedagogic, the purposes of this new endeavour compelled editors, printers, and entrepreneurs strongly enough to take on the challenges of new movable typefaces; of a complex, ligature-dense script modelled on scribes' hands; of an uncertain, as yet unformed, market, there to be created rather than exploited. Common reckonings eloquently contrast the number of all incunable editions, forty thousand or so, with the number of Greek incunables, approximately seventy.

Radiating out from Venice, by the sixteenth century Greek printing grew, pursued by Italian typographers with connections to Aldus Manutius, the Giunta, and the Rome of Leo X, and soon spread to Paris, Basel, Louvain, Hagenau and Leipzig, Geneva, Barcelona. Entries in our catalogue exemplify this expansion, perhaps in particular through the lens of grammars, anthologies, and lexica, which grew in demand, and therefore supply, in response to a renewed curriculum with the study of Greek at its core, and also developed as a genre, maturing as their classroom use revealed the advantages and pitfalls of approaches to a language with many more morphological variations than Latin.

Our catalogue also illustrates the variety of typefaces, which were passed on and developed, sometimes across great distances, and sometimes commissioned and protected by a Crown, as in the case of the *Grecs du roi*. It celebrates the appearance in Greek of milestones of mathematics and physics, in Archimedes, Euclid, John Philoponus. It shows – through students' doodles, teachers' notes, printers' editorial corrections, and humanists' annotations – the material life of the books as media. It unfolds the splendour of liturgical books, finely produced, speaking of communities worshipping in Greek; it gives voice to the needs and aspirations of late-eighteenth-century Greeks looking to recover a nation's history and identity. We hope you enjoy the journey.

Barbara and all at Quaritch



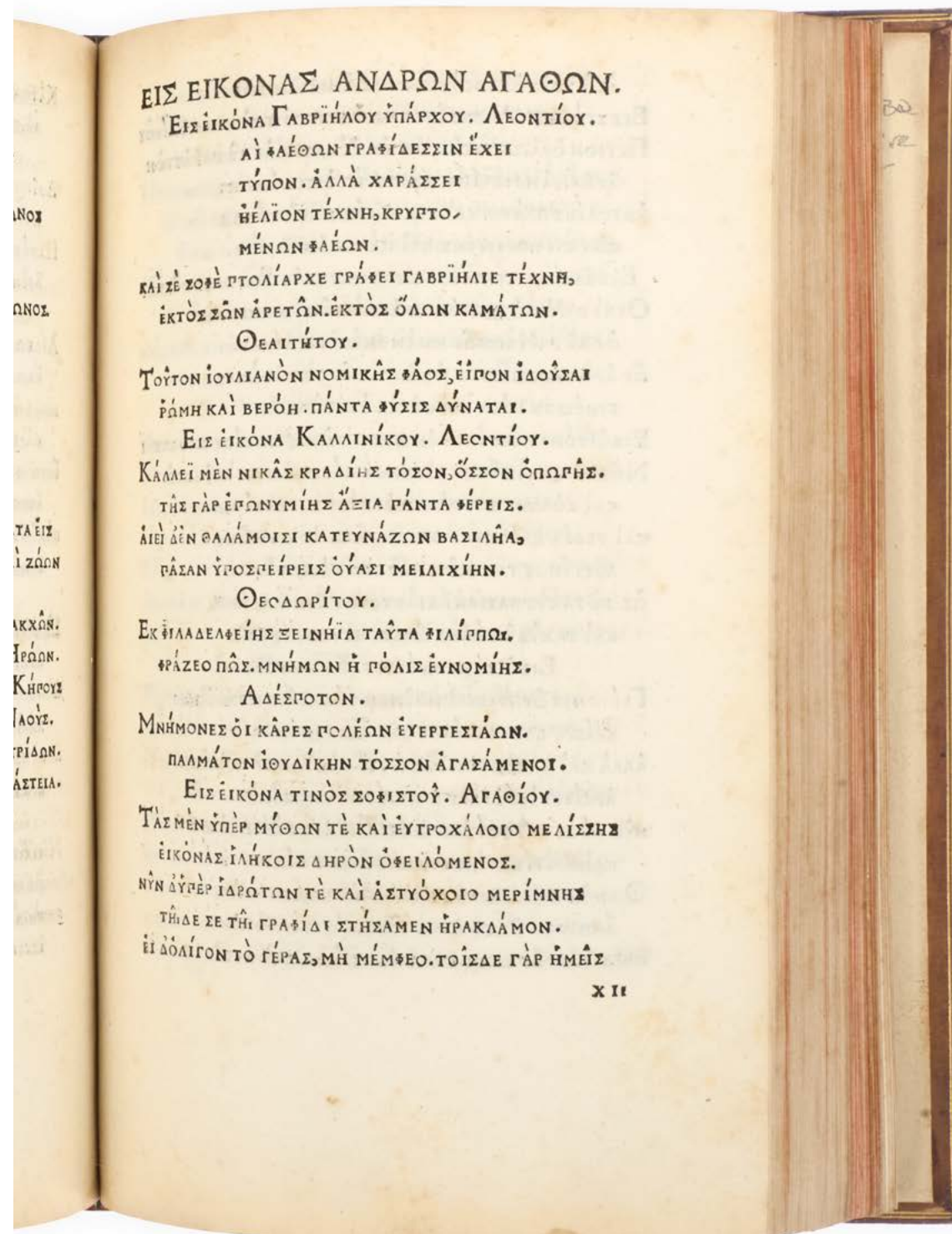


EDITIO PRINCEPS  
'FLOWERS AND WEEDS'  
OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OF GREEK POETRY<sup>1</sup>

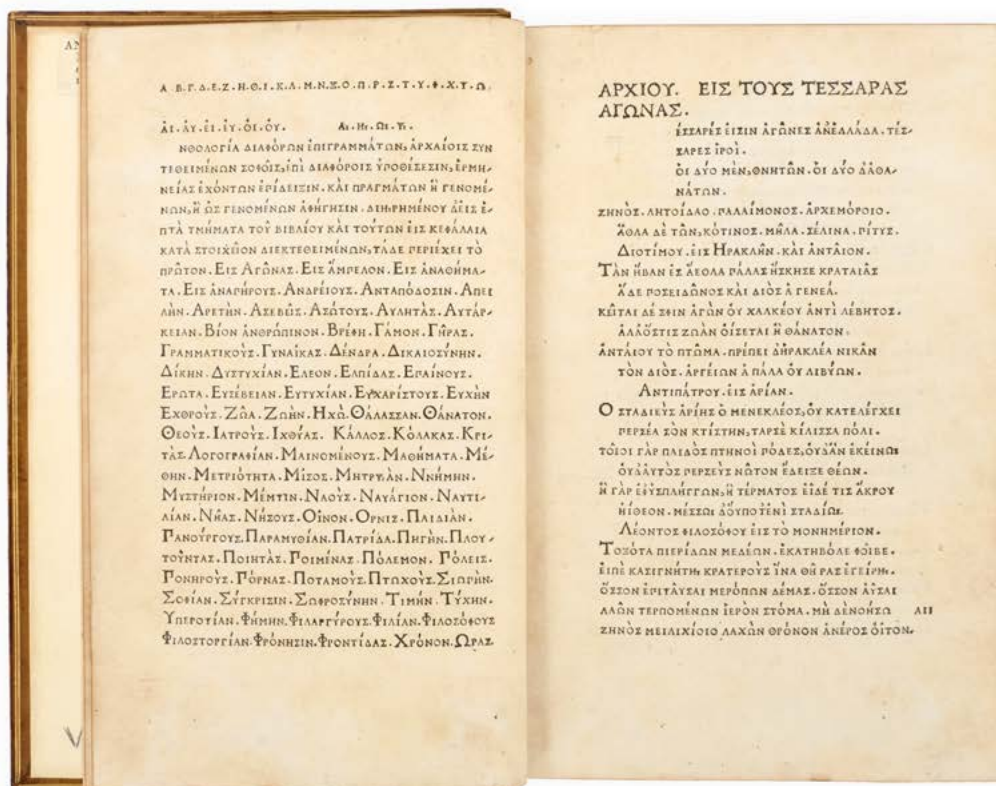
<sup>1</sup> [ANTHOLOGIA GRAECA PLANUDEA. Edited by Janus Lascaris. Florence, Lorenzo di Francesco de Alopa, 11 August 1494.]

4to, ff. [272] (of 280); A-Ω<sup>s</sup> AA-KK<sup>s</sup>, without final quire ΛΛ<sup>s</sup> (see below); printed in Greek epigraphic letters; occasional foxing, mostly marginal, else a fine copy; bound in early nineteenth-century British calf, triple gilt fillet border, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt; binding a little rubbed, upper joint neatly repaired; armorial bookplate of John Vertue (1826-1900, first bishop of Portsmouth from 1882), to front pastedown, small paper shelf label at foot of upper board. £16,500

*Editio princeps*, a beautiful printing in elegant epigraphic type, of the Planudean Anthology, a substantial collection of classical Greek verse which influenced artists, poets, and scholars. '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' (*Oxford Classical Dictionary*).







Maximus Planudes (c. 1255–1305), scribe, scholar, monk, and poet, revised the anthology of epigrams taken from ancient sources in the tenth-century manuscript now known as the Palatine Anthology, adding perhaps 450 new verses and rearranging them. Many of these epigrams would have been carved on monuments, so Alop's epigraphic typeface provided a meaningful representation of their original appearance. This was the first book in which Alop's epigraphic typeface was used; his editions of the *Argonautica* of Apollonius of Rhodes and the plays of Euripides were also printed with this typeface, though it was subsequently supplanted by Aldus Manutius's cursive Greek fonts.

The final quire contained the dedication to Piero de' Medici, whose diplomatic failures resulted in his exile from Florence in November 1494, shortly after the completion of printing; it is likely that copies issued after his exile had the problematic dedication removed.

HC 1145\*; BMC vi 666; GW 2048; Goff A765; ISTC ia00765000; Legrand I: 13.

## IMPROVED FLOWERS

2 [ANTHOLOGIA GRAECA PLANUDEA.] Florilegium diversorum epigrammatum in septem libros, solerti nuper repurgatum cura M.D.XXI. Ανθολογία διαφορων επιγραμμάτων ... Adauctum adiectis epigrammatib[us]. [(Colophon:) Venice, in the house of Aldus and Andrea Torresano, January 1521.]

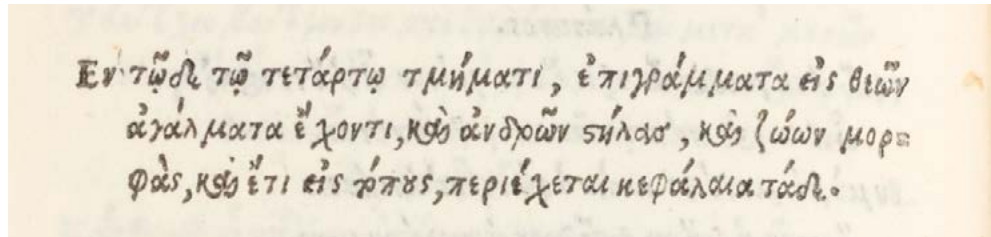
8vo, ff. 289, [1]; woodcut Aldine device to title and final verso; printed primarily in Greek type; some very occasional light foxing, one or two light stains, small wormhole to final quire, affecting a few characters, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century vellum over boards, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges stained yellow; head of spine scuffed near upper joint; c. 25 pp. intensely annotated in Greek and Latin in an eighteenth-century Italian hand (annotations cropped in places). £2000

Second Aldine edition of the earliest known anthology in Greek.

Aldus used his own annotated copy of Janus Lascaris' 1494 *editio princeps* as an exemplar for his own first edition of 1503, which improved on the *princeps* with a set of variants and additional verses found in other manuscripts. This second edition was edited by Gian Francesco Torresano.



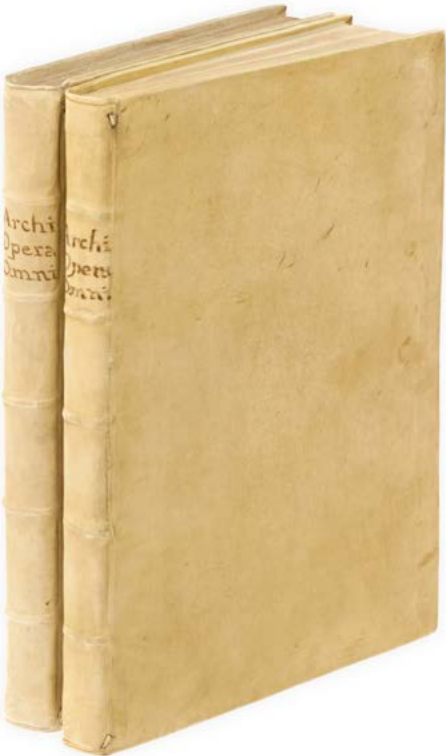
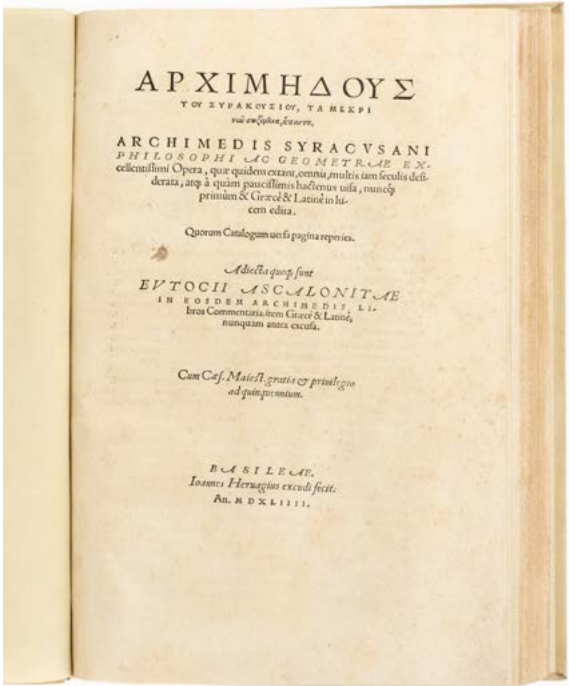




The Planudean Anthology played a fundamental part in European humanism, as the only collection of Greek poems and epigrams (around 2400) known until the later discovery of the larger manuscript anthology in the Palatine Library in Heidelberg, unearthed by Salmasius in 1606 and witness to around 3700 texts. It is, to this day, the sole vehicle for the transmission of around 390 epigrams ('Appendix Planudea') in modern editions of the Greek Anthology.

The annotations in Latin and Greek extend up to f. 13, and consist predominantly of translations and intertextual references, with occasional short comments and interlinear variants. It appears to be the work of a scholar interested in themes such as fate/providence, love, and the verse of the Byzantine poet Paulus Silentiarius (d. AD 575–580), for whom the *Anthologia* would have been the only accessible source.

EDIT16 CNCE 1973; Ahmanson-Murphy 195; Cataldi Palau 63; Renouard 93:17.



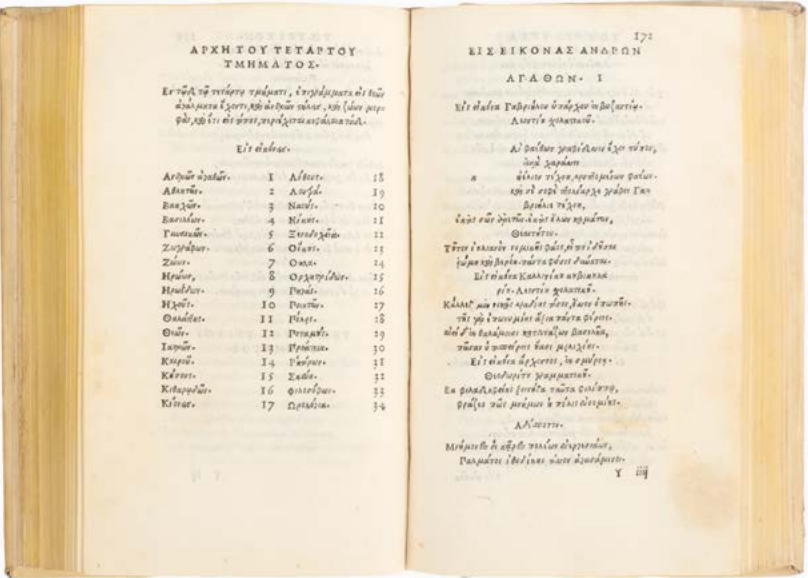
EDITIO PRINCEPS

3 **ARCHIMEDES.** Τα μεχρι νυν σωζομενα, απαντα ... Opera, quae quidem extant, omnia, multis iam seculis desiderata atque a quam paucissimis hactenus visa, nuncque primum & Graece & Latine in lucem edita ... Adiecta quoque sunt Eutocii Ascalonitae in eodem Archimedis libros commentaria, item Graece & Latine, nunquam antea excusa. *Basel: Johannes Herwagen, [(colophon): March] 1544.*

Four parts bound in two vols, folio, I: pp. [8], 139, [5], 65, [1]; II: pp. [8], 163, [1], 68, [4]; the Greek text all in vol. I and the Latin in vol. II, with Eutocius's commentary bound at the end of each relevant volume, with part titles to ††1 and A1, without blank 14, woodcut initials and diagrams, woodcut printer's device to final verso; small marginal stain to α1<sup>r</sup>, marginal dampstain to lower outer corner of quire ††, a few quires slightly foxed, mostly in vol. II, small stain at foot of q2–r1; vol. II recased in eighteenth-century Italian vellum, vol. I very skilfully bound to match, manuscript titles to spine; ownership inscription 'Dom. Prof. Rom. Soc. Jesu. Catal. Inscript. Bibliot. Cōmun.' to title of vol. II.


£45,000

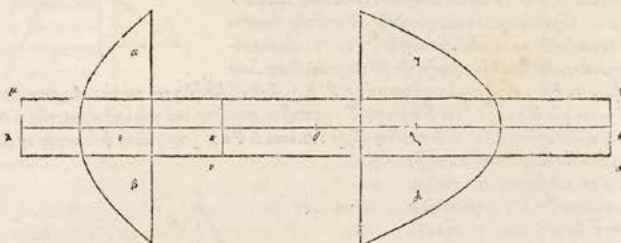
*Editio princeps* of the works of Archimedes, 'the greatest mathematician and engineer of antiquity' (PMM). Prior to this edition only a small tract in Latin translation, published in 1503, and a partial translation by Tartaglia, published in 1543, had appeared.








 Ιακ δὴν χωρία πρυμνοχόματα· πύτη δὲ διείας καὶ ὀρθογωνίας ἑαυτὸν ὠμαῖς, ἀν  
 τάνεμα παρὰ τῶν διείστων υἱέων περὶ βελόνῃ, καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐκρήτορ τῷ  
 βάρεθ' ἔχοντα, πύθ' ἑκατέρωθεν αὐτῶν συγκολλητὸν μεγέθει, τοῦ ἐκρή  
 τορ τὸ ἐκρήθ' ἰσοτάται ὑπὸ τῶν υἱέων τὰς ὑπὲρ διγυγνύσας τὰ ἐκρήτορ  
 τὸ βάρεθ' αὐτῶν, διακωμῶντας τὰ ἐκρημμένα δύσοντας, ὥς τι τὰ τιμω  
 ματα τὰ αὐτὰς ἀντιπεπνύσονται πρὸ αὐτῶν λογιζέσθαι πῆς χωρίους. ἔπει δὲ  
 χωρία τὰ ἀ β γ, ὅρια ἐκρήτορ, ἐκρήτορ δὲ αὐτῶν πύθ' βάρεθ' τὰ ε, ζ, ἡ  
 κείας, ἡ γομῆκε λογιζομένη ἀ β πύθ' το γ δ, αὐτῶν ἔχοντα ε, ζ θ πύθ' ε, ε, διακωμῶνται πύθ' δὲ ἀμφι  
 σπύρῃ τῶν ἀ β γ, ὅλι χωρίων πρυμνοχόματα μεγέθει δὲ ἐκρήτορ τῷ βάρεθ' ὀδὶ θ δ σμαμῶν, ἰσοτάται  
 μέγεθ' ε, καὶ ὁ τῶν αὐτῶν γ, η, ζ, κ, π, τὸ ε, ζ θ, πύθ' τῶν ε, ἡ γομῆκε ἀ λ δ τὰ κ λ, ἰσοτάται

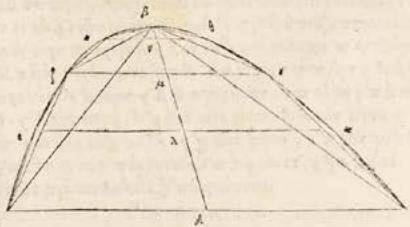


ἰτιος ἀπὸ πρὸς κ, οὗτος ἂν β πρὸς γ. δι. δι. πασί τε γὰρ ἐκαστὸν ἐκαστὸς. πρὸς δὲ βλῖδιω δι. ἡδὲ τὰν κ η τὸ σμῖνον τὸν ἀβὰ ἐκαστὸν τὰς κ η. ὡς τε ἀμὲν δὲ μὴ ἴσιν τῷ ἀβ. ἔσασι δι. τ μ ἐκὶν τὸν β. ἀρὶ θ. τοῦ σμῖνου. συμπληρωθῆναι δὲ πρὸς γ. ἔξει δὲ τὸ ἐν πρὸς τὸν εἶ λόγῳ, εἰ δὲ κ η πορεύσιν. ἔξει ἡ καὶ τὸ ἀβ πρὸς γ. δι. τὰς κ η πρὸς κ λόγῳ. καὶ οὗτος ἂν β πρὸς γ. δι. ὅτως τ μ ἐν πρὸς τὸν εἶ. καὶ γαλῆα. ἴσιν ἡ τὸ ἀβ τ μ ἐν. ἴσιν ἄρα καὶ τὸ γ. δι. τὸν εἶ. καὶ ἐκὶν τὸν ἀβ. αὐτὸν β. ἄρα τὸ ζ σμῖνον. καὶ ἴσιν ἴσα ἀμὰ δὲ τὰ κ η. καὶ δὲ ἀπὸ πρὸς ἀπεναντίας πῶδες δι. χι. τ μ. τ. εἰς τ. τ μ ἐκὶν τὸν β. ὅπως δὲ τ μ ἐν. ἀλλὰ τ μ π ἴσιν τὸν δι. ἀμὰ τὸν δι. τ μ ἐν. καὶ δὲ ἀμὰ τὸν δι. τ μ ἐν. δὲ τ μ ἐκὶν τὸν β. γ. δι. ἐκὶν τὸν β. ὅπως δὲ τ μ ἐκὶν τὸν β. σμῖνον.

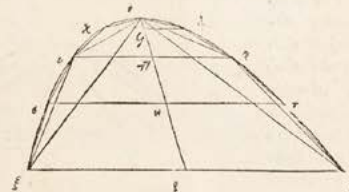
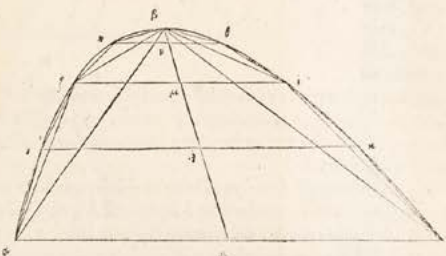
Εἰς αὐτὰς τιμὰς πωδὶ ῥαλίου καὶ οὐδὲν καὶ ἐρῶν ἰσὺν ἰσὺς τοῦ αὐτοῦ τρέγωνος ἐρησθῆναι αὐτὰν αὐτὰν βολὴν ἔχον τὰ τιμὰ καὶ οὐτὸν ἴσον, καὶ πάλιν ἐς τὰς ἐκτεταταμένας τιμὰς αὐτὰς τρέγωνος ἐρησθῆναι τὰς αὐτὰς βολὰς ἔχοντα τοῦ τιμὰ καὶ οὐτὸν ἴσον καὶ αἰεὶ τὰς ἐκτετατομένας τιμὰς αὐτὰς τρέγωνος ἐρησθῆναι τὰς αὐτὰν ποσότητας καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ ποσότητες ἐρησθῆναι ἀλλήλων, ἀπὸ τοῦ ὅτι ἑστὶς ἐρησθῆναι ὁμοίως, αὐτὰς γὰρ αἰνῶν

[illegible]

Εἰ δὲ καὶ ὡς τῆμα πῶς δέχοι.  
 Ἐκδοὺς ἐπὶ ὅσους τὸ καὶ ἐξελθόντος ἑαυτοῦ ἐνδοχάσιμον γνώμας ἐγγραφῇ, ἡ γρηγορή-  
 ῃς ἐκείνου τὸ βασιλεὺς ἐστὶν αὐτῷ ἡ τῶματ' ἐκδοχῆτον. ἐπὶ τῆμα τὸ α β γ, οἷον ἐπὶ τῇ καὶ

[illegible]

Εἰκε δὲ τοὺς πατριάρχους ὁμοίως ποτε ἐκλεγμένους ὑπὸ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου καὶ κατὰ βοήθειαν ἁγίου βίου εἰς ἐκεί-  
 ταν ἀποστολὴν ἡμεῶν ἐγγραφέντων γνωρίσωμεν καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ἐκείνῃ γράμμα τῆς πατρὸς ἐ-  
 ἰσαι τῷ πᾶσι ἀλλήλοις, τὸ ἀνθυγράμμα τὸ ἐκ τῆς Βασιλείας ὁμοίως τιμνόντις διὰ τῶν πατρὶ-  
 τῶν ἡμεῶν, ἵνα οὐδὲν ἡμεῖς καὶ αὐτὸ ἡμεῖς γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ ἐκείνῃ ἀνθυγράμμα γνωρίσωμεν ἢ  
 πᾶσι ἀποστόλοις, τὸ ἀνθυγράμμα ἔχοντων ἀλλήλοις ἰσῶν, διὰ τῶν ἐκείνῃ ἐστῶσαν τῶν πατριάρχων αἱ Β' οὐδ' ο',  
 καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὅλοις ἔσαν.



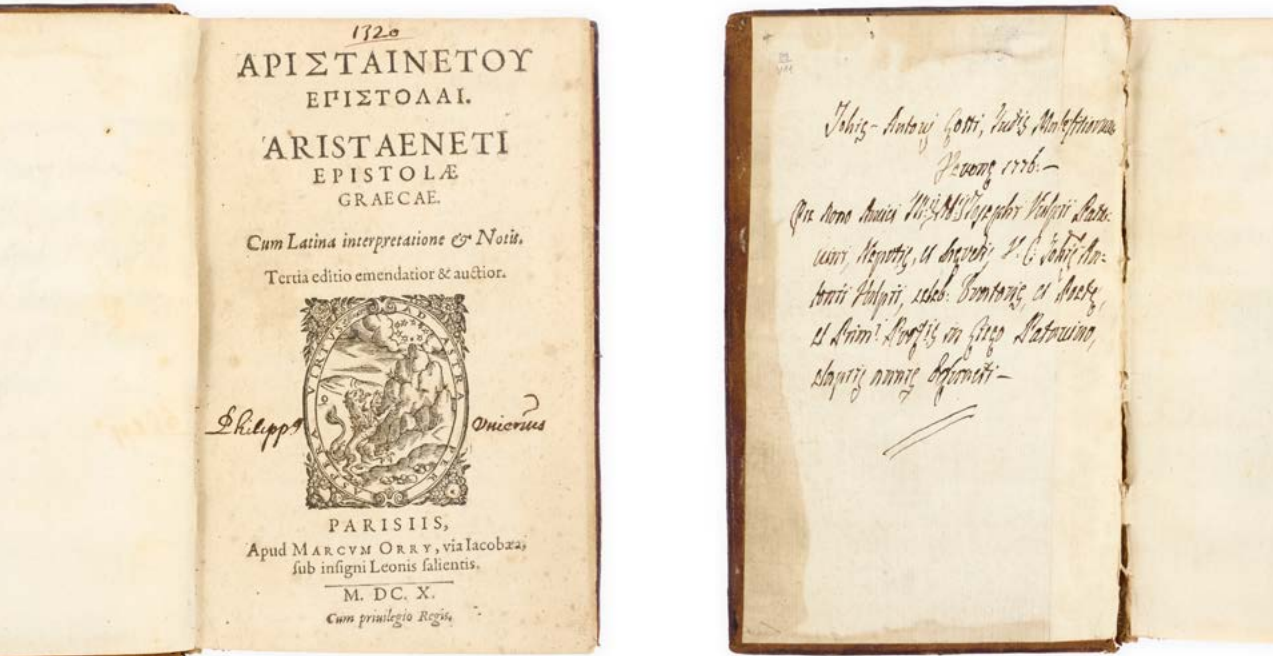
α ε κ, ζ, ι, η θ, υ σ τ, γ, φ, χ ψ. ἐπειδὴ οὖν  
 α̂ τε β̂ δ̂ διακεῖται  
 ὡς τὸ τὸ ἀναλλωμ  
 ἐς αὐτὸ ἦν ἕξως ἀριθ  
 μῶν ἡρώσις λόγος,  
 καὶ ε̂ ρ̂, ὁμοίως ἐστὶ τῶ  
 ηλίου τὰ τεμάχια  
 αὐτῶν ἴσα ᾗντι, διὰ  
 λογῶς τε τὰ τεμάχια  
 τε τῶν σφαιρικών  
 τοῖς αὐτοῖς λόγοις  
 ἰσοῦνται. καὶ αὖτε  
 ἐλλειψῶν αὐτῶν λόγος ἕξωνται.  
 καὶ ἦν τραπέζιον, τοῦτε α̂ ε̂ κ γ.  
 καὶ τ̂ ξ σ τ ω τὰ τετραγώνη βαρέων  
 ἰσοῦνται ὡς ἦν λ δ, ω ρ εὐθείων ὁ  
 μοίως ἐκείνη, ὡς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔχοντι  
 λόγους α̂ ε̂ κ γ ε̂ κ σ τ. πάλιν  
 διὰ τῶν ἦν ε̂ ζ ε̂ κ σ τ φ τ τραπέζι  
 ων τὰ τετραγώνη βαρέων ἰσοῦνται,  
 ὁμοίως διακεῖνται τὰς λ μ, ω η, ἢ  
 γὰρ τοῖς ζ θ, υ ψ τραπέζοις τὰ τετραγ  
 ῶνα τῶν βαρέων ἰσοῦνται ὁμοίως διακεῖνται τὰς μ ν, η γ, ὥστε δὲ ἐν τῶν κ β δ, χ ο ψ τριγώνων  
 τὰ τετραγώνη βαρέων ὡς ἦν β ν, ο γ ὁμοίως ἐκείνη, ἔχοντι δὲ αὐτῶν λόγους τὰ τετραγώνη καὶ  
 τὰ τριγώνη, διὰ τὸ ὅτι τ̂ ρ̂ ο̂λου σφαιροειδέος τ̂ γὰρ τῶ α β γ τεμάχια γεγραμμένων τὸ τετραγώνον  
 τ̂ βαρέων ὁμοίως διακεῖται τῶν β δ, καὶ τ̂ γὰρ τῶ ε ο π τεμάχια γεγραμμένων τὸ τετραγώνον τ̂ βα  
 ρέων ὡς τῶν ο ρ, ε παρ' ἐδὲ δόξει.

**Π**αντες τμαματα ποδελαιμιον απο διδασκαλ και ερμηνευων κωνε θυμης το λογον του βα-  
 ριου διηρ ων τις το τμαμα του ελκειντρος εσω τμαμα ως ερενται α β γ δ εσαμαφ  
 εσω α κ β δ λεακτον δι τ ερημιαν τμαμα του λογον του βαριου διηρ ων τις β δ ι ε γαρ μη  
 εσω α κ β δ ι αυτ ερημω περ ταυ β δ ι ε ζ η θ ι γ γαρ σφω εις τμαμα β ριωνον α β γ γαρ  
 αυτα εσιν ειρη και υψιστον και β ρι εινε λογον α β γ πωσ ε ι εσιν ειρη και α β γ τριωνον  
 πωσ α κ χωριον ι γ γαρ σφω εις και διδυ γραμμον εις το τμαμα γνωριμης ως π τα ποδελαιπο-  
 μινα τμαματα ελασσονα ειν τ κ τ δι α ι γ γαρ σφω διδυ γραμματα το λογον του βαριου ειν  
 υψι ταυ β δ εσω α κ β ι και επωρ ε ληθη α β ι και ελβε β ληθηον και ης ταυ β δ ι α ληθη α γ λ  
 λογον ε οτι μείζονα λογον ειχ τ ι γ γαρ σφω διδυ γραμμον υψιστον τμαμα ποτι τα λειπυμενα  
 τμαματα η α β γ τριωνον ποτι α κ αλλ εσι ως τα β γ τριωνον ποτι κ ε ουτως α γ ζ  
 πωσ ε ι και ι γ γαρ σφω διδυ γραμμον πωσ τα ποδελαιπομινα τμαματα μείζονα λογον  
 ειχ η α γ ζ πωσ ε ι δ τοσέτιν α λ ε πωσ ε β ι χιτω θυ α μ ε πωσ ε δ η αυτων λογον τ ι γ γαρ σφω









### LIGHT-HEARTED LOVE

4 **ARISTAENETUS.** Επιστολαί ... Epistolae graecae. Cum Latina interpretatione & notis. Tertia editio emendatio & auctior. Paris, Marc Orry, 1610.

8vo, pp. [viii], 295, [1, errata]; text printed in parallel Latin and Greek on facing pages, woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces; occasional very light foxing, a few leaves lightly toned; a very good copy bound in contemporary sheep with double gilt fillet border, spine with double gilt fillets along spine bands and manuscript title on paper lettering-piece, edges speckled red; a little worn, short spilt to upper joint, endcaps chipped and minor worming to spine, corners bumped; early ownership inscription 'Philippus Unierius[?]' to title, inscription of Joannes Antonius Gottus dated Verona 1776 to front pastedown, recording the gift of the book from Giuseppe Volpi of Padua (*see below*), inscription '1320' to head of title (?inventory number from the Volpi library).

£1250

**A volume of fictional Greek love letters, printed in parallel Greek and Latin, from the library of the Padua professor and printer Giovanni Antonio Volpi.**

This is the third of Orry's editions of the light-hearted fictional letters about love affairs, attributed to Aristaeus though of unknown authorship, probably written in around 500AD. The manuscript was found by Joannes Sambucus and first published by Plantin in 1566 (his original preface is reprinted here), and Orry's edition first appeared in the 1590s.

#### Provenance:

The inscription on the inside front cover dated 1776, written by Joannes Antonius Gottus (Gozzi?), a judge from Verona, states that the book was a gift from his friend Giuseppe Volpi of Padua, who was the heir of the famous poet and Greek professor Giovanni Antonio Volpi. Giovanni Antonio Volpi (1686–1766) and his brother Gaetano set up a press in their home in Padua, producing works of high quality; the first two books issued by them in 1717 were scientific and medical works, by Poleni and Morgagni. Giovanni Antonio later became professor of philosophy at Padua and then, in 1736, of Greek and Latin. The brothers inherited the renowned library of their father, Giovanni Domenico Volpi (1660–1745); this volume is listed in the 1766 catalogue of the Volpi library, *La libreria de' Volpi, e la stamperia Cominiana* (p. 9), in the section of books inherited from Giovanni Domenico.

USTC 6011546.

### EXTENSIVELY ANNOTATED BY FLORENTINE HUMANIST BRACCIO RICASOLI

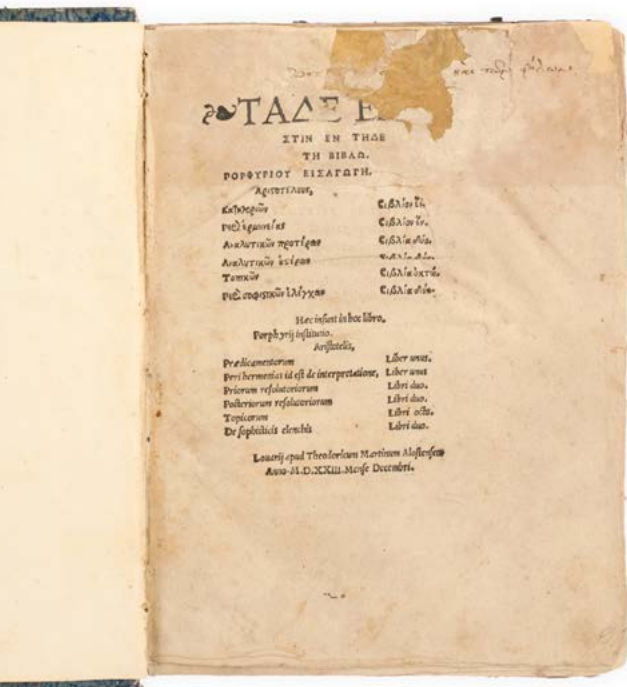
5 **ARISTOTLE with PORPHYRIUS.** Ταδε ενεστιν εν τηδε τη βιβλω. Πορφυριου εισαγωγή Αριστοτελους, κατηγοριων βιβλιον έν. Περι έρμηνειας βιβλιον έν. Αναλυτικων προτερων βιβλια δυο. Αναλυτικων ύστερων βιβλια δυο. Τοπικων βιβλια οκτω. Περι σοφιστικων ελεγχων βιβλια δυο. Haec insunt in hoc libro. Porphyrii Institutio. Aristotelis Praedicamentorum liber unus. Peri hermenias id est de Interpretatione liber unus. Priorum resolutiorum libri duo. Posteriorum resolutiorum libri duo. Topicorum libri octo. De Sophisticis elenchis libri duo. Louvain, Thierry Martens, December 1523.

4to, pp. [472]; a–z<sup>+</sup> A–Z<sup>+</sup> aa–nn<sup>+</sup>; g1.4 misbound within g2.3 and nn1.4 after nn2.3; large woodcut printer's device to verso of last leaf, text printed in Greek (roman characters in title only), woodcut initials, full-page woodcut diagram to r1<sup>v</sup>; quires a–c damaged at head affecting up to 3 lines of text with several leaves crudely repaired, browned throughout with very occasional minor stains; uncut, bound in nineteenth-century blue paste-paper boards, manuscript label to spine; rather worn, chips to spine; ownership inscriptions of the humanist Braccio Ricasoli ('Braccii Recasulani [κτημα] και των φίλων') to the head of the first two leaves (both with lacunae), and his neat annotations in Greek throughout the text (*see below*); from the collection of Spyros Loverdos (1874–1936, Greek banker, economist, and politician), with his large gilt embossed exlibris dated 1925 to the front pastedown and small ink stamp to rear pastedown.

£20,000

**Rare first Greek edition of the *Organon* to appear in the Low Countries, an exceptional copy, uncut and annotated on every page by the Florentine humanist Braccio Ricasoli (1525–1589), whose marginalia address over two thousand textual loci.**





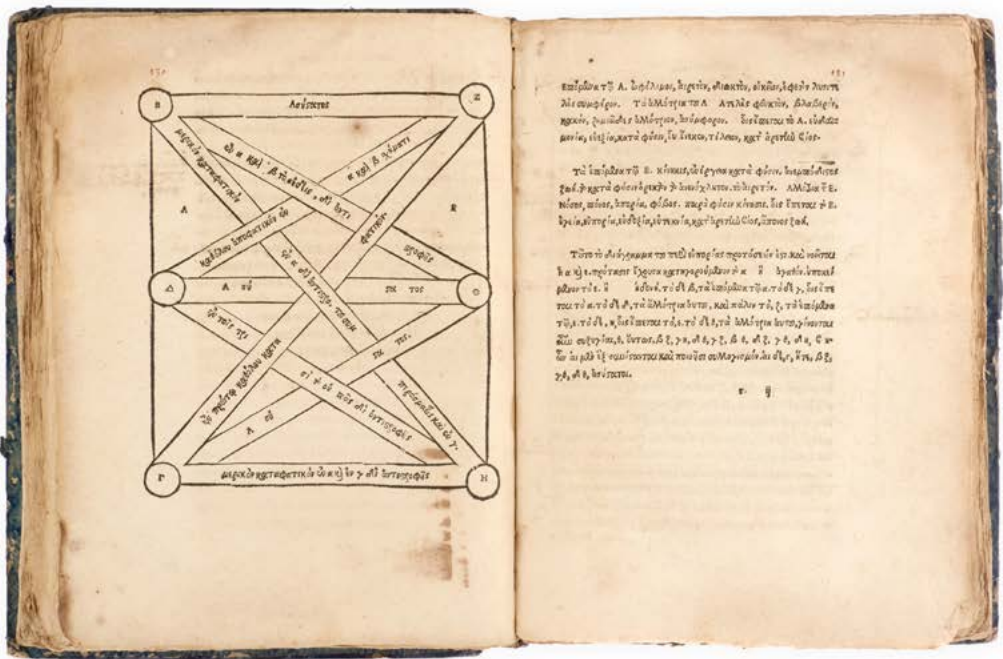
'In the Low Countries, the production of Greek handbooks took off only from 1516 onwards in Louvain at the atelier of Aalst-born Thierry Martens (1446/47-1534) ... it was only in 1516 that he obtained an adequate Greek font as well as an adequate corrector: the young Hellenist Rutger Rescius (c. 1495-1545). Immediately, many grammar books, usually with Latin as metalanguage, and text editions, often accompanied by a Latin translation, started to appear' (Feys, Geudens, Van Rooy, p. 136).

This important edition of the logic of Aristotle was both a product of and fuel for the studies of humanities at Louvain. 'From the foundation of the university in 1425 until the rise of Cartesian thought around 1650, the Louvain Arts course was

Greek logic that had developed in Italy. In December 1523, some twenty-five years after the *editio princeps* of Aristotle's logic in the original Greek had appeared in Venice, Martens published the first Greek edition of the *Organon* to appear in the Low Countries. It is unlikely that this edition was intended for classroom use ... but it marked the beginning of a new episode in the history of the Louvain logical discourse ... Knowledge of the Greek *de facto* became a *condicio sine qua non* for students in the Lily [College] to successfully complete the Arts curriculum' (*ibid.*, *passim*). Thierry Martens's activity was thus essential to the growth of a new kind of Aristotelian scholarship at the Collegium Trilingue in Louvain; he was also the main printer working with Erasmus.



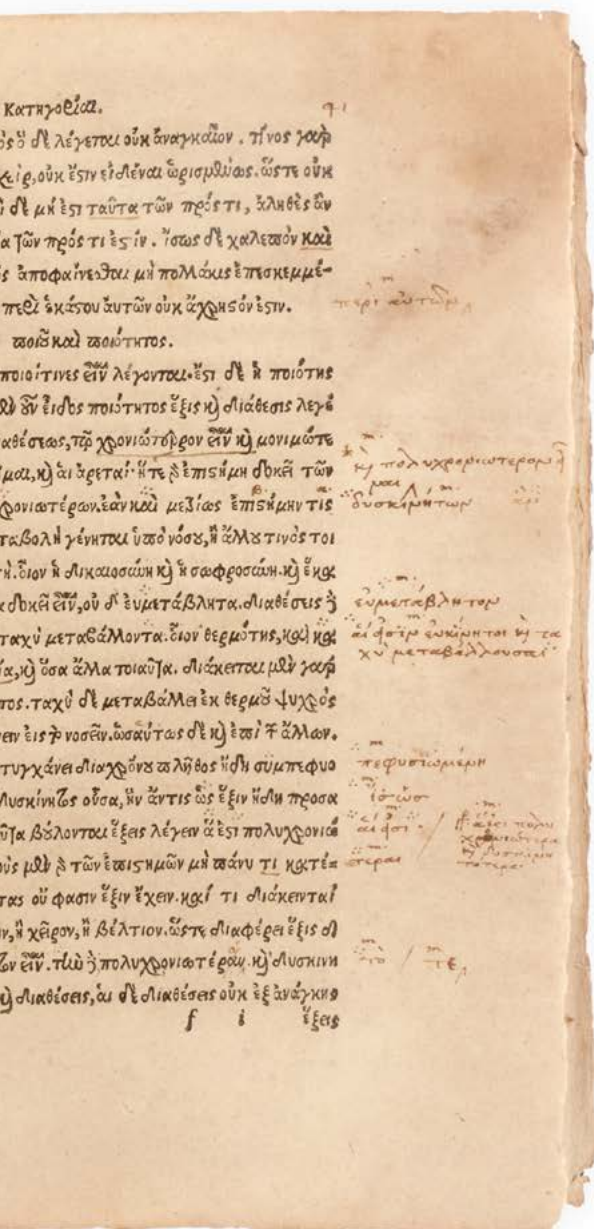
underpinned by the *corpus Aristotelicum*, to the extent that it was essentially an initiation to Aristotelian philosophy. With respect to logic, this meant that every student was expected to attend lectures on the texts contained in the *Organon* (literally: Instrument), the collective name of the six treatises that Aristotle devoted to this subject: *Categories*, *On Interpretation*, *Prior Analytics*, *Posterior Analytics*, *Topics*, and *Sophistical Refutations*. Students also had to study the introduction to the *Categories* by the Neoplatonic philosopher Porphyry which was known under the title of *Isagoge* (Introduction) as well as a manual containing a concise introduction to Aristotle's logic. ... Throughout the fifteenth century, the *Organon* and the *Isagoge* were not read in the original Greek, but in Latin translation. ... In the 1520s, about a decade after the Greek turn was initiated, several Louvain logicians started to display an interest in interpreting the *Organon* and *Isagoge* in their proper historical and intellectual settings, assimilating the approach to



**Our copy is of exceptional importance. Its earliest known owner, and prolific annotator, was the Florentine humanist Braccio Ricasoli.** Ricasoli was part of a circle of young intellectuals united by the teachings of Pietro Vettori and by the Florentine Academy, dedicated to the studies of classical philology. He distinguished himself both as a classicist and as a scholar of Florentine vernacular literature: Brian Richardson identifies Braccio as one of the scholars nominated by Cosimo de' Medici to edit the 1573 Giunta censored edition of Boccaccio's *Decameron*.

Ricasoli's activity as a classical scholar is attested in a contemporary manuscript copy of Catullus in the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence (where the Latin/Greek ownership inscription is the same as that in this book, and similarly repeated more than once), in his annotated Greek Plutarch now in the Morgan Library (with marginalia becoming sporadic

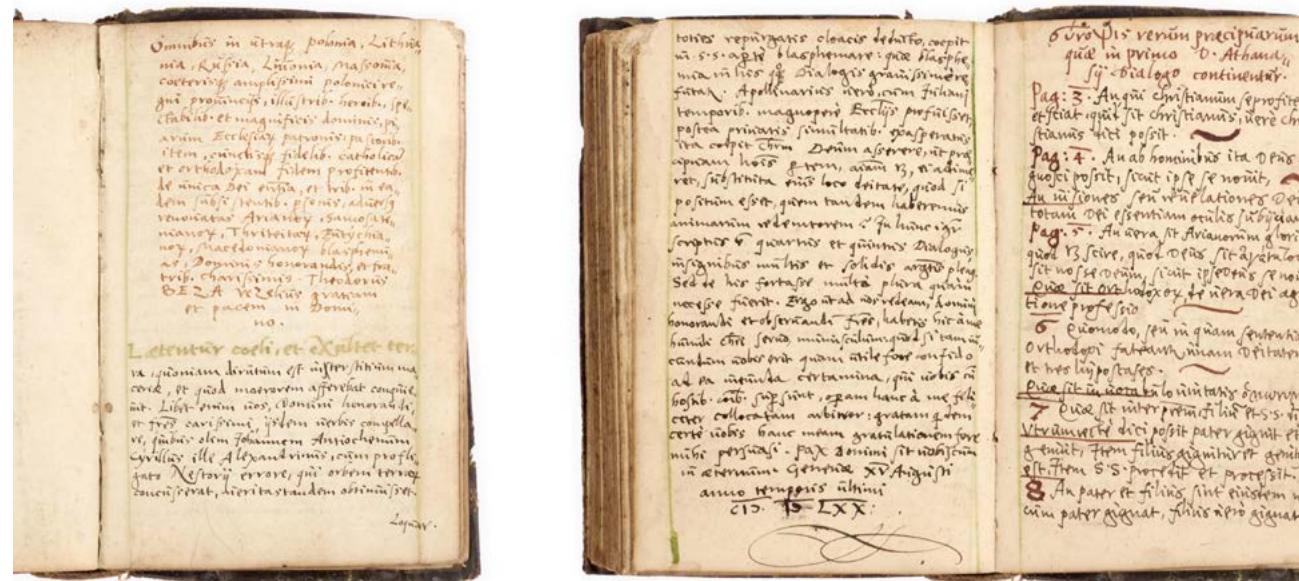




after the first third), and in a copy of Polybius in Greek from the Heber library. This Aristotle is witness to exceptionally systematic work, of the kind associated with the production of a new edition. Thousands of *lectiones* are corrected, or commented upon, or set against variants, in a minute, confident and very legible Greek, hosted in large and intact margins and linked to words in the text through a system of marks relying on clumps of differently arranged dots. The result is a surprisingly clean, unencumbered printed text at once enriched and questioned line by line through the richest and most detailed of apparatus in the marginalia. Whether Ricassoli relied on Aldus' *princeps* or on Wechel's famed 1584 edition, or indeed on other printed or manuscript sources, the thoroughness of his work speaks of great skill and of specific intent, which remains as yet undiscovered.

OCLC finds a single copy of this edition in the US, at Yale, and Library Hub only two in the UK (BL, Glasgow).

USTC 437220; Brunet I, col. 462; NB 2595; Nijhoff-Kronenberg, 1749; Schweiger I, 54. See Feys, Geudens, Van Rooy, 'At the cradle of Greek studies in the Low Countries: A sketch of their dawn and immediate impact in Louvain (c. 1500–1550)', in *Annales de l'Institut archéologique du Luxembourg*, 2020, pp. 135–63; Richardson, *Print Culture in Renaissance Italy: The Editor and the Vernacular Text, 1470–1600* (1994).



## ANNOTATED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY A CALVINIST

6 **ATHANASIUS of Alexandria.** Διαλογοι ε. περι της αγιας τριαδος ... Dialogi V de Sancta Trinitate. Leipzig, Voegelin for Andreas Schneider, 1573.

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. 159, [1, blank], 143, [1, blank]; with part-title, first part printed in Greek type, second part in roman type, woodcut printer's device to title and part-title, the first with contemporary hand-colouring in green and brown; title-page soiled and worn and repaired along the right hand side, minor marginal dampstaining, the occasional smudge, but a good copy; bound in contemporary green vellum, upper cover lettered 'IPL' and '1573' in blind, vestigial ties, sewn on 2 split thongs; vellum creased and slightly chipped with the colour rubbed and faded, endpapers renewed; **numerous near-contemporary annotations and underlining in Latin to c. 45 pages, bound with a further 34 pp. of near-contemporary manuscript notes in brown, red, and green ink**, early ownership inscriptions Ex libris Joha[...] | Presleri [...] | Sch[...], Thoma M[...], and A[...] | [A]nno Domini | 1643 | constadt medium | Florenum' to title, partially erased.

€1750

An exceptional copy of a good, correct edition of a set of ancient texts around the Trinity, by Athanasius of Alexandria, Maximus the Confessor and Didymus of Alexandria, issued with the Latin translation by Théodore de Bèze. The text had first been printed by Estienne in 1570.

This copy is enriched by an unusually abundant and interesting complement of manuscript additions. The contemporary or near-contemporary marginalia, all in one hand, are partly explicatory, and partly supply biblical references to the assertions made in the text. They abound

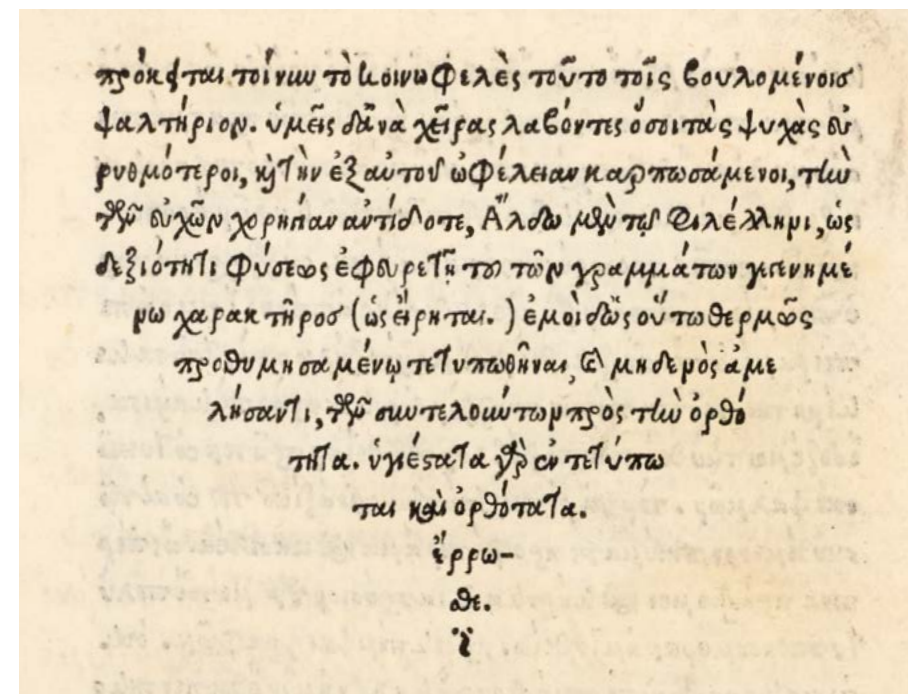


in Book 1 of both the Greek and the Latin version, with some going into Book 1, and are linked to specific wordings in the text through underlining. The blank quires added at the end host, again in the same minute near-contemporary hand, the introduction which had been published in the 1570 Estienne edition (here absent from the printed matter) and which framed the discussions around Trinitarian and Christological issues within the context of Lutheran and especially Calvinist doctrine. This is prefaced by an original, apparently unpublished diagrammatic outline of the content of the book. There follows a seven-page unpublished 'Syntagma rerum', an account of the main points covered in the first book of the dialogues, and a seven-page set of citations, dated 1591, from the correspondence of the French Calvinist theologian Théodore de Bèze (or Beza, 1519–1605, author of the translation published here) and his friend and successor as supreme doctor of theology in Geneva, Antoine de La Faye (1540–1615).

This hefty manuscript appendix points to an early owner with Calvinist sympathies, or, indeed, beliefs, and specifically someone who would have felt the need to fight the Antitrinitarian heresy which, though in existence since the very early centuries of the Christian era and addressed in the Councils of the fourth century, and though robustly rebutted by Calvinists (the Spaniard Servetus, who was burned at the stake in 1553 in Geneva, again became widespread in Poland and Transylvania in the first few post-Reformation decades: there, Unitarians split from the Calvinists in 1565 and 1568.

OCLC finds a single copy in the US (Concordia Seminary) and two in the UK (Trinity College, Cambridge, and Edinburgh UL).

VD 16 A 4001; USTC 613804; Adams A 2092 (Greek part only).



## THE ALDINE GREEK PSALTER

7 [BIBLE. PSALTER.] Ψαλτηριον [edited by Justinus Decadys]. Venice, Aldus Manutius, [not after 1 October 1498].

Super-Chancery 4to, ff. [150]; α-θ<sup>8</sup> ι<sup>6</sup> κ-ν<sup>8</sup> ο-ν<sup>8</sup>; Greek text printed in red and black, woodcut initials and headpieces, α3<sup>r</sup> and κ1<sup>r</sup> within woodcut borders (very slightly shaved), text on ι1<sup>r</sup> in its first setting with manuscript correction erased (*see below*); title-page and final verso dusty, first two leaves with very small wormhole, α2 with small paper-flaw to inner margin and short split to backfold, α3<sup>r</sup> with neatly erased inscription at head resulting in a small hole, light staining to ι1<sup>r</sup>, small flaw to final leaf with neat repair to blank verso, nonetheless a good copy, bound in early nineteenth-century russet tooled in gilt and blind, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt; upper joint neatly repaired, tailband lacking, spine and corners a little rubbed; inscription '6 [...] in catalogo Edwards 1794' to front free endpaper verso, armorial bookplate of John Vertue (1826–1900, first bishop of Portsmouth from 1882), to front pastedown. £45,000

A fine copy of the first Aldine printing of the Greek Psalter, following two earlier editions of 1481 and 1486, which had much simpler Greek typefaces with fewer ligatures and contractions, and therefore less elegance.



Ἐφάρμα αἱ ἄσρα πάλιν τῇ οἰκῇ μένῃ· ἔσθ  
λάθῃ, καὶ ἐν ἔσθῃ ἐγερῇ ἡ γῆ· Ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ  
αἱ ὁδοὶ σου· καὶ αἱ ῥίβοι σου, ἐν ὕδασι πολλοῖς·  
καὶ τὰ ἵχνη σου, οὐ γινώσκονται· Ὡς δὲ  
ἐπὶ σὺν ὡς πρόσβατα τὸν λαόν  
σου, ἐν χειρὶ μωυσῆ καὶ  
✠ ἀαρῶν ✠

Δόξα· καὶ ἡμας·

ΣΤΙΧΟΙ Εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ΔΔΔ·

Σίγησον ὁρφεύ, ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ τὴν λύραν·  
Τεῖ ποσὶ δὲ λαοῖς, διώκον εἰς λήθην ἔτι·  
Δὲ δὲ ἡμῖν, πνύματός κ' ἐν λύραν,  
Τρακεῖ πὰ κρυπὰ τῷ θύ μυστήτων·  
Πληθὺ παλαιῶν, ἵσθ' εἰ τερασείων·  
Κι εἰ πρὸς ὕμνον ὃ κτίσαντες, τὴν κτίσιν·  
Ἀπαντασώζων, μυσαγωγεῖ καὶ χράσθ·  
Ἀμαρτάνορτας, εἰς ἐπιστροφὴν φέρθ·  
Πολλοὺς ἀνὰ ἡμῶν, καὶ κλεινὸν δὴλῶν κείων·  
Σμήχειν διδάσκει, ψυχὰς αἰμῶν τείδαι·

Τῷ Θεῷ Δόξα,

ἈΡΜΟΝΙΗΣ ἹΕΡΗΣ ΜΕΛΙΗ ΔΕ ΑἶΣΜΑ  
ΤΑ ΔΔΔ· ΣΥΝΕΣΕΩΣ Τῷ ἈΣΑΦ·

Ῥοσέχτε λαός μου τῶν νόμων  
μου· κλίρατε τοὺς ὕμνων  
εἰς τὰ ἔγχεα τοῦ σώματός  
μου· Ἀνοίξω ἐν παραβο-  
λαῖς τὸ σῶμα μου· φθέγγο-  
μαι προβλήματα ἀπὸς χῆς· Ὅσα ἡκούσαμεν  
καὶ ἐννομεν αὐτά· καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν διη-  
γήσαντο ἡμῖν· Ὅν κ' ἐκρύβη ἀπὸ τῶν τέκνων  
αὐτῶν εἰς γυναικὸς ἑτέρας· ἀπαπέμωρτες τὰς  
αἰνέσεις τοῦ κυρίου καὶ τὰς διωκείας αὐτοῦ·  
Καὶ τὰ θαύματά αὐτοῦ ἀνέπαυσαν· καὶ ἀνέ-  
στη μαρτύριον ἐν Ἰακώβ· καὶ νόμος ἔθετο  
ἐν Ἰσραὴλ· Ὅσα ἐνετείλατο τοῖς πατρά-  
σιν ἡμῶν, τοῖς πνεύμασι αὐτῶν τοῖς υἱοῖς αὐτῶν·  
Ὅπως αὐτῶν γερεῖ ἑτέρα υἱοὶ τεχνησόμενοι·  
καὶ ἀναστήσονται καὶ ἀπαγγελοῦσιν αὐτὰ τοῖς  
υἱοῖς αὐτῶν· Ἰραδῶνται ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρθον τὴν ἐλπίδα  
αὐτῶν· καὶ μὴ ἐπιλάθονται τῶν ὅρων τοῦ κυρίου· Καὶ

κ ι



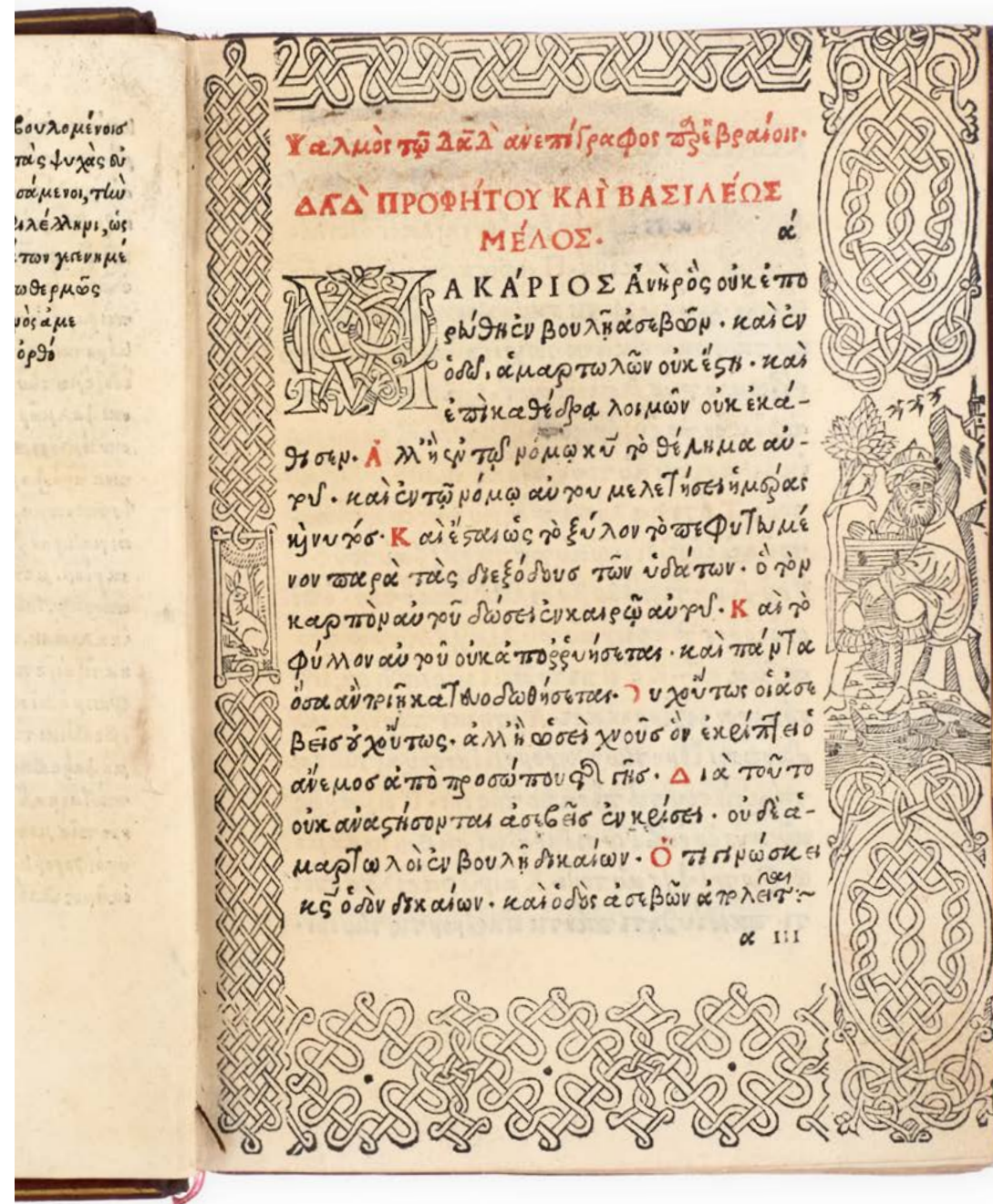


The editor, the Corfiote Justinus Decadyus, addresses his preface to 'the Greeks in Hellas', indicating that the book was aimed at native Greek speakers as well as humanist scholars; the preface also mentions further liturgical Greek printing planned by Aldus. The *terminus ante quem* is provided by the inclusion of this work in Aldus' advertisement of Greek books for sale, dated 1 October 1498, though the printing may have taken place as early as 1496.

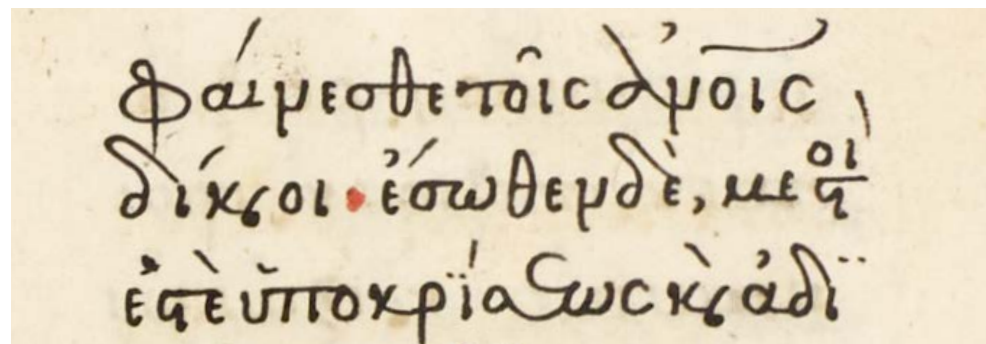
The text was originally misprinted with a line of text omitted from the top of leaves ιι<sup>r</sup> and ρι<sup>r</sup>. The mistake in quire ι was noticed part-way through printing, with the text then added in manuscript at the head of the page on the sheets already printed and the remaining sheets reset with the text on the top two lines in a slightly smaller font; this copy belongs to the first state though the manuscript text has now been erased. The missing line of text on ρι<sup>r</sup> was seemingly not noticed before copies were distributed (Della Rocca de Candali, 'Lost in transition: a significant correction in Aldus Manutius's Psalterion (1496/98)', in *The Library*, 7<sup>th</sup> series, 23 (2022), pp. 155–179, appendix, copy no. 108).

The 1794 catalogue of the bookseller James Edwards (1757–1816) does indeed contain a copy of this edition, item 2608, but in an old blue morocco binding.

HCR 13452; BMC v 563; GW M36248; Goff P1033; ISTC ip01033000; Ahmanson-Murphy 29; Aldo Manuzio tipografo 29; Legrand I, 11; Renouard, p. 260, no. 8.







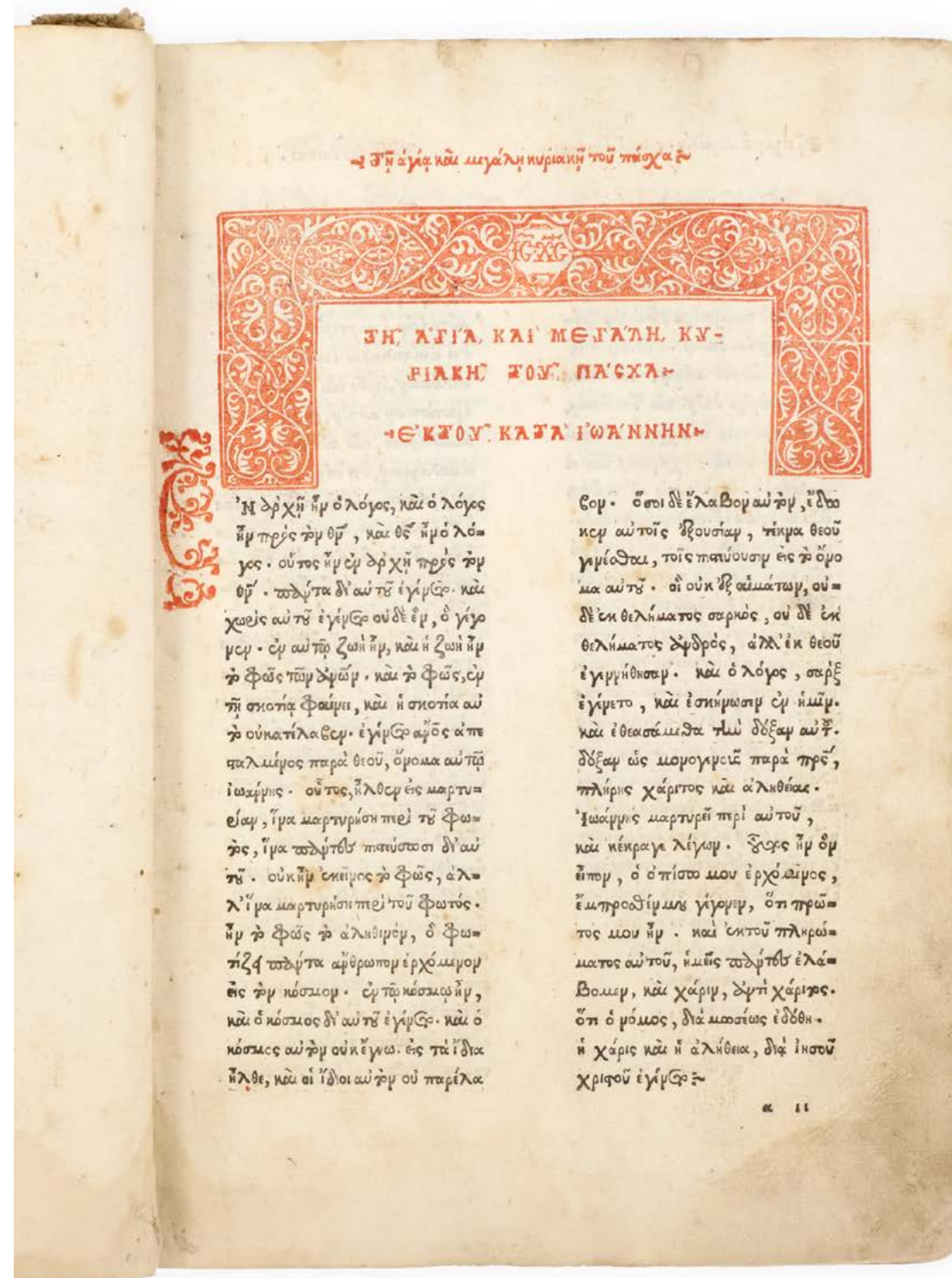
### GOSPELS ALLA GRECA

8 [BIBLE. NEW TESTAMENT.] Ἰερον Ευαγγελιον. [(Colophon:) Venice, Stefano Nicolini da Sabbio for Girolamo Giralaldi and Damiano Santa Maria, 1539.]

Folio, ff. [170]; bound without blank leaf φ6, **lacking four leaves (ff. μ8, ν1, σ2, σ8), replaced in manuscript at an early stage, penned by two Greek hands**; printed in Greek and roman type, in black and red, in two columns, woodcut printer's device at end, first page with a large red woodcut head-piece, further smaller red headpieces in text, red woodcut initials throughout; decorative initials and headpieces in the manuscript leaves skilfully and attractively executed, copied in penwork from the printed text; a few spots and stains from wax or from oil=lamps, slightly thumbled in places, some light marginal dampstaining at beginning and end, small marginal wormtrack to about one fifth of the leaves; **contemporary alla greca binding**, flush wooden boards with a groove along each edge, covered with bright pink silk over a paper liner, evidence of an elaborate scheme of metal fixtures now lost (see below), lower cover with the pink threads worn to leave a yellow fabric, blue-dyed linen spine lining now mostly visible, evidence of two interlaced straps (now perished) which have left a mark to the rear pastedown and endpaper, all edges painted in a decorative pattern in brown and red, endleaves with watermarks of an anchor within a circle with flattened sides surmounted by a six-pointed star and with countermark ?AP (no exact match in Briquet, but Venetian paper, mid sixteenth century); worn, lacking lower endband, silk now largely faded, some wax stains on upper cover, lacking fastening pins from groove in upper board; early inscription in Greek at end; from the library of the palaeographer and biblical philologist Caspar René Gregory (1874–1917), with his inscription dated Leipzig, 24 December 1893 to the front pastedown; preserved in a custom-made cloth box. £50,000

**Exceptionally rare Greek liturgical book: possibly the earliest Greek Evangeliary**, sumptuously produced for the Greek Venetian community, a copy still preserving the vestiges of its contemporary treasure binding.

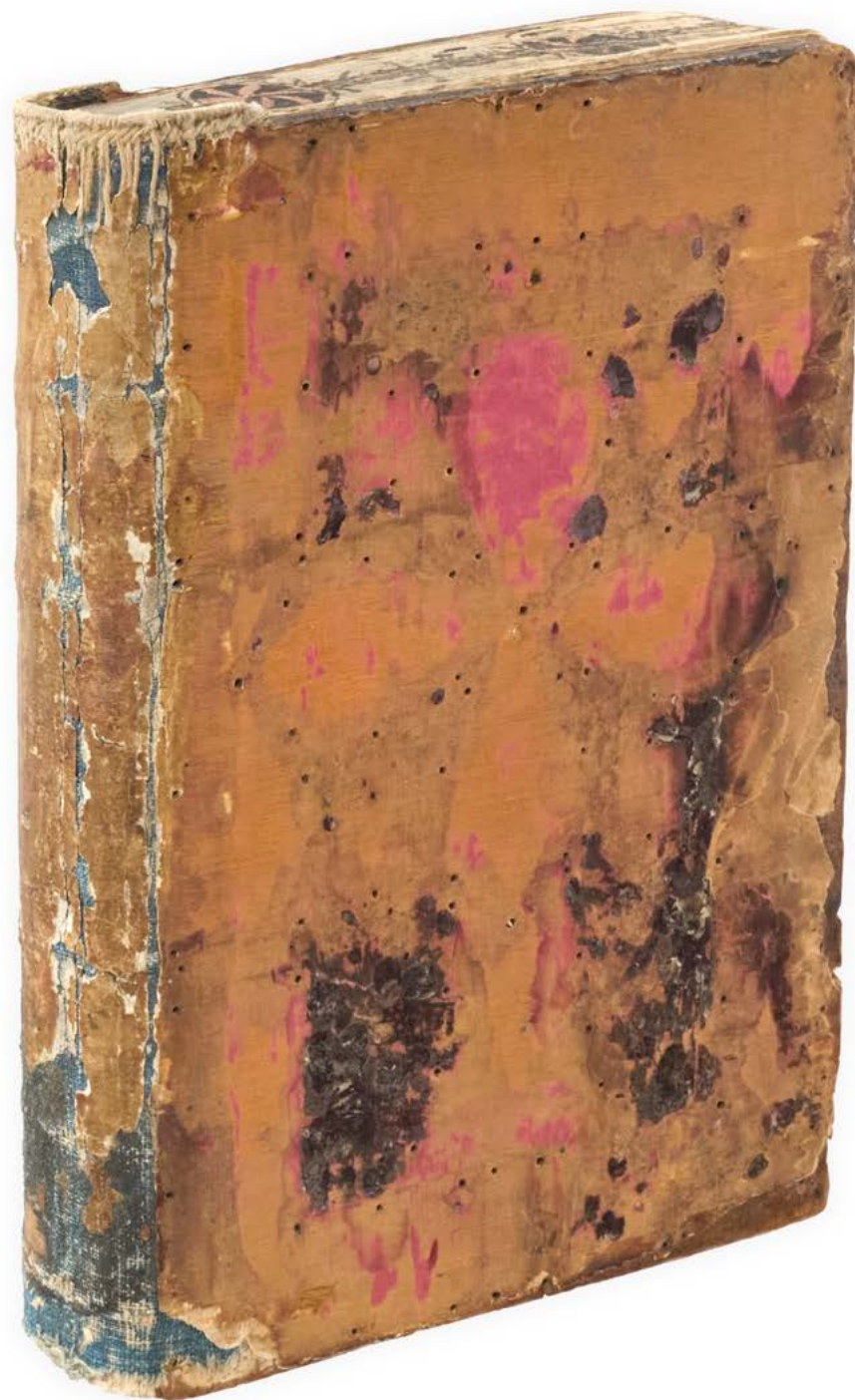
The brothers Nicolini da Sabbio's production included many works which met the needs of the members of the Greek Orthodox Church. This choice was promoted by Andrea Cunadis, a merchant of Patras who lived in Venice. After his death in 1522, his son-in-law, Damiano Santa Maria, continued this endeavour – his name appears here in the colophon.











Our copy appears to be one of only three extant copies. It was bound in a 'treasure binding', made for the highest dignitaries of the Church and for patricians: thick wooden boards covered with bright pink silk, leather braids, and a luxurious complement of furniture. A large cross was evidently once fixed to the upper cover. Reserved against an inner panel apparently painted black, the pattern of fixing holes suggests that the cross itself was composed of a transparent material (rock crystal, perhaps?) through which the underlying pink silk would have shone radiantly. There was a wide border, probably of metalwork (which may have been openwork to allow the silk to show through). The binding was sewn on shallow supports, laced into the boards in a zigzag pattern, and the endbands were attached through the top edge of the board itself. The decorated edges are in the Cretan style, often associated with the Apostolis scribal workshop of the later fifteenth century, though not necessarily indicative of a Cretan origin.

The perishing of some of the covering material allows us a view of the patterns of the stitching chains in the spine, offering clues into contemporary bookbinding practices. Perhaps unsurprisingly, this copy was once owned by the German-American scholar Caspar René Gregory (1846–1917), whose studies examined material aspects of Greek manuscripts of the New Testament and led to a landmark (and eponymous) description of the arrangement of bifolia in medieval manuscripts.

EDIT16 cites this title (CNCE 66362) but records no copies; Legrand I, 99, mentions a single copy, in the Royal Library in Munich. Apparently, no other copy is recorded in institutions. See Sandal, *Il mestier delle stamperie dei libri*, p. 199; Layton, *The Sixteenth-Century Greek Book in Italy*, p. 406.



## SACRED SCRIPTURE, GREEK GUERRILLAS, A MOSCOW MIX-UP, AND A FORGER FOILED

9 [BIBLE.] Τα Βιβλία, τουτεστιν, η Θεια Γραφη της Παλαιας τε και Καινης Διαθηκης ...  
*Moscow, the Holy Synod Press for the Russian Bible Society, 1821.*

Five vols, large 4to, with pp. [iv] and [ii] of preliminaries in vols I and V not recorded in Darlow & Moule, wanting final leaf of variant readings in vol. IV; bifolium I X1.4 misbound within X2.3; text in Greek, ornamental initials at start of each volume, stipple-engraved vignette head-piece to I A1<sup>r</sup> (Genesis); minor worming throughout (affecting a handful of words per page in some sections, occasionally repaired with paper or tape), occasional dampstains, foxing, and other blemishes, crude repair with some staining to gutter of π1-(1)1 of vol. I, small holes to (16)1 of vol. II and 2 of vol. V, paper-flaw to fore-edge of (2)2 of vol. II; bound in modern black morocco, gilt red morocco lettering-pieces to spines; very slightly scuffed; occasional pencil annotations. £1500

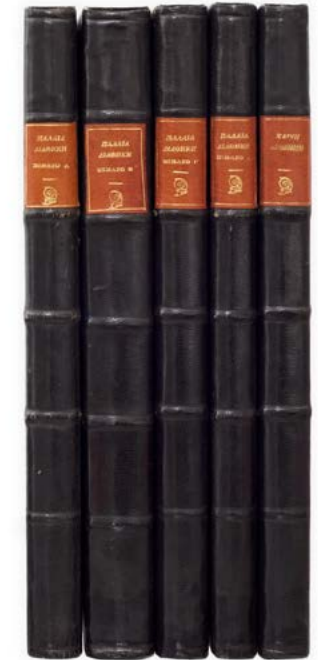
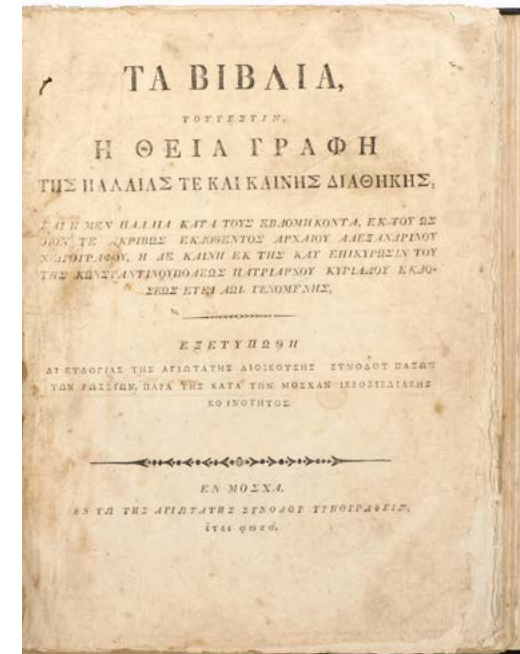
**First edition printed in Russia of the Septuagint and Greek New Testament, published likely with political motives in the year of the Greek Revolution.**

Despite the official status of the Greek Bible in the Orthodox Church, no edition was printed in Russia prior to this 1821 set. This version also stands as only the second Orthodox-sponsored edition, the first having been printed at Venice in 1687 – Ottoman restrictions and a reluctant Orthodox priesthood having served to slow the advent.

Several factors seem to have been behind this Moscow edition. Tsar Alexander I had taken an intensely religious turn since Napoleon's invasion, reading the Bible daily and establishing in 1813 the ecumenical Russian Bible Society, inspired and supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society founded the decade before. Like its London counterpart, the Russian Bible Society aimed to publish the scriptures in large numbers and in a broad array of languages both ancient and modern. Its productions included the first Bibles printed in Russian as well as editions in Slavonic, Armenian, Georgian, Mongolian, Chuvash, and many other minority languages of the Russian Empire.

Though published under the Society's aegis, this Greek edition was funded by the brothers Zosimas (also known as the Zosimades), merchants born in Ottoman-controlled Epirus who operated across the Mediterranean and Russia. With their wealth they became great patrons of the Greek Enlightenment and the cause of independence, donating to schools and libraries, aiding the publication of Korais's *Greek Library*, and funding the Philike Hetaireia, the secret society that after several years of plotting launched the Greek War of Independence in 1821.

**Given the date of our edition and the Zosimades' revolutionary activities, it is likely that the present set was printed with the nascent independence movement in mind.** Copies may have been intended for distribution in Greece itself. Equally the edition may have had geopolitical aims: one open question at the rebellion's outset was whether Russia would come to its coreligionists' aid or prefer the stability of the Congress System. (Prince Alexander Nikolayevich Golitsyn, one of the Russian Bible Society's founders, was also among the most vocal supporters of the Greek revolt



in Russia.) If such was the case, the Society failed in both its present and its broader aims: Tsar Alexander refused to support the Greeks, removing the Greek nationalist leader Ypsilantis from his post in the Russian Army, and the Society itself was suspended under conservative pressure in 1826 (to be revived only in 1990).

Textually the Septuagint found here is peculiar, perhaps the result of hasty preparation in response to events in Greece. The text is based on Grabe's 1707–20 edition of Codex Alexandrinus. The Moscow editors, however, 'ignored Grabe's critical remarks with the result that some of his corrections of and additions to the text ... which had been printed in smaller type, were included in the Moscow edition as if they had formed part of that codex's text, while its actual readings are to be found in the four lists of variants printed at the end of the edition' (Thomson, pp. 618–9). These misreadings went on to cause considerable confusion in Russian biblical criticism.

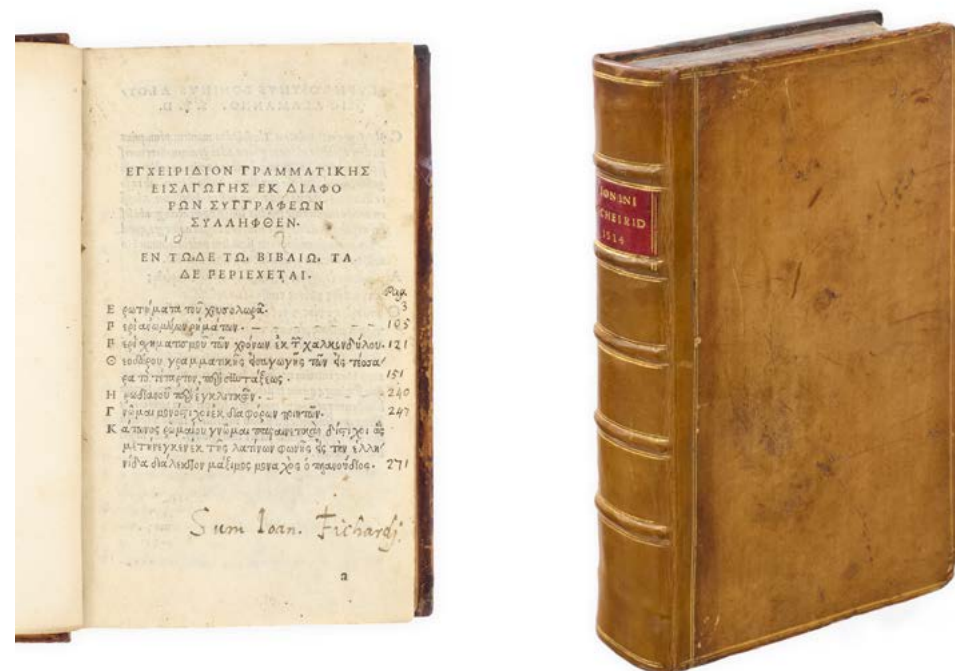
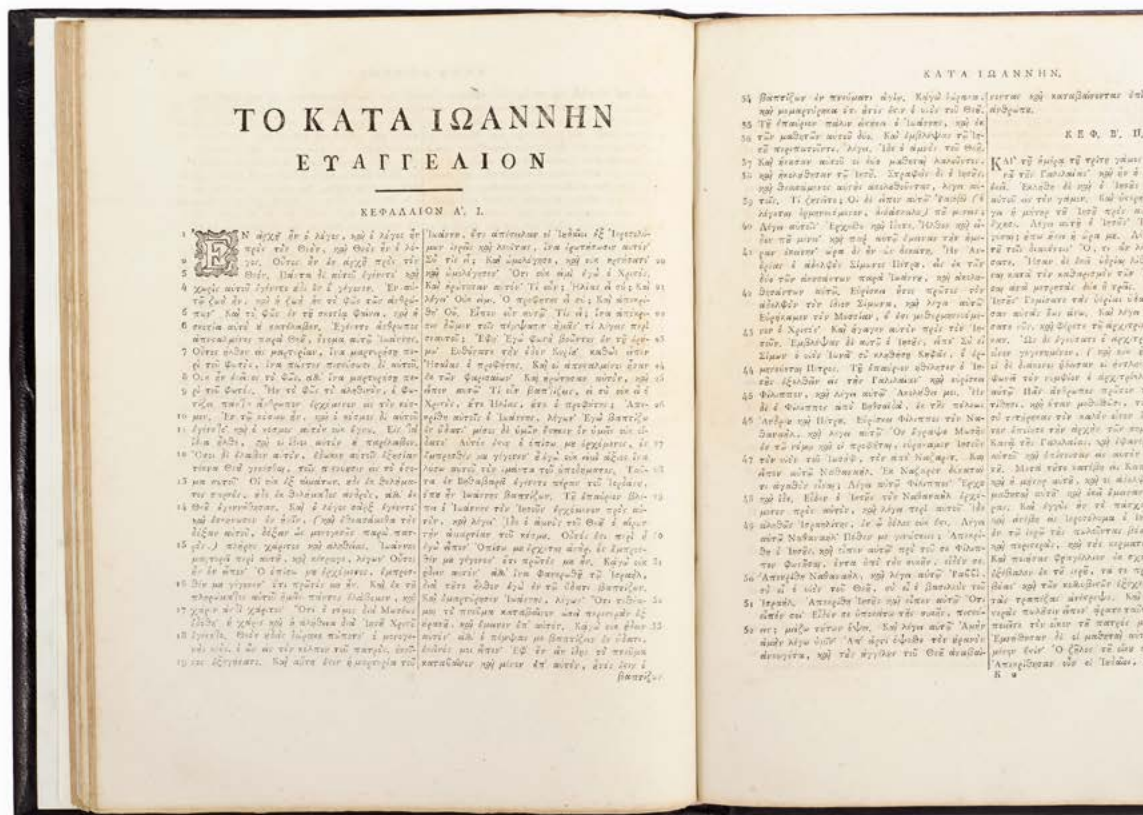
**This edition also played a role in the fabrications of Constantine Simonides, 'perhaps the most ambitious modern forger of classical texts'** (Freeman, p. 80). Born in the Dodecanese at the time of the revolution, he claimed to have lived with the monks at Athos, whence his forged manuscripts supposedly came. Sir Thomas Phillipps and others were fooled, but Simonides was soon found out. In revenge he alleged that a manuscript of genuine antiquity – Codex Sinaiticus, one of the oldest witnesses of the Greek Bible, at the time recently discovered at St Catherine's Monastery in Sinai, removed to St Petersburg, and in the process of being published at the Russian government's expense – had in fact been written out by him.



Writing to the British press in 1862, Simonides asserted that the codex had in fact originated during his time at Athos. In this false account, the young Simonides was asked to copy out the Greek Bible ‘according to the ancient form, in capital letters’, in a volume of blank parchment, as a gift for Tsar Nicholas. The manuscript was subsequently ‘much altered, having an older appearance than it ought to have’, with the dedication to the Tsar removed, and found its way to St Catherine’s, where it was discovered and mistaken by the German scholar Constantin von Tischendorf. ‘When, about two years ago, I saw the first fac-similes of Tischendorf ... I at once recognised my own work’ (*The Guardian*, 3 September 1862).

The text Simonides claimed to have transcribed was none other than ‘the Moscow edition of both Testaments (published and presented to the Greeks by the illustrious brothers Zosimas)’ (*ibid.*). Was this Simonides’ punch line: that a Greek Bible, taken from a Greek Orthodox monastery by the Russians, was in fact a modern copy based on a Russian edition funded by Greeks?

Darlow & Moule 4796. See Freeman, *Bibliotheca fictiva: a Collection of Books and Manuscripts relating to literary Forgery, 400 BC–AD 2000* (2024); Thomson, ‘The Slavonic translation of the Old Testament’, in Jože Krašovec, ed., *The Interpretation of the Bible* (1998).



OWNED BY A GERMAN TRANSLATOR  
OF GALEN

10 BONINI, Frosino (Euphrosynus BONINUS), Manuel CHRYSOLORAS, et al. *Εγχειρίδιον γραμματικῆς εἰσαγωγῆς ἐκ διαφορῶν συγγραμμάτων συλλήφθεν ...* Florence, Bartolomeo Zanetti for Filippo di Giunta, 1514.

8vo, pp. 286, [2]; printed in Greek types; woodcut Giunta device to verso of last leaf; minor stains to first and last leaves, occasional very slight spots, otherwise a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century English polished calf, skilfully rebaked to style with gilt red morocco lettering-piece; corners a little bumped, a few superficial marks to covers; early ownership inscription ‘Sum Ioan. Fichardi’ to title (see below), a few contemporary marginal annotations, cropped during binding, more recent page numbers noted in the list of works to title, nineteenth-century Chatsworth bookplate to the front pastedown.

£3250

Rare first edition, once owned by a Renaissance translator of Galen, of the grammar anthology edited by Frosino Bonini, student of Angelo Poliziano, since 1502 the holder of the chair of Greek at the Florentine Studio, and editor of Greek texts for the Giunta press. The epistle on the verso of the title-page is dedicated to the young Luigi Alamanni (1495–1556), the author’s ideal recipient of his ‘essential precepts’. The book, printed with the types designed by Kalliergis in 1509 and acquired by Giunta, begins with Chrysoloras’ *Erotemata* in the text of the Giunta edition of 1498–1500; Chalcondyles on the formation of tenses, Gaza on syntax and Herodianus on enclitic words follow, as in Aldus’ edition of 1512. The text of Cato’s *Disticha*, however, chosen by Bonini as a reading exercise, is based not on Aldus, but on the more correct *lectio* established by Planudes.

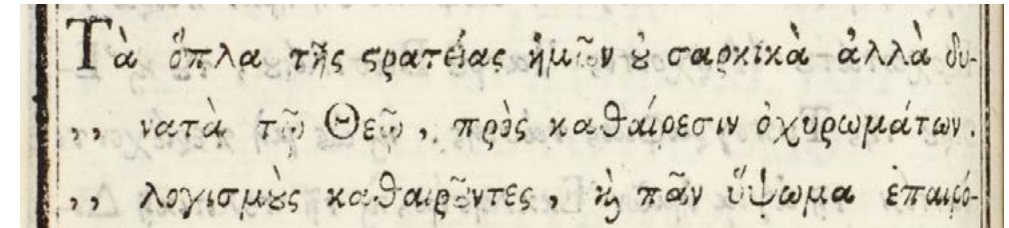
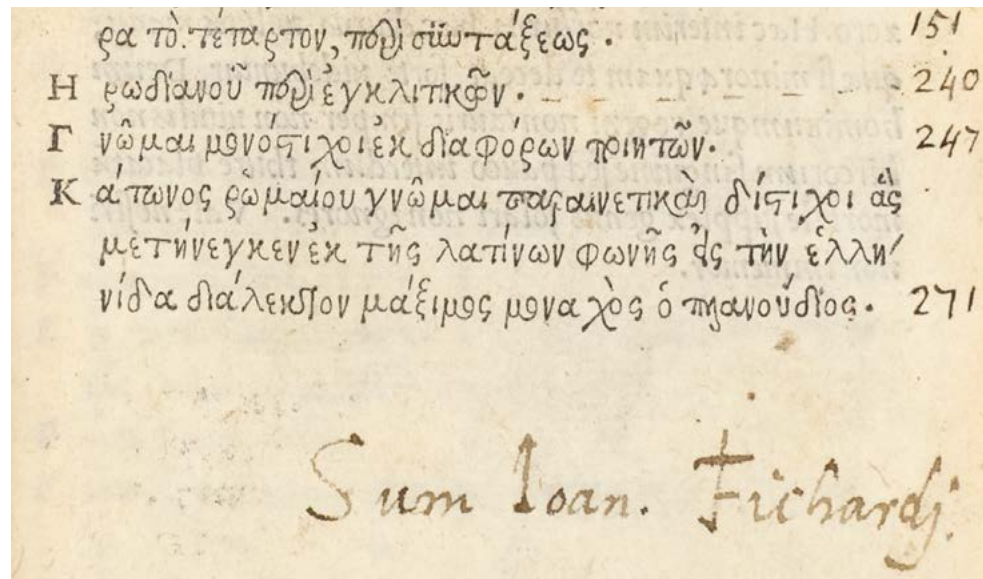


This edition sees the introduction of printed pagination by Giunta, although the table of errata at the end still cites collation rather than pagination. The colophon bears the first mention of Bartolomeo Zanetti as a printer. 'As this work is printed in types frequently used by Filippo di Giunta after Bartolomeo's departure from Florence, it would seem that at this time Bartolomeo was a direct employee of his. It is conceivable that Giunta engaged him to direct the printing of the series of Greek texts which the Chrysoloras initiated; that Bartolomeo was a qualified Greek scholar is evident from his subsequent career. In 1516 he was in Rome where he printed another Greek work. He is next found in Florence again, this time printing on his own account ... In August 1520 Zanetti printed a book for the monks of Camaldoli in their monastery of Fontebuono' (Norton, *Italian Printers*, p. 34).

*Provenance:* Our copy bears the ownership inscription and marginalia of Johann Fichard (Johann or Jean Fichard / Johannes Fichardus, 1512–1581), a German jurist educated at the Lateinschule of Frankfurt and at Heidelberg, where Greek studies were led by Grynaeus and Sinapius. An interesting connection exists between Fichard and Bonini. The young Fichard translated Galen's *On my own books*, which was published in 1531, while Bonini had worked, between 1522 and 1525, on the translation of Galen's *Definitiones* and *Isagoge* – though his work had not reached publication.

OCLC finds only two copies in the US (Harvard, Yale) and three in the UK (CUL; All Souls, Oxford; Rylands) to which Library Hub adds one more (BL).

EDIT16 CNCE 67886; UCLC 800287; Botley 58; Layton, *Greek Book*, pp. 513, 518; Legrand III, 168; Pettas, *The Giunti* 68; Proctor, *Printing of Greek*, p. 118; Renouard Alde, xxxviii, 58; Rhodes, *Notes on early Florentine printing*, pp. 154–155; Staikos-Sklavenitis, *The publishing centres of the Greeks*, p. 30.



## THE GREEK PRESS OF THE PATRIARCHATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND VENICE'S LONGEST-RUNNING GREEK PRESS

11 [CHRISTIAN APOLOGETICS. BASILEIOS, *Iatros*, editor]. Χριστιανική Απολογία. Συντεθείσα μὲν ὑπὸ τινος Φιλαδέλφου Χριστιανοῦ πρὸς ωφέλειαν τῶν Εὐσεβῶν, Αἰσιώσεως τοῦ Παναγιωτάτου καὶ Θειοτάτου Πατριάρχου κυρίου Γρηγορίου. Επιθεωρηθεῖσα δὲ καὶ πολλοῦ ὡς οἰόντες ἐπιδιορθωθείσα παρὰ τινος Εὐσεβοῦς Φιλοσόφου. Ἦδη δὲ τυπωθεῖσα ἀναλώμασι Ἀνδρὸς Ζηλωτοῦ καὶ Θεοσεβοῦς. [Constantinople], the Printing House of the Patriarch of Constantinople, [1798].

[bound after:]

VISTIARES, *Staurinos*. Ἀνδραθειας τοῦ εὐσεβεσάτου, καὶ ἀμδρειοτάτου [sic] Μιχαὴλ Βοεβόδα... [issued with:] [Ἱστορία τῶν κατὰ τὴν Οὐγκροβλαχίαν τελεσθέντων.] Venice, Nikolaus Glykis, 1806.

[and:]

MANTHOS, *Ioannou*. Συμφορα καὶ αἰχμαλωσία Μωρεως ... Venice, Nikolaus Glykis, 1818.

[and:]

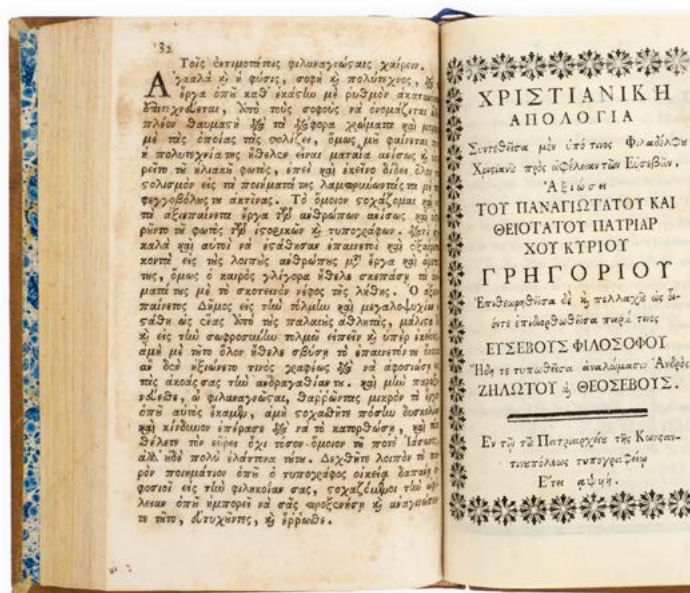
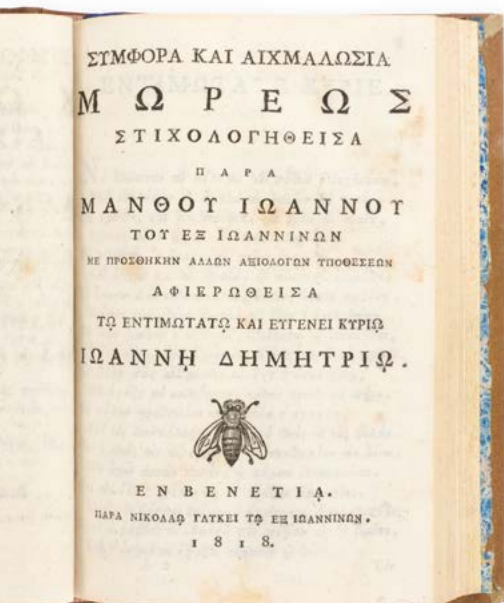
Ἱστορία εβραιπούλας τῆς Μαρκαδας. Τὴν ὁποίαν εἰς τοῦ 1667 ... Venice, Nikolaus Glykis, 1816.

Four works in one volume, 8vo, *Ανδραθειας*: pp. 134, [2, blank], with part-title to p. [52], woodcut tail-piece; *Συμφορα*: pp. 120, woodcut printer's device to title; *Ἱστορία*: pp. 32, woodcut printer's device to title; *Χριστιανική Απολογία*: pp. 96, typographic border to title, printed within ruled border throughout; some occasional foxing and light browning, but very good copies; bound together in contemporary calf-backed boards with vellum tips, spine gilt in compartments and lettered in French directly in gilt, edges stained yellow and sprinkled red, marbled endpapers, blue silk placemaker; extremities lightly rubbed; corners a little bumped. £4500

A Sammelband of exceptionally rare Greek imprints, one from the printing press of the Patriarch of Constantinople, from which only very few titles were ever issued, and three from the press of Nikolaus Glykis the Younger, Venice's longest-lasting Greek printing house, active from 1644 to 1854; an eloquent witness to the sentiments of pre-Independence Greece.

Though printing in the area which is now Greece only began during the War of Independence, in 1820, Greek printing presses had flourished first in Italy and then Europe-wide since the fifteenth century through the work of Greeks, whether printers or editors. Venice was the most productive centre, and it was in Venice that the Glykis family began its activities, which lasted for over two centuries.





The third work is a very rare edition of a novel with an emphasis on the personal rather than the public facet of oppression: it tells the story of a young Jewish girl from Markadas, kidnapped in 1667 and given over to the mercy of the Sultan.

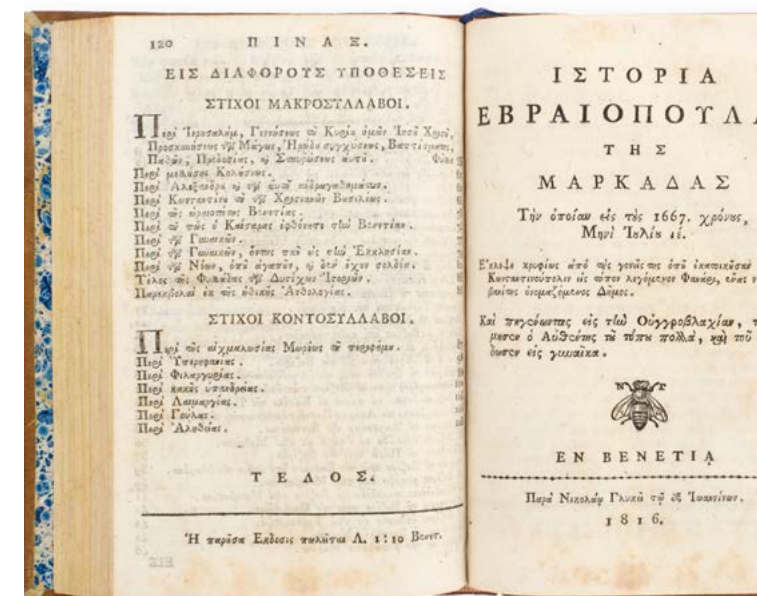
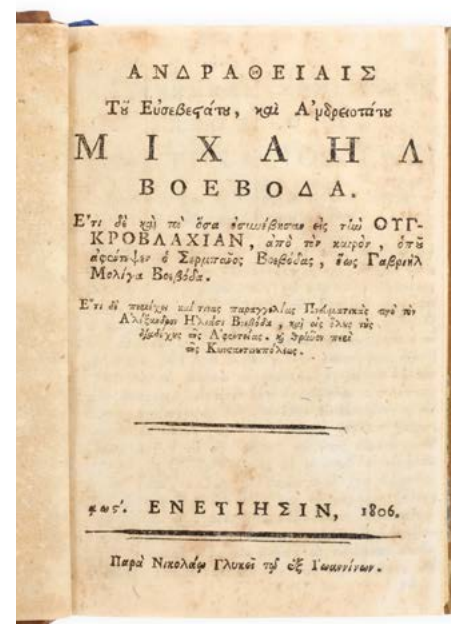
Perhaps the most remarkable of these works, from the point of view of the history of Greek printing, is the one bound at end: one of the very few imprints of the Constantinople Patriarchate, it offers a set of arguments of Christian apologetics expressly inspired by the Patriarch himself, Gregory V, who had acceded to the honour the year before, and would be deposed in the same year as the publication of this work, 1798 – only to be re-called to the Patriarchate twice more in his lifetime. Gregory undertook the restoration of the Patriarchal Cathedral of St George, damaged by fire in 1738. During the Greek War of Independence Gregory incurred the hostility of the Sultan for failing to prevent his people's insurrection, and immediately after the Easter Service in April 1821 he was captured and killed. His death was immediately perceived as a martyrdom for the freedom of the Greek people: to this day, he is commemorated by the Greek Orthodox Church as an ethnomartyr, and what was once the main gate of the Patriarchate complex, the St Peter Gate, has remained welded shut since 1821 in his memory.

Basileios: OCLC finds a single copy, at the BL. Vistiaries: ICCU locates one copy in the Marciana, Venice. Istoria: OCLC finds no copies of this edition, one copy of a Venice 1850 edition in Amsterdam University and a copy of a Venice 1863 edition (Paris). Legrand, XVII 2, 6, 246–247 cites a few variant editions bearing an eighteenth-century false date, apparently all produced by Glykis with the possible exception of one. All are very rare.

'Greek aspirations for freedom were largely sustained by a collection of prophetic and messianic beliefs that foretold the eventual overthrow of the Turkish yoke as the result of divine rather than human intervention ... The Orthodox church was the only institution on which the Greeks could focus. Through the use of Greek in the liturgy and through its modest educational efforts, the church helped to some degree to keep alive a sense of Greek identity' (Britannica). The works collected in this miscellany by a contemporary reader reflect both these statements, conveying the deep sense of destiny, divine will and self-sacrifice which imbued the thinking of the Greek resistance movements in the years preceding the War of Independence.

This first work here can be described as a national epic, a 'divine homage' dedicated to Michael I, Voivode of Wallachia from 1415 to 1420. As a ruler, he supported Hungary against the Ottoman Empire, thus attracting the hostility of Sultan Mehmed I, who invaded Wallachia and imposed heavy tributes. As Michael did not comply, the Sultan assisted his rival in a military challenge. The Wallachian army was defeated by those combined forces, and Michael killed on the battlefield. This printed homage to Michael I would have had particular resonance amongst Greek resistance circles.

The second work is a rare edition of *The History of the Disaster and Slavery of the Morea*, a successful work which went through about thirty editions (with various titles) between 1726 and 1888 and even percolated through to popular song culture. Another sorrowful tale of anti-Ottoman insurrection rooted in identity here is made to resonate with Greek readers two or three years before the War of Independence.





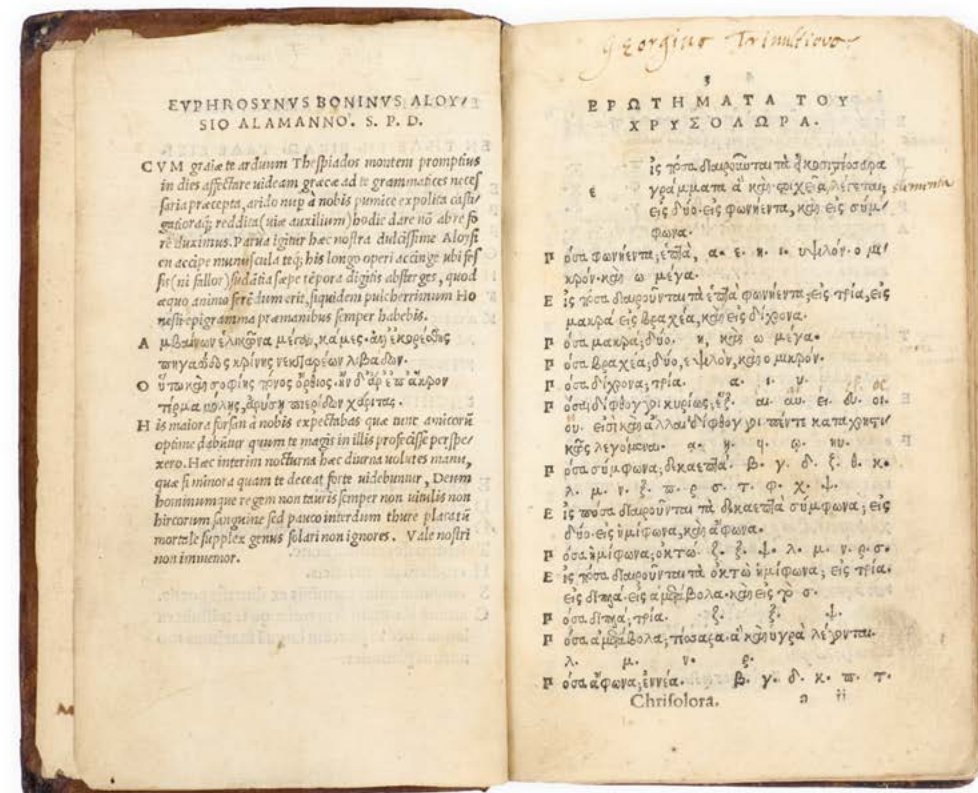
## DISTINGUISHED PROVENANCE

12 **CHRYSOLORAS, Manuel.** Εγχειρίδιον γραμματικῆς ... Enchiridium grammatices ... Florence, Filippo Giunta, 22 September 1516.

8vo, pp. 284, [4]; text in Greek types, with some roman and italic types (for the title, dedicatory letter, the colophon and the abbreviated name of the author at the beginning of quires), woodcut printer's device at end; first two leaves a little dust-soiled, occasional very light foxing, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary sheep over thin boards, tooled in blind to a panel design with arabesque and floral centre-pieces, spine filleted in blind, vestigial ties to fore-edge, edges stained red, 'CHRISOLORA' along tail-edges and 'ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΑ' along fore-edges in ?later manuscript, sewn on 2 thongs; extremities worn and neatly restored, several superficial cuts to front board, endpapers renewed with old paper; initials 'A D C' in manuscript to rear cover; early ownership inscription in Greek of Bernardinus Castell[anus] and his friends to rear free endpaper, sixteenth-century ownership inscription 'Georgius Trivultius' to title, repeated in Greek form with roman characters in the upper margin of p. 3, a few annotations in the same hand to pp. 3-4, armorial bookplate of Marchese Giorgio Guido Pallavicino Trivulzio (1796-1878) to the front pastedown.

£2500

**Second Giunta edition (first 1514) produced by Frosino Bonini.** The dedicatory letter to Luigi Alamanni accompanying the previous edition is used again here. This edition is effectively a reprint of the first, except for a few minor differences, and that Bartolomeo Zanetti was not, in this case, the printer.

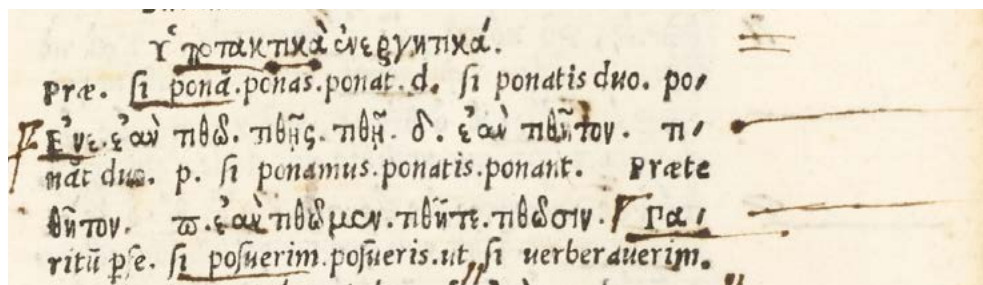


**Provenance:** This is a distinguished copy. The Bernardinus Castellanus writing on the endpaper may be a Somascan Father active between Brescia, Bergamo and Milan in the sixteenth century. The book was then in the possession of the Milanese patrician Giorgio Trivulzio (d. 1583), a colonel in the Imperial army. His second wife was the Macedonian princess Dejanira Arianiti Comnena, daughter of the exiled Constantine Cominato Arianiti (or Constantine Komnenos Arianites, 1456/1457-1530) and Francesca Palaiologa of Montferrat. The book remained in the Trivulzio family until the nineteenth century.

OCLC finds six copies in the US (Columbia, UCLA, Illinois, Maine, Huntington, Yale) and two in the UK (BL, Newcastle).

EDIT16 CNCE 12130; USTC 821986; Botley 78; Hoffmann I 452; Legrand III 188; Pettas, *The Giunta* 97.





## A GRAMMAR FOR THE GREEK COLLEGE IN ROME: GYMNASIUM MEDICEUM

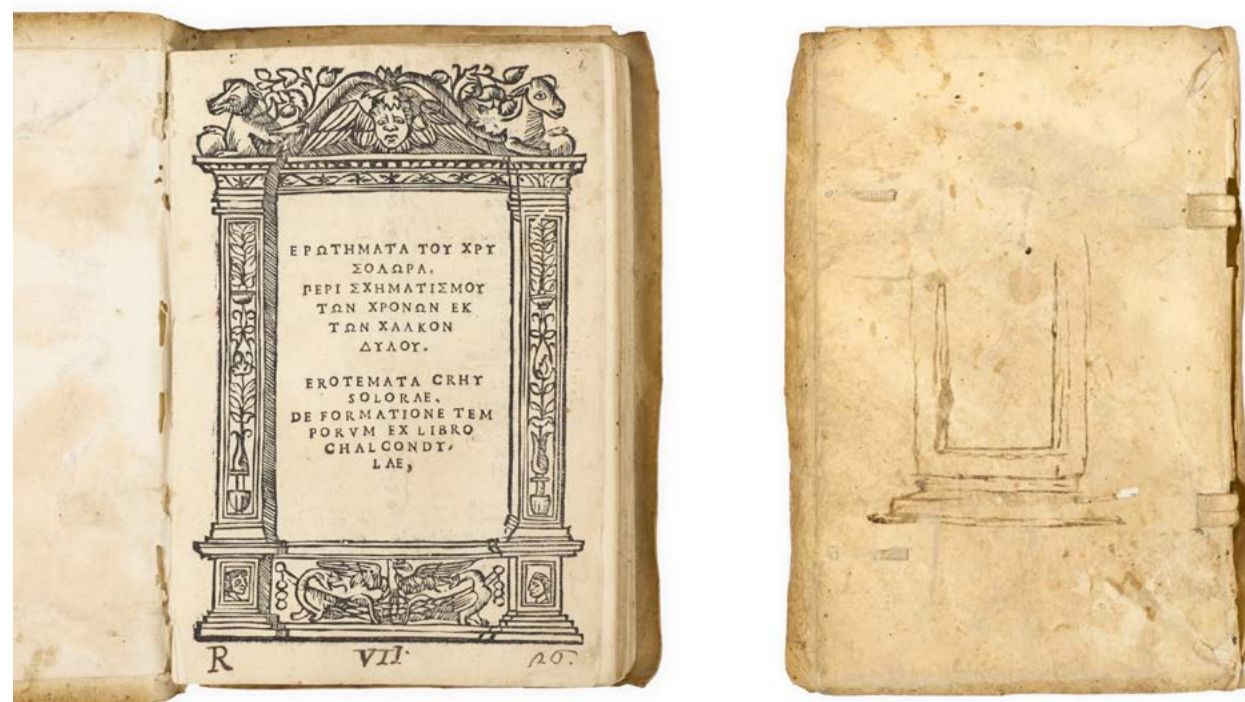
**13** **CHRYSOLORAS, Manuel.** Ερωτηματα του Χρυσολωρα. Περι σχηματισμου των χρονων εκ των Χαλκονδουλου. Erotemata Chrysolorae. De formatione temporum ex libro Chalcondylae. Rome, [likely Zacharias Kalliergis], June 1522.

8vo in 4s, ff. [132]; A-Ω<sup>4</sup> α-ι<sup>4</sup>; Greek, roman and italic types, the Greek text accompanied by interlinear Latin translation, title within architectural woodcut border of grotesques, monsters and stylised floral decorations; inconsequential marginal wormhole to a few quires, minor spotting to quire A, but a very good, unsophisticated copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, vestigial ties to fore-edge, manuscript lettering to spine (faded), sewn on 2 split thongs; superficial split to lower joint, some light soiling; unfinished ink sketch of an architectural border or other structure to the rear cover, contemporary manuscript pagination (often corrected), underlining, and paragraph marks, eighteenth-century ink shelfmark (characteristic of the Albani library) to the title-page recto and verso.

£4000

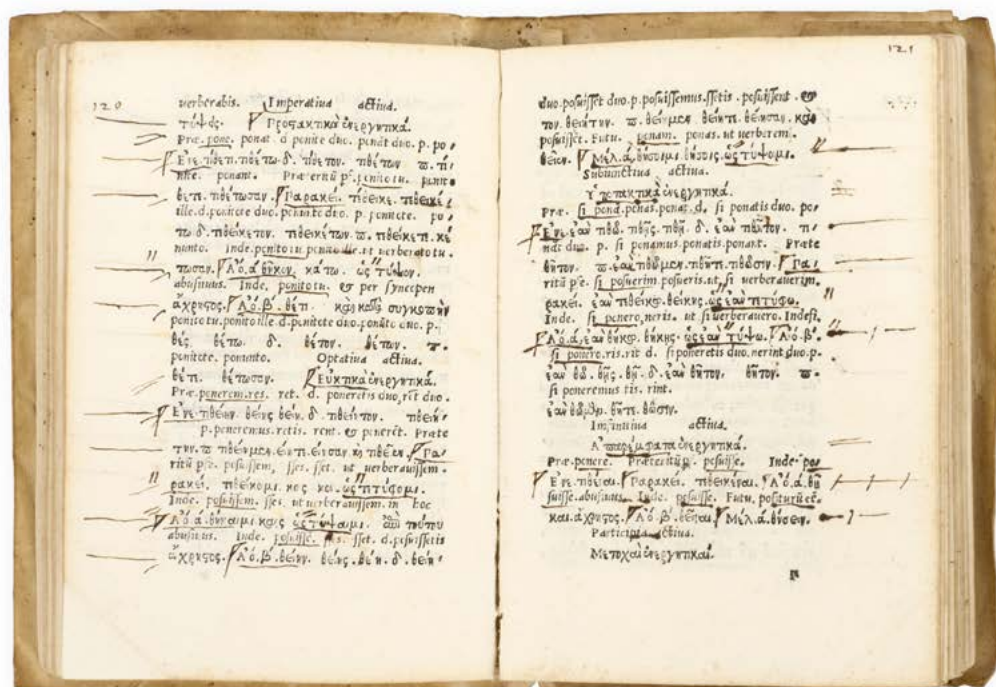
**Sole Rome edition of Chrysoloras' Erotemata, rare.** Two issues exist, the other showing a re-setting of the first quire, without the woodcut border to the title and with other textual variants.

Though the identification of the printer has been a matter of debate, the context of this production eloquently speaks of one of the most exalted moments in the history of early Hellenism. The accession of the Medici Pope Leo X marked the beginning of a flourishing of humanistic studies in Rome, in particular Greek. As part of his large-scale plan of sponsorship of arts and humanities, the Pope invited Janus Lascaris and Musurus from Greece to Rome and established a Greek college, the Gymnasium Mediceum, of which Lascaris became director. The Cretan printer Zacharias Kalliergis was invited to join as Master from 1514. Though the Pope's intention was the founding of a Greek press too, plans in that regard were delayed. In 1515 Kalliergis was able to rely on the patronage of the fabulously wealthy Agostino Chigi to set up a Greek press independently for the Gymnasium and publish his famed Pindar – the first Greek book printed in Rome. Two years later, in 1517, the printing house of the Greek College began work, with the purpose of enhancing the curriculum, and producing the *Scholia* on the *Iliad* (1517), *Homeric Issues* (1518), and *Scholia* on the tragedies of Sophocles (1518) under the direction of Kalliergis.



Our grammar was printed to meet the need for clear linguistic instruction to enable access to these new works of literature and philology. Echoing Aldus' arrangement, Chrysoloras' grammar was complemented with Demetrios Chalcondyles' treatise on verbs. No indication of printer was given in the book, and no contract, inventory, or other documentation has survived. Proctor thinks that the type Kalliergis used for this third attempt closely resembles his 1509 Venetian type but was a different font. Barker, on the other hand, believes that Kalliergis kept the punches or matrices of the 1509 font, from which a new font was cast for his Roman imprints, which began with the publication of the Pindar in 1515' (Layton, p. 24). Staikos' remarks around the simple, unadorned appearance of this publication, in contrast with much of the Kalliergis production, and his hypothesis identifying the printer as Marcellus Silber (whose Roman types bear a close resemblance to those here used in the title and colophon) possibly in collaboration with the typographers of the Greek College, widened the range of the debate. Staffan Fogelmark, however, noting the presence of three non-Kalliergis types and the architectural woodcut border in the title of the first issue, pointed to the involvement of the Giunta press, singling out the most likely candidate for this endeavour: 'The Rome 1522 Chrysoloras should forever be discarded from the list of books printed by Zacharias Kalliergis. Instead, a new printer of Greek at Rome has come to light, who printed the 1522 Chrysoloras as well as six other Greek titles and, as it would seem, the two works published by Angelo Barbato in 1520. This printer may have been Vittore Carmelio', who had been Kalliergis' foreman in Venice and in the first Roman years.

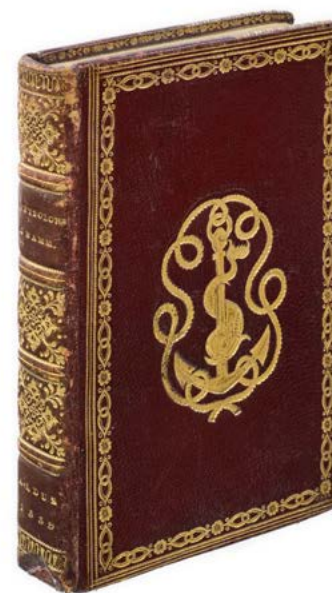




This volume is marked throughout with thorough and regular underlining, marginal ink strokes and ink pagination, pointing to a reader committed to a sustained pace of memorisation. The marginal strokes appear to fulfil different purposes: some partition the page according to the type of inflection, others follow the student in a seemingly easy reading and retention process, others are less obvious in intent but occur next to inflections of modes other than the indicative, or next to middle and passive voices – perhaps marks of self-testing or repetition.

USTC records one copy in the US (Columbia) and one copy in the UK (Bodleian). OCLC adds two further copies in the US at Princeton and Claremont College, and two further copies in the UK, at BL and Rylands.

EDIT16 CNCE 14534; USTC 821989; Botley 126; Legrand I, 67 and III, 247. See Fogelmark, 'The Anonymous Rome 1522 Chrysoloras: A Newly Discovered Greek Press' in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* (2003), 97, 1, pp. 5–42; Layton, *The sixteenth century Greek book in Italy*, Hellenic Institute of Byzantine and post-Byzantine Studies No. 16 (1994); Staikos, *Charta of Greek printing. I: Fifteenth century* (1998), pp. 418–420.



## THE SYSTON PARK COPY

**14** **CHRYSOLOGAS, Manuel.** Emanuelis Chrysolorae Bysantini, viri doctiss. Graecae grammaticae institutiones ... Dominico Sylvio interprete. De formatione temporum, ex libro Chalcondylae. Venice, [Bartolomeo Zanetti for Federico Torresano, February] 1539.

8vo, ff. [112]; A–O<sup>8</sup>; Greek and italic type, woodcut Torresano device to title, large woodcut initials; a few stains to title-page with small chip to lower margin, some worming to the lower inner corner throughout (mostly repaired), dampstaining to lower outer corner of quires B–H, but a good copy; bound in nineteenth-century burgundy morocco by R. Storr of Grantham for Sir John Thorold of Syston Park, with Aldine dolphin-and-anchor device blocked in gilt to each board, border roll-tooled in gilt, spine richly gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, all edges gilt, blue endpapers, blue ribbon placemaker; spine a little rubbed with repair to tailcap, corners a little bumped; engraved armorial bookplate of Syston Park, and engraved booklabel with interlocking initials 'JHT' to front pastedown, extract from the Syston Park sale catalogue to rear pastedown.

£1500

An uncommon edition of Chrysoloras's grammar, from the Syston Park library, whose binding emphasises the connection with the Aldine press.

Modelled on the 1538 edition, which Zanetti had printed for the publisher Sessa, this new Zanetti impression was made on behalf of Torresano. It reproduced the parallel text in Latin and Greek, in the translation of Dominicus Sylvius, which had first appeared in Wechel's 1534 edition of Chrysoloras (see Botley, p. 168 n. 99).



*Provenance:* from the library at Syston Park, formed by Sir John Thorold (1734–1815) and his son Sir John Hayford Thorold (1773–1831) and notable for its extraordinary collection of incunabula, Aldines, and Greek and Latin classics (some printed on vellum). Many were bound in distinctive morocco by Storr of Grantham. The library was dispersed in 1884, with both the Gutenberg Bible and the 1462 Psalter on vellum bought by Quaritch. The Syston Park sale, Sotheby's, 12 December 1884 onwards, lot 494, 75.

Rare outside Europe: OCLC finds two copies in the UK (BL, Rylands) and two in the US (Morgan, UCLA). EDIT16 CNCE 12134; USTC 822000; Cataldi Palau 158.

## AN UNAUTHORISED REPRINT OF THE ALDINE CHRYSOLORAS

**15** **CHRYSOLORAS, Manuel.** Ερωτηματα του χρυσολωρα ... Erotemata Chrysolorae. De anomalis verbis. De formatione temporum ex libro Chalcondylae. Quartus Gazae de constructione. De encliticis. Sententiae monostichi ex variis poetis. Cato. Erotemata Guarini. Venice, Giovanni Farri [for Giovanni Stefano Sabini], 1544.

8vo, ff. '181' (recte 183), [1, blank]; text in Greek letter, with roman letter employed in title and dedicatory epistle, woodcut Sabini device to title (dove with olive branch, 'Pacem mecum porto') and woodcut Farri device to Z7<sup>v</sup> (crowned three-faced man); some light marginal browning in the first two quires, otherwise a very good, clean copy, ff. 134–135 unopened; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript title to spine and upper cover, faded, vestigial ties to fore-edge, vellum manuscript spine liner and stubs from a paper bifolium at end, sewn on 2 tawed thongs; vellum somewhat browned, a few wormholes to lower cover; a few contemporary annotations in Latin to the margins of pp. 4–5; early inscriptions to head and foot of title, both deleted in ink; later ownership inscription to front free endpaper, 'Antonii Catucci Politiani'. **£1500**

**Rare edition**, a reimpression of the 1517 Aldine and therefore including the dedicatory epistle 'Aldus Caesari Aragonio'. Aldus' first edition of 1512 had also been dedicated to Cesare d'Aragona and had preceded the editions of *Dystica Catonis* and Guarinus' *Erotemata*. The Farri printshop was later prosecuted for producing works under privilege to both Paolo Manuzio and Bernardo Torresano.

The two printers' devices point to a collaboration between the publisher Giovan Stefano Sabini (identifiable by the device of the dove in flight carrying an olive branch, V328 Z356) and the printer Giovanni Farri, who ends the work with his icon of a three-faced crowned man and the Greek-Latin motto on *concordia* (V261 Z1183). According to EDIT16, this was also issued with just Farri's name on both title-page and colophon.

Rare outside Italy: USTC gives two locations in the UK (Bodleian two copies, Glasgow), one in France (Tours), one in Spain. OCLC adds two copies in the US (Newberry, Illinois). EDIT16 CNCE 12138; USTC 822009; Legrand III, 447 ('rare', listing copies in the BL and BNF).





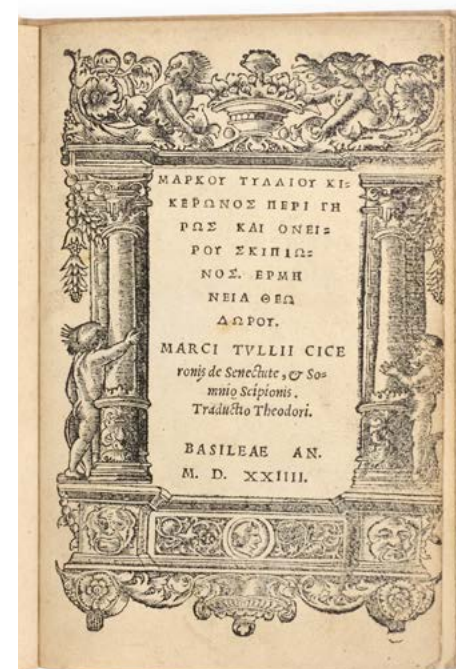
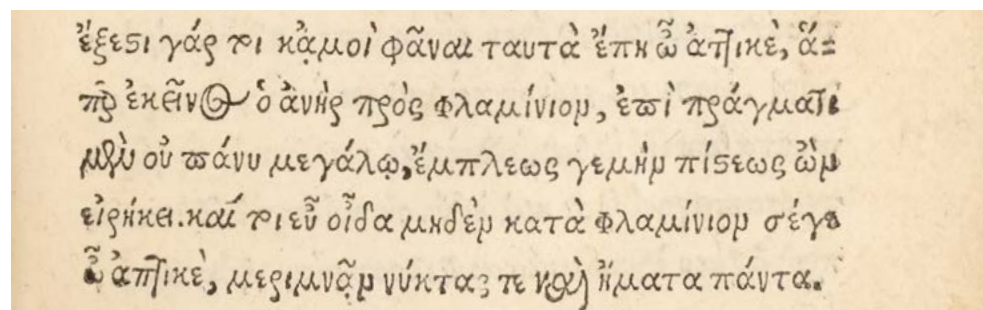


## GAZA'S GREEK CICERO

**16** **CICERO, Marcus Tullius.** Περὶ γήρωσ καὶ ονείρου Σκιπιδωνος. Ἑρμηνεία Θεωδώρου. De senectute, & Somnio Scipionis. Traductio Theodori. Basel, [Johann Wattenschnee for (colophon: Johannes Bebel, February)] 1524.

8vo, ff. [44]; text in Greek, title within woodcut border, woodcut initials, the first containing a **roundel portrait of Cicero**, and woodcut headpiece, woodcut Wattenschnee (also known as Schabler) device to final verso; title border shaved at fore-edge, light soiling to margins and to final leaf, but a good copy; bound recently in old vellum, edges speckled. £950

**An uncommon edition of Cicero *On old age* and *On the Dream of Scipio* translated into Greek by Theodorus Gaza.** It was probably written in the early 1450s, while Gaza was in Rome, and it circulated widely; it first appeared in print in 1517, in the Aldine edition of *De Officiis*, alongside other shorter works. This printing was also appended to Bebel's 1524 edition of *De Officiis* with commentary by Erasmus (VD 16 C 3779).



These short works were translated as aids to learning Greek; 'The particular significance of *De senectute* for students of Greek may lie in the fact that it contained Cicero's rendering of a passage from Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*. Here, they could see how the great orator himself went about the task of translation' (Botley, *Learning Greek in Western Europe 1396–1529*, p. 77).

This is an uncommon variant, without the preface by Jacopus Ceporinus on the verso of the title-page, which is here blank.

USTC 675174; VD 16 C 3690.

## INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY

**17** **CLEYNARTS, Nicolas.** Institutiones ac meditationes in Graecam linguam ... cum scholiis & praxi P. Antesignani Rapistagnensis ... Paris, Andreas Wechel, 1572.

Two parts in one volume, 4to, pp. [cviii], 414, [2]; part-title to *Meditationes* to p. [273]; printed in roman, Greek and italic types, large woodcut printer's device to title and smaller device to part-title, printed shoulder notes; small loss to the upper margin of the first two leaves neatly repaired, scattered light foxing, small marginal wormtrack to lower outer corner of pp. 207–260 (one wormhole extending to end of volume), but a very good copy; bound in contemporary French calf, arabesque centre-piece blocked in gilt, spine gilt in compartments; short split to front joint, headcap chipped and tailcap neatly repaired, corners worn, front free endpaper repaired in the upper outer corner; contemporary annotations to the margins of p. 331 in a minute hand, early ownership inscription to title, partly lost ('D[...]nges'), early ink numbering '55' to front free endpaper. £1000

**A good Paris edition of the Greek grammar originally published in 1530 by the Flemish humanist, Hellenist and Hebraist Nicolaus Cleynaerts (or Clenardus, 1495–1542).** Having studied at the Collegium Trilingue in Louvain, he gained teaching experience in Greek and Hebrew, favouring and pioneering a dialogical and oral method over that of rote learning and translation. His endeavour in the compilation of language manuals, particularly through the *Tabulae in grammaticen Hebraeam*, and for Greek the *Institutiones* and the *Meditationes* which followed a year after, was aimed at easing his students' labours.



This edition is printed in the Grec du Roi type. It largely reprints, with some corrections and small variants, the one published in Lyons in 1554 edited by Pierre Davantès (or Petrus Antesignanus). It joins the *Institutiones*, arranged as a traditional grammar handbook and accompanied by a selection of texts with interlinear translation, with the *Meditationes*, the pedagogically innovative self-study manual which prompted language acquisition through the text of Basil's *On life lived in solitude*, accompanied by Guillaume Budé's Latin translation. Overall, Cleynaerts' selection of texts is interesting: it includes devotional texts and chapters from the Gospels, but also excerpts from Theocritus, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

USTC 170096; Pettegree, Walsby and Wilkinson, 62781.



## WORKING ON GREEK TEXTS AT THE COLLEGE ROYAL

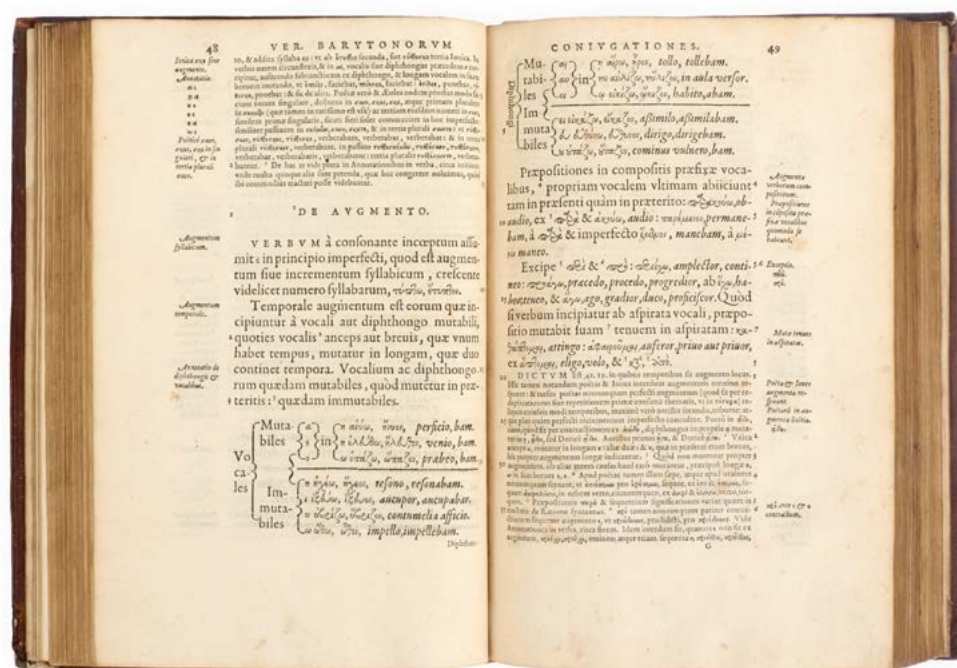
18 [COLLÈGE ROYAL DE FRANCE.] A Sammelband of 14 very rare Paris-printed Greek literary texts, some complemented with Latin translations, mostly issuing from the Typographia Regia at the time of Morel and successors, for use at the Collège Royal de France. Paris, various printers, 1572–1584.

Fourteen works in one vol., 4to; very occasional toning or foxing, but overall very good, clean, wide-margined copies with only occasional and marginal instances of staining; bound in strictly contemporary calf over pasteboard, sewn on 4 split tawed thongs; very worn, spine and sewing partially perished, much of the stitching broken, covers heavily worn; extensive contemporary interlinear and marginal annotations to two works, modern armorial bookplate with initials 'G. L.' to front pastedown.

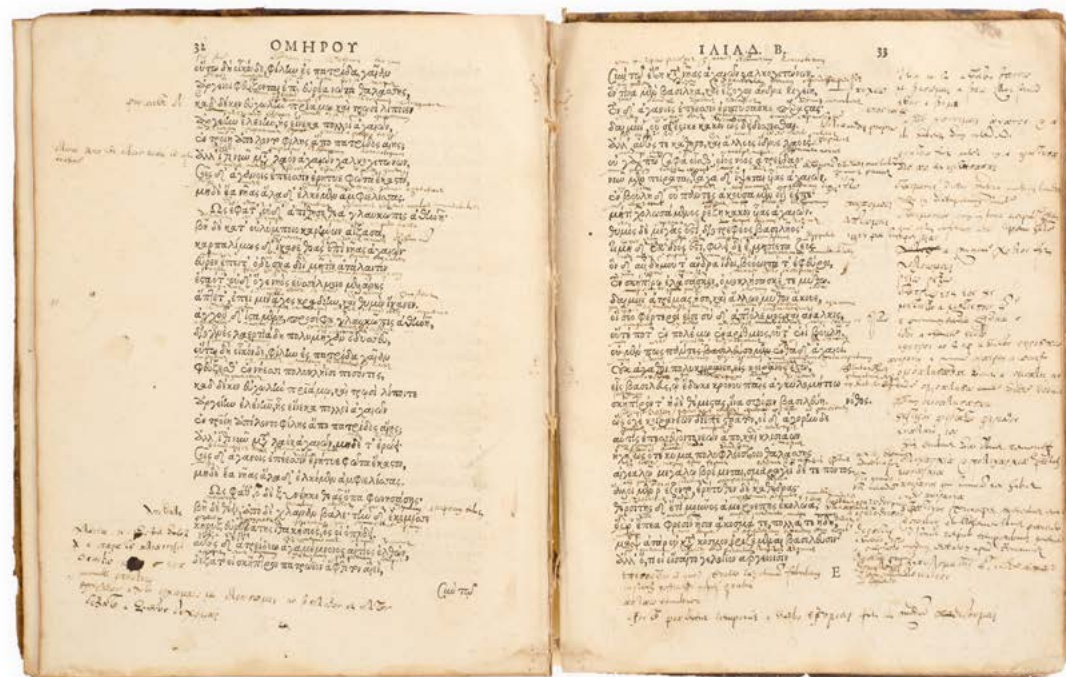
£9000

An exceptional survival: a Sammelband of uncommon editions of Greek texts printed in Paris by Guillaume Morel, his heir Jean Bienné (who married Guillaume's widow Barbe and took over the printing shop), his successor, Estienne Prevosteau (husband of Barbe and Jean's daughter), and Frédéric Morel, a high-born printer, gathered in a strictly contemporary binding for academic use at the Collège Royal de France.

A notable succession of pioneering French printers greatly benefited from the foundation of the Collège Royal de France by François I. The school, promoted by Guillaume Budé, was of humanist inspiration and based on the model of the Collegium Trilingue in Louvain: an alternative to the Sorbonne, dedicated to the otherwise disregarded pursuits of Hebrew, Greek, and mathematics. The first teacher of Greek was the celebrated scholar Janus Lascaris.







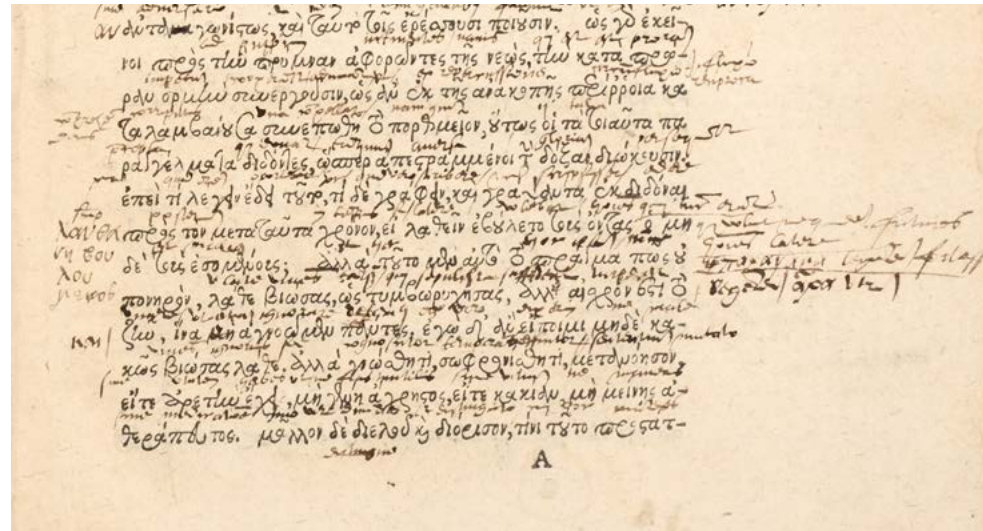
Our volume would have been put together by a local binder for a student tasked with acquiring the specific texts that a course of Greek would have included. It offers insights into two strands of inquiry. The first is the selection of the texts. It opens with Emperor Basil's precepts to his son Leo: fittingly for an educational establishment, it presents the student of Greek with a series of political and moral teachings; Demosthenes and Isocrates follow, as examples of best oratorical prose. The next is a selection of epistles by the Bishop of Cyrene, Synesius, whose life spanned classical paganism and late antique Christianity: an uneasy dialectic that humanists may have similarly experienced eleven centuries later. Edifying texts by Philo and Plutarch follow, concentrating on the morals associated with involvement in public life. The last of these texts, the famous disquisition on the 'lathe biasas' dictum about life lived in obscurity, is copiously annotated by a contemporary reader, likely the student responsible for the assembling of the volume. Gregory of Nazianzus, the fourth-century bishop famed for his eloquence, who directed much of the Council of Constantinople, is present in two works here, followed by the poet Phocylides whose verse was a constant presence in appendices of sixteenth-century Greek grammars. The compilation concludes with books 2 and 10 of Homer's *Iliad*, which are intensely annotated; speeches feature notably in book 2, but book 10, the account of the night raid (or Doloneia) appears at first to be perhaps a more surprising choice. In a selection heavily tending towards rhetoric and eloquence on the one hand and moral pedagogy on the other, the account of a comparatively unheroic sortie raises the question of how such a text may have been used to stimulate moral reflection in lessons.

This question is closely related to the second strand of inquiry opened to us by this compilation: the manuscript annotations which intensely comment on the Plutarch and, more importantly, the Homer. Here interlinear and marginal notes, evidence of exegesis, linguistic exercise, and literary analysis abound; the annotator's interest in Book 2 of the *Iliad* begins with Odysseus' Athena-inspired speech of encouragement to the Achaeans and is sustained through to the end of the book, including the catalogue of the ships. Book 10, the narrative of the night raid, is fully annotated. The intensity of this apparatus would surely reward an in-depth study.

**Most of the contents are not recorded in any of the standard bibliographies.** The Catalogue collectif de France records a single volume now in the Sorbonne containing a selection of these works (Basil, Demosthenes, Plutarch) along with a few other similar Greek pamphlets. Besides the Sorbonne volume, we have been able to find only a few other locations for a handful of the individual components, only one of which is in the US (the Synesius, at Harvard). Volumes of educational texts like this were compiled at the customer's specific request, hence the presence of just two of the books of the *Iliad*, and some of the other pamphlets may have been issued as part of larger works; the odes of Gregory of Nazianzus, for instance, were sometimes included in editions of Synesius.

Οἱ δ' ἐτέρῳ, ἑλπίης μοῦνον ἐφαπτόμενοι.  
 Οὔτε μὴν πάντες ὁμῶς φίλον ἔπλετ' ἔδωδ',  
 Οὔτε χρεῖστοις εἰς βίος ἀρμόδιος.





## Contents:

**BASIL I, Emperor of the East.** Κεφαλαία παραινετικά ξξ. Exhortationum capita LXVI. ad Leonem filium, cognomento Philosophum ... [issued with:] Pro felici inauguratione Henrici III. Regis Christianiss. ... Feb M.D. LXXII. Paris, *Fédéric Morel*, 1584. *Editio princeps*. USTC 170707; Adams B 363; Hoffmann I 406.

**DEMOSTHENES.** Δημοσθενους κατα Φιλίππου λογος πρωτος (δευτερος; τεταρτος). Demosthenis contra Philippum oratio prima (secunda; quarta). Paris, *Estienne Prevosteau*, 1581–1583.

**DEMOSTHENES.** [Περί της ειρηνης λογος]. De pace. Paris, *Estienne Prevosteau*, 1582.

**DEMOSTHENES.** [Ο περι τον εν Χερρονησωι λογος]. Paris, *Estienne Prevosteau*, [n.d.].

**DEMOSTHENES.** Δημοσθενους Αθηναίου ρητορος ολυνθιακος λογος πρωτος. Paris, *Estienne Prevosteau*, 1582.

**DEMOSTHENES.** Φιλίππου επιστολη, και Δημοσθενους ... Philippi epistola, et ad eandem Demosthenis oratio. Paris, *Johannes Benenatus* [*Jean Bienné*], 1573. Part of USTC 116653.

**ISOCRATES.** Προς Ευθυνουν αμαρτυρος. Adversus Euthynum. Paris, *Guillaume Morel*, 1562. BP16 114457 (Greek part) & BP16 114535 (Latin part). **We find two copies, at Lille and Glasgow.**

**SYNESIUS.** Των Συνεσιου επισκοπου Κυρηνης επιστολων τινες. Synesii episcopi Cyrenensis epistolae quaedam. Paris, *Fédéric Morel*, 1581. **OCLC finds three copies worldwide: at BL, Harvard, and Sorbonne.**



**PLUTARCH.** Προς ηγεμονα παιδευτον. Plutarchi commentarium, in principe requiri doctrinam. Paris, *Estienne Prevosteau*, 1582.

**PHILO.** Φιλωνος Ιουδαιου περι ευγενειας. Paris, *Estienne Prevosteau*, 1582. USTC 160353 ('lost book'); BP16 115093 (one copy, at the Sorbonne).

[**PLUTARCH**]. [Ει καλως ειρηται το λαθε βιωσας]. [An bene lateat vivens]. [N.p., n.p., n.d.] Intense contemporary interlinear and numerous marginal annotations in Greek and Latin to the Greek text.

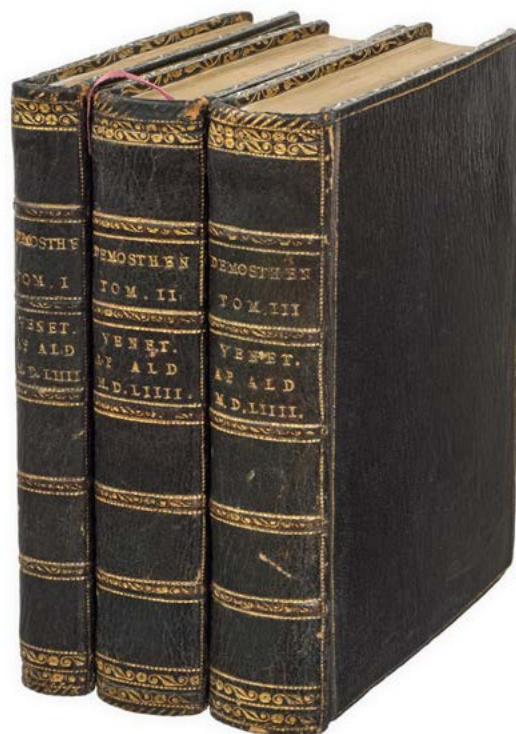
**GREGORY of NAZIANZUS.** Γνωμαι. Gregorii theologi, episcopi nazianzeni, sententiae. Paris, *Fédéric Morel*, 1579.

**GREGORY of NAZIANZUS.** [Carmina, IX] Του εν αγιοις πατρος ημων Γρηγοριου του θεολογου περι της του εκτος ανθρωπου ευτελειας. [N.p., n.p., n.d.]

**PHOCYLIDES.** Φωκυλιδου ποιημα νουθετικον. Phocylidis poema admonitorium. Paris, *Estienne Prevosteau*, 1584.

**HOMER.** [Ilias]. [Iliad, book 2 and book 10 (up to line 460)]. [?Paris, *Étienne Prevosteau*, 1581.] Intensely annotated in Greek and Latin by a contemporary hand. BP16 115069 (whole work).





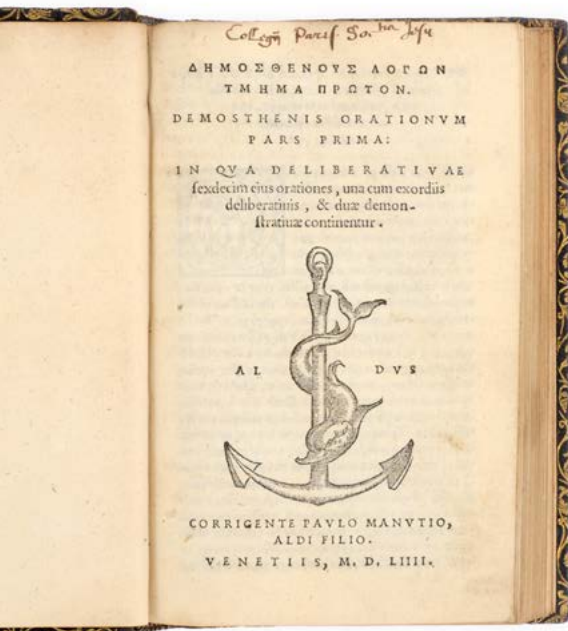
## ALDUS' DEMOSTHENES

**19 DEMOSTHENES.** Δημοσθένους λόγων τμήμα πρῶτον [-τρίτων, sic] ... Orationum pars prima [-tertia] ... Venice, Paolo Manuzio, 1554.

Three volumes, 8vo, ff. I: [viii], 122, [2]; II: 248, [3]; III: [ii], '243' [recte 242], [2]; text printed in Greek, woodcut Aldine anchor device to titles and final leaf of vol. III, woodcut initials; very light occasional foxing, but a fine set in eighteenth-century straight-grained navy morocco, gilt dotted border to covers, spines gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, board edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, edges gilt, marbled endpapers, pink silk placemarkers; very lightly rubbed at extremities, skilful repairs to headcaps; early ownership inscription 'Collegii Paris. Soc.<sup>tes</sup> Jesu' to title of vol. I; engraved armorial bookplate of Wilmot Vaughan, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Lisburne (1728–1800) to front pastedowns with manuscript shelflabel, later bookplate of Henry J. B. Clements to front free endpapers (see below). **£1250**

**The only Aldine edition of Demosthenes' speeches, described by Renouard as 'fort rare'. It was one of the very few Greek books edited by Paulus Manutius, Aldus' third son.** As the linguistic and grammatical needs of a growing number of aspirant Greek-reading classicists were being met by an equally growing body of language manuals, an edition of Demosthenes – one of the major Athenian orators – responded to the more refined needs of complex and effective oratory and public-speech prose, apt for use in public life and scholarly controversies alike.

**Provenance:** Henry John Beresford Clements (1869–1940) assembled a fine collection of armorial bindings which he bequeathed to



the Victoria and Albert Museum, and wrote and lectured about the subject, publishing a 'Check list of English armorials' in the *Book Collector's Quarterly* 14–17 (1934–5) and a privately published Supplement (1938), as well as an article on armorial book stamps and their owners in *The Library* 4<sup>th</sup> series, vol. 20 (1939). His library, containing numerous Aldines, was sold in 1966.

EDIT16 CNCE 16746; Ahmanson-Murphy 465; Renouard p. 160, no. 10.

## EDITIO PRINCEPS ON HERESIES

**20 EPIPHANIUS.** Κατὰ αἰρέσεων οὐδοηκοτὰ τὸ ἐπικληθὲν Πανάριον ... Contra octoginta haereses opus eximium, Panarium sive capsula medica appellatum, et in libros quidem tres, tomos vero septem divisum ... Omnia graece conscripta, nuncq[ue] primum in lucem edita. Basel, [Johann Herwagen, 1544].

Folio, pp. [vi], [2, blank], 543, [1]; text in Greek, woodcut printer's device to title and to verso of final leaf; some very light oxidisation to first and last few leaves, but an excellent, crisp copy; bound in near-contemporary blind-stamped German pigskin, covers decorated using three roll tools of which one bears the initials 'P M' (see Haebler I p. 303 nos. 1 and 4), lower cover with a central stamp of the anointing of David within an oval (Haebler I, p. 303 III), central gilt arms of the city of Nuremberg (incorporating the arms of the Baumgartner family) in centre of upper cover and, below, the monogram 'BLA' stamped in blind, two clasps; lightly soiled and rubbed, scratch to lower cover, traces of paper labels in compartments of spine, gilt arms oxidised (presumably due to a high silver content). **£5000**

**Editio princeps of the Greek text of Epiphanius' great compendium of heresies, in a particularly attractive and well-preserved contemporary pigskin binding.**

Epiphanius (310–403) followed the monastic life in Egypt as a young man before returning to his native Judaea to found a monastery at Besanduk. In 367 his reputation for asceticism and learning brought about his nomination as Bishop of Constantia (Salamis), the metropolis of the Island of Cyprus. For nearly forty years he fulfilled the duties of the episcopate, but his activity extended far beyond his island. His zeal for the monastic life, ecclesiastical learning, and orthodoxy gave him extraordinary authority ... [He] composed (374–7) the "Panarion" or "Medicine chest", i.e. a stock of remedies to offset the poisons of heresy. This work is divided into three books comprising in all seven volumes and treating eighty heresies. The first twenty heresies are prior to Jesus Christ; the other sixty deal with Christian doctrine ... Sometimes his ardour prevents him from inquiring carefully into the doctrines he opposes. Thus, on his own avowal, he speaks of Apollinarianism on hearsay. At Constantinople he had to acknowledge the Origenist monks whom he opposed that he was not acquainted with either their school or their books, and that he only spoke from hearsay. There is, however, in the "Panarion" much information not found elsewhere' (*Catholic Encyclopedia*). A Latin translation had been published the previous year.





ΕΠΙΦΑΝΙΟΥ ΕΠΙ  
ΣΚΟΠΟΥ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΕΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ

ΚΥΠΡΟΥ, ΚΑΤΑ ΑΙΡΕΣΕΩΝ ΟΓΔΟΗΚΟΝ

καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ κληθρὸν Γανάρειον, εἰς τοὺς βιβλίου, εἰς βιβλίου μὲν γ',  
πέμους δὲ ἑπτὰ διηρημένον.



ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΙΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΣ ΑΓΚΥ-  
ρωτός, πᾶσαι τὴν πόλιν διείας πίστεως διδασκαλίαν  
ἐν ἑαυτῷ διαλαμβάνων.

ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΡΙΟΥ ΑΡΑΝΤΩΝ  
ἀνακεφαλαιώσις.

ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΕΤΡΩΝ  
καὶ περὶ μέγ.

D> EPIPHANII EPISCOPI CON/  
STANTIAE CYPRI, CONTRA OCTOGINTA  
hæreses Opus eximium, Panarium siue capsula Medica ap-  
pellatum, & in Libros quidem tres, Tomos  
uerò septem diuisum.

*Provenance:* Nuremberg city library, with circular armorial bookplate on title and arms on upper cover of binding. From 1578 to 1586 the warden of the city library was Hieronymus Baumgartner (1533–1602), who seems to have had all the volumes in the library stamped with the city's arms (incorporating those of his own patrician family).

VD 16 E 1643 & E 1650; Adams E 250.

*Cum Cæs. Maiest. gratia & privilegio  
ad quinquennium.*

B A S I L E Æ.





## HENRI ESTIENNE'S ANNOTATED COPY

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

[bound with:]

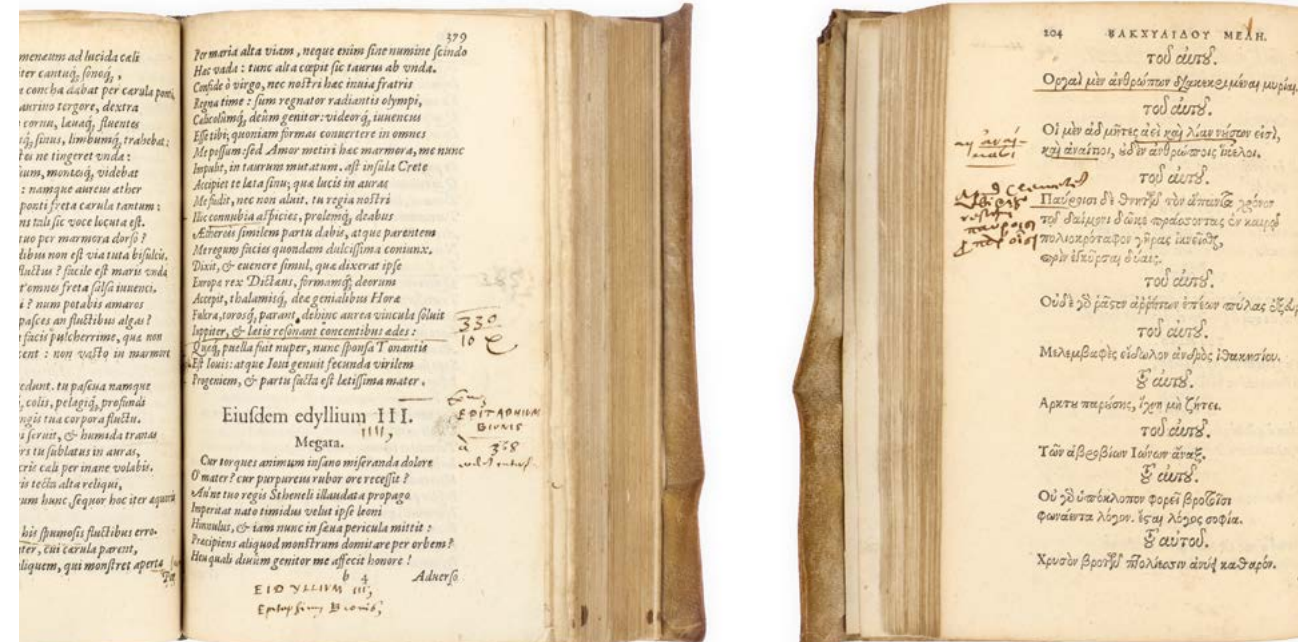
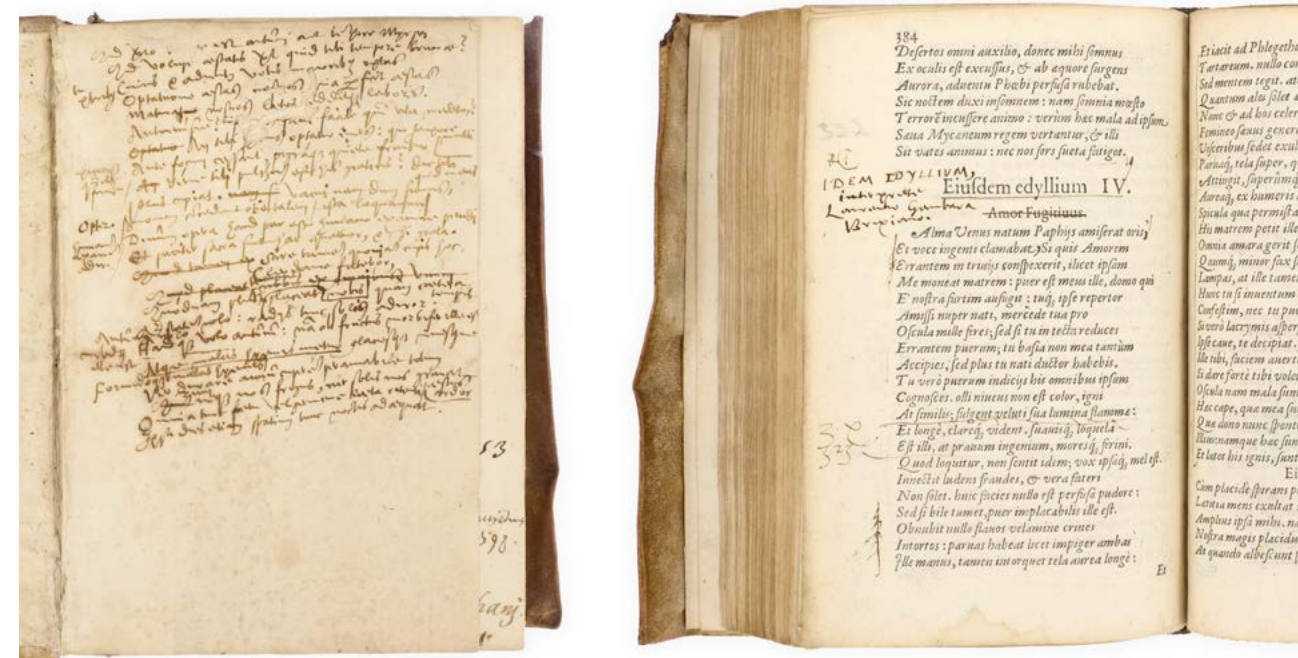
PARTHENIUS Niacensis. De amatoriis affectionibus liber Iano Cornario Zviccaviensi interprete. Basel, Froben, September 1531.

[and with:]

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

Three works in one vol., 8vo, *Carmina*: pp. [xii], 352, 373–387, [1, blank]; bound without quires Z and a (pp. 353–372); Greek, roman, and italic types, woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initial, two woodcut medallions at the head of the section dedicated to Sappho; *Parthenius*: pp. 76, [44]; Greek and italic types, woodcut printer's devices to title and last leaf, woodcut initial; *Epigrammata*: pp. 159, [1]; Greek and roman types, woodcut Herwagen device to final leaf, woodcut initials; occasional light soiling or spotting, but very good copies; recased in their contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript title to spine 'Novem illustrium foeminarū | carmina', vestigial ties to fore-edge, 8 blank ff. bound after *Parthenius*; upper hinge split, spine lining and rear pastedown (?and endbands) renewed, binding somewhat soiled; **ownership inscriptions of Henri Estienne** 'ex libris Henrici Stephani', Gaspard Laurent 'Nunc Gasparis Laurentii' and 'Gaspar Laurentius emit 1598', and 'J. B. Trembley 1753' to title, **contemporary annotations in the hand of Henri Estienne** (see below), early manuscript historical note to the front free endpaper, slip with manuscript editorial notes pasted to foot of colophon of *Parthenius*, extensive notes to front free endpaper, early ink shelfmark to front pastedown. £20,000

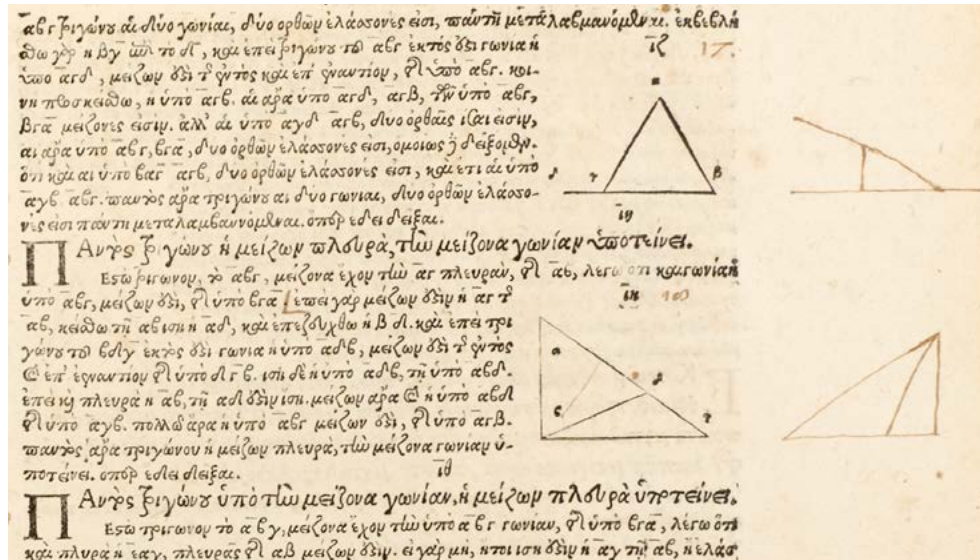
A collection of three Greek texts owned and intensely annotated by Henri Estienne for editorial purposes, recording much autograph evidence of the humanist printer's working practice both as an editor and as a typographer, later owned by Casaubon's successor to the Chair of Greek in Geneva.











## EDITIO PRINCEPS

### OF THE OLDEST MATHEMATICAL TEXTBOOK STILL IN USE

22 **EUCLID.** Στοιχείων βιβλ. ιε εκ των θεωρος συνουσιων. Εις του αυτου του πρωτον, εξηγηματων Προκλου βιβλ. δ. Adiecta praefatiuncula in qua de disciplinis Mathematicis nonnihil. Basel, Johannes Herwagen, September 1533.

Folio, pp. [xii], 268, 115, [1]; woodcut printer's device to title-page and final verso, woodcut initials, ατ' within woodcut border, woodcut diagrams, woodcut headpieces, skilful repair to title-page where an old inscription removed, old ink stains to lower margins of κ4-6 and ξ4-5, very slight dampstain to outer margin of final leaves, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century Italian vellum, gilt red morocco lettering-piece to spine, edges speckled red; manuscript diagrams in brown ink to the margins of a few leaves and a few notes and corrections in Greek (e.g. on π2-3 and σ5), eighteenth-century Italian shelf-mark to front pastedown 'Pluteus octavus capsula prima' below erased inscription, later note in German, modern collector's bookplate.

€18,000

**Editio princeps** of Euclid, the 'oldest mathematical textbook still in common use today' (PMM), a work which 'has exercised an influence upon the human mind greater than that of any other work except the Bible' (DSB).

The 'decisive influence of Euclid's geometrical conception of mathematics is reflected in two of the supreme works in the history of thought, Newton's *Principia* and Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*' (DSB).

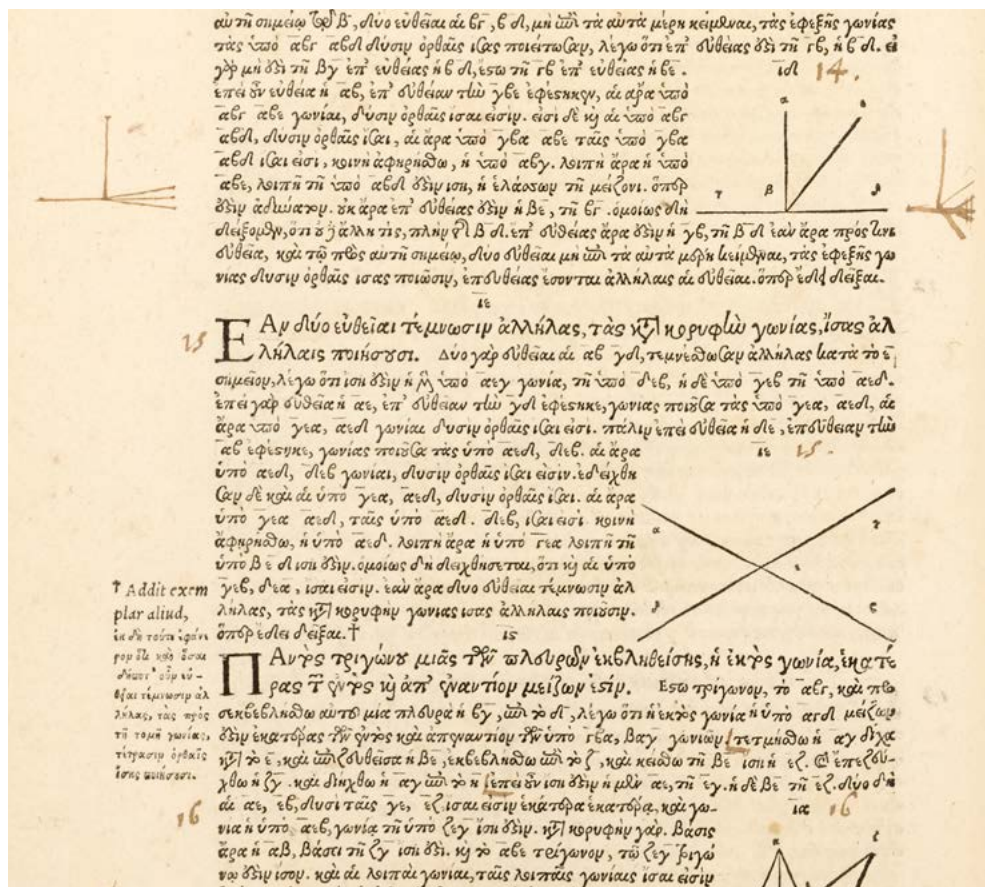




The text was edited by Simon Grynaeus, professor of Greek at the University of Basel, who dedicated the work to Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham. During a visit to Oxford in 1531, Grynaeus found the manuscript of Proclus' commentary which he appended to his edition of Euclid. 'Because of his interest in the principles underlying mathematical thought and their relation to ultimate mathematical principles, Proclus' commentary is a notable – and also the earliest – contribution to the history of mathematics. Its numerous references to the views of Euclid's predecessors and successors, many of them otherwise unknown to us, render it an invaluable source for the history of science' (DSB).

This is a wide-margined copy, with additional manuscript diagrams and annotations in Greek. On pages 8–9 the Greek numeral for each diagram has been translated into an Arabic number, with five ink manuscript diagrams added in the margins. In the second half of the volume there are occasional additions and amendments to the text in Greek, mostly correcting typographical errors.

VD 16 E 4142; Steck III.29. See PMM 25 for the first Latin edition of 1482.



## ADDED ELECTRA AN ANNOTATED COPY

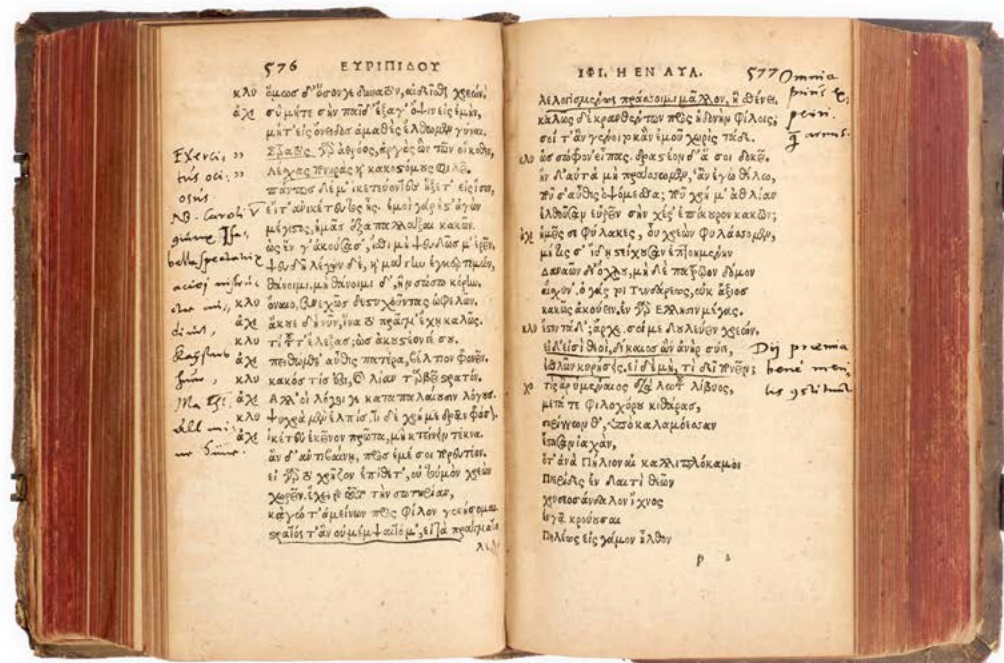
23 **EURIPIDES.** Τραγωδίαι οκτωκαιδεκα ... Tragoediae octodecim ... his accessit eiusdem Electra. Frankfurt, [Peter Braubach, c. 1555].

8vo, pp. '1137' [recte 1139], [5, device, blank], [62, *Electra*]; bound with the medial blanks P10, g8, 14, q8, and FFF7–8, but without the terminal blank Δ8; text mainly printed in Greek types, each tragedy with part-title within woodcut border, sometimes architectural and sometimes with Braubach's initials, woodcut initials, woodcut device to FFF6<sup>v</sup>; light browning, the occasional stain, front free endpaper and first and last quires a little loose, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary blindstamped pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, central allegorical portrait blocks (Justice to front, Lucretia to rear), outer panel roll-tooled with portrait cameos, front board lettered 'V S W | 1557' (?for Valentinus Schreiner) in blind, spine blind-tooled in compartments, manuscript title to spine, vestigial claps to fore-edge, edges stained red, sewn on 3 double cords; somewhat rubbed, minor losses to corners and headcap, short splits to joints; contemporary presentation inscription in Greek (to a 'learned master') to title, ownership inscription 'Valentinus Schreiner' to front pastedown, ownership inscription of 'Andreas Seybetus' (Andreas ?Seibt) to title dated 1592, late eighteenth-century inscription 'M. Dobry' to front free endpaper, largely erased inscription dated '[1]767' and several old shelfmarks to front pastedown, underlining and annotations in the margins to c. 150 ff., mostly in Latin but also in Greek, in two different hands (see below). £1500



An annotated copy of the rare undated Braubach edition which was the first to contain the text of *Electra*: it was in fact the reissue of the sheets of another undated Braubach edition which had appeared in 1553, but with new purely typographical title-page (printed to include the



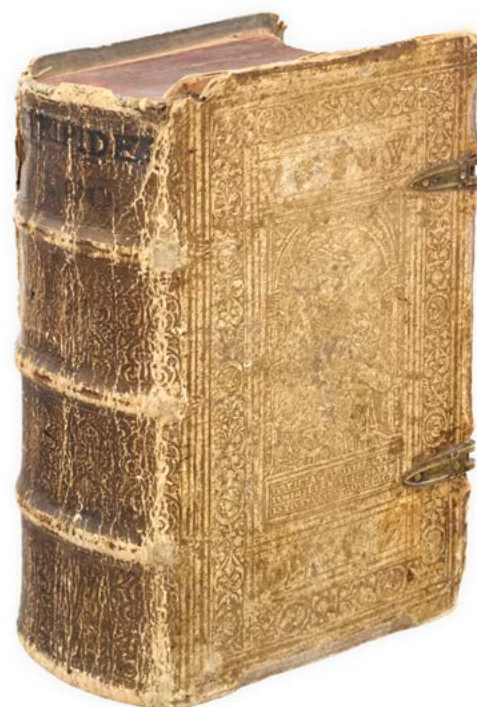


title of *Electra*) and the addition at the end of the sixty-two-page *Electra* (see Paisey, 'Dating a stock catalog of Peter Braubach' in *Gutenberg Jahrbuch* 1976, p. 148ff). Some of the copies held in institutions appear to have been bound without the *Electra* appendix, here present.

This copy bears numerous near-contemporary annotations and underlinings, concentrating predominantly on *Hecuba*, *Orestes*, *Hippolytus*, *Andromache*, and *Iphigenia in Aulis*. The annotations are mainly in Latin, and occur at highly dramatic moments in the tragedy, evidencing a literary intent in the deliberate and accurate style of translation.

The strictly contemporary binding of our copy uses the same allegorical blocks as that in Cambridge University Library, although it differs in the roll-tools (there signed 'M I') and the tooled initials and date ('Z I [...] | 1558').

VD 16 E 4216; Adams E 1034.



## A MONUMENTAL HOMERIC ENDEAVOUR

24 **EUSTATHIUS, Archbishop of Thessalonica; [N. MAJORANUS, editor].** Παρεκβολαί εις την Ομηρου [- Οδυσσειαν; - Ιλιάδα και Οδυσσειαν]. Rome, [Antonio Blado], 1542 [-1550].

Four vols, folio, pp. I: [4], 1-506, [4, blank], 511-620; II: 621-1376; III: [2], 1379-1970 [i.e. 1968]; IV: [418]; quire  $\dagger^6$  with general title, privileges, and preface bound in vol. IV (as in several other copies), part-titles to vols I and III, no part-title called for in vol. II, vols II-IV bound without final blanks; large woodcut printer's device to general title and part-titles, woodcut arms of Pope Julius III, Emperor Charles V and King Henri II of France to respective privileges, 3 woodcut diagrams in vol. I, woodcut historiated initials, main text printed in Greek type, preliminaries in roman and italic, printed guide letters; inconsequential paper-flaw or tear to outer margin of KK1 in vol. III, very occasional light spotting and toning, but a good set; bound in eighteenth-century mottled calf; rather worn, rebaked and recorned, endpapers renewed. £12,000

**Rare first edition of a landmark and monumental commentary on Homer by the twelfth-century Byzantine scholar Eustathius, printed together with the text of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.** This exceptional work drew on commentaries and exegeses by several ancient writers whose studies would otherwise not be known.

The printer changed the Greek type after printing the first volume, and, from volume II, used a set cut by Joannes Honorius (mentioned in the colophon of vol. III) commissioned by Cardinal Marcello Cervini (see Tinto, 'The history of a sixteenth-century Greek type', *The Library*, 1970, pp. 285-93). Cervini's contract with the editor Majoranus, Blado, and Giunta is extant and testifies to the Cardinal's resolve in seeing the project through to completion.





## ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙ

ΣΚΟΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΚΒΟΛΑΙ ΕΙΣ

ΤΗΝ ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΑ

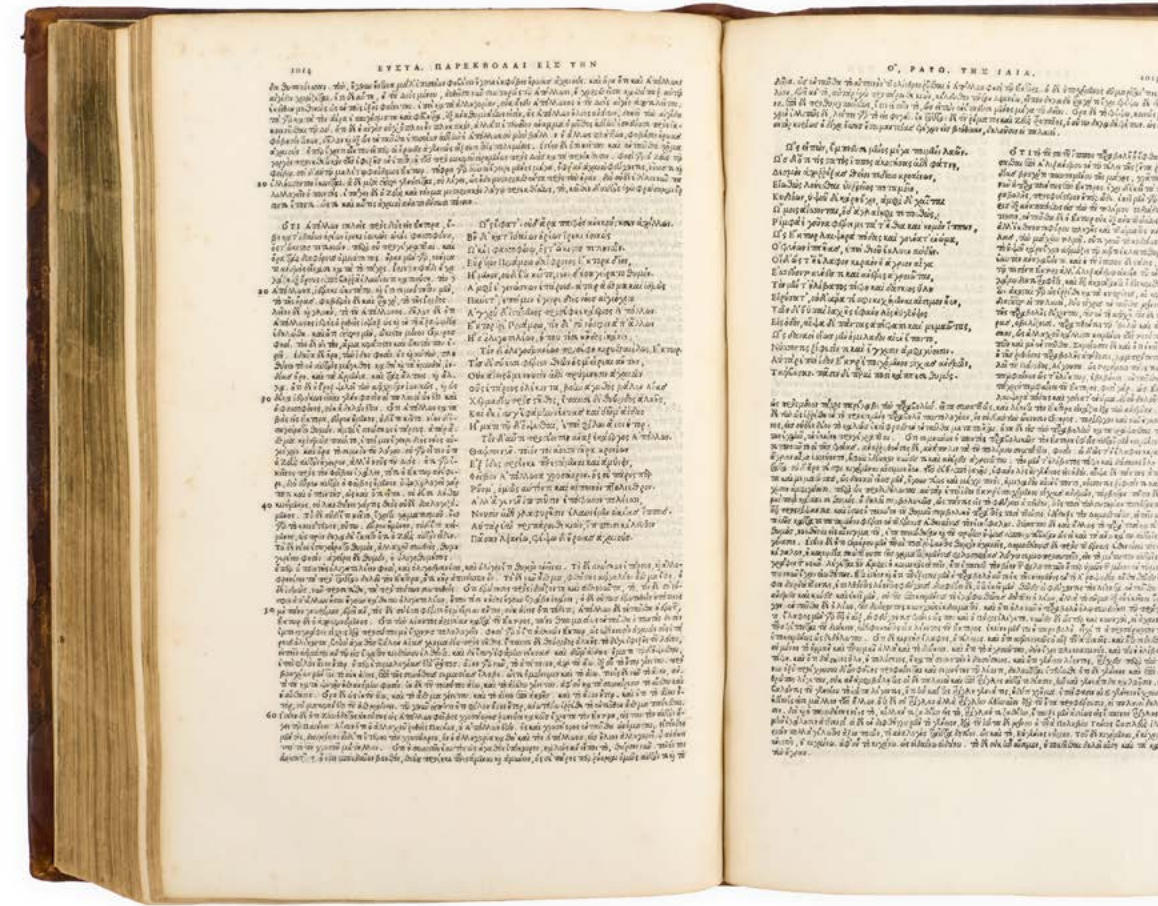
Luceo



Ny.



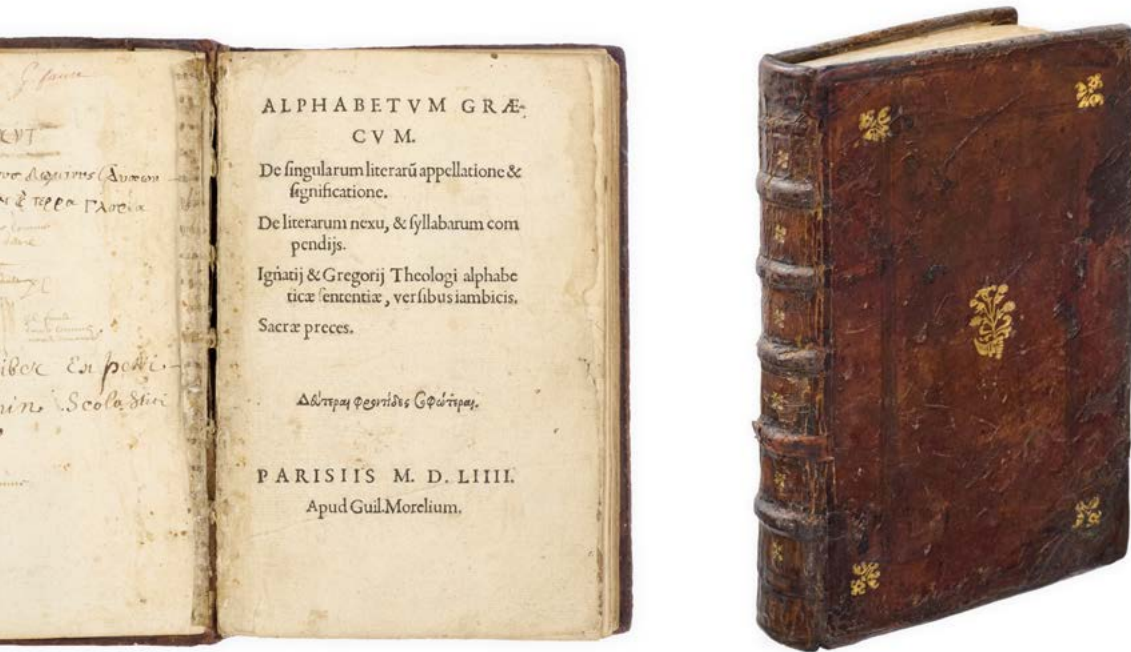
ROM



‘The first edition is among the most splendid monuments in the world of Greek erudition and of Greek printing. M. Renouard well observes, in the opening of his description of it: “Tresor d’érudition grèque, espèce de sanctuaire dans lequel n’ont accès que ceux qui déjà ont fait des progrès dans l’étude des anciens Classiques”. Bibl. D’un Amateur; vol. ii. p. 188. Heyne has emphatically distinguished these commentaries of Eustathius as among the most admirable extant of the text of the poet: and we have abundant evidence of their interest in an English dress, even from the small portions of them translated (by Jortin) for the version of Pope’s Homer. They are the fountain-head from which almost inexhaustible supplies may be drawn for the illustration of the great poet. Of the above editions, that of Rome is not only the first, but the most splendidly executed performance’ (Dibdin, *Greek and Latin Classics*).

EDIT16 CNCE 18394; Hoffmann II, p.116; Legrand I, 101; Mortimer, *Harvard Italian*, 176. See Sachet, *Publishing for the Popes: The Roman Curia and the Use of Printing (1527–1555)*, Ledein 2020, pp. 75–80.





## SCHOOLBOY SCRIBBLES

25 **FABRICIUS, Georg.** *De syntaxi partium orationis apud Graecos liber.* Paris, Guillaume Morel, 1 October 1551.

[bound with:]

**FABRICIUS, Georg.** *De verbis anomalis, libri II.* Paris, Guillaume Morel, 1553.

[both bound after:]

[**GREEK ALPHABET.**] *Alphabetum Graecum.* Paris, Guillaume Morel, 1554.

Three works in one volume, 8vo, *Alphabetum*: ff. [28]; *De Syntaxi*: pp. 72; *De Verbis*: ff. [106]; A-C<sup>8</sup> D<sup>4</sup>, A-D<sup>8</sup> E<sup>4</sup>, A-N<sup>8</sup> O<sup>2</sup>, *De Verbis* M1.8 and 2.7 bound within M4.5; printed in Greek and roman types, *De Verbis* with woodcut printer's device to title and woodcut decorated initial; first title slightly soiled and frayed at outer margin, small loss to outer margin of A2, occasional light marginal stains, but very good copies; bound in contemporary French calf, panelled in blind with gilt floral centre- and corner-pieces (the centrepiece a reversed copy of the Pecking Crow Binder's namesake tool), spine gilt in compartments, sewn on 5 split tawed things, endguards of manuscript waste; somewhat worn, endcaps and corners neatly repaired; early manuscript annotations in Latin and Greek to front endpapers, some struck through in ink, including ownership inscriptions 'sum Nicolai paiget' and 'Jacques [?]' and 'Hic Liber est Petri Guenin scolastici', early sketches in ink and later in pencil to the verso of the last leaf, nineteenth-century inscription in red ink 'No 8 G. Faure' to front free endpaper verso. £4000

Early sixteenth-century French *Sammelband* for students of Greek, gathering three rare grammatical works printed by Guillaume Morel and bound in a strictly contemporary Parisian binding.



A disciple of Turnèbe, Morel set up his own workshop in 1549, and quickly gained popularity as the publisher of a very successful series of Greek editions. He would go on to inherit from his mentor the office of King's Printer in Greek the year after the publication of the last of the works gathered here. That the celebrated *Grec du Roi* types should appear here is no surprise: 'Between 1543 and 1581, the Royal Greek types were used by all of the printers appointed by the king beginning with Robert Estienne, Adrien Turnèbe, Guillaume Morel, Robert II Estienne, Frédéric Morel, and Frédéric II Morel. Although the Royal Greeks were supposed to be used exclusively by the printers appointed by the King, there were instances when they were used by other French printers as well' (Layton, pp. 38–39).

The work bound first is the rare second, enlarged edition of a manual of the Greek alphabet first printed by Guillaume Morel in February 1550, bound here to provide the necessary introduction to the more advanced primers. The short, easily-produced, very popular formula of the Greek Alphabet was intended to address the needs of beginners through simple alphabetic instruction and a small choice of simple texts of Christian piety for practice – as such, throughout the century it proved successful and lucrative. In this *Sammelband*, it precedes two works of grammar by the German humanist and epigraphist Georg Fabricius, rector at the renowned Fürstenschule in Meissen, one of the three Princely Schools set up to further Lutheran-humanistic educational ideals. His syntax, here in its first French edition, had first appeared in Strasbourg in 1546, and combined exposition and instruction with examples from Xenophon and Menander. The monograph on irregular verbs had appeared as an appendix to the syntax in the Strasbourg edition; Morel, however, printed it separately.





**All three works are rare:** *De Syntaxi*: OCLC finds three copies in France, one in Italy, one in the UK (BL) and one in the US (Harvard); *De Verbis*: OCLC finds a handful of copies on the Continent, two in the US (Harvard, Yale), two in the UK (BL, Bodleian); *Alphabetum*: OCLC finds a handful of copies on the Continent, two in the UK (Manchester, NLS) and no copies in the US.

*De Syntaxi*: USTC 150843; Pettegree, Walsby and Wilkinson, 70230. *De Verbis*: USTC 151268; Pettegree, Walsby and Wilkinson, 90205. *Alphabetum*: USTC 151418; Greswell, *Early Parisian Greek Press*, II, pp. 27–29; Layton, *Greek Book*, p. 38; Pettegree, Walsby and Wilkinson, 52775. See Nixon, *Sixteenth-Century Gold Tooled Bindings* 17; Foot, *The Henry Davis Gift*, I, 129–38.

## GAZA'S GRACEFUL GREEK GRAMMAR

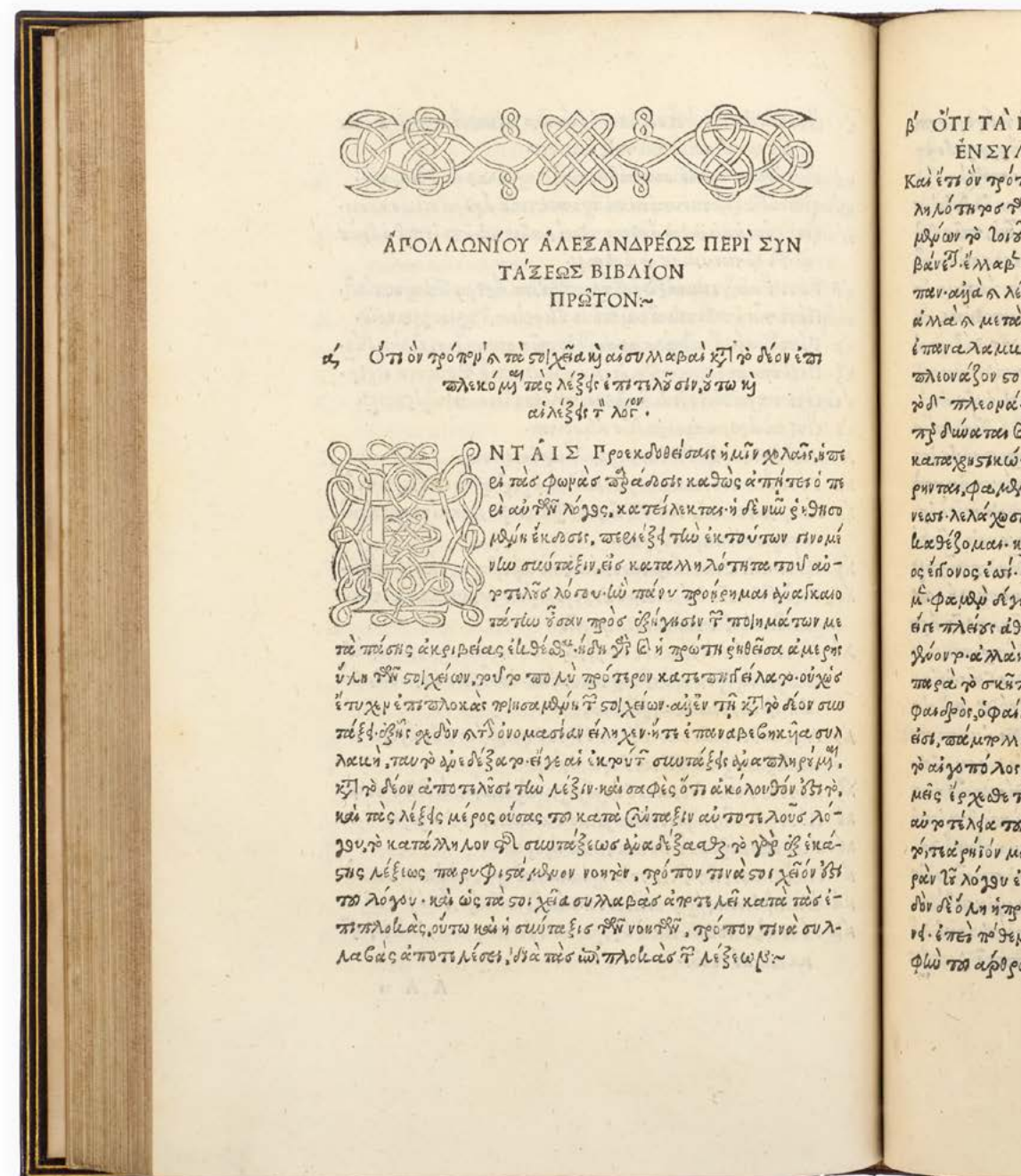
**26 GAZA, Theodorus.** Grammatica introductiva; De mensibus; Apollonius Dyscolus: De constructione; Herodianus: De numeris. [(Colophon:) Venice, Aldus Manutius, 25 December 1495.]

Folio, ff. [198]; [a]α–λ<sup>8</sup> α<sup>8</sup> b<sup>10</sup> AA–ΛΛ<sup>8</sup> MM<sup>8</sup>; Greek text with title and preface in Latin, large woodcut initials and headpieces; title slightly soiled and with skilful paper repair to lower outer corner, very lightly washed and pressed with a few very skilful marginal repairs, small rust hole in first three leaves (touching headpiece and one character), but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in nineteenth-century brown morocco by Francis Bedford (front turn-in signed in gilt), boards panelled in blind and gilt with gilt floral corner-pieces, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges gilt; very slightly rubbed at extremities; nineteenth-century armorial bookplates of William Horatio Crawford of Lakelands and John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (1826–1900) to front pastedown. £45,000

**A beautiful example of early Greek printing, containing the *editio princeps* of the grammar of Theodorus Gaza, and one of the first books to be printed entirely in Greek.**

Theodorus Gaza arrived in Italy from the Byzantine Empire around 1440, teaching Greek in Mantua, Ferrara, Rome and Naples, and translating Greek texts into Latin, in particular Aristotle. He probably composed much of his grammatical treatise while teaching in Rome in the early 1450s; it became 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. Alongside the grammar, Aldus included Gaza's treatise on the calendar as well as a work by the second-century grammarian Apollonius Dyscolus and a text on Greek numerals attributed to the second-century writer Herodian.





ALDVS MANVCIVS ROMANVS LECTORI. S. D.

NON Sum nescius studiose lector hanc Apollonii Theodoriq; grammaticen usum-  
tri tibi primo duriusculā atq; insuauem: deinde cū tam accurate relegeris & facili & iocū  
dam. Nā Theodorus (si dictione attēderis) uidebitur tibi dulcis: eloquens: & plane atticus:  
nihilq; praetermisisse quod sit necessarium uolenti grāce discere. Si uero doctrinam atq;  
ordinem (Pace aliorum dixerim) solus docere bonas litteras: ceterorūq; grammaticorū  
facile princeps. Quem si uel semel studiose perlegeris non poteris non nocturna uer-  
sare manu. uersare diurna. Incipiens namq; ab elementis ad constructionē usq; & figu-  
ras aliquot elocutionēq; progreditur grammaticūq; cōcinna quadam breuitate inchoat:  
ac pene perficit. Diuiditur in libros quatuor. Primus litteras continet: omneq; ora-  
tionis partes praeter praepositionem: de qua in quarto cumulate tractatur. Declinat noīa  
& uerba ingeniose quidē & putiliter ubi opapretū est uidere seorsū quae μεσα appel-  
latur ab actiuis passiuisq; inflecti. Item quae gracci: passiōes nos dicimus & no-  
minum & uerborum q̄ breuissime explicari. Secundus item repetit octo orationis par-  
tes: quasi loca quaedā praedictorū denotans: & plura exponens. Praeterea quēdammodū  
fit a Porphyrio in quinq; uocibus quae nos uniuersalia dicimus: cōia: ac propria: tam no-  
minum q̄ uerborum & doctē & copiose demonstrat. & quod est utilissimum: maximeq;  
necessarium futuro grammatico formationes uerborum omnium doctissime docet.

Qui uero est tertius tractat erudite de accentu & quantitate syllabae: atq; orthogra-  
phia. ne (ut ipse dicit) barbarissimus: quod est peccatum circa dictionem: ueniat. quotq; mo-  
dis fiat: ostendit. Quartus autē de partium orationis constructione cōmemorat cū  
figuris quibusdam: elegantissq; dicendi. Apollonio uero: si cum tibi legendo feceris  
familiarem: magnopere delectaberis ac proficies. Est. n. doctus: elegans: uariis: & pa-  
cutus. hic est de quo sic in proemio meminit Priscianus. Quid enim Herodiani ar-  
tibus certius? Quid Apollonii scrupulosius quaestionibus enucleatius inueniri queat?  
Et in eodem. Quāuis ad Herodiani scriptorum pelagus: & ad eius patris Apollonii  
spaciola uolumina: compendiosa existimāda sunt scripta librorū meorū. eū uero eē de quo  
Priscianus: potes ex eius uita colligere: quae impressa est in principio ipsius libri de cōstru-  
ctione. in qua filii quoq; Herodiani sit mentio. Edidit uterq; de arte grammatica im-  
mensa uolumina: quae legisse uidetur Priscianus. Nos autē ut aliis plurimis in quauis  
scientia pretiosissimis libris uel hominum incuria: uel infelicitate temporum: his quo-  
q; caremus. uix extant Apollonii quatuor libri de constructione: qui quales sint studēdo  
tu ipse cognosces. Illud non te fugiat: exemplaria habuisse me quā plurima: curasq; ut  
quācūq; mendatissime imprimerentur. neq; quicq; ausum aut addere aut diminuerē. Spe-  
rabam enim cum ceteros Apollonii libros tum hos quoq; de constructione habiturum  
nos aliquando correctiores: & quocūq; etiā scripsit Herodianus filius: si quo in carcere  
indigne & miserabiliter detēti latēt squalidi: fuliginosiq; & corrosi blattis. Interim quos  
damus Apollonii: Theodoriq; libros tibi non mediocriter profuturos studiose legas.

Quod si primo duriusculi uidebuntur: memineris illius peritri prouerbiū. nihil esse  
uolenti arduū: nihil difficile: anteq; uirtutem esse a iustissimo Deo sudorem positum &  
longum & arduum ad eam callem: ac primo asperum. Verum cum perueneris  
ad uirtutem: nihil tibi illa iocundius: nihil dulcius.

Nihil est (mi-  
hi crede) tam difficile: quod saepe & accurate legēdo nō fiat  
facile. Stude igitur assidue ac libenter: & profici-  
es quantū uoles. quoniam si studio  
sus fueris: erit tibi multa rerū  
cognitio. multa doctūina.

Quod ē llo  
cratis.

Ἐάν τις φιλομάθης ἔσῃ

πολυμάθης.

VALE.



ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗΣ  
ΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ.

ΩΝ Τεσσάρων καὶ εἰκοσι γράμματων.  
φωνήεντα μὲν ἐπὶ αὐτῶν ἄ · εἰ · ηῖ · ὀ · ω · υῖ  
Σύμφωνα δὲ τὰ λοιπὰ, ἐπεκαίθεκα.  
Τὴν δὲ Φωνήεντων, μακρὰ μὲν ἄ · ηῖ · ὀ · βρα  
χέα δὲ ἄ · εἰ · ὀ · δίχρονα δὲ ἄ · ι · υῖ · Ἐξ  
ὧν δὲ Φθογγοὶ κυρίως μὲν ἄ · αὐ · εἰ · ω  
οἰ · οὐ · κατὰ χροστικῶς δὲ ἄ · ηῖ · ωῖ · υῖ

Τῶν δὲ συμφώνων, τὰ μὲν ἡμίφωνα οἶον ῥ · ξ · ψ · λ ·  
μ · ν · ρ · σ · ὧν δὲ πάλιν μὲν ῥ · ξ · ψ · Ἄμεταβολὰ δὲ ἢ  
ὑψὰ ἄ · λ · μ · ν · ρ · Τὰ δὲ ἡμίφωνα οἶον β · γ · δ · κ · π ·  
τ · θ · φ · χ · ὧν ψιλὰ μὲν κ · π · τ · διασέα δὲ θ · φ  
χ · μίσα δὲ β · γ · δ · Ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημόνων τῶν δὲ γράμμα-  
των, αἱ συλλαβαὶ ὅθεν αἰετίζεσθαι, ἐξ ὧν ὁ λόγος. Τῶν δὲ λόγων μέ-  
ρη μὲν ὀνόματα, ῥήματα, μέτρον, ἄρθρον, ἄντωνυμία, πρόθεσις, ἐπί-  
σημα, συνύλησις.

ΠΕΡΙ ΠΡΟΣΩΔΙΩΝ.

Προσώδια αἱ ὀξεία, βαρεῖα, περιπατω μὲν ἡ ἀσέτεια, ψι-  
λὴ, ἀπέρστροφος, ὑφέν — διασολή. Περὶ ἄρθρων.

Ἄρθρον δὲ τὸ μὲν τοῦ προτεκτικόν, οἶον ὁ τὸ δὲ ὑπεκτικόν,  
οἶον ὁ εἰς τὸ μὲν ἀρσενικόν, οἶον ὁ τὸ θηλυκόν, οἶον ἡ, τὸ δὲ δὲ τε-  
ρον, οἶον τὸ ἐχθρὸν καὶ ἀριθμὸν, καὶ πᾶσι τὸν πόμον, ἀριθμὸν  
μὲν ἐνικόν, διχρόν, πληθυντικόν, πᾶσιν δὲ, ἐξ ὧν ἀριθμικὴν, δο-  
τικὴν αἰτιατικὴν. Κλίσεις δὲ τῶν μὲν προτεκτικῶν αἰώνων.  
Ἡ δὲ θέα ὁ ἡ ἐνικὴ τῶν δὲ δοτικῶν ἢ αἰτιατικῶν γέν. ἡ δὲ θέα,  
ἢ αἰτιατικῶν τῶν ἢ γενικῶν καὶ δοτικῶν τῶν. ἢ δὲ θέα οἶον ἢ γε-  
νικῶν τῶν δὲ δοτικῶν ἢ αἰτιατικῶν τῶν ἐνικῶν θηλυκῶν ἢ ἐν-



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, say, 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' 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' press.

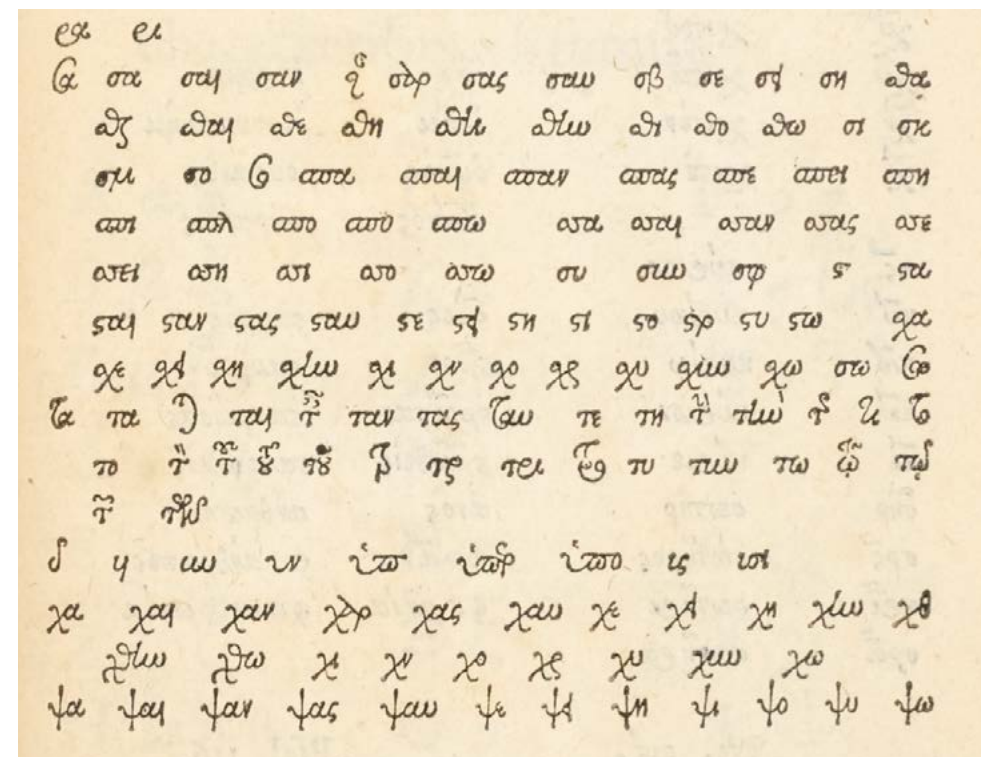
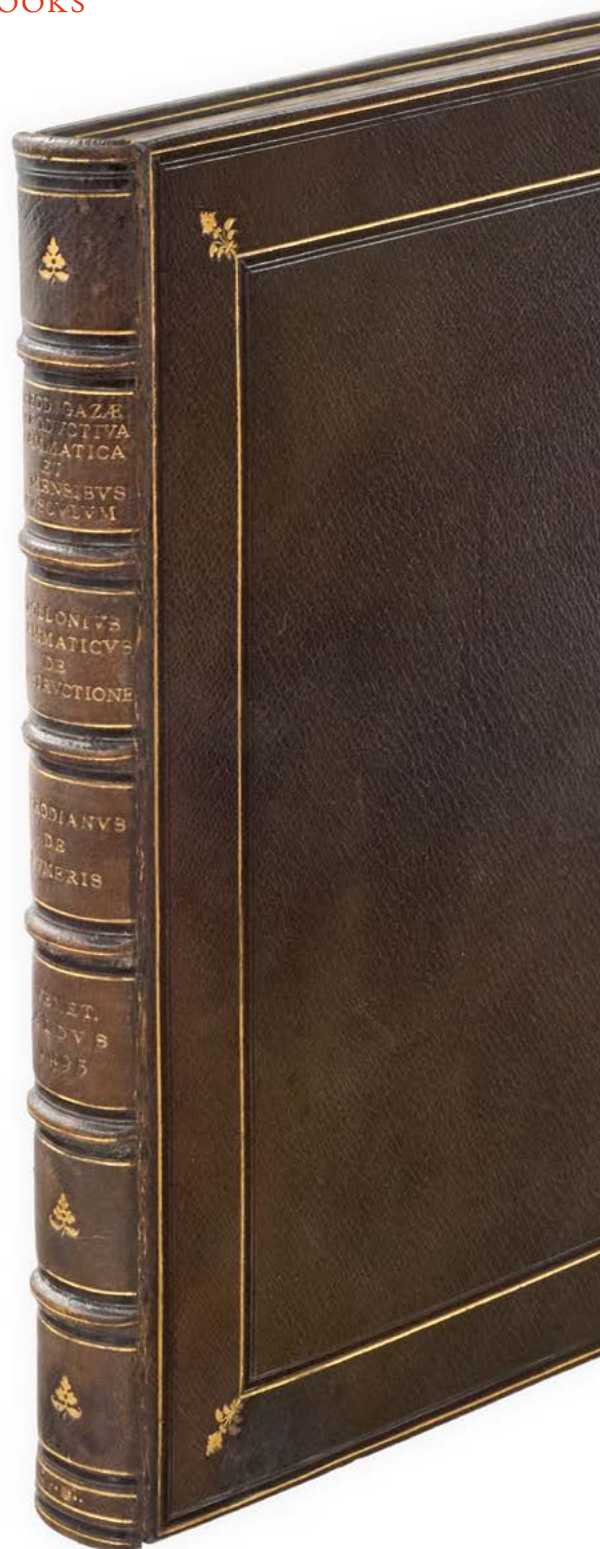
*Provenance:*

1. From the library of William Henry Crawford (1815–1888) at Lakelands House, Blackrock, Cork. He 'is remembered ... for his magnificent generosity to the intellectual and cultural institutions of his native city', particularly as a benefactor of Queen's College Cork and its library (DIB). The sale of his own library in 1891 raised £21,254, more than any previous Irish collection. His sale, Sotheby's, 17 March 1891, lot 1329, £2 2s to Quaritch for:

2. John Gennadius (1844–1932), Greek ambassador to London and the foremost collector of Greek books; omitted from his sale, Sotheby's 28 March 1895.

3. John Vertue, Bishop of Portsmouth (1826–1900), appointed the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth in 1882.

HC 7500\*; BMC v 553; GW 10562; Goff G110; ISTC ig00110000; Aldo Manuzio *tipografo* 5; Botley, appendix I: 16; Renouard 4/2.



A SPECIMEN BOOK OF ESTIENNE GREEK TYPES

27 [GREEK ALPHABET.] Alphabetum Graecum. Paris, Robert Estienne II, 1580.

8vo, ff. [32]; printed in Greek, roman, and italic types, woodcut printer's device to title 'Noli altum sapere sed time' (Renouard 305); occasional light foxing, very slight marginal dampstain to lower outer corners, old inscription erased and partially excised from upper margin of title, but a very good copy; bound in modern marbled boards, gilt red glazed paper lettering piece to spine; booklabel of Helmut N. Friedlander to the front pastedown. £6000

'Very rare Greek type specimen book' (Schreiber), produced in the Parisian Estienne workshop. It exemplifies all three types, including ligatures and abbreviations, of the *Grecs du Roi* designed by Claude Garamond and used by Robert Estienne since the 1550 New Testament edition, in Paris and then Geneva.



us fuit: quādoquidem & x, & nomē earū symboli prae se fert, Plutarchi te-  
quod enim grauiſſimus & s author in eo libello quē  
erat in Delphis compo- affirmat litera, de reliquis  
ari licet.  
de literis, earūque anti- rma, ex Iano Lascare.

# Numerus Graecorum.

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
1	α	β	γ	δ	ε	ς	ζ	η
2	β	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
3	γ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
4	δ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
5	ε	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
6	ς	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
7	ζ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
8	η	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
9	θ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
ρ	σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	α

C.ij.

α	β	γ	δ	ε	ς	ζ	η	θ
ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
σ	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	α	β
γ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
δ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
ε	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
ς	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
ζ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
η	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ
θ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ

Plā. 116.  
Laudate Dominū omnes  
gentes: laudate eum  
omnes populi.  
Quoniam confirmata est  
misericordia eius super  
nos: & veritas Domini  
manet in æternum.

CHARACTERES RE-  
gij posteriores, quibus Nouum D.  
N. IESV Christi testamētum ma-  
iore forma excudimus, in quo ex-  
cudēdo trium generum his Regijs  
characteribus vsūsumus.

A a a	I i	P p p
B b b	K k	Σ σ Σ
Γ γ Γ	Λ λ	T τ Τ
Δ δ Δ	M μ	Υ υ
E e	N ν	Φ φ
Z ζ Ζ	Ξ ξ	X χ
H η Η	O o	Ψ ψ
Θ θ Θ	Π π Π	Ω ω

Literarum nexus, varia item & com-  
pendiosa scribendi ratio.  
αι αι δλ δλλ αν αν αλζ δτο  
δρ αρ αρ ας αυ αυ αλζ αλζ  
C.iii.

CHARACTERES RE-  
gij secūdo loco sculpti, quibus No-  
uum D. N. IESV Christi testa-  
mētum minore forma excusū est.

A a	I i	P p
B b	K k	Σ σ Σ
Γ γ	Λ λ	T τ Τ
Δ δ	M μ	Υ υ
E e	N ν	Φ φ
Z ζ	Ξ ξ	X χ
H η	O o	Ψ ψ
Θ θ	Π π Π	Ω ω

LITERARVM NEXVS, VARIA-  
que & cōpendiaria scribendi ratio,  
qua elegantius scribentes vtuntur.

αι αι δλ δλλ αν αν αλζ δτο  
δρ αρ αρ ας αυ αυ αλζ αλζ  
C.iii.

# Alphabetum Graecum.



LVTETIAE,  
Ex officina Roberti Stephani  
Typographi Regij.  
M. D. LXXX.

possidet ē spiritibus.

Sed consonans p in principio quidē  
aspiratur, p̄ α μ η: in medio vero si gemi-  
nietur, priore loco leuigatur, posteriore  
aspiratur, π̄ ρ ρ̄.

Γ α β γ, id est Passiones sunt tres, Apo-  
strophus γ, Hyphen γ, Hypodiatole γ,  
δ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.  
Id est Auerſio, in fine di-  
ctionis ponitur, estque nota reiectæ vo-  
calis alicuius ex his quatuor α ε ι ο, aut  
diphthōgi αι υελ οι: quod fit ob sequen-  
tem vocalem, quæ si aspiiretur, tenuis  
consonans verbi præcedentis mutatur  
in aspiratam, π̄ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.  
Profertur enim in morē vnicæ dictio-  
nis, δ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.  
Υ φ η, id est Subunio, nota est qua di-  
ctiones duæ coniunguntur, vt ex dua-  
bus vna fiat, vt ο β ε ρ ο υ, ο β ε ρ ο υ.

Υ φ η, id est Subdistinctio, illi  
opponitur. Coniuncta enim disun-  
git, vt ο β ε ρ ο υ, ο β ε ρ ο υ.

LITERARVM NEXVS, VARIA-  
que & cōpendiaria scribendi ratio,  
qua elegantius scribentes vtuntur.

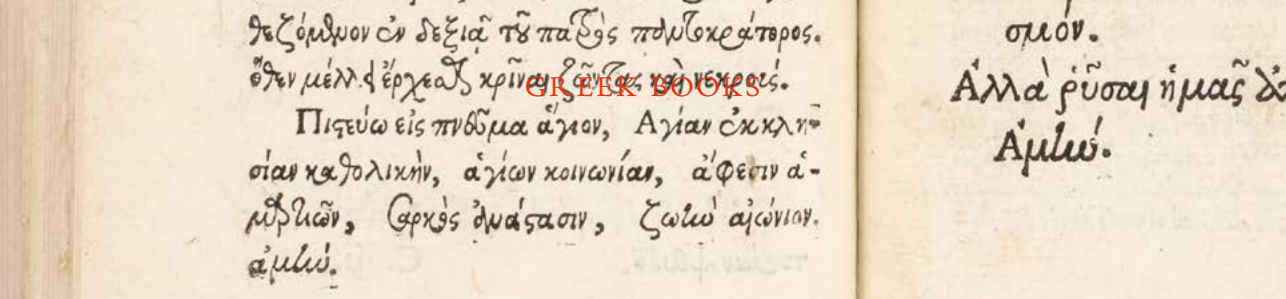
αι	δλ	αν	αλζ	δτο
δρ	αρ	ας	αυ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ
αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ	αλζ

Robert II had moved back to Paris and re-ignited the Estienne publishing  
business there in 1556 until his death in 1571. His widow, Denyse Barbé,  
continued printing under Robert's name for a few years and then, in  
1575, married Mamert Patisson, whose first book was marked 'Apud  
Mamertum Patissonium, in officina Rob. Stephani'. Although this  
specimen book does not cite his name and simply aligns itself with  
the Estienne brand, Patisson is very likely to have been responsible for  
the printing. Along with types in all their variations, this *Alphabetum*  
includes text samples for schoolboys' reading practice, and Janos Lascaris'  
philological essay on Greek letters.

OCLC finds only a few copies outside France, of which three are in the  
UK (BL, Bodleian, Durham) and five in the US (Newberry, Chapel Hill,  
Brigham Young, Congress, Manitoba). USTC adds a further copy at  
Johns Hopkins.

USTC 170522; Renouard 175; Schreiber 244.





## LASTING APPEAL OF THE GRECS DU ROI

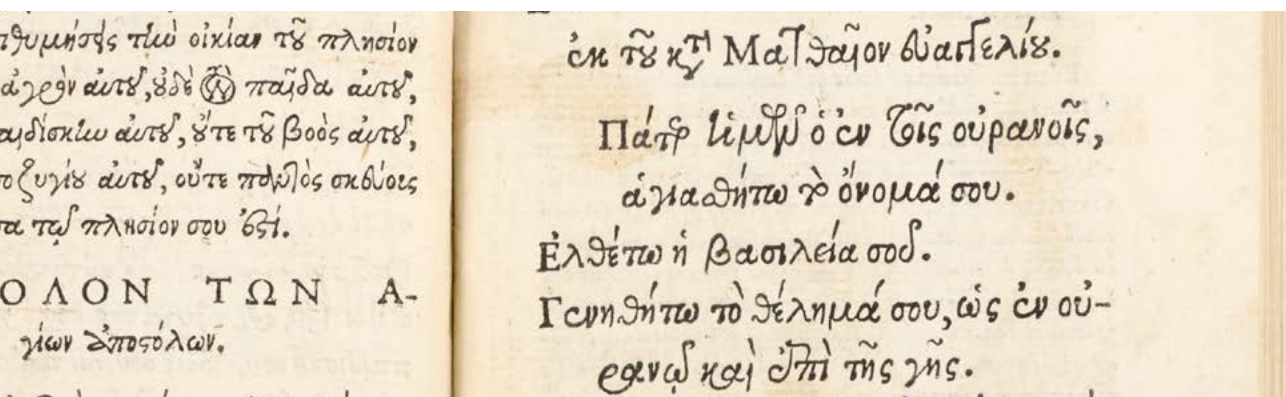
**28** [GREEK ALPHABET.] Alphabetum Graecum et Hebraicum. Addita sunt Theodori Bezae Scholia, in quibus de germana Graecae linguae pronuntiatione disseritur. In altero literae Hebraicae describuntur ... Ex Antonij Cevallerij Hebraicarum literarum professoris recognitione. [Geneva], Paul Estienne, 1600.

8vo, pp. 78, [2, last page blank]; bound without the Hebrew alphabet part (advertised in the title but never printed in 1600, see below); Greek and roman types, woodcut printer's device to title (Schreiber, 261, 32); some uniform light toning, outer margin of E5-8 trimmed as usual but a very good copy; bound in modern morocco-backed boards with paste-paper sides, lettered directly in gilt. £2500

Paul Estienne's reprint of his grandfather Robert Estienne's 1554 *Alphabetum*. When Henri Estienne died in 1598, his son Paul took over the management of the Geneva Estienne press until 1626, engaging the service of his brother-in-law Isaac Casaubon (1559-1614) and beginning a programme of reprinting the most successful editions of his predecessors.

The *Alphabet* also reprints Théodore de Bèze's dedication letter to Robert Estienne, and his explanatory comments on the German pronunciation of Greek. It is printed with the *Greco du Roi*, first used in the 1550 New Testament. The title announces the presence of the *Alphabetum Hebraicum*; however, Paul never printed that text, instead using unsold stock copies of the edition printed in 1566 to complement copies of the new Greek. Our copy, though bound without such complement, has four leaves in quire E trimmed in the outer margin, a feature found in other copies, to make these leaves easy to find for quick consultation of the Hebrew alphabet.

USTC 451677; Proctor, *Printing of Greek*, p. 145; Renouard *Estienne* 1, 196, 6.



BIBLIA 'ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ

πα

## RARE GREEK LITURGY

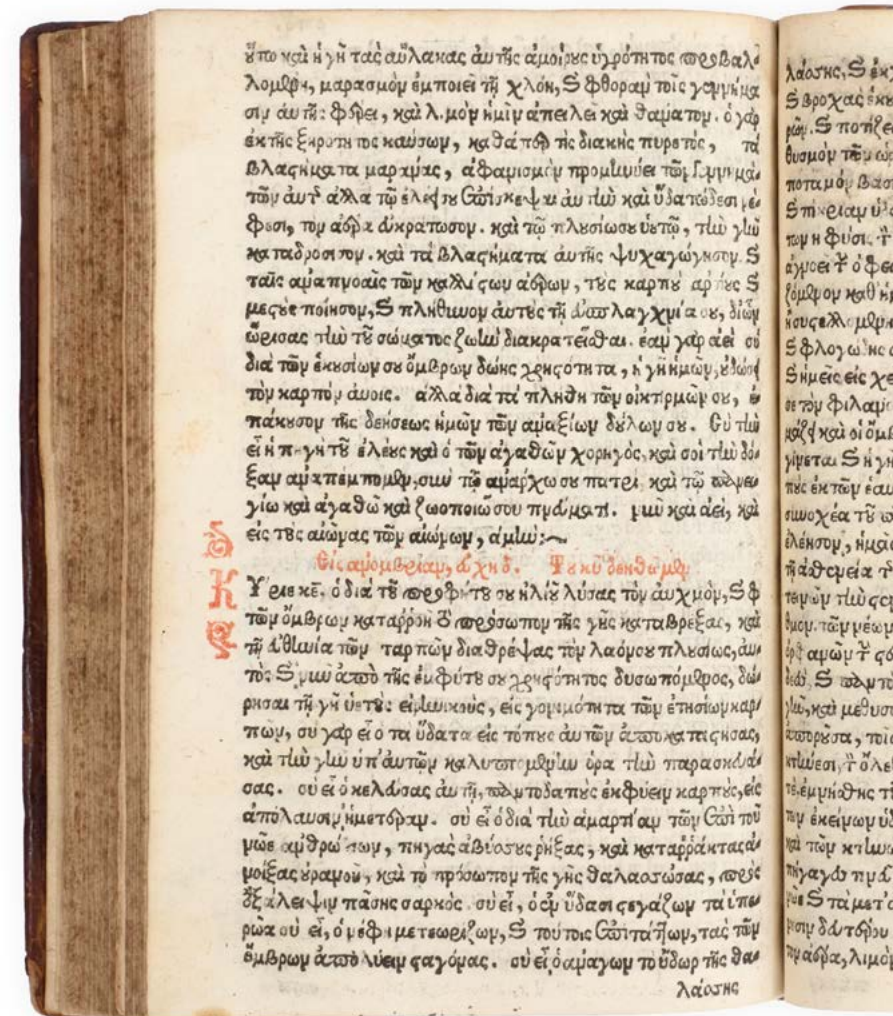
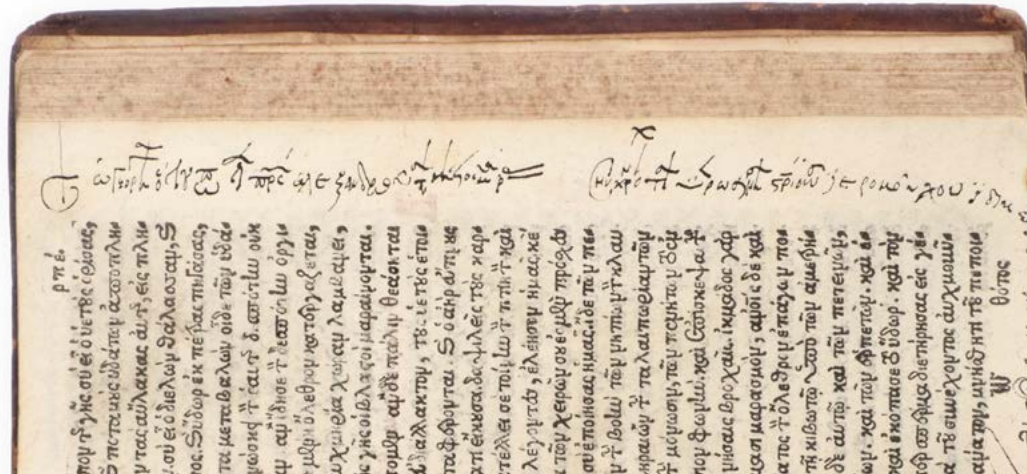
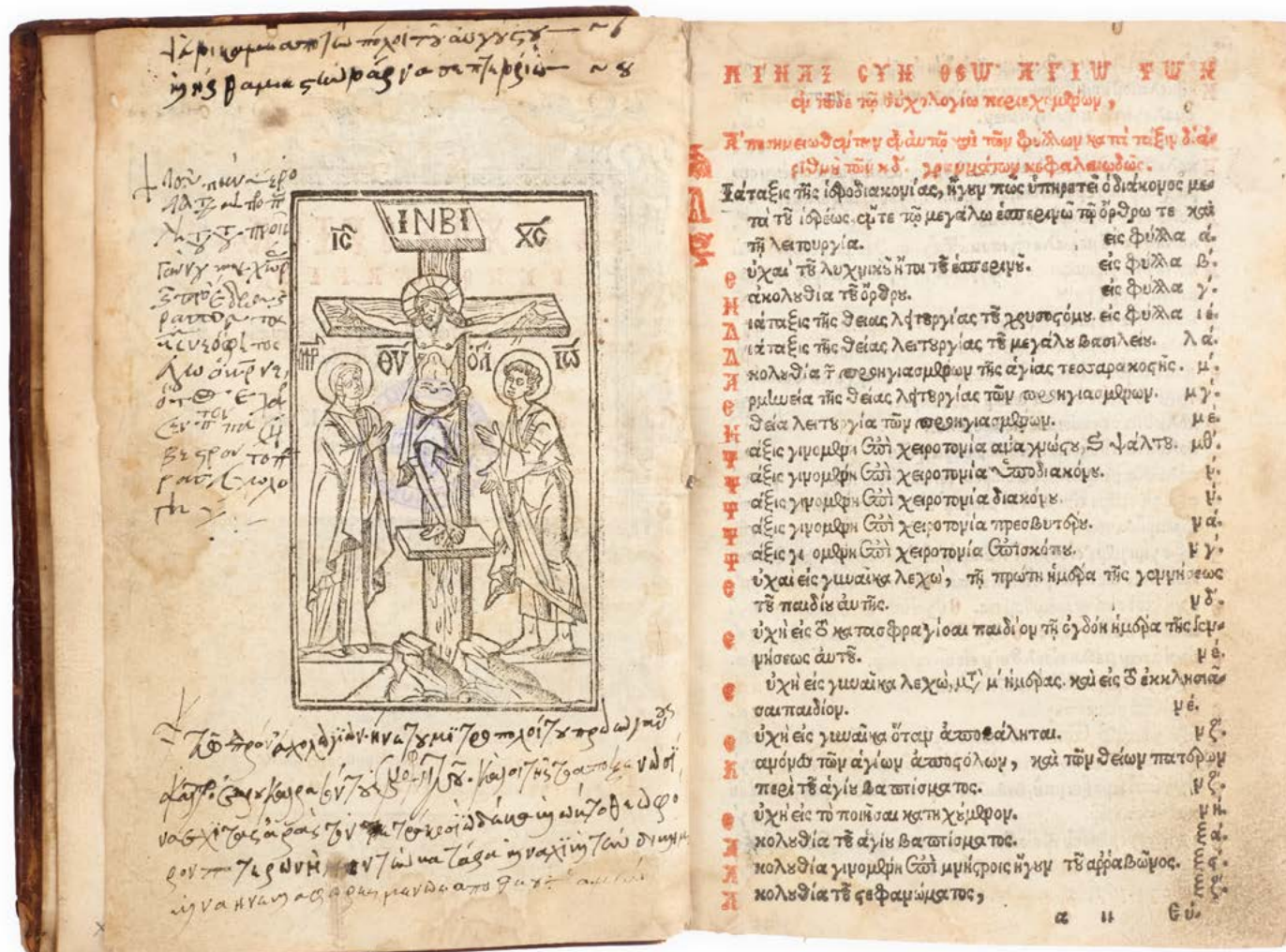
**29** [GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH.] Ευχολογιον, συν θεω αγιω, Επιμελως διορθωθεν παρα Ναθαναηλου ιεροδιακονου εξ Αθηνων του Εμπορου. Venice, [Domenico Etepolonio using the types of Antonio Spinelli?], 1600.

4to, ff. [252] (of 256, lacking H3-6); text in Greek, printed in red and black, printed foliation in Greek numerals, title within woodcut border (EDIT16 CNCM 1021), woodcut of the Crucifixion to verso of title, decorative headpieces, woodcut device with BZVT monogram to final recto, manuscript annotations in Greek (those on I6<sup>v</sup> and Ω1<sup>r</sup> slightly shaved); cut somewhat close with a couple of signatures and catchwords shaved, title-page slightly dusty with show-through from manuscript notes on verso, some soiling and wax stains, H3 with paper-flaw at foot, quire Z misbound, Θ1-5 with burn marks at upper corner (with slight loss of text), final leaf torn at foot with loss of colophon; nevertheless a good copy in an English calf binding of c. 1700, blind ruling on covers, speckled edges; binding somewhat worn, joints cracked; ownership inscription of 'A. Hart' to front flyleaf, late nineteenth-century purple library stamp of Stonyhurst College to title-page. £5500

**A rare survival of a Greek liturgical text, with wax stains as evidence of practical use.** This copy came to England at a relatively early date. The text was edited by Nathanael Emporos or Emboros (fl. 1596-1625), an archdeacon of Athens, who also produced parts of a Menaion for Etepolonio.



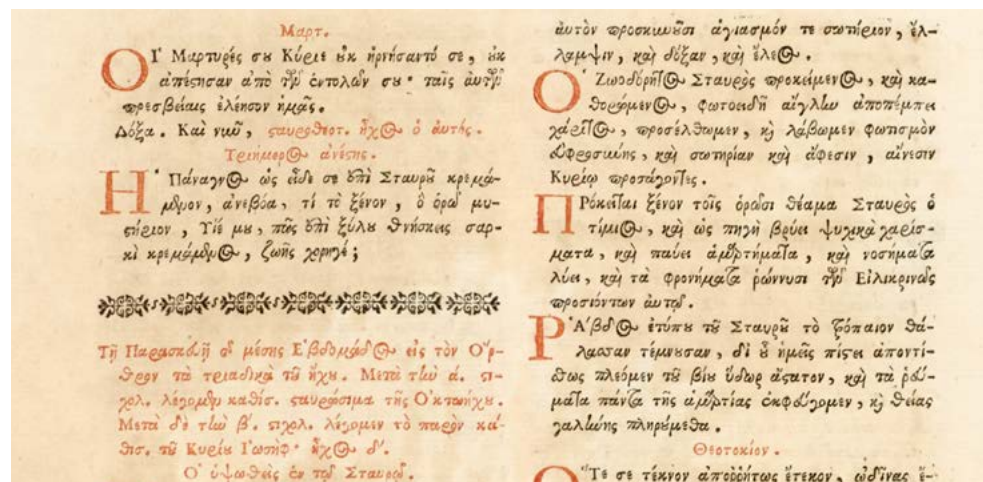




The printing was most likely carried out by Domenico Etepolonio (Dominikos Etepolonios), who produced Greek liturgical works in Venice in 1599–1603, using the types of Antonio Pinelli and of earlier printers of Greek liturgies, Giovanni Battista Tauroceni (d. 1584) and Joannes Aliprandus. The woodcut border to the title-page, however, was used by Domenico and Giovanni Battista Guerra until 1598, and presumably then passed to a different printshop.

No copies traced in the US. We find copies recorded in Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin, and Munich University only.





## GREEK LITURGY PRINTED IN BOLOGNA

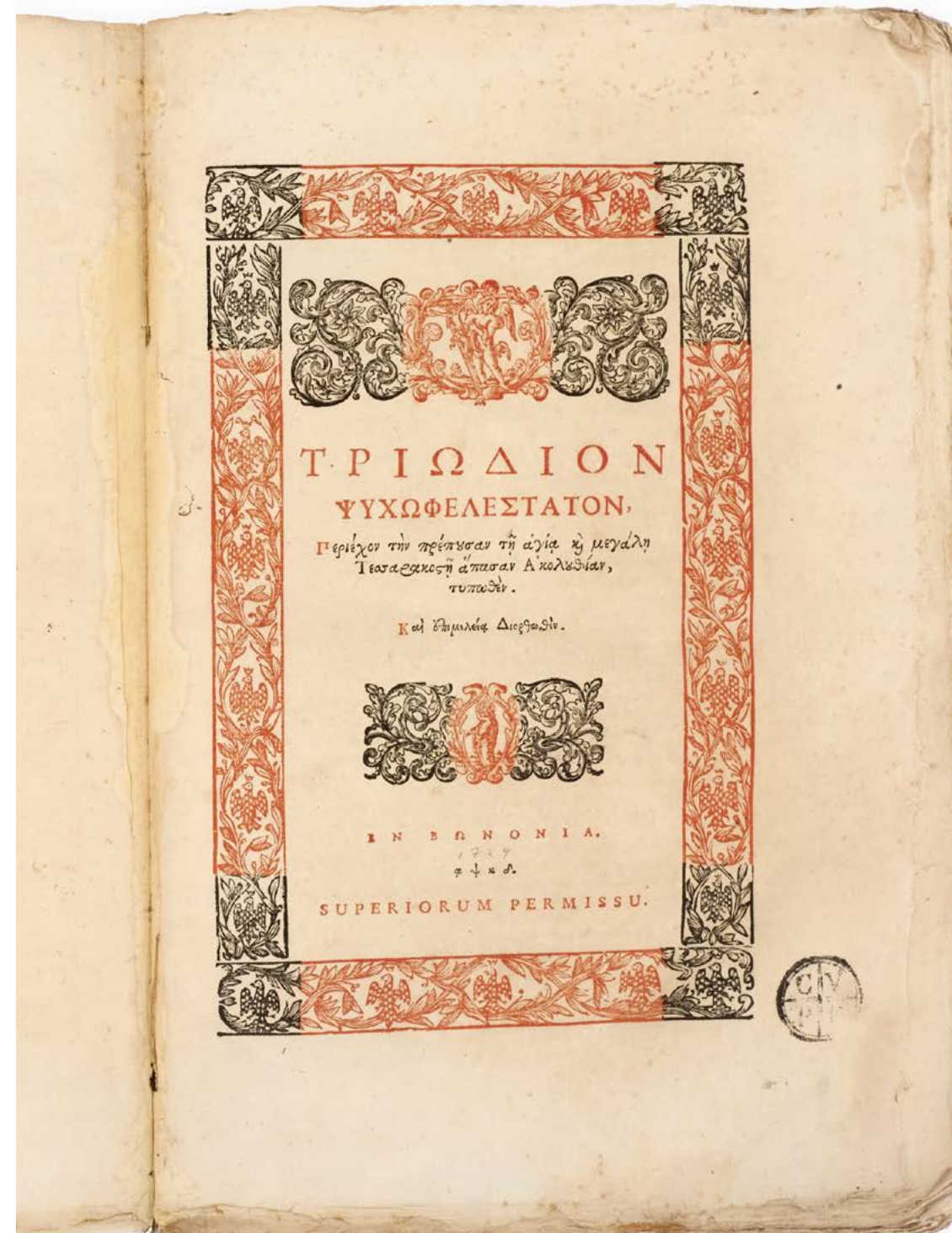
30 [GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH.] Τριωδιον ψυχωφελεστατον, γεριεχον την  
περπουσαν την αγιαι και μεγαλη Τεσσαρακοστη απασαν Ακολουθιαν, τυπωθεν. Bologna, [n.p.],  
1724.

Folio, pp. [iv, blank, title], 375, [1, blank]; printed in red and black throughout, title within a  
woodcut border also printed in red and black, woodcut initials and headpieces, text in Greek printed  
in double columns; very occasional foxing or browning, tiny wormhole to inner margin of L1-2,  
closed paper-flaw to Ooi, ink stain to inner margin of Ssi; but a good copy; uncut, in contemporary  
printed patterned paper wrappers; a little worn, spine reinforced with drab paper, wrappers relined,  
housed in a modern light brown cloth box, spine lettered in gilt; old ink ownership stamp 'C V P F'  
(Collegium Urbanum de Propaganda Fide) at foot of title-page, modern collector's bookplate to  
inside front cover. £5000

**A rare Greek Orthodox liturgical printing, unusually with a Bologna imprint.** Liturgical  
printing in Greek at this time was mainly a Venetian enterprise, from the presses of Nikolaos  
Glykys and others, though the same typeface and woodcut initials were used for a quarto printing  
of the *Triodion* in Rome in 1738, attributed to the press of the Congregazione della Propaganda Fide.

The *Triodion* ('Three odes') contains the Lenten liturgy for the ten weeks before Easter, composed  
at the turn of the ninth century by St Cosmas, Bishop of Maiuma, and the brothers Theodore  
Stoudites and Joseph the Confessor of Thessalonica. This is an uncut copy in a temporary wrapper  
rather than a permanent binding; together with the lack of wax stains, commonly seen in Greek  
Orthodox liturgical works, we can tell that this copy was not in practical use.

ICCU lists three copies in Italy (Naples, Prato and Biblioteca Vallicelliana, Rome), to which OCLC  
adds the Kongelige Bibliotek (Copenhagen), Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, and CUL.







Guarino's epitome had first appeared in 1475–6. It 'omits the short work on the breathings ... he eliminates Chrysoloras' discussion of the syllable and the word; and it curtails the rules of pronunciation. Guarino retained Chrysoloras' division of the noun declensions and verb conjugations. In this form, the *Erotemata* were regularly used in the classroom' (Botley, p. 9).

'Cambridge University Library has a copy of the first part only, which may indicate that it was issued separately' (Botley).

*Provenance:*

1. Reputedly Antoine Auguste Renouard (1765–1853), in a characteristic Renouard binding (though it does not correspond to the copy in his *Bibliothèque d'un amateur*).
2. William Beckford (1759–1844), bought from Bohn for 16s. Subsequently lot 420 in part II of the Hamilton Palace sale in 1882, there described as Renouard's copy.
3. Joannes Gennadius (1844–1932) with purchase note 'Bt. at the Gennadius sale at Sotheby's, Mch 30<sup>th</sup> 1895' to front flyleaf.

EDIT16 CNCE 12128; USTC 821985; Botley 35; Legrand III, 143.

## RENOUARD-BECKFORD-GENNADIUS-CLEMENTS COPY

**31 GUARINO Veronese.** *Erotemata Guarini cum multis additamentis, et cum commentariis Latinis.* Ferrara, Giovanni Mazzocchi, 13 March 1509.

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, ff. [70, 171, 1]; A–R<sup>+</sup> 2A–Z<sup>+</sup> a–u<sup>+</sup>; A2 signed 'A', B1 unsigned, Greek and italic letter, first part Greek text, second part Latin text, woodcut printer's device to title; very light marginal dust-soiling to the first 2 leaves, very occasional marginal foxing, but a very good, clean copy; bound in early nineteenth-century French blue straight-grained morocco gilt by Bozerian (spine signed in gilt), borders gilt with a vine-leaf design, spine richly gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, all edges gilt, gilt pink watered silk pastedowns and endleaves, vellum flyleaves, pink silk placemaker; small abrasion to lower cover, light rubbing at extremities; etched armorial bookplate of Henry J. B. Clements (1869–1940) to front free endpaper verso; modern collector's bookplate to front flyleaf. £3750

**Rare: one of only six Greek works printed at Ferrara by Giovanni Mazzocchi.** It was edited by Giovanni Maria Tricaglio. The first part contains Guarino's abridgement of Chrysoloras' *Erotemata*, whilst the second part consists of Pontico Virunio's commentary and a short life of Chrysoloras.

Guarino Veronese, a student of Chrysoloras, was the author of two of the most used grammatical works of the fifteenth century: his own Latin grammar and the extremely successful epitome and translation of his teacher's Greek grammar, completed by 1418.

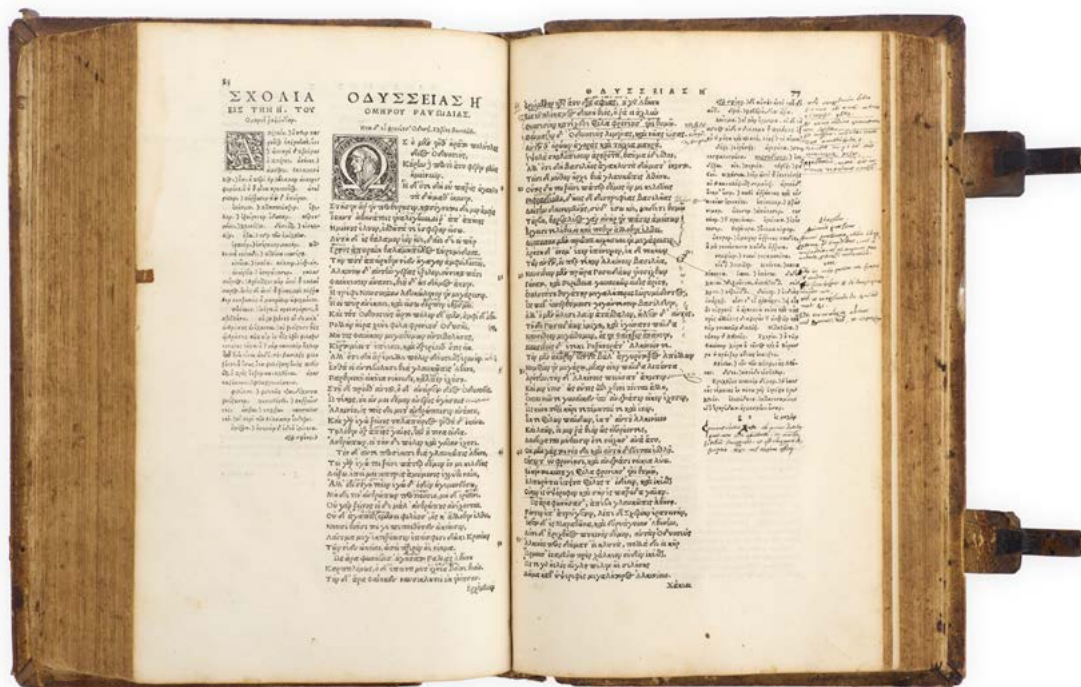
## ANNOTATED BY A STUDENT OF GRYNÆUS

**32 HOMER.** *Ομηρου Ιλιάς και Οδυσσεΐα μετα της εξηγησιος.* Homeri Ilias et Ulyssea cum interpretatione ... Variae lectionis in utroque opere, annotatio. Basel, Johann Herwagen, 1535.

Two parts in one vol., folio, pp. [8], '394' [recte 410], [2], 284, [4]; text and commentary in Greek, the *Odyssey* with own title, woodcut printer's devices to titles and last pages of both parts, woodcut initials; marginal worming to first 3 leaves, some dampstaining, occasional inkstains, small decorative excisions to blank margin of e6, overall a good copy; bound in contemporary pigskin over bevelled wooden boards, roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, brass clasps to fore-edges (one catchplate present but defective), sewn on 4 double cords, remains of fore-edge tabs; short splits to joints, wear to corners, and rubbing to covers; inscriptions to first title 'Silvestri Dronnii(?) sum', 'Est Gabrielis Guntispergi Anno 1562 16 Aprilis', 'Jure nunc possidet me Abrahamus Leemannus philosophiae studiosus', and 'Sam: Beat Lodov: Ernst 1758', inscriptions of Guntispergius and Leemannus (dated 1652) also to rear free endpaper; gilt bookplate of Spyros Loverdos (dated 1925) to front pastedown with subsequent ink stamp and label of the Loverdos Collection to rear endpapers; interlinear and marginal annotations in brown and red ink mainly in a sixteenth-century hand to c. 200 pp., underlining, some line numbers added in ink and pencil. £6000

**First Herwagen edition of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, with the scholia of Didymus, edited, according to Dibdin, by the great German classicist Joachim Camerarius (1500–1574), with interesting near-contemporary annotations by a student of Greek, likely drawn from Thomas Grynæus's lectures in Bern.**



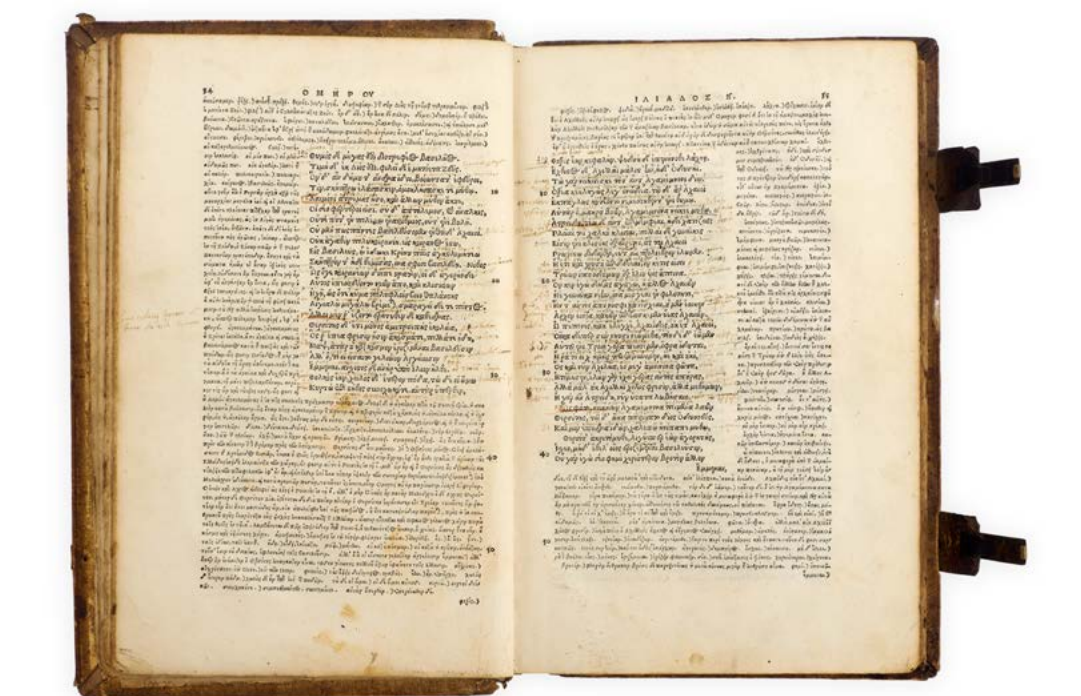


Johann Herwagen (1497–1558) began his career in Strasbourg before moving to Basel in 1528. Here he married the widow of Johann Froben and collaborated with his stepson Hieronymus, publishing editions of the classics as well as works by Luther, Melanchthon, and Erasmus. In 1542 he was expelled from the city following an affair with his stepson's wife, although he was pardoned in 1545. This edition of Homer includes the important commentary of the first-century BC Greek scholar Didymus, nicknamed 'Brazen-guts' on account of his enormous industry.

This copy contains interlinear and marginal annotations to around two hundred pages, mainly in a near-contemporary hand, providing Latin translations of Greek words and explanatory notes, and, in particular, drawing out numerous proverbs from Homer's text. They demonstrate an especial interest in *Iliad* 2 and 17–24, and in the first ten books of the *Odyssey*, and include references to Aristotle, Pliny, Strabo, Virgil, Pomponius Mela, and Boccaccio. A note by our annotator to p. 567 refers to Thomas Grynæus as 'praeceptor noster ... egregius', with the date '1539 die veneris post festum Martini'. The nephew of Simon Grynæus, Thomas (1512–1564) taught Latin and Greek at the Hohe Schule in Bern at this time, and it seems likely that our annotator was a student there.

*Provenance:* a Gabriel Güntispergius of Zurich is recorded at the University of Heidelberg in 1566; Spyros Loverdos (1874–1936), Greek banker, economist, politician, and collector, whose library was dispersed after his death.

USTC 663959; VD 16 H 4591; Adams H 748.



## HOMERIC EXEGESIS

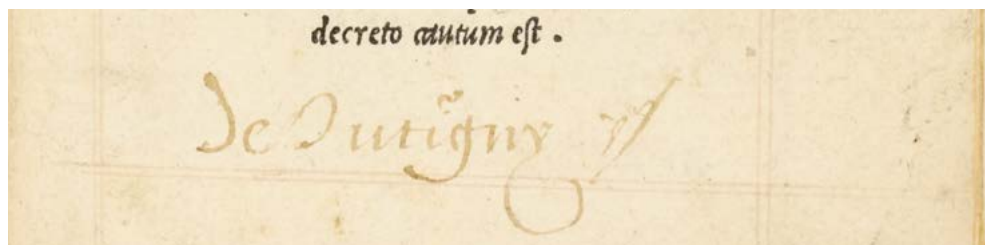
BY GIAN FRANCESCO TORRESANO OF ASOLA

33 [HOMERIC EXEGESIS.] 'DIDYMUS'. Διδυμου του παλαιστοτου εις την Οδυσειαν εξηγησις. Didymi antiquissimi auctoris Interpretatio in Odysseam. Venice, in the house of Aldus and Andrea of Asola, June 1528.

8vo, ff. 127, [1]; woodcut Aldine device to title and final leaf verso, printed in Greek types except for part of the title, the imprint, and Gian Francesco Torresano's address to the reader; ruled in red throughout; slight stains to title, a few inconsequential spots, but a very good copy; bound in modern vellum, manuscript lettering to spine; vellum a little soiled and scratched; contemporary ownership inscription 'de Jutigny' to title (see below).  
£1750

First edition of the *scholia Didymi*, in fact a humanistic exegesis of the *Odyssey*, spuriously attributed to the Alexandrian grammarian Didymus. The text was edited by Aldus' brother-in-law Gian Francesco Torresano of Asola, who, as Cataldi Palau has demonstrated, was instrumental in the running of the Aldine press, particularly in the 1520s. 'It was at Gian Francesco's initiative that Greek remained the core of the publishing catalogue, continuing the outstanding series of first editions of the classics and their commentators' (Sachet).





The Sunderland copy of this edition, bound in Venetian calf, bore a similar ownership inscription, 'I. De Jutigny', but on the free endpaper (*Bibliotheca Sunderlandiana*, 6324); Quaritch (1883) added to that the description of the motto 'Non est mortale quod opto' associated with the inscription and a date of around 1590.

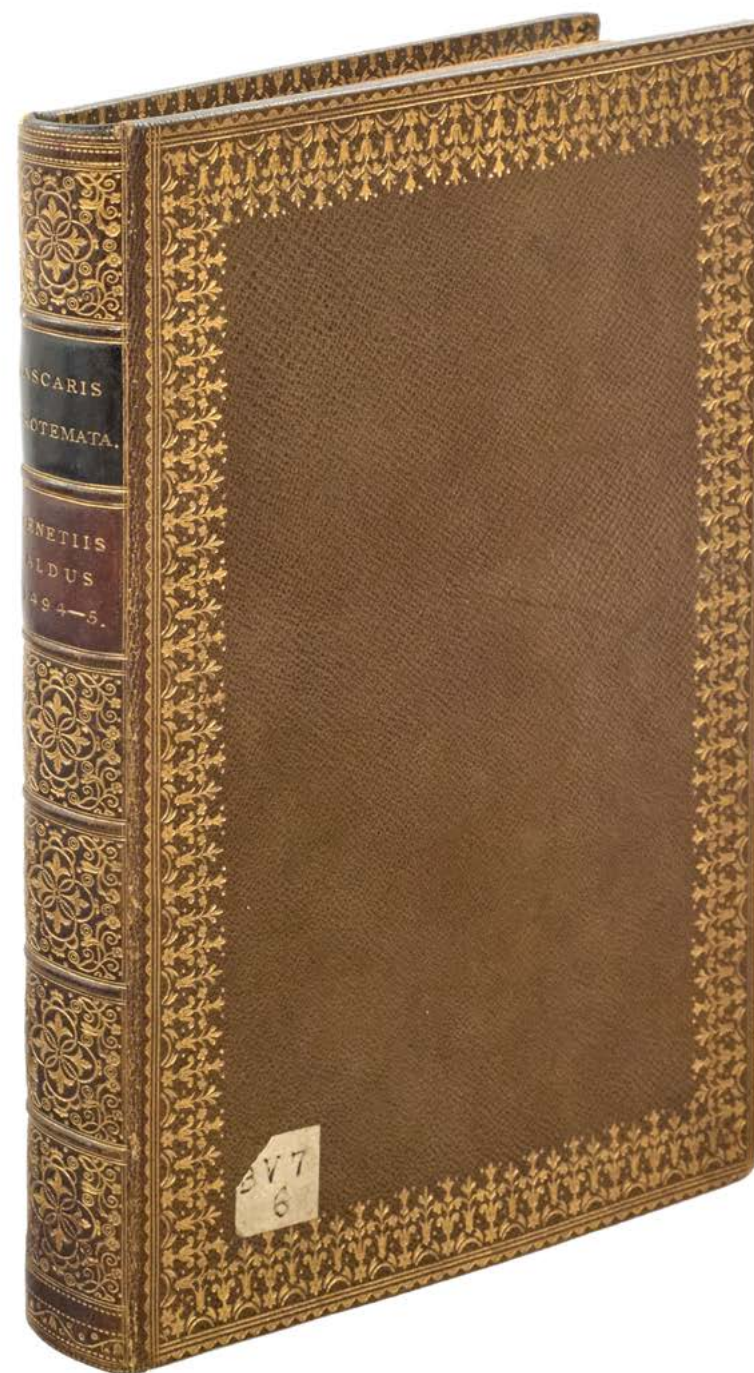
EDIT16 CNCE 1712; USTC 826729; Ahmanson-Murphy 253; Cataldi Palau 116; Renouard, p. 105 (4); not in *Bibliotheca fictiva* (2024). See Sachet, 'The Sixteenth century', in *Alpha Beta. Learning Greek in Italy (1360–1860)* (2023), p. 42.

## THE FIRST ALDINE GREEK PRINTING

**34 LASCARIS, Constantinus.** In hoc libro haec continentur... Erotemata cum interpretatione Latina. De letteris graecis ac diphongis et quemadmodum ad nos veniant. Abbreviationes quibus frequentissime graeci utuntur. Oratio Dominica & duplex salutatio Beatae Virginis. Symbolum Apostolorum. Evangelium Divi Ioannis Evangelistae. Carmina Aurea Pythagorae. Phocilidis viri sapientissimi moralia. Omnia supra scripta habent e regione interpretationem latinam de verbo ad verbum. *Venice, Aldus Manutius, 28 February 1494 [– 8 March 1495].*

4to, ff. [166]; a–q<sup>8</sup> s<sup>4</sup> A–C<sup>8</sup> [\*]<sup>2</sup>; final two leaves (errata) supplied from a slightly shorter copy; woodcut initials and headpieces, printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages; title and C8<sup>v</sup> slightly soiled, very occasional slight dust-staining or thumbing, C3–8 with small marginal stain and neat marginal repair, minute wormholes to first and final quires, skilfully repaired, but a very good, tall and well-margined copy; bound in nineteenth-century brown hard-grained morocco by James Mackenzie (ink stamp to front free endpaper verso, as 'bookbinder to the King'), borders gilt *aux petits fers*, spine richly gilt in compartments with gilt green and red morocco lettering-pieces, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; early ink shelfmark washed from title ('[...] 149:-'), nineteenth-century armorial bookplate of T.S. Grimshawe to front pastedown, armorial bookplate of John Vertue (1826–1900, first bishop of Portsmouth from 1882), to front free endpaper verso, with manuscript note 'To Stonyhurst Library', small paper shelflabel at foot of front board. £65,000

The first dated book printed by Aldus Manutius, the Greek grammar of Constantinus Lascaris, famously mentioned in Thomas More's *Utopia*.





In hoc libro hæc Continentur.

Constantini Lascaris Erotemata cū interpretatione latīna.  
De lris græcis ac dipthōgis et quæadmodū ad nos ueniāt.  
Abbreviationes quibus frequētissime græci utuntur.  
Oratio Dominica & duplex salutatio Beatæ Virginis.  
Symbolum Apostolorum.  
Euangelium Diui Ioannis Euangelistæ.  
Carmina Aurea Pythagoræ.  
Phocildis uiri sapientissimī moralia. Omnia suprascripta  
habent eregione interpretationē latīnā de uerbo ad uerbū.



ΕΡΙΤΟΜΗ ΤΩΝ ΟΚΤΩ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ ΜΕ-  
ΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΤΙΝΩΝ ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΩΝ  
ΣΥΝΤΕΘΕΪΣΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ  
ΛΑΣΚΑΡΕΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΒΥΣΑΝΤΙΟΥ.

Περὶ Διαρρέσεως τῶν γραμμάτων.

βιβλίον πρῶτον.



Γράμμα ἐστὶ μέρος ἐλάττω φων-  
ῆς ἀδιάρρητον· εἰσὶ δὲ γράμμα-  
τα εἰκοστέσσαρα. α β γ  
δ ε ς ζ η θ ι κ λ  
μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ  
υ φ χ ψ ω. Τούτων

φωνήεντα μὲν ἑπτὰ α ε η ι ο μικρὸν  
ν ψι λὸν καὶ ὡ μέγα. Σύνφωνα δὲ δεκά· πρῶτα  
β γ α ς θ κ λ μ ν ξ, ὅ  
ς σ τ φ χ ψ. Τῶν δὲ φωνήεντων  
μακρὰ μὲν δύο η καὶ ὡ μέγα. Βραχέα δὲ δύο  
ε ψι λὸν καὶ ο μικρὸν. Διχόνα δὲ τρία α ι  
υ ἐξ ὧν διφθογοὶ κειώσιν· εἰ γίνονται, αἱ  
αυ οἰ ω εἰ ον. Κατὰ χεῖρας δὲ τεσσαρὰ  
α η ω γ



COMPENDIUM OCTO ORATIONIS PAR-  
TIV MET ALIOQ VOR VNDAMNECESSARIOQ  
EDITVM A CONSTANTINO  
LASCARI BYZANTIO.

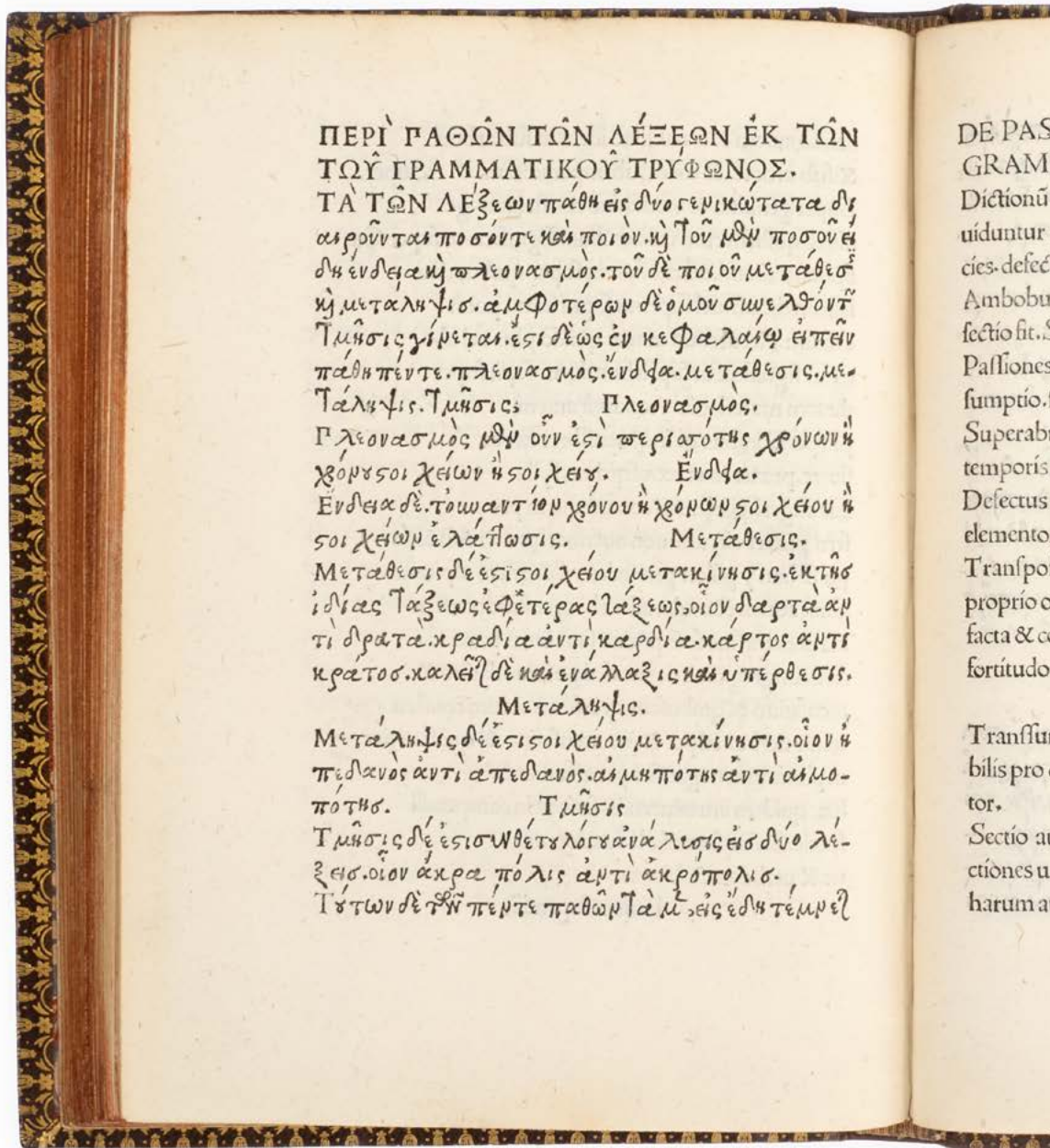
De diuisione litterarum.

Liber primus.



Littera est pars minima uo-  
cis indiuidua. Sunt autem litte-  
ræ uiginti quatuor. alpha. uita. gamma. del-  
ta. epfilō. zita. ita. thita. iota. cappa. labda.  
mi. gni. xi. omicron. pi. ro. sigma. taf.  
ypsilon. phi. chi. psi. omega. Harum  
uocales quidem septem. alpha. e. psilon. ita. iota. omicron.  
ypsilon et omega. Consonantes autem decem septem  
uita. gamma. delta. zita. thita. cappa. labda. mi. gni. xi. pi.  
ro. sigma. taf. phi. chi. psi. Sed uocalium  
longæ quidem duæ. ita et omega. Breues autem duæ  
epfilon et omicron. Ancipites uero tres. alpha. iota.  
ypsilō. Ex quib⁹ dipthōgi pprie qdē sex fiūt. alpha iota.  
alpha ypsilō. e iota. e ypsilō. e iota. o ypsilō abusive at qtuor  
alpha cū iota subscripto ita cū iota sub-omega cū iota sub.  
Cypsilon iota. a iii





Lambda.	M	μ	μ	Mυ	My.	N	ν	μ
ν	ν	ν	ν	ν	Nυ	Gni.	Ξ	Ξ
Ξ	Ξ	Xi	O	ο	ο	Ομικρον	Omicron	
Π	ρ	π	ω	Πι	Pi.	P	ρ	ρ
Rho		Σ	σ	ς	ς	σ	Σιγμα	Sigma
T	τ	τ	τ	τ	Taf.	Υ	υ	υ
υ	Υψιλον	Υψιλο.	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
Φ	Phi.	X	χ	χ	χ	Chi.	Υ	υ
ψ	Υι	Psi	Ω	Ω	ω	ω	ω	ω
Ω	μεγα	Omega.	i.	o	magnum.			

Lascaris was one of many refugees from Constantinople who enabled the spread of Greek learning across fifteenth-century Italy. His well-respected grammar of Greek was composed in the early 1460s while he was teaching in Milan; it was first printed in Milan in 1476, then issued with the Latin translation by Giovanni Crastone, with bilingual editions printed in Milan in 1480 and in Vicenza in 1486. Aldus' decision to start his Greek printing with this particular grammar was based on contemporary demand and also commercial reasons; at this early stage Aldus needed to produce a text that would sell, and the Latin translation ensured a wider market appeal. The grammar is here accompanied by other educational texts, known as the Aldine Appendix, starting with the Greek Alphabet and including parallel Latin and Greek version of the Lord's Prayer, the beginning of the Gospel of St John, the Golden Verses of Pythagorean philosophers (containing moral teachings), and some verses of the poet Phocylides. The final two leaves contain errata.

Some copies are recorded with the variant date in the first colophon of 28 February 1495 instead of 1494; however, because of the style of Venetian dating, the February date in 1494 would be 1495 according to modern dating conventions. Printing variants have been identified on a5<sup>r</sup>, a6<sup>v</sup>, and B5<sup>r</sup>; this copy conforms to variant B (see Della Rocca de Candali, 'Manus Manutii: a preliminary checklist of typographical and manuscript interventions in Aldine incunabula (1495-1500)', in *Printing and Misprinting*, 2023, p. 154).

*Provenance:* With the bookplate of Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe (1777-1850), clergyman and author of a biography of William Cowper (Franks 12932).

HC(+Add) 9924\*; BMC v 552; GW M17107; Goff L68; ISTC il00068000; Sander 3870; Ahmanson-Murphy 1; Aldo Manuzio tipografo 1; Botley, appendix I: 15; Renouard p. 1, no. 1.



## THE SECOND ALDINE LASCARIS

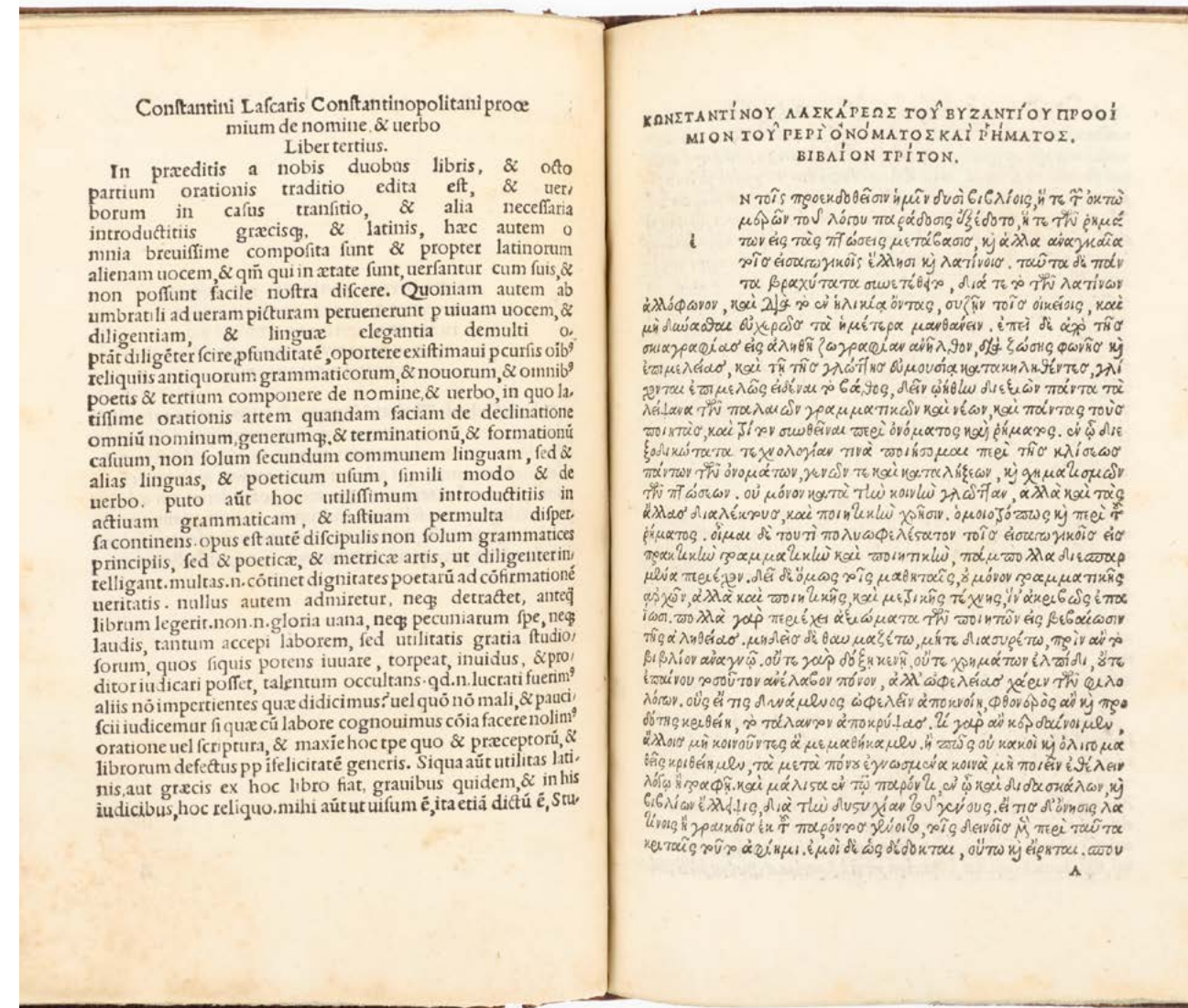
35 [LASCARIS, **Constantinus**. *Επιτομή των οκτώ του λόγου μερών ... De octo partibus orationis liber primus ... Cebetis Tabula & graeca & latina ... De literis graecis ac diphthongis & quemadmodum ad nos veniat abbreviationes, quibus frequentissime graeci utuntur. Oratio ... ad beatiss. Virginem. Symbolum apostolorum. Evangelium ... Ioannis Evangelistae. Carmina ... Pythagorae. Phocylidis poema ad bene ... vivendum ... Introductio ... ad hebraicam linguam.*] [(Colophon:) *Venice, Aldus Manutius*], [1501–1503].

4to, ff. [236] (of 240); bound without title α1 and conjugate leaf of text α8 and without blanks ε6 and Α12, but with the [4] ff. *Introductio ad hebraicam linguam*; printed in Greek, roman, and Hebrew types, text in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages; occasional light spotting, but a very good copy; bound in early nineteenth-century marbled sheep, spine ruled in gilt, contrasting gilt morocco lettering-pieces, all edges stained blue, marbled endpapers; superficial cracks to joints, corners bumped, a few minor scuffs; eighteenth-century engraved booklabel of the Prince of Calvaruso (a family of the Sicilian nobility, from Villafranca Tirrena near Messina) to α1, gilt monogram FR in the lower compartment of spine. £10,000

**Very rare second Aldine edition, much expanded, the first to include the whole of Lascaris' grammar.**

Lascaris' *Epitome*, or *Erotemata*, had been the first book to be wholly printed in Greek, when it had appeared in its first edition in Milan in 1476. Aldus had chosen to begin his printing programme with this text in 1495, presenting it in his address to scholars as the essential springboard for the printing of all other Greek books. His edition deeply altered the existing version given in the two previous editions: emendations were based on a newly-studied manuscript which included 'around a hundred and fifty' autograph corrections by Lascaris, brought to Aldus by two Venetian humanists, Bembo and Gabriele, who had studied in Messina, Sicily, under Lascaris. It also included Crastone's Latin translation, and the addition of an extremely important second part, made up of two grammatical texts which were immediately seen as indispensable, and would go on to acquire many further lives as appendices to other grammars for decades: *De literis Graecis ac diphthongis* and *Abbreviationes quibus frequentissime graeci utuntur*. There followed a 'pedagogical' section, the Aldine Appendix, with simple Biblical, religious, moral and poetic texts which Aldus considered to be language exercises with added edifying value for young minds.

This second edition was dedicated to Angelo Gabriele, one of the two scholars who had procured the new manuscript in 1495, and it responded to the needs of a market which grew more and more hungry for grammars. Aldus here for the first time printed the further three books of Lascaris' grammar, and added the *Tabula Cebetis* and his own note on Hebrew, the *Introductio perbrevis ad Hebraicam linguam*, which had appeared in 1501 as an appendix to his Latin grammar *Rudimenta grammatices Latinae*. He retained all the additions and innovations of 1495, including parallel registers in Latin and Greek on alternating leaves – a feature which has produced some confusion and resulted in most of the very few extant copies being bound without a few leaves, despite Aldus' care in printing a register meant to help in both cases.



Our copy lacks the title-page and its conjoint leaf of text but remarkably retains the very rare four unsigned leaves of Aldus' *Introductio* to the Hebrew language, which are often missing, as well as the errata.

EDIT16 CNCE 36151; USTC 762307; Adams L 227; Ahmanson-Murphy 50; Aldo Manuzio tipografo 54; Renouard p. 262, no. 15. Two copies only recorded at auction in the past forty years.



## THE TORRESANO BROTHERS MAINTAIN THEIR ALDINE LEGACY

**36 LASCARIS, Constantinus.** [Erotemata]. De octo orationis partibus, una cum eiusdem authoris, & aliorum opusculis. Venice, Giovanni Antonio Nicolini da Sabbio for Federico and [Gian] Francesco Torresano, 1540.

8vo, ff. [356]; a-z<sup>8</sup> A-X<sup>8</sup> a<sup>4</sup>; Greek, roman, and Hebrew types, printed in parallel Latin and Greek on facing pages, woodcut Torresano device to title, woodcut initial; one or two faint spots, marginal dampstaining in places, ink stain to the lower margin of a few leaves in quires r-s and to last leaf, but a very good copy; recased in seventeenth-century Italian vellum, manuscript lettering to spine, Lascaris' name in manuscript along tail-edges; a few minor stains to vellum; old manuscript shelfmark to front free endpaper, partly legible contemporary inscription 'hic liber est [...]' and a slightly later inscription twice bearing the name Pyrrhus ?Codley to the front free endpaper.

£2000

**An uncommon edition of Lascaris' Erotemata.** It was the work of Giovanni Antonio Nicolini da Sabbio, who, since the very early 1520s and in collaboration with his brother Stefano, had begun a production of Greek texts with the support of the merchant Andreas Kunadis. Within twenty-five years, this production had prospered and grown, at least half of it being carried out on commission for several other publishers (see Sandal).



As in other editions, the text of the *Erotemata* is complemented by a choice of texts mirroring Aldus' edition: Cebes, Philoponus, Phocylides, Plutarch. Here, however, a reprint of Aldus' *Introductio perbrevis ad Hebraicam linguam* is added, which had first appeared as an appendix to Aldus' 1501 grammar, and which contains Aldus' impassioned remarks on the importance of Hebrew studies. Additionally, corrections of errors in previous editions are carefully amended, as the editor Gaspar Philomusus' dedicatory letter stresses.

OCLC finds four copies in the US (UCLA, Yale, Newberry, Kansas) and Library Hub finds four in the UK (Bodleian, two at Glasgow, Rylands, with one further defective copy at CUL).

EDIT16 CNCE 32053; USTC 837418; Adams L 231 (with the spurious collation a-r<sup>8</sup> s<sup>6</sup> t-z<sup>8</sup> A-T<sup>8</sup> V<sup>6</sup> X<sup>8</sup>, without the Hebrew a<sup>4</sup>); Ahmanson-Murphy 734; Cataldi Palau 163; Hoffmann I, 439; Legrand III, 401; Layton, *Greek Book*, pp. 29-31, 385, 414; Renouard p. 121, no. 5. See Sandal, *Il mestier de le stamperie de il libri* (2002).

## GREEK GRAMMAR IN FERRARA

**37 LASCARIS, Constantinus.** Constantini Lascaris Graecae institutiones ... De octo partibus orationis ... Symbolica Cebetis tabula, et graece et latine impressa. Angelica, et humana salutatio ad deiparam virginem. Diligens Pisonis super graecis litteris commentatio ... Luciani samosatæ δίκη φωνηετων. i. iudicium vocalium, eiusque translatio Coelio Calcagnino interprete. Dominica oratio. Apostolorum symbolum. Initium Evangelii Ioannis apostoli. Psalmus quinquagesimus, cui principium. Miserere mei Domine. Philolai Crotoniatae carmina aurea, quae falso hactenus Pythagorae adscripta sunt. Ad bene instituendum mores adolescentum Phocylidis poema. Omnia cum latina interpretatione. Ferrara, Giovanni Mazzocchi, 30 July 1510.

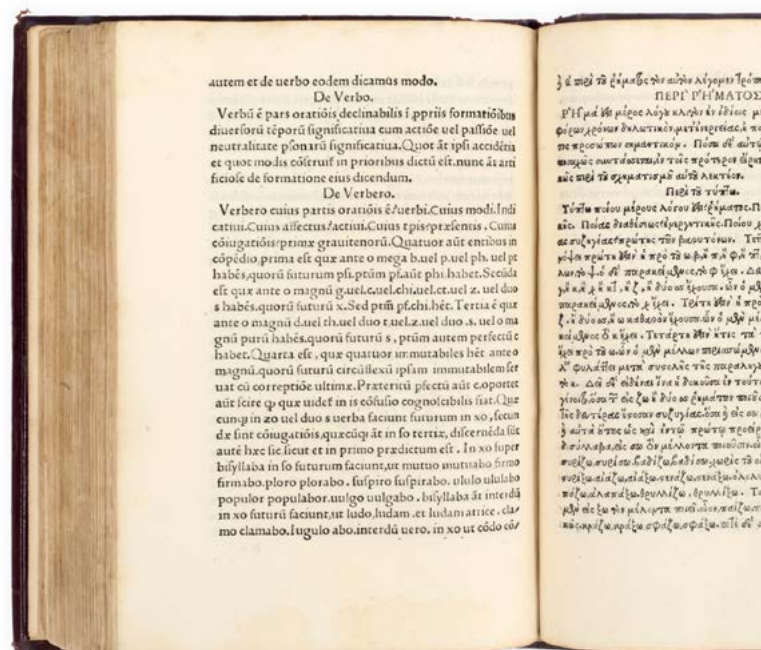
4to, ff. [288]; A-Z<sup>8</sup> a-n<sup>8</sup>; a3.6 misbound within a4.5; printed in Greek and roman types, in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages, woodcut printer's device to the recto of the last leaf; initial and final leaves very lightly dust-stained, stains to D3<sup>r</sup> causing one small hole (with loss of one character), dampstain to lower outer corner of a few quires, neatly repaired worming to lower outer corner of quires X-Y, else a very good copy; bound in modern pastiche maroon morocco over bevelled wooden boards, panelled in gilt and blind with knot-work motif; a few superficial scuffs, upper joint neatly repaired; contemporary annotation to A7<sup>r</sup> (see below).

£2750

Scarce Ferrara edition, 'one of the rarest and most interesting editions' (Legrand III, p. 174, *trans.*), of the grammar originally composed by Lascaris for the adolescent Ippolita, daughter of Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan, and dedicated to Luigi Bonacciolli, physician to Lucrezia Borgia.

The original text is here edited and re-organised by Giovanni Maria Tricaglio, editor of Greek texts for the publisher Mazzocchi. Tricaglio complements Lascaris with the 'Aldine appendix' of simple devotional texts (*Salutatio ad deiparam virginem*, *Dominica Oratio*, *Apostolorum Symbolum*, the incipit of St John's Gospel, pseudo-Phocylides' *Carmen admonitorium* and pseudo-Pythagorean





*Carmina aurea*), and the pseudo-Cebes which Aldus had added to his own Lascaris. The specific contribution of Ferrarese scholarship lies in the additional texts by Battista Piso – an essay on Greek letters – and Celio Calcagnini – a Latin translation of Lucian of Samosata's *The Consonants at Law*, a fiction in which the consonant sigma sues tau for stealing words from him in front of the seven vowels sitting as a jury. Psalm 50 (51), advertised in the original title, may have been accidentally omitted during the printing process; as a consequence, some copies were issued with an additional gathering of four leaves prefaced to the volume, which has a different title ('Institutiones universae cum plurimis auctariis ...'), another preface, and the Psalm (see Botley). Zanetti would later reissue the unsold sheets of this edition, in 1537.

The early, competent, brief manuscript note to A7<sup>r</sup> adding the dative plural form missing in the printed text testifies to the practical use of this copy.

EDIT16 CNCE 81971; USTC 762246 (with different title as given in the additional quire); Botley 36 (describing a copy with the supplementary four leaves); Legrand III, 149.

Ρ' Η μά εστι μέρος λόγου κληρόν εν ιδίοις μετασχηματισμοίς δια  
φόρων χρόνων δηλωτικόν, μετένεργείας, κ πάθους, η ουδετερότη  
της προσώπων σημαντικόν. Πόσα δε αυτώ τα παρεπόμενα, ε

## THE GIUNTA LASCARIS

38 **LASCARIS, Constantinus.** In hoc libro haec continentur. Constantini Lascaris Byzantini De octo partibus orationis ... [(Colophon:) Florence, Filippo Giunta, November 1515.]

4to, ff. [284] (of 288); a-z<sup>8</sup> A-H<sup>8</sup> I<sup>4</sup> K-N<sup>8</sup>, bound without the final quire [χ]<sup>4</sup> (*Introductio perbrevis in hebraicam linguam*); printed in Greek and roman types; woodcut printer's device to verso of last leaf, guide letters for initials; marginal oilstain to quires a-s, dampstain to lower outer corner of quires A-B, else a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, author's name in manuscript to spine, vestigial tanned ties to fore-edge, edges stained red, sewn on 3 split tawed thongs; minor chips to head of spine, a few minor stains and 2 small wormholes to vellum, endpapers renewed; ownership inscription 'Francisci Mariae Piccolomini Episcopi Ilcinensis' (see below) to title, contemporary marginal annotation in Greek to a8<sup>v</sup> and in Latin to Mr<sup>r</sup>; manuscript running titles 'L[iber] | I[-II; -III]' to quires a-p.

£3000

**The only Giunta edition of Lascaris' grammar.** It is presented with Crastone's Latin version and a substantial anthology of grammars by other humanists (Joannes Grammaticus, Plutarch, and Gregory of Corinth, as well as Aldus' tract on letters and diphthongs, Pseudo-Pythagoras' *Carmina aurea*, Pseudo-Phocylides, Pseudo-Cebes), the moral merits of which are extolled in Giunta's dedicatory letter to Piero Vettori. This latter is the only addition to an otherwise faithful reprint of the Aldine Lascaris of 1512.

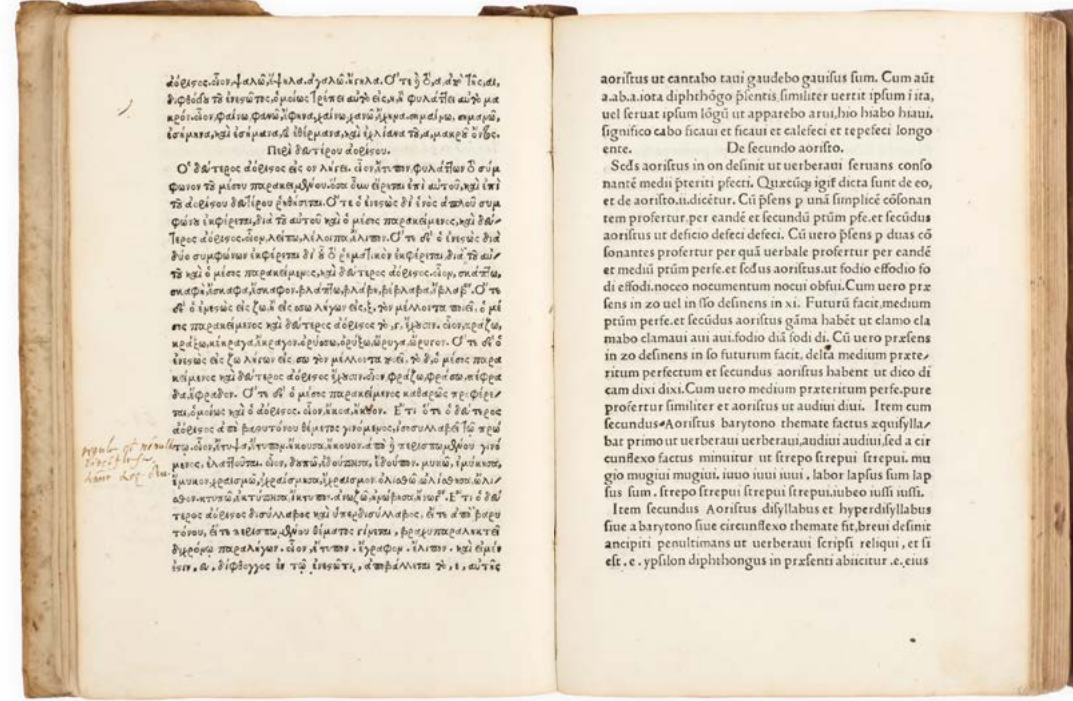
The absent final quires, containing the *Introductio perbrevis in hebraicam linguam*, again a reprint from the 1512 Aldine edition, was printed separately, with a different typeface and paper stock. It is often absent and is not included in the register, despite being called for in the title.

**Provenance:** This copy bears the ownership inscription of Francesco Maria Piccolomini, Bishop of Montalcino from 1554, and additionally of Pienza from 1563, until his death in 1599.

EDIT16 CNCE 45496; USTC 837408; Botley 62; Legrand III, 87; Pettas, *The Giunti*, p. 81.

Introductio perbrevis ad hebraicam linguam.  
Omnia haec cum interpretatione latina.  
Francisci Mariae Piccolomini Episcopi Ilcinensis.





## THE FERRARA EDITION REVIVED

**39 LASCARIS, Constantinus.** Constantini Lascaris Byzantini Graecae institutiones, una cum interpretatione latina, eorum usui atque commodo dicatae, qui graecas litteras optime scire desiderant. [Venice, Bartolomeo Zanetti], 1537.

4to, ff. [288]; A-Z<sup>8</sup> a-n<sup>8</sup>; printed in Greek and roman type, in parallel Latin and Greek on facing pages; woodcut printer's device to title, full-page woodcut printer's device to last verso, traces of bearer type to A1.8, A2.7, n1.8, and n2.7 (see below); some light soiling in the first and last few leaves, thin worm track to the inner margin of quires b and c sometimes touching a portion of a letter, quire i slightly foxed, occasional light marginal staining (including traces of bearer type), but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in contemporary vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript titling to spine, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 3 split tanned thongs; a little worn with minor losses to vellum, split to spine; some contemporary marginalia in Greek and Latin to c. 20 pp; old inscriptions to front and rear covers, largely erased; modern ink stamp of Dr L. Oster, Konstanz and modern collector's bookplate to front free endpaper; housed in a modern cloth box, gilt morocco label to spine.

£1500

**Very rare reissue of Lascaris' Greek grammar**, consisting of unsold sheets of the edition printed by Giovanni Mazzocchi in Ferrara in 1510.

Lascaris' work complemented grammar instruction with texts for practice reading by students, such as the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the incipit of the Gospel of John, the Golden Sayings of Pythagoras, Plutarch's essay on the dialect of Homer, and the Table of Cebes.

Bartolomeo Zanetti re-set the title-page, the second leaf, their conjugate leaves, and the last two leaves with colophon and printer's device with their conjugate leaves; these four bifolia are distinguished in this copy by unusually clear traces of bearer type in the upper and lower margins. Somewhat puzzlingly, in re-setting A7, Zanetti did not take the opportunity to print the correct form of the plural dative of the article for the noun λόγοις on the recto, which had been supplied in manuscript in copies of the 1510 edition and is also supplied in manuscript in the margin of our copy.

The contemporary annotations to be found in the margins of around twenty pages appear to be student's notes and learning aids.

OCLC finds three copies worldwide: Rylands, BnF (incomplete), UCLA. Legrand saw a copy at the Marciana, Venice.

EDIT16 CNCE 38448; USTC 837417; Brunet III, 858; Legrand III, 359.



## FRANCESCO MARIA PICCOLOMINI'S COPY HONOURING A PRINTER'S LEGACY

40 [LEXICON.] Lexicon Graecolatinum, cui ad summum locupletato etiam Etymologiae vocum necessarium omnium accesserunt. *Basel, the workshop of Johann Walder, 1541.*

Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. [388]; [52]; [π]<sup>4</sup> a-z<sup>6</sup> aa-zz<sup>6</sup> aaa-sss<sup>6</sup> α-ζ<sup>6</sup> η-θ<sup>8</sup>; printed in Greek and roman types, text in two columns; large woodcut printer's device to final verso, elaborate woodcut border to title (Tabula Ceбетis) by Hans Herman after Holbein, woodcut historiated and decorated initials devised by Holbein; title somewhat duststained, with a few marginal chips (some skilfully repaired), some dampstaining to upper outer corner of first quires, occasional minor spots or stains, but a very good copy; bound in early Italian vellum over boards, all edges stained blue; rather worn, crudely rebaked and recorned, endbands renewed; sixteenth-century ownership inscription 'Francisci Mariae Piccolomini, Episcopi Ilcinensis' to title (*see below*), a few instances of contemporary underlining, nineteenth-century shelflabel to front pastedown. £1500

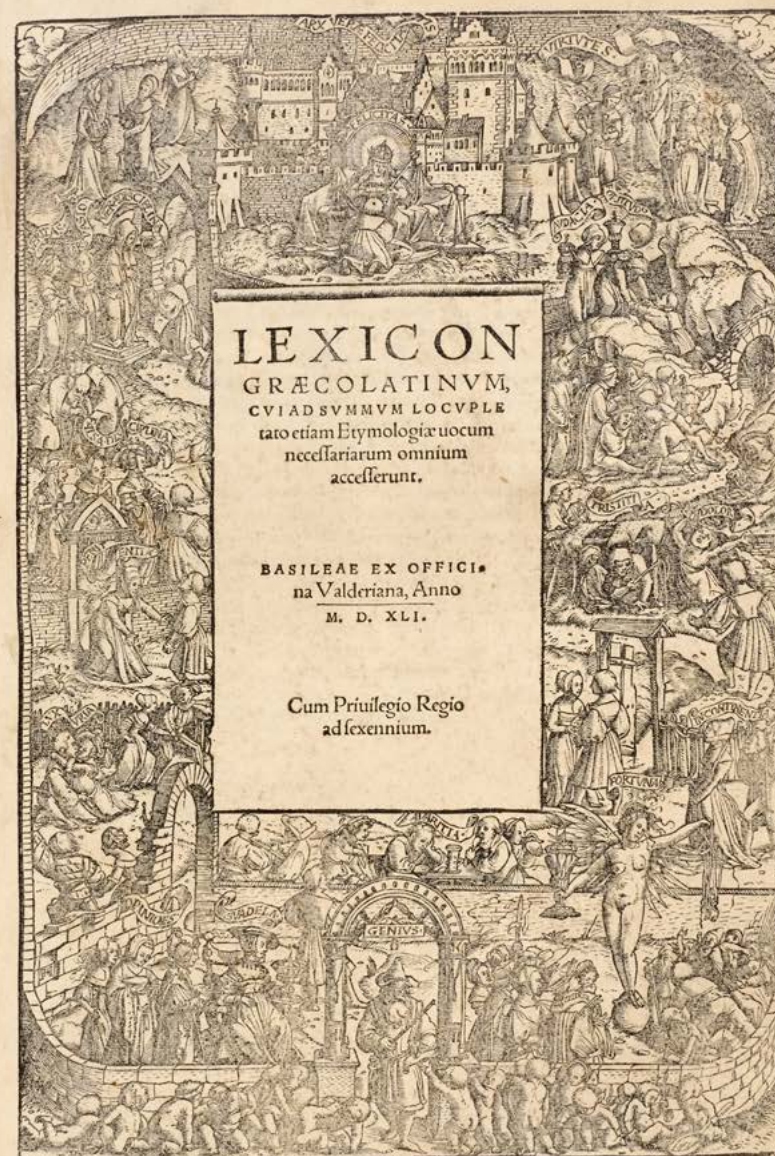
**Rare edition**, based on Johann Walder's of 1537, published shortly after the death of the Walder by his widow and heirs, and with a preface by his eventual successor Hieronymus Curio to honour his memory.

Walder had taken over Valentin Curio's Basel printing business – in fact this lexicon reproduces much of the content of that published by Curio in 1522, including the woodcut border and the present version of the *Tabula Ceбетis* – following the death of Curio in 1532. When Walder subsequently died in 1541, Valentin's son Hieronymus Curio acquired the business and, from 1542, used his own name. This edition, however, reflects the unexpected, premature transition made necessary by Walder's death: the privilege printed on a2<sup>r</sup> is a renewal conferred at the request of the heirs, so that the work Walder had begun might be completed. On a2<sup>v</sup> Hieronymus Curio's address recalls his father's printing heritage, with special mention of his lexica; he then declares his intention of honouring Walder with this edition, and endeavours to match his predecessor's diligence in undertaking his own new etymological research – Curio's own lexicon, edited by Conrad Gesner, would appear in 1545.

Like its predecessors, the lexicon is complemented by a second part, the *Farrago libellorum quos omnium maxime Graecarum literarum candidatis lectu frugiferos fore duximus*.

**Provenance:** This copy bears the ownership inscription of Francesco Maria Piccolomini, Bishop of Montalcino from 1554 and additionally of Pienza from 1563 until his death in 1599.

VD 16 G 1749; Hieronymus, *Basler Buchillustration*, p. 397; Hoffmann I, 125. OCLC finds two copies outside Europe, at Harvard and Oxford, Library Hub adds One at the British Library and one at Peterhouse College, Cambridge.



Francisci Mariae Piccolomini Episcopi Ilcinensis



# ANNOTATED BY A JURIST CONCERNED WITH ETHICS

41 [LEXICON.] [ALENIUS, Arnoldus, i.e. Arnout van EYNDHOUTS.] Lexicon Graecolatinum post omnes hactenus editiones maxima iam recens accessione ex praestantissimis Graecis ac Latinis scriptoribus locupletatum. Venice, Alessandro Brucioli and brothers [i.e. Antonio and Francesco Brucioli], 1546.

Two parts in one vol., folio, ff. [445], [1, blank], [50]; printed in Greek and roman types, main text in two columns, woodcut printer's device within large woodcut cartouche to title, woodcut initials; final leaf torn in the upper inner corner with loss of a few characters, old repairs to verso, old marginal repairs to a few other leaves, a few scattered spots and stains, but a good copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, nineteenth-century manuscript lettering to front board, vestigial ties to edges; rather worn, old repairs to spine; partially erased and deleted ownership inscriptions 'NATHP ΙΩΣΕΦ ΦΕΡΡΑΡΙΣ' (i.e. Fr Giuseppe Ferrari) to title, subsequent inscription 'A.B.P.M.Dre' with date '1769' in the same hand, a further note dated 1832 and some grammar notes in Greek to front pastedown, acquisition inscription dated 23 July 1829 to the rear pastedown recording the purchase of the book for five giulii in Bologna 'ad forum Neptunium' by a 'Mois. Reggianius'; early marginal annotations to c. 50 pp (see below). £2000

**First edition of the Lexicon edited by the Dutch humanist and poet Arnout van Eyndhouts, or Arnoud de Lens, known as Arnoldus Alenius.** Alenius's formation took place in Paris, then Ferrara and Bologna. His proficiency as a Greek scholar earned him the post of librarian to the Spanish ambassador in Venice, Diego Hurtado de Mendoza. There he discovered, catalogued, ordered and transcribed manuscripts, especially Mendoza's substantial Greek collection, a job which entailed much travelling and resulted in significant findings: in 1544 Alenius was able to produce, with Froben in Basel, the first printed Greek edition of Josephus, as well as other notable early editions; in 1556 he would edit an important edition of Plato, which corrected Grynaeus' on the basis of newly-collated manuscript evidence.

This considerable feat of lexicography was published by the Brucioli brothers, Florentine humanists of Protestant leanings, exiled to Venice after being associated with a failed anti-Medici conspiracy. They ran a successful business producing, among other editions, Greek books. Alenius' dedication of this lexicon is to Cosimo de' Medici, perhaps an attempt on the part of the printers to re-set their relationship with the Florentine ruling dynasty. In the event, it was Alenius who would move to Florence, to work for a compatriot, the Dutch-Florentine humanist Lorenzo Torrentino (Laurens van den Bleek), printer to Cosimo I.

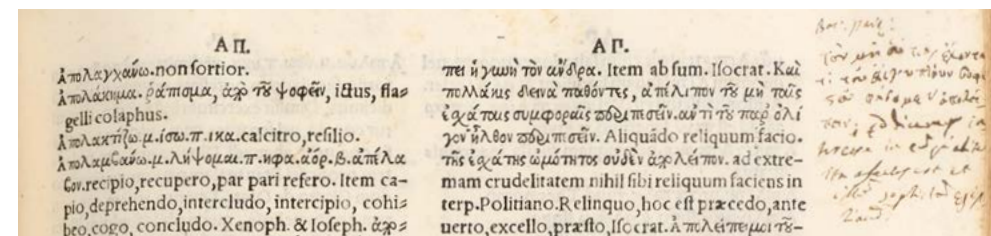
The type used here is that of the Venetian typographer Bartolomeo Zanetti, as are the blocks used for the woodcut decorative components. Zanetti might have printed this work for the Brucioli brothers from the position of a semi-retired artisan, or the brothers might have acquired part of his equipment.



The dedicatory letter is followed by Janus Lascaris' *Commentariolus de formis et figuris antiquarum Graecarum literarum*, on the formation of letters, and Adrien Amerot's *De Graecorum notis arithmeticeis*, as well as the usual appendix *Farrago libellorum* and Melanchthon's short prospectus of the Greek calendar. Unlike the rest of the components of this book, Melanchthon's text is not signposted with correct running titles: perhaps a precaution against censorship, since Antonio Brucioli had revealed his Protestant sympathies with a commentary on the New Testament, and the brothers had followed up with the publication of a work by the reformer Juan de Valdes. Their printing press was closed in 1548 following Antonio's arrest.

This copy bears early readership marks. The annotations scattered throughout the volume appear to be mostly concerned with vocabulary of the ethico-legal sphere, suggesting possibly a scholar or practitioner of the law, or of moral philosophy.

EDIT16 CNCE 3008. See Hobson, *Renaissance Book Collecting*. J. Grolier and D. Hurtado de Mendoza (1999), pp. 72–73.





## Μικρον Λεξικον

42 [LEXICON.] Lexicon Graeco-Latinum. Ex R. Constantini aliorumque scriptis qui in hoc commentandi genere excelluerunt utili compendio collectum. [Geneva], Jean Crespin, 1566.

4to, ff. [504]; \*<sup>8</sup> a–z<sup>8</sup> A–Qq<sup>8</sup>; Greek, roman, and italic types, text printed in two columns, title printed within arabesque woodcut border with woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces; light toning with occasional slight spotting, small repair to lower outer corner of title, dampstain to upper outer corner of final leaves, else a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, manuscript title to spine, vestigial ties to fore-edge, sewn on 5 tawed thongs; front free endpaper repaired; partially deleted ownership inscription dated '1616' and ownership inscriptions 'C.L.B.' and 'Claudius Broyer' to title, 'Ex Libris Claudii Broyer professoris' to front free endpaper verso, further partly erased near-contemporary inscription '[...] ?Bonnet' and old ink shelfmark to front pastedown, minute contemporary annotation to \*6<sup>r</sup>. £550

**First quarto edition of Jean Crespin's *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum*, the successful 'Small Lexicon', the harbinger of an age in which ease of access ranked as high as accuracy and exhaustiveness in the criteria for success within the Greek publishing market.**

The French humanist and jurist Jean Crespin opened his printing workshop in Geneva in 1551. Greek grammars, lexica, and the more elementary alphabeta became the focus of his production, culminating in the production of the 1554 folio *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum*. This had been compiled using the manuscript notes and studies of the French humanist and philologist Guillaume Budé, whose archive, kept in Geneva, had been studied by Claude Baduel. Studies produced by other philologists, particularly Robert Constantin who is mentioned in the title, complemented Budé's notes. The result was a success, and a second, much enlarged edition in two folio volumes was published in 1562. It may have been Christophe Plantin's consideration of the idea of producing a quarto edition (Voet II, p. 188) that opened Crespin's mind to a market demand for a more manageable format – Crespin's own preliminary address cites the success of the large lexica as the prompt in his enterprise, and two verse introductory texts by the Cretan Franciscus Portus, professor of Greek in Geneva, extol the advantages of the novel format.



Two editions were published in the same year: this, the first edition, and another of 530 pages. Of this first edition, two largely identical issues were produced: ours, crediting the Protestant scholar Robert Constantin in the title, and another without his name, likely a strategy that allowed Crespin to market the book in Catholic lands.

**OCLC and USTC record no copies outside Continental Europe.**

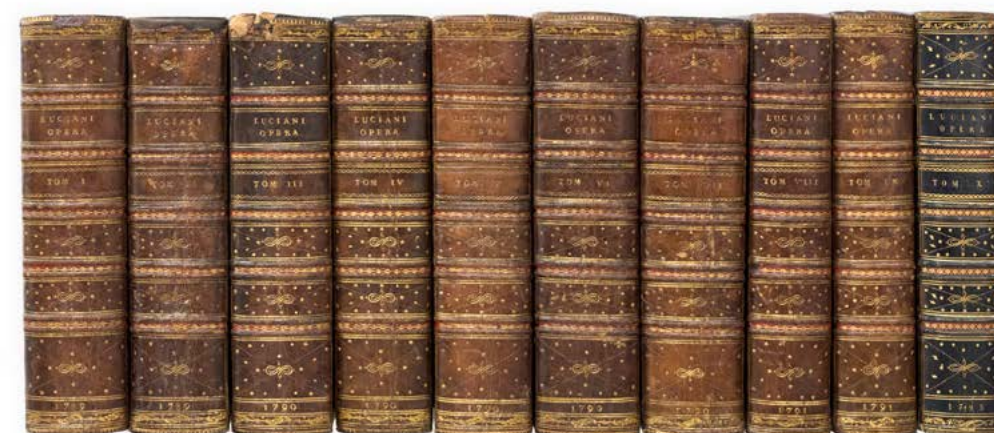
USTC 450305; Gilmont, *Crespin* 66/5; Gilmont, GLN 15–16, 1709; Legrand IV, 637.

## RENOUARD'S COPY

43 **LUCIAN of Samosata.** Opera graece et latine ad editionem Tiberii Hemsterhusii et Ioannis Frederici Reitzii accurate expressa cum varietate lectionis et annotationibus [– Accedunt variae lectiones MSS. Parisiensum]. Zweibrücken, Typographia Societatis, 1789–1793.

Ten vols, 8vo; text printed in Greek types, all apparatus in roman types, engraved Neoclassical medallions to the titles of vols I–IX; slight toning to titles, else an exceptionally clean, attractive set; vols I–IX bound in strictly contemporary dark blue morocco for A. A. Renouard, front boards lettered 'Renouard' in gilt within elaborate roll-tooled borders, spines gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, gilt red morocco onlays between pairs of bands, board-edges and turn-ins gilt, edges gilt, pink silk endleaves and vellum flyleaves, pink silk placemarkers, volume X bound very slightly later (likely at the time of publication) to match vols I–IX and therefore in slightly different leather, all edges gilt; spines a little sunned, occasional light rubbing at extremities, repairs to headcaps of vols I–IV, VII, and IX and several headbands damaged (one renewed). £8000

**Renouard's copy of the Bipontine Lucian**, the finest instantiation of the Hemsterhuys-Reitz edition, 'the most accurate and complete edition of Lucian that has ever been published' (Dibdin), made more accurate and extensive through reference to Parisian manuscripts which had never been published before.







Bipontium was the Latin name of Zweibrücken (or 'Deux Ponts'), in the Rhineland-Palatinate. There in 1779 a society of editors and scholars led by Friedrich Christian Exter and Georg Christian Crollius began a series of publications which soon acquired renown as fine, correct, and endowed with generous apparatus.

A prodigiously inventive writer and a sceptical, powerful master of mockery, Lucian was immensely popular in antiquity and met with renewed popularity in the Renaissance through to the Enlightenment when his work – in Greek and then in vernaculars – began to be studied widely. He appears to have invented the genre of the comic dialogue; his satire *A True Story* is sometimes regarded as the earliest known work of science fiction, whilst his dialogue *Lover of Lies*, a critique of belief in the supernatural, is the oldest known version of the *Sorcerer's Apprentice*. Read by early-modern writers Europe-wide, his work exerted a profound influence on Erasmus, Thomas More (his *Utopia* in particular), Shakespeare (*Timon of Athens*), Voltaire, Rabelais, and Swift (*Gulliver's Travels*).

Brunet III, col. 1208; Brunet, *Supplément de Géographie*, p. 187; Graesse IV, 278 ('Exacte réimpression de l'édition de Reitz (1746), mais accompagnée d'un Index à la place d'un lexique et avec des variantes tirées des Mss. de Paris par Belin de Ballu'); Quérard V, 389; Renouard, *Catalogue des livres de fonds*, 466.



## ALDUS IN NORTHERN EUROPE

**44 MANUTIUS, Aldus.** De literis Graecis et Diphthongis. Cologne, Eucharius Hirtzhorn (or Hirschhorn, Cervicornus), 7 August 1517.

4to, ff. [8]; A–B<sup>4</sup>; Greek, Hebrew, and roman types, title within elaborate woodcut border incorporating *occasio* device into a landscape vignette, with the motto 'Ω τρις ολβια Κολωνια' ('O thrice happy Cologne') flanked by the arms of Cologne and Hirtzhorn's mark at head, woodcut *occasio* device to last leaf; a few small inkstains or spots, title very slightly duststained, but a very good copy; bound in nineteenth-century drab paper wrappers; spine worn; nineteenth-century price note to the rear wrapper, nineteenth-century ownership inscription of Claude Marcel Popelin to inside front wrapper, an extract from a 1947 French sale catalogue tipped to inside front wrapper.

£1500

**Exceptionally rare publication**, for which there are no auction records in the last fifty years.

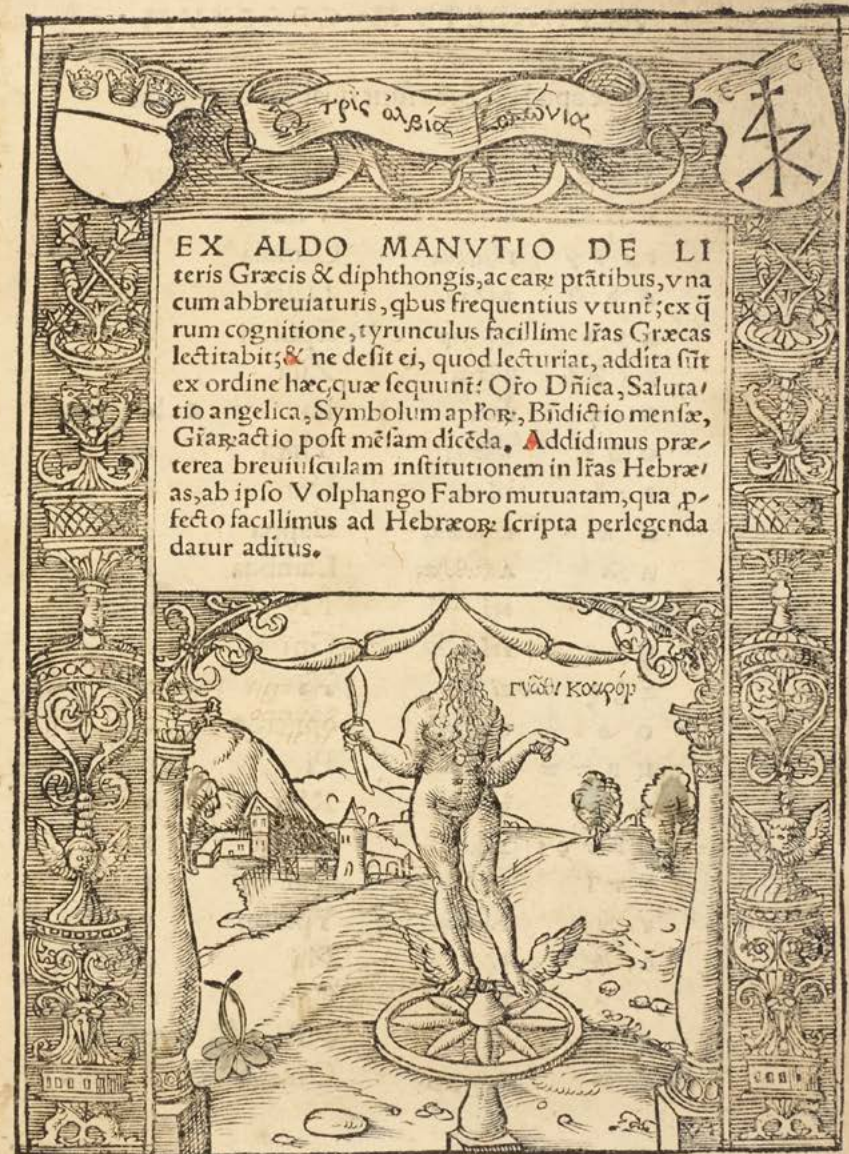
Eucharius Hirtzhorn of Cologne was a publisher of grammars, florilegia and works of rhetoric, strongly committed to a readership rooted in educational establishments; a few months before this publication he had produced a similar, shorter one, consisting of only six leaves and dealing exclusively with Greek.

This second version includes, as well as the instruction regarding the Greek alphabet, vowels, diphthongs and abbreviations, a version of Aldus' *Introduction to the Hebrew Language*, here edited by Wolfgang Faber, who had worked for Froben and Cratander and collaborated with Erasmus on his 1516 New Testament. The integration of a student's handbook for the Hebrew language responded to and testifies to an increased interest in the language in northern European universities.

*Provenance*: from the library of poet, translator and artist Claude Marcel Popelin (1825–1892, here 'Claudius Popelin'), the author of a French translation of the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*.

**OCLC finds five copies worldwide**: two in Germany (Göttingen and Halle), one in the National Library of Sweden, and two in the US (Harvard, Yale); the BL has a copy. Hirtzhorn had also printed this in March 1517 (VD 16 ZV 10365), an edition which is similarly scarce (only 2 copies in USTC, both in Germany).

VD 16 M 769; USTC 654944; Botley 84.





# FROM VENICE TO BUXHEIM VIA HAGENAU

45 [MANUTIUS, Aldus.] Contenta: De literis Graecis ac diphthongis, et quemadmodum ad nos veniant. Hagenau, Thomas Anshelm, 1519.

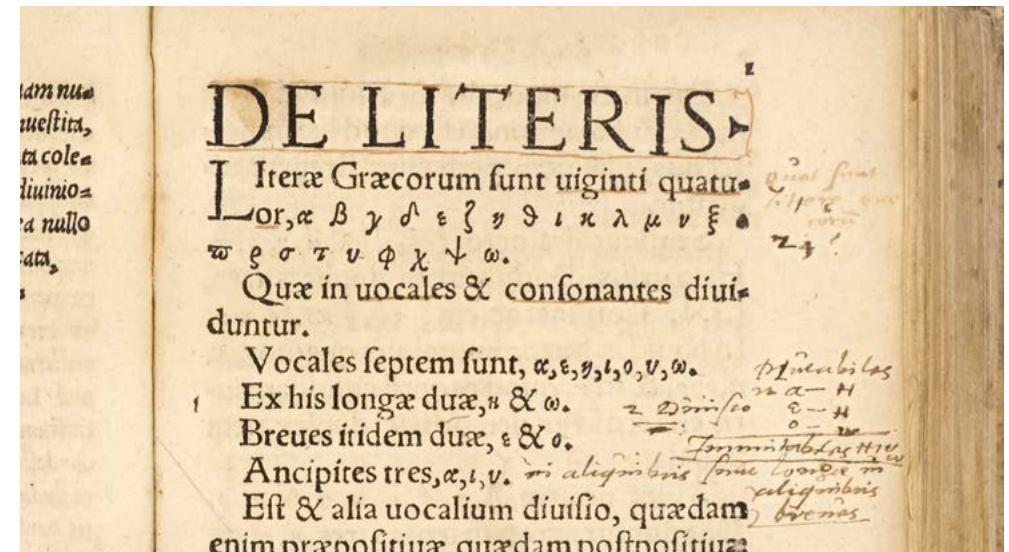
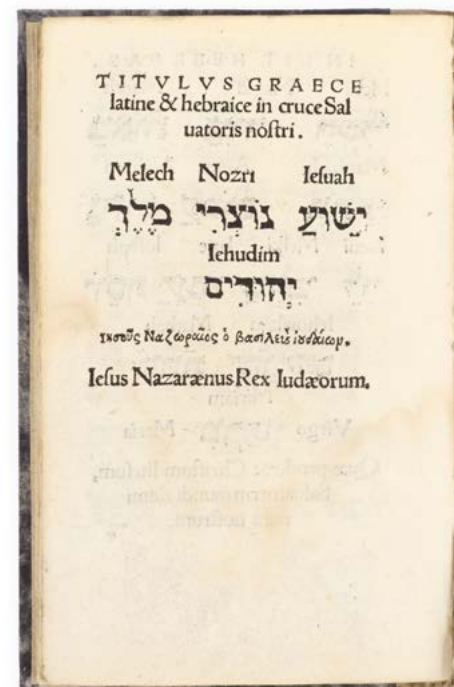
8vo, ff. [40]; printed in Greek, roman and Hebrew types with vowel dots, woodcut historiated initial, woodcut printer's device to recto of last leaf; small stain and hole to the outer margin of the last leaf from a former tab, very faint dampstain throughout, but a good copy; bound in modern boards with manuscript waste on vellum, patterned sides; old ownership inscription of the Carthusian monastery of Buxheim near Memmingen to title, later ink stamp 'G. W. B. D.' of the family von Waldbott zu Bassenheim to title.

£2000

Second edition printed by Anshelm, the first in octavo and the only one to be dated, of Aldus' manual of elementary Greek. 'Anshelm, Froben, and others introduced into Germany the Greek founts of the Aldine school; but all the presses ... were soon flooded and choked by the overwhelming tide of the pamphleteers of the Reformation' (Proctor, *Printing of Greek*, p. 140).

Anshelm's printing experience was, by 1516, quite extensive. Since 1495 he had worked in Pforzheim and then in Tübingen, where he had secured Melanchthon's collaboration. His Hagenau printing press, founded in 1516, coincided with a focus on philology and rhetoric, developed a much-praised range of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew types (extolled by Erasmus, *Ep.* 397), and flourished in a constant dialogue with contemporary German humanists, including Johann Reuchlin. Thus, the *Introductio in literas Hebraeas* is prefaced by a new reflection on the importance of Hebrew in the understanding of Pythagorean and Cabbalistic philosophy, besides the more obvious value in Scriptural exegesis. This publication is sometimes erroneously attributed to Johann Setzer, in fact merely the author here of a dedicatory letter.

VD 16 M 771; Botley 99; Ritter, *Imprimerie alsacienne*, 1475.



## FOR YOUNGER PUPILS

46 METZLER, Johann. Primae grammatices Graecae partis rudimenta ... Iam vero per Antonium Nigrum Medicum locupletata. Leipzig, heirs of Valentin Bapst, 1559.

[bound with:]

LUCIAN of Samosata. Dialogi selectiores, coelestes, marini, & inferni, Graece & Latine editi in usum puerorum. Basel, Nikolaus Brylinger, 1560.

Two works in one volume, 8vo, Metzler: pp. [x], 224, [4], [2, blank]; printed in Greek and roman types, woodcut initials; *Lucian*: pp. [ii], '224' (recte 244); printed in Greek and italic types, text in parallel columns in Greek and Latin, woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials; minor marginal dampstaining throughout, else very good copies; bound in contemporary German pigskin over wooden boards, covers tooled in blind to a panel design, outer panel roll-tooled with portrait cameos, upper board initialled 'P M O' in blind, sewn on 3 double cords; a few small stains to covers, spine rubbed with small loss exposing stitching; early inscription erased from first title (causing small holes, not affecting text), contemporary underlining in red ink, a few marginal annotations in the same ink and a few slightly later annotations to text in brown ink. £1000

A pairing, in a contemporary binding, of two good editions destined for the education of younger pupils.

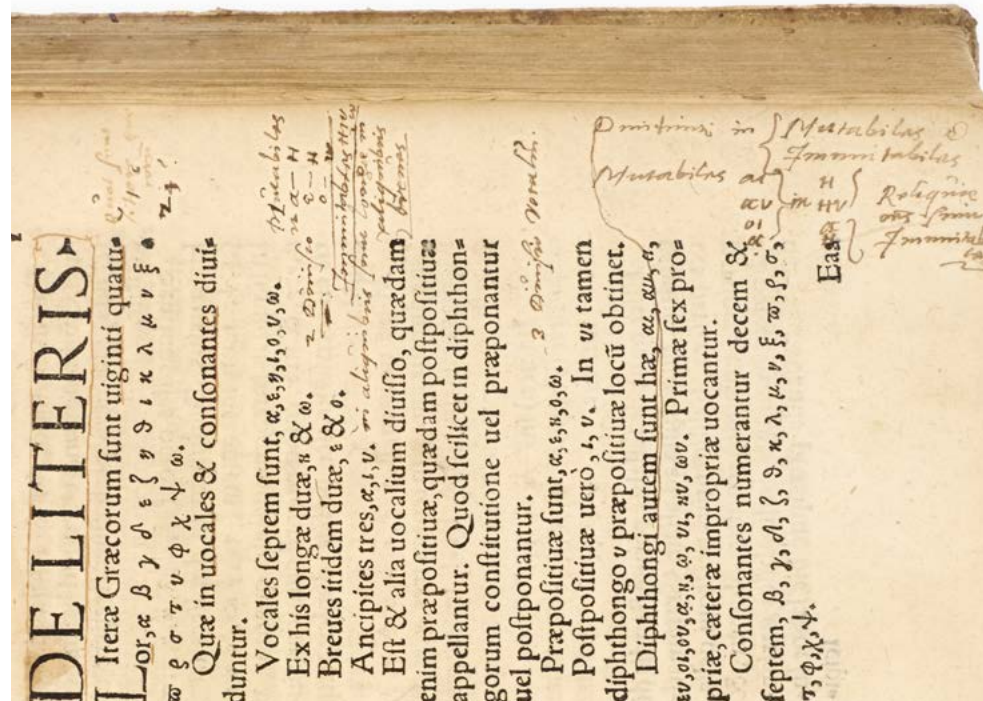
Metzler, a German scholar, was educated in Leipzig by the English humanist Richard Croke (Latinized as Crocus), himself a student of Erasmus and, after returning from Leipzig, Cambridge's second lecturer in Greek. Metzler's 'elementary grammar' was first published by Setzer in 1529 and became very successful. Camerarius held Metzler in high regard, as evidenced in his preface to the 1541 Basel edition of Herodotus.



The grammar is joined, as often appears to have been the case, with a Basel edition of Lucian's dialogues: a safe, approachable receptacle of stories in a relatively simple style, suited to junior learners, and first published thus in 1550 with the addition of Menippus translated by Thomas More, and of Timon, translated by Erasmus.

OCLC, USTC, and VD 16 together record only three copies of the Metzler (BSB, Zwickau, and Strasbourg); no copies traced outside Continental Europe. We find only one copy of the Lucian outside Continental Europe (Yale).

Metzler: USTC 686545; VD 16 M 4984.  
Lucian: USTC 673722; VD 16 L 2763; Botley, pp. 52–53; Hoffmann II, 539.

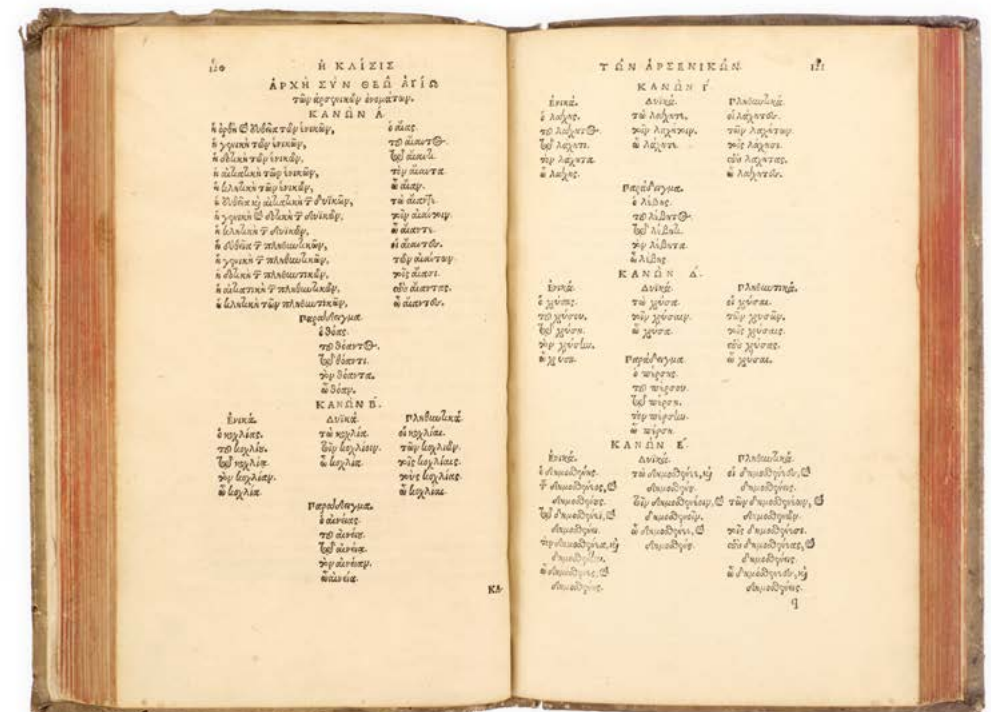


## A GRAMMAR VALUED BY MELANCHTHON

47 **MOSCHOPOULOS, Manuel.** *Grammaticae artis Graecae methodus.* Eiusdem artis Theodori Gazae lib. II. Basel, Johann Walder, 1540.

Tall 4to, pp. [viii], '277' (recte 257), [3, blank]; Greek and roman types; woodcut printer's device to title, decorated and historiated white-on-black woodcut initials based on designs by Hans Holbein the Younger, woodcut head-pieces; skilful and unobtrusive repair to the upper margin of first two leaves, very small marginal wormholes (occasionally touching pagination, skilfully repaired to first and final leaves), minor dampstain to upper outer corner of final leaves, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in contemporary German pigskin over boards, sides tooled in blind to a panel design, inner panel roll-tooled with portrait cameos, outer panel roll-tooled with the Annunciation, Baptism of Christ, Resurrection, and Crucifixion, upper board initialled 'MED', edges red; boards water-damaged at extremities, tooling worn in places, small patches to leather at time of binding, covers somewhat soiled, a few small wormholes, front hinge skilfully reinforced; early ownership inscriptions 'D G Seidel', 'M Leuschner', and 'D Voemel' to the title-page; early nineteenth-century bibliographical notes (citing Saltenius and Vogtius) to front pastedown. £3500

Rare first separate edition of Manuel Moschopoulos' grammar, the culmination of the Byzantine grammarian school's efforts, first published by Ulrich Scinzenzeler in 1493 as an appendix to Chalcondylas' *Erotemata*.







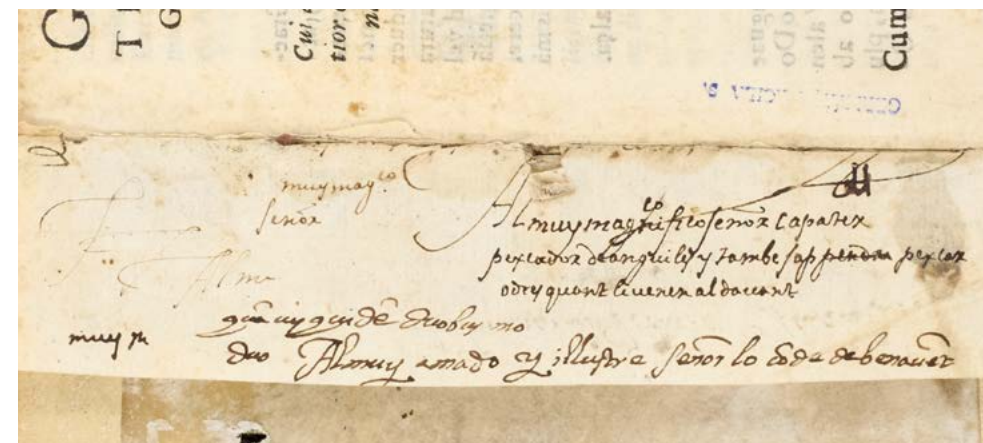
'It was the grammar of choice in the last decades of Byzantium: a single scribe, George Baiophoros, is known to have produced seven copies of the work in Constantinople in the 1420s and 1430s ... Even dedicated students ... might have found the work daunting. Moschopoulos's grammar divides the Greek noun into no fewer than fifty-six declensions, a classification that went back at least as far as late antiquity and the work of Theodosius of Alexandria. His declensions are distinguished on the basis of the gender of the noun and the termination of the nominative singular. Moschopoulos's division of the Greek verb into thirteen conjugations is even more ancient, and can be traced back to Dionysius Thrax in the second century BC ... By the time of his death in 1501, Lascaris owned two other copies of Moschopoulos's grammar ... Johann Reuchlin acquired a manuscript of the work, apparently the first copy to reach Germany. In France, George Hermonymus made a copy around 1501 for Guillaume Budé. Ultimately, however, Moschopoulos's work proved too demanding for Western students, and throughout the fifteenth century grammarians and teachers searched for ways to abbreviate and simplify its contents' (Botley, pp. 5–6).

However difficult, Moschopoulos' grammar was treasured by Melanchthon, who used it as a source for the compilation of his own textbook.

This edition joins the Moschopoulos with the first two books of Gaza's grammar, which had been published in Basel by Walder's predecessor, Curio, in 1529.

Rare outside Continental Europe: **OCLC finds no copies in the US** and only four in the UK (BL, Bodleian, NLS, Queen's University Belfast), to which Library Hub adds a copy at Glasgow and another at the Bodleian.

STC German, 629; VD 16 M 689; Hoffmann II, 602; Legrand III, 396.



## INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY FROM CATALONIA

48 **NUÑEZ, Pedro Juan.** *Grammatistica linguae Graecae.* Barcelona, Jaime Cendrat, 1589. [bound with:]

**NUÑEZ, Pedro Juan.** *Institutiones grammaticae linguae Graecae.* Barcelona, widow of Hubert Gotard, 1590.

Two works in one vol., 8vo; *Grammatistica*: ff. [iv], 64; Greek, roman and italic types; woodcut printer's device (phoenix) to title, woodcut initials; *Institutiones*: ff. [viii], 109, [3]; Greek and roman types, woodcut printer's device (snake and anchor) to title, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces; tear to outer margin of first title, not touching text, light foxing, occasional light toning or thumbing, nonetheless very good copies; bound in contemporary limp vellum, yapp fore-edges, manuscript title to spine, faded, vestigial ties to fore-edge, endguards of manuscript waste on paper in Catalan; somewhat worn, losses to spine, cracks to joints; contemporary inscriptions to first title, cancelled in ink at an early date, one from a Jesuit institution, two marginalia to the text of the second work (f. [vi]<sup>v</sup>, one a short textual correction, one an integration, in Latin), faded ink nineteenth-century stamp 'German Arcila S.' to first title and to second colophon. £2000

**First edition, rare outside Spain, of an innovative Catalan 'Greek for beginners',** bound with the much-enlarged third edition of a more theoretical Greek grammar, both prepared by Pedro Juan Nuñez, professor of philosophy, poetic and rhetoric in Valencia and later Chair of rhetoric at Barcelona.

Nuñez devoted his studies to the didactics of Latin and Greek, beginning with an *Alphabetum proprietatis nominum* for Latin, and moving to Greek with *Institutiones grammaticae*, which first appeared in its initial form in 1555. In his address to the readers, dated Barcelona, 'from my own library', 3 March 1589, Nuñez explains the proposal of a distinction between grammar and 'grammatistica', the latter being understood as an 'ars scribendi et legendi' conceived for beginners,





and for learners in the lower grades of the school curriculum. Regarding the former, he announces a full treatment of Greek grammar, with clear reference to the much-enlarged edition of the *Institutiones*, published in 1590 and here bound together (this being also the first edition printed by Maria, widow of typographer Hubert Gotard who often partnered with Jaime Cendrat).

*Grammatistica* is not, however, a mere manual of elementary Greek. The author devotes a considerable section to the relationships between Greek and Latin, showing how Latin vocabulary emerges from Greek through a variety of models, such as loans, addition or subtraction of letters, metathesis. He adds a section on stock phrases and expressions to be used in letter-writing and closes with a set of specimens of letter shapes and ligatures designed to ease access to the newly-established armoury of Greek printed editions. Both works come with a list of *auctores* used in the text.

I: Barbeito Diez, *Impresos de Pedro Juan Nuñez*, pp. 364–5; Delgado Casado I, 162; Palau 196899. Besides five copies in Spain, **OCLC finds a single copy in the US** (Harvard), one in Canada (Thomas Fisher), one in Germany (Rostock) and one in France (BNF). II: Barbeito Diez, *Impresos de Pedro Juan Nuñez*, pp. 361–2; Delgado Casado I, 357; Palau 196888.

## TEACHING GREEK IN PARIS A SAMMELBAND OF THREE TEXTBOOKS

49 [PARIS.] [GREEK ALPHABET.] Alphabetum Graecum studiosis iuvenibus perutilissimum. Paris, Pierre Gromors, 1526.

[bound with:]

CHRYSOLOGAS, Manuel. Habes candide lector grammaticen doctissimi Chrysolorae a I. Chaeradamo. Paris, Gilles de Gourmont, [1528].

[and with:]

[LILY, William.] De octo orationis partium constructione libellus. Paris, Prigent Calvarin, 1526.

Three works in one vol., 8vo, *Alphabetum*: ff. [8]; *Chrysologas*: ff. [62], [2 device, blank]; *Lily*: ff. [24]; roman and Greek types, first and third titles within woodcut borders, large woodcut de Gourmont device to title and final leaf of *Chrysologas*, woodcut Calvarin device to title of *Lily*, all works with woodcut initials (many *criblé*); outer edge of the woodcut border to the last title just shaved, small marginal paper-flaw to the outer lower corner of the first title, some toning and thumbing, occasional marginal creasing, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary French calf, roll-tooled in blind to a panel design; a little rubbed, cracks to joints, corners and endcaps neatly repaired; early ownership inscription 'Congreg. Oratorij d[omi]ni Jesu Lugd. Catal. Inscriptus' to first title; partially deleted early ownership inscription to the last leaf of third work, 'Huius voluminis verus sum possessor Ioannes[?] Vi[z?]a'; the same name to rear free endpaper verso; **copious contemporary annotations throughout the volume**, particularly to the first 8 pp. of the *Alphabetum*, and the whole of the *Lily* including the endpapers and pastedowns, and the blank at end of the *Chrysologas*; nineteenth-century letterpress ink stamp of Louis Perrin of Lyons to front free endpaper verso. £5000

**An outstanding and abundantly annotated volume uniting three fundamental texts, here used together for the instruction of French students engaged in Greek and Latin learning.**

The first textbook is a very scarce Paris edition of the *Alphabetum Graecum*, the fine work of the printer Gromors, active between 1516 and 1544 and renowned for his classical expertise. The editor here explicitly references Aldus' *Very short introduction* to the 1494–5 edition of Lascaris' grammar, an impassioned *apologia* for the widening of access to Classical languages to those still unable to read them. In accordance with this mission, the alphabet shows remarkable pedagogical praxis and is complemented at the end with two sections: one containing elementary and practical notions on the formation of letters, syllables, ligatures and abbreviations; the other offering practice exercises of graded difficulty through a choice of prayers with interlinear Latin translation followed by passages from the Gospels of Matthew and John with no translation.

Chrysologas' *Erotemata* follow here, in a very rare edition by a pioneer of Greek printing in France, Gilles de Gourmont. Gourmont had printed his first *Erotemata* in 1507, for the first Greek press in France, established by François Tissard who, after years of formation in Italy, determined to furnish his own native land with the knowledge of Greek, which he saw as the key to humanism and to civilisation itself. "It had been", he said, "in Italy a common reflection upon the university of Paris, that it possessed no Greek school. The Italian scholars prided themselves in their skill in





the sciences connected with Humanity, and more especially in the cultivation of Greek learning". This therefore Tissard enlarges upon, in a discourse to the students of Paris, which he annexed to the first Greek impression anni 1507. Addressing himself to the vanity of the French nation, he tells them that, by the knowledge of Greek, the Italians principally assert their superiority over them. "They call us", he adds, "barbarians: they exclaim against our attempts to prescribe laws to Italy, and to domineer over a nation refined and polite, and deeply versed in elegant learning". Tissard thus artfully exhorts them to assert their own reputation by applying to Greek literature; observing that he has provided for the impression of Greek books, which will henceforward cost little, and aid them much in the attainment of the language. The merits of Tissard were speedily recognised at

the French court: he was received by the duke De Valois (afterwards Francis I) as one of the men of letters, who had the honour of forming a part of his establishment' (Greswell, *Early Parisian Greek Press*, pp. 18-19). Proctor remarks upon the influence of Aldine types on several forms and sloping of letters in the types used by Gilles de Gourmont. This edition of *Erotemata* contains a dedicatory letter addressed to Raulin Séguier, a notable Greek scholar and lawyer from Narbonne; Chéradame also dedicated his edition of Lucian to Séguier.

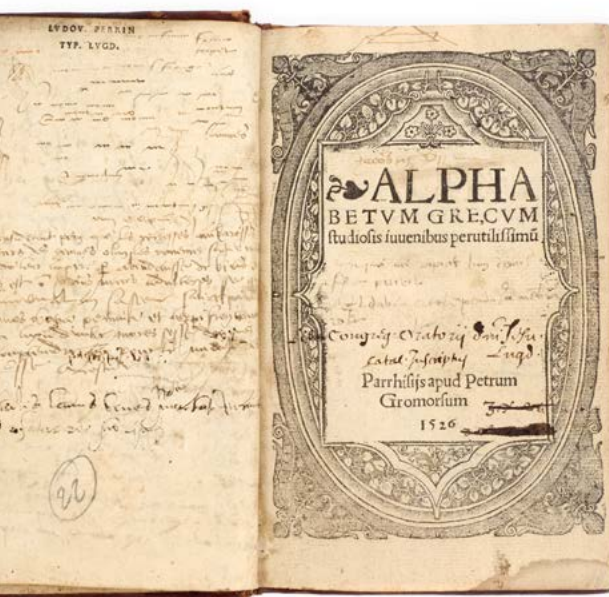
William Lily's textbook of Latin (first published anonymously in London in 1513) is the third work included in this gathering. Lily was a friend of Thomas More, a much-travelled humanist who pioneered the teaching of Greek in London and became the first high master of St Paul's. It was for pupils at St Paul's that his textbook on Latin syntax was conceived and published. Erasmus, who obtained a copy, made suggestions which were included in the second edition, published at Basel in 1515. This Parisian edition published by Prigent Calvarin is rare, and the witness to a Continental success. It includes the short address by Erasmus which had appeared in 1515, with the original date.

#### Provenance:

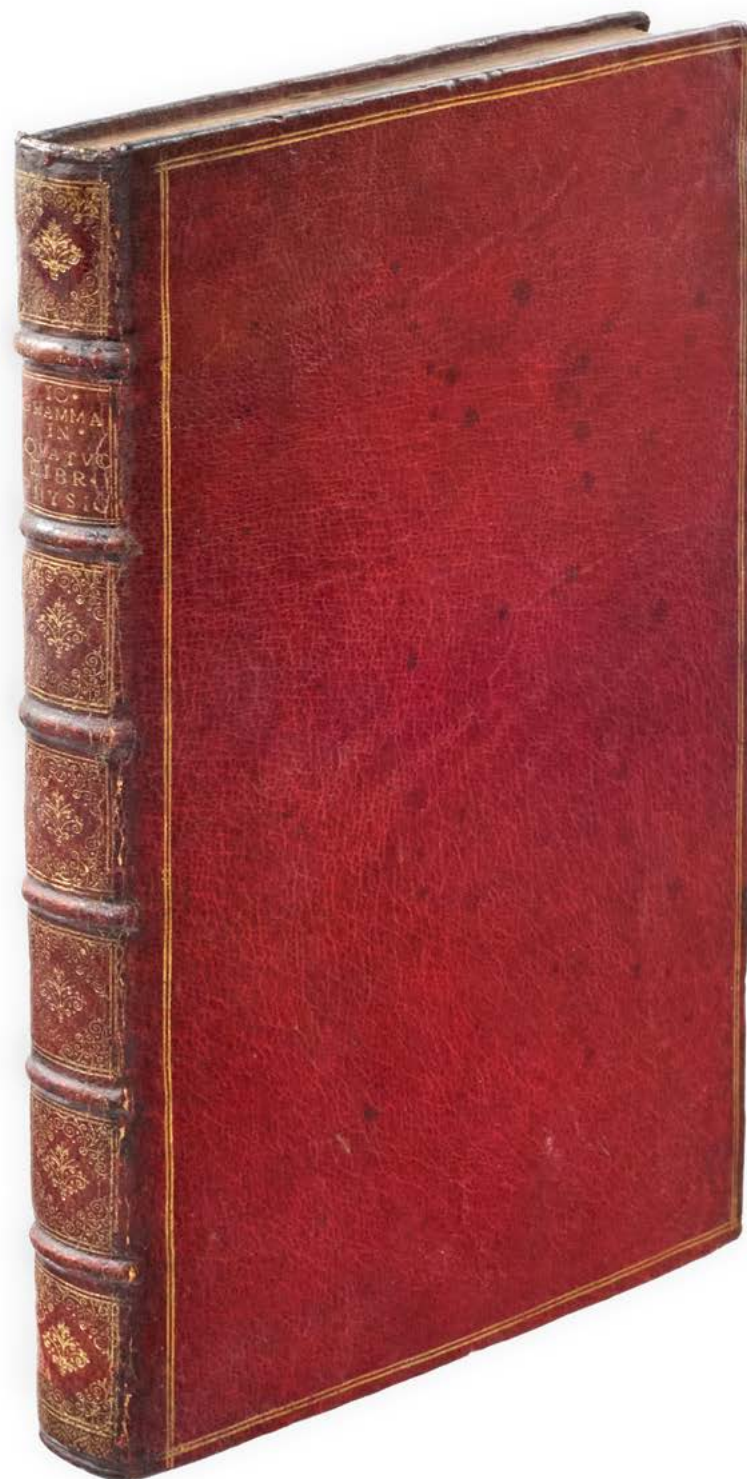
1. From the library of the Congregation of the Oratory of Jesus and Mary Immaculate of Lyons, known as the French Oratory, founded in 1611.
2. Later in the possession of the Lyonnais typographer Louis Perrins (1799-1855). His library was dispersed at auction in 1880.

OCLC and USTC together find only one copy of the *Alphabetum* (BnF) and no copies of the *Chrysoloras* or Lily.

*Alphabetum*: USTC 181000; Renouard, *Les marques typographiques parisiennes*, pp. 122-124; Scholderer, *Greek Printing Types, 1465-1927* (1927), p. 9; not in Botley. *Chrysoloras*: Legrand III, 79 ('rarissime', listing a copy owned by Ingram Bywater in London); Maittaire II, 2, 707f; Proctor, *Printing of Greek*, pp. 142-143; not in Botley. *Lily*: not in USTC or OCLC.







## EDITIO PRINCEPS

### THE FOUNDER OF THE THEORY OF IMPETUS

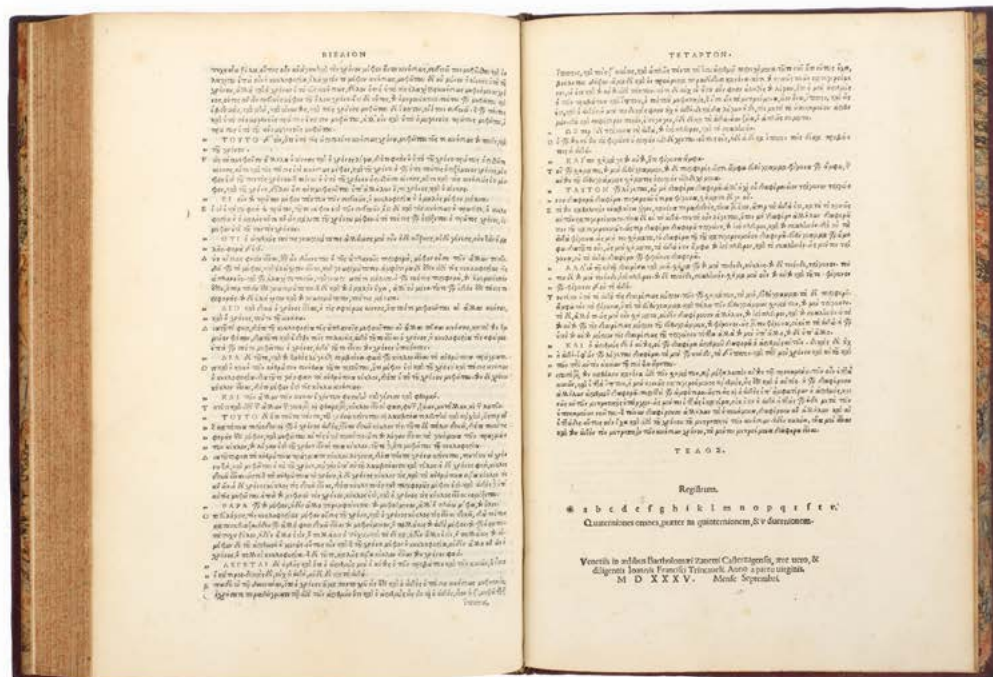
**50 PHILOPONUS, Joannes.** Υπομνημα εις τα περι φυσικης τεσσαρα πρωτα βιβλια του Αριστοτηλους ... In primos quatuor Aristotelis de naturali auscultatione libros comentaria. [(Colophon:) Venice, Bartolomeo Zanetti and Giovanni Francesco Trincavelli, September 1535.]

Folio, ff. [160]; [π]<sup>2</sup> a-l<sup>8</sup> m<sup>10</sup> n-t<sup>8</sup> v<sup>4</sup>; large woodcut Zanetti device to title, large woodcut Greek-style headpiece and initial printed in red to ar<sup>1</sup>, text printed in Greek type except for the dedicatory letter from Trincavelli to Gaspare Contarini; occasional very light spots, but overall a bright, wide-margined copy; bound in early eighteenth-century French red morocco, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges sprinkled red and blue, marbled pastedowns; old ink stain to rear board, a few other small marks, extremities very lightly rubbed, headcap chipped and neatly repaired, small repairs to joints; eighteenth-century Sunderland ink shelfmark to front free endpaper, modern blind stamp of Theological Institute of Connecticut to the outer margin of the first and last two leaves.

£4000

*Editio princeps* of one of the most important Aristotelian studies of the Renaissance: a commentary on the Physics which paved the way for the Galileian era.





# THE SUNDERLAND COPY, ANNOTATED

51 **PHILOPONUS, Joannes.** Υπομνημα εις τα περι ψυχης βιβλια του Αριστοτελους ... Comentariorum in libros de anima Aristotelis. [(Colophon:) Venice, Bartolomeo Zanetti and Giovanni Francesco Trincavelli, November 1535.]

Folio, ff. [146]; π<sup>2</sup> A-S<sup>8</sup>; large woodcut Zanetti device to title and to final verso, large woodcut Greek-style headpiece and initial printed in red to Ar<sup>1</sup>, text printed in Greek type; occasional light browning and spotting, but a wide-margined, very good copy; bound in early eighteenth-century French red morocco, spine gilt in compartments lettered directly in gilt, edges sprinkled red and blue, marbled pastedowns; headband renewed and headcap skilfully repaired, edges a little rubbed, a few minor scuffs neatly retouched; contemporary marginal annotations to c. 70 ff. (very occasionally cropped), early manuscript numbering of sections and foliation; eighteenth-century Sunderland ink shelfmark to front free endpaper, modern blindstamp of the Theological Institute of Connecticut to the outer margin of the first and last two leaves. £4000

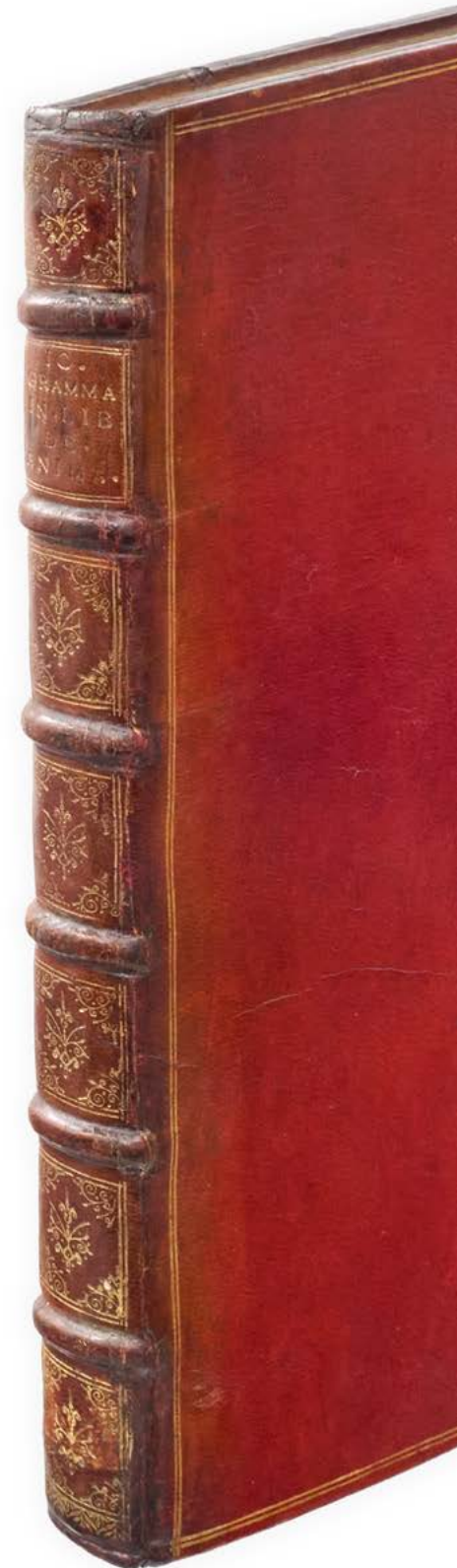
*Editio princeps* of the ancient commentator John Philoponus' commentary to Aristotle's *On the intellect*, edited by the Venetian Vettore Trincavelli (1496–1568), responsible for the publication of several Greek *editiones principes*. The authorship of Book 3 of the commentaries on *De Anima* is, today, an object of debate.

Philoponus lived in sixth-century Alexandria. His commentary on the Aristotelian work *On the Intellect* has been seen as introducing a Neoplatonic approach to Aristotle's psychology, ascribing to The Philosopher the conviction that the human rational soul is both ungenerated and immortal, as well as an agreement with the Platonic theory of innate ideas and with the Neoplatonic doctrine of the

Philoponus's theory took his starting point from an unsatisfactory Aristotelian answer to the problem of the motion of an arrow, which continues to fly after it has left the bow-string, which implied the presence of motion without a continuous external force acting as a mover. According to Aristotle, the air displaced in front of the projectile somehow rushed round and pushed from behind, thus propelling the projectile along. In his most important commentary, in which he challenged Aristotle's tenets on time, space, void, matter and dynamics, Philoponus suggested the motion of the projectile to be caused by an external force impressed by a mover, which he called *impetus* ... Once projectile motion was considered in terms of an impetus, it became possible for Philoponus to reassess the role of the medium: far from being responsible for the continuation of the motion of a projectile, it became an impediment to it ... Philoponus' impetus theories about motion were still incorrect, because of the erroneous relationship between force and velocity. Nevertheless, they allowed physical science to go beyond the old Aristotelian concept according to which motion was originated by the seek of a natural place of rest, by focusing the attention to an external force as the origin of motion' (Castelli and Benini, 'Philoponus' comments to Aristotle's Physics as the first step to the development of modern laws of motion', in *Advanced Materials Research* Vol. 748, 2013, p. 383).

*Provenance:* from the library of the Earl of Sunderland at Blenheim Palace, sale, Puttick and Simpson, 1 December 1881 onwards, lot 6714, sold for 19s. This is one of eight works by Philoponus in the Sunderland library, all bound in 'old red morocco'.

EDIT16 CNCE 47896; USTC 836419.









## PLATO IN GENEVA

52 **PLATO; Niccolò LIBURNIO, translator.** *Divini Platonis Gnomologia graecolatina, per locos communes perquam apposite digesta. Geneva, Jean de Tournes, 1613.*

16mo, pp. [xvi], 315, [3]; woodcut cameo portrait of Plato to title, woodcut device to final verso, text in parallel Greek and Latin in two columns, typographic head- and tail-pieces; small inkstains to outer margin of first leaves, some minor marginal damp-staining, small paper-flaw to D7 (affecting a few words), but a very good copy; bound in contemporary vellum, spine ruled in blind, manuscript title to spine, vestigial ties to fore-edge, edges stained blue; lightly worn, vellum somewhat stained; contemporary ownership inscription of Weiherstephan Abbey, Bavaria ('Monasterii Weihersteph[...] Ord. S. P. | Benedicti p.') to title, with manuscript shelfmark ('A II 1045') to title, and engraved armorial bookplate ('Closter Weiher Stephen 1646') to front pastedown, very occasional ink underlinings in the text. £900

**First Geneva edition of the anthology of Plato's maxims accompanied by Liburnio's Latin translation.**

Jean I de Tournes had published the first edition in octavo in Lyons in 1555, and shortly afterwards in this popular pocket sextodecimo format, before escaping Protestant persecution and settling in Geneva. This edition was published by his son, Jean II. It testifies to the lasting popularity, well into the seventeenth century, of Plato as a source of sage reflections, as a treasure of moral gems rooted in the cardinal virtues of wisdom, courage, moderation and justice, and often ready to be deployed *ad usum scholarum* – in fact, as the provenance of this volume shows, fit for a monastic library, alongside works of Christian theology.

USTC 6703609; Brunet IV, col. 704.

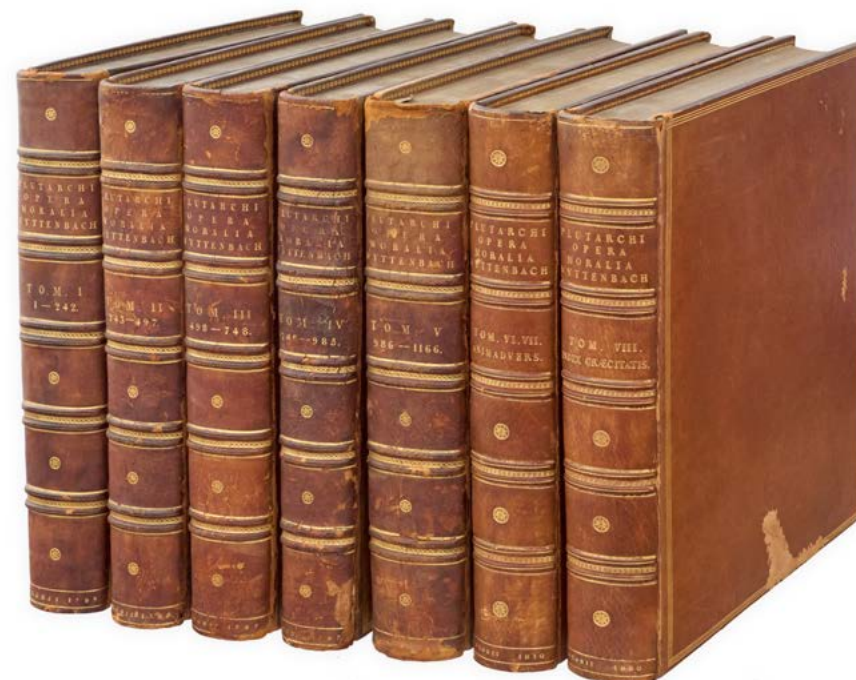


## GAISFORD'S COPY WITH HIS LETTERS

53 **PLUTARCH.** *Τὰ ἠθικά. Moralia, id est opera, exceptis vitis, reliqua [edited by Daniel Wytttenbach]. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1795–1800; 1810; 1830.*

Eight volumes bound in seven (volumes VI and VII bound together), large 4to, I: pp. xcvi, [2], 683, [(errata)]; II: iv, 697 [1, errata]; III: iv, 755 [1, errata]; IV: [iv], 662, [2, errata and a blank]; V: [vi, including replacement contents leaf], 869 [1, errata]; VI: [iv], 593, [1, errata]; VII: [iv], 224; VIII: [iv], 785, [1, blank], slight dampstaining towards the end of volume I, start of volume IV dampstained, occasional foxing of endleaves, volume VIII with some light foxing; a fine copy in near-contemporary smooth calf, triple gilt fillet border, gilt arms of the University of Oxford on covers (volumes I–V only), spine gilt-tooled and lettered, gilt edges; extremities slightly rubbed, some joints cracked, slight loss to spine leather of volumes IV and V and to cover of volume VII; armorial bookplates of Thomas Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, upper cover from the Ulster Journal of Archaeology (vol. 27, 1964) loosely inserted at the end of volume III. £2500

**Gaisford's own copy of the Oxford Plutarch containing letters between him and the editor, Daniel Wytttenbach.** Dr Thomas Gaisford (1779–1855) was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford in 1812, and later became Dean of Christ Church in 1831. He had an active role at the University Press, promoting the printing of Greek texts, and at the Bodleian. There is an early pencil annotation on the title-page to volume VII: 'Edidit T. Gaisford Graec. Ling. Prof. Regius', and a few ink corrections to the text of Wytttenbach's *Animadversiones*; and next to the heading for the *Monitum* at the start of volume VIII is written in pencil 'by Dr Thos Gaisford'.



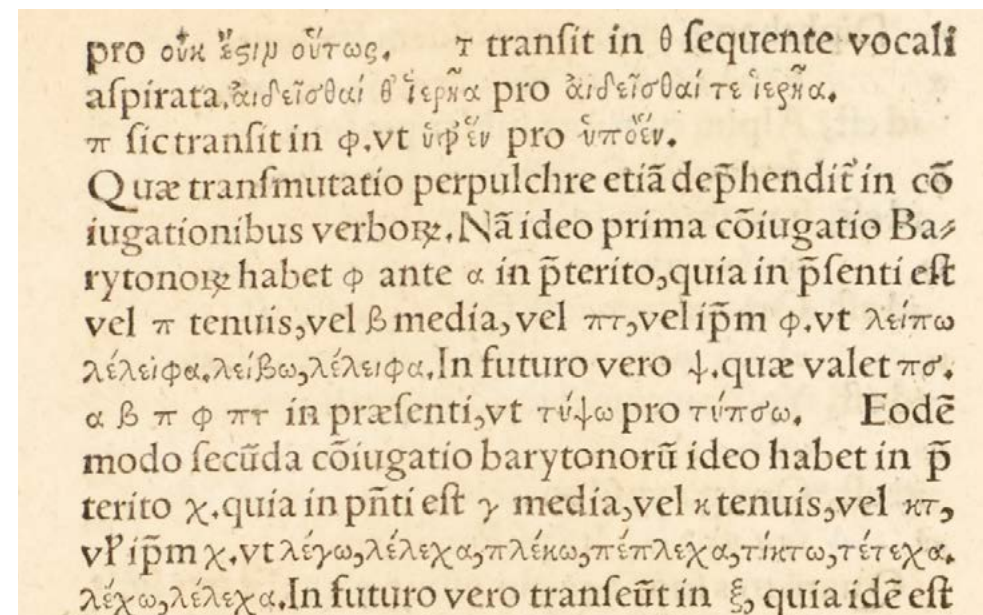




Loosely inserted in this copy are six letters and notes relating to Gaisford and Wyttenbach, and to the publication of this monumental Plutarch. There is an extract copied from the minutes of the University Press, dated 23 October 1800, about Wyttenbach's Plutarch; a sheet of accounts from 3 January 1810; a letter from Wyttenbach to Gaisford dated Leiden, 17 January 1815 (in Latin, written by a secretary), and a copy of Gaisford's Latin reply to Wyttenbach, dated Oxford, 31 January 1815.

In 1815 Gaisford had married Helen, the niece of Dr William Van Mildert. A four-page letter (dated Leiden, 17 May 1816, with Gaisford's red wax seal) is addressed to Van Mildert at Lincoln's Inn, in which Gaisford describes his visit to Leiden University Library where he was helped by the elderly Daniel Wyttenbach (1746-1820) and looked at Vossius's books. Gaisford also opines that the Bodleian is much larger and better organised than Leiden, though Leiden has far more manuscripts. He also discusses the libraries of the great Leiden scholars and the bookselling situation in Leiden, which he dislikes.

The final note is dated 27 June 1824, therefore after Wyttenbach's death, noting that some items belonging to Wyttenbach were offered by his widow to [John] Fell for 2,000 florins.



## GREEK AT THE SELESTAT SCHOOL?

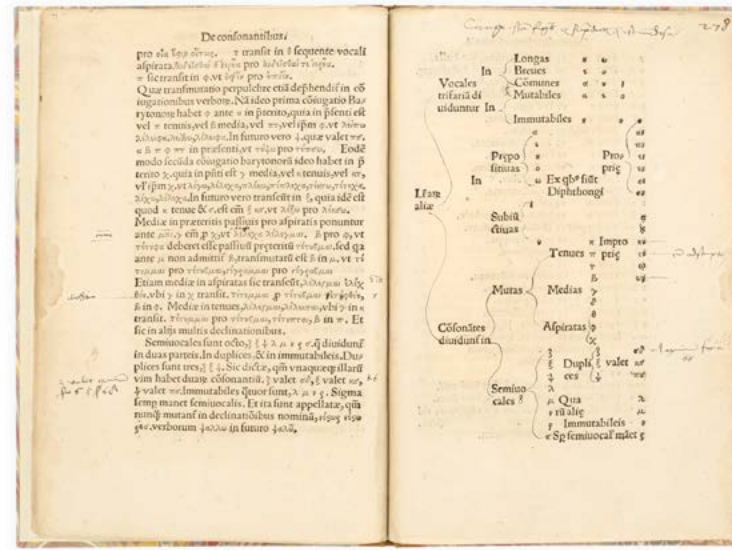
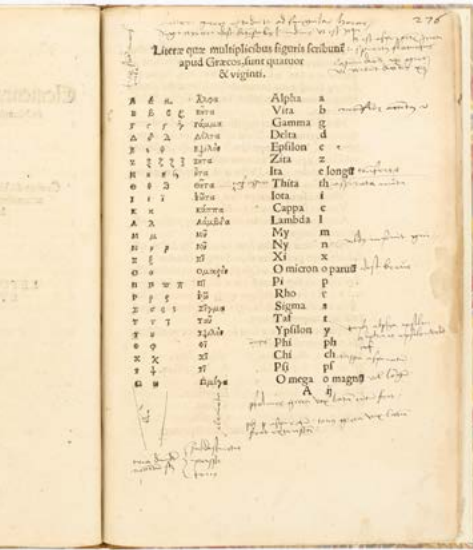
54 [SAPIDUS, Johannes, i.e. Hans WITZ, attributed.] Elementale introductoriu[m] in nomenclum & verborum declinationes Græcas. Græcas dictiones cum eoru[m] characteribus, accentibus, ac vocu[m] moderamentis, hic insertas offendes. *Strasbourg, M. Schürer, May 1513.*

4to, ff. [10]; A<sup>4</sup> B<sup>6</sup>; Greek and roman letter; light browning and staining, particularly to the last leaf, nonetheless a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in modern calf-backed boards with marbled-sides; copious contemporary annotations throughout (see below), contemporary manuscript foliation ('275'-'284'), early inscription 'Seldenrath' to title, modern collector's bookplate to front pastedown. £2000

**Rare second edition (first published in 1512, 8 leaves only, without treatment of Greek articles)** of the first manual of Greek grammar to appear in Strasbourg. A pioneering publication in Northern Europe, it proved successful, and went on to warrant at least four more editions.

Most academic inventories ascribe this anonymously-published manual to Theodorus Gaza, acknowledging the debt of the content to the humanist who had died around 1475 and whose foundational Greek grammar had appeared in Venice in four volumes in 1495. Others leave it unattributed, echoing Proctor's mention of this work as the initiative of the printer, Schürer, who had pioneered the use of Greek types in Strasbourg within a humanistic work mainly in roman types just the year before. Baillet, however, has argued in favour of crediting the Alsatian humanist Johannes Sapidus (or Hans Witz, 1490-1561), student of Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples in Paris, then



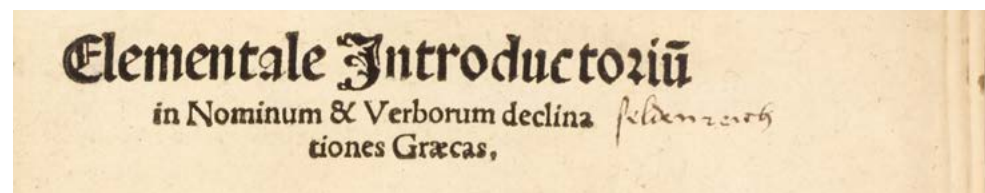


rector of the grammar school in his native town of Sélestat and responsible for the introduction of Greek studies there, with the authorship for this handbook. Sapidus was a friend and fervent admirer of Erasmus. 'Under Sapidus the Sélestat school flourished, drawing students not only from Alsace but from Switzerland and Lorraine. By 1517 there were nine hundred students. Sapidus struck out even more boldly against the old grammar texts than had his predecessors. He emphasized Latin writing based on the classical texts themselves and introduced Greek to the curriculum' (*Contemporaries of Erasmus*, III, 195).

The annotations, in an expert contemporary hand, apply predominantly to parts addressing letter formation, the classification of consonants and vowels, diphthongs, the transformation of Greek letters into Latin ones, and numbers.

**Rare outside Continental Europe: OCLC finds two copies in the US (Illinois, Harry Ransom Center), and Library Hub finds a single copy in the UK (Bodleian).** No copies of the first edition recorded in the UK or US.

USTC 649756; VD 16 E 966; Baillet, 'Le premier manuel de grec paru à Strasbourg', in *Festschrift für Jos. Benzing*, Wiesbaden (1964), pp. 25–36.

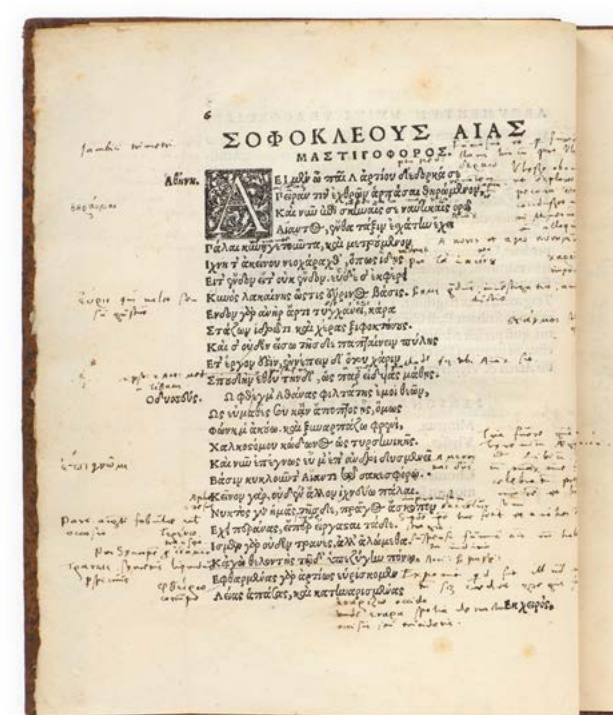
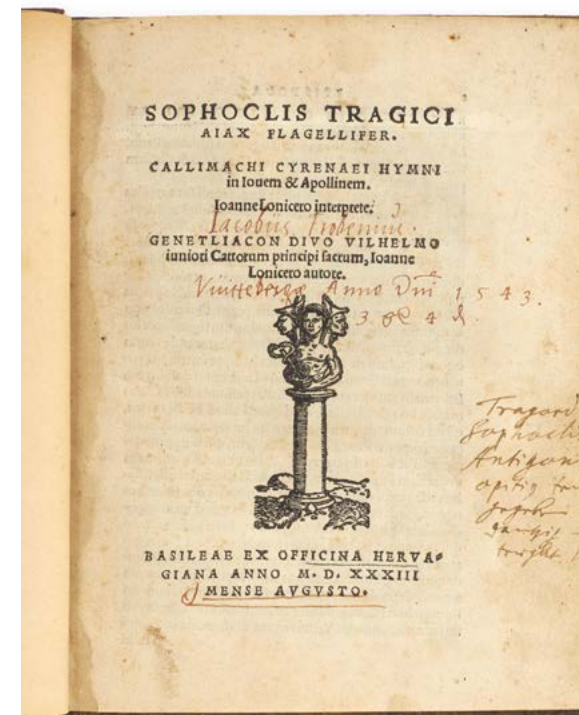


## WITTENBERG GREEK SCHOLARSHIP

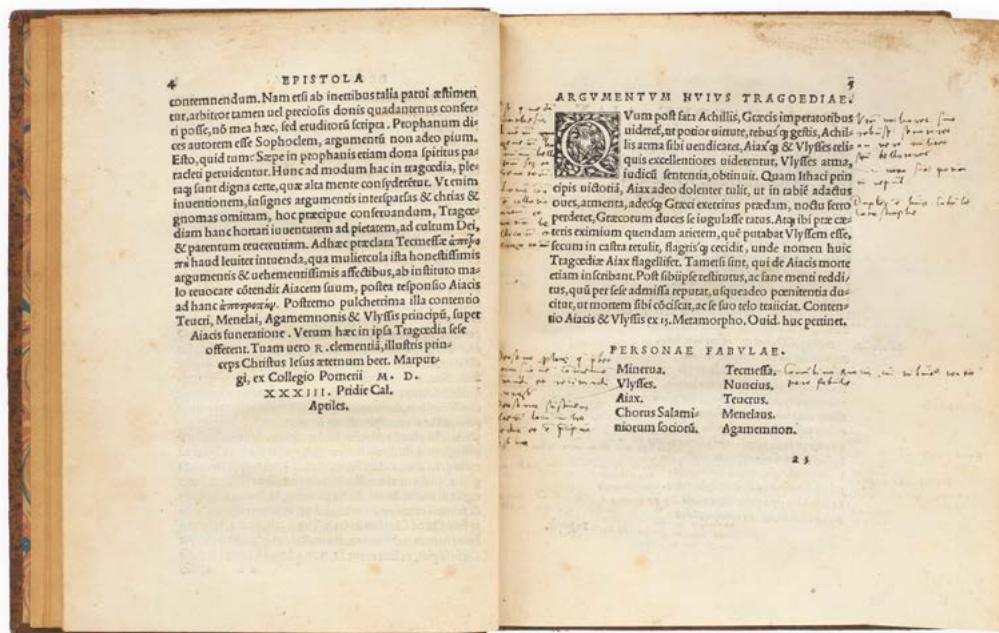
55 **SOPHOCLES.** *Ajax flagellifer.* Callimachi Cyrenaei Hymni in Iovem & Apollinem. Ioanne Lonicerio interprete. Genetliacon divo Vilhelmo iuniori Cattorum principi sacrum, Ioanne Lonicerio autore. *Basel, [Johann] Herwagen, August 1533.*

4to, pp. 129, [3]; text printed in parallel Latin and Greek on facing pages, woodcut devices to title and final page, woodcut initials; a3 and a5 folded at fore-edge to preserve annotations, title lightly dampstained, but a very good copy; in late nineteenth-century marbled sheep, spine blind-ruled in compartments with gilt centre-pieces, gilt green morocco lettering-piece, marbled endpapers; extremities rubbed; red ink ownership inscription 'Iacobus Frobenius Vüittebergae Anno Dni 1543' and note about the price to title, and a few annotations by him in red ink, annotations and underlining to text in black ink in a minute contemporary German hand (to c. 40 pp.), nineteenth-century printed booklabel of Charles-Jules-Adrien de Marne Comte de Vautron-Bois to upper pastedown. £2750

**First separate edition of Sophocles's *Ajax*, with a facing Latin version by the humanist, philologist and theologian Johann Lonitzer (c. 1499–1569), printed with his translation of Callimachus's hymns to Apollo and Zeus and his ode celebrating the birth of the future Wilhelm IV of Hesse-Kassel (1532–1592).**



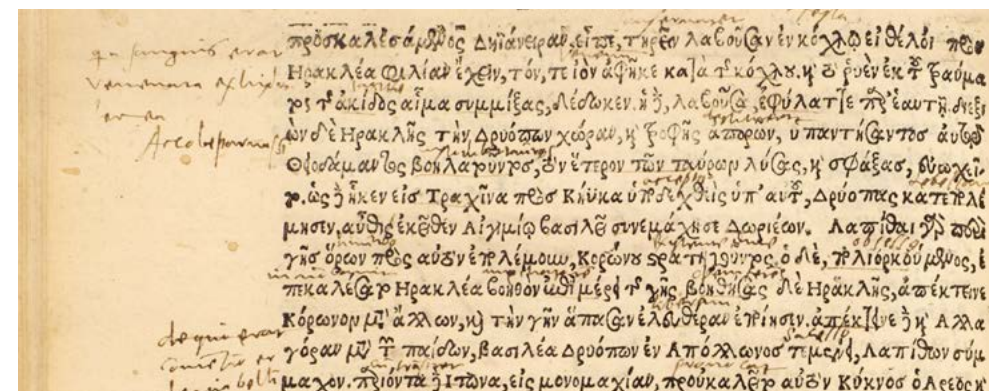




The volume was inscribed in 1543 by a Jakob Froben, presumably the 'Jakob Froben aus Ilmenau' recommended by Martin Luther for a stipend at Wittenberg two years previously, and most likely also the priest of the same name found at nearby Schmölln in 1557. It is tempting to think he may be a relative of the printers Johann (1460–1527) and Hieronymus Froben (1501–1563). The bulk of the annotations are in a different but contemporary minute German hand; they include notes in both Greek and Latin, with translations between the two languages, grammatical observations, and typographical corrections. All the annotations are to the Greek text, not the Latin, and two of the leaves have been folded in (at the time of rebinding) to retain the manuscript notes.

The early Wittenberg provenance provides an interesting link with a significant edition of Sophocles in Latin produced there in 1547, by Melanchthon's colleague Veit Winsheim (Vitus Winshemius or Oertel, 1501–1570), during the Schmalkaldic Wars; Winsheim's preface of that edition, addressed to Edward VI of England, discusses the ethical and political questions raised by Sophocles which were then facing the emergent Protestant states of Europe.

Adams S1454; VD16 ZV14509. For records of Jacob Froben, see *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde* 21 (1903), p. 199, and Ludwig, *Das landesherliche Stipendienwesen an der Universität Wittenberg unter den ernestinischen Kurfürsten von Sachsen* (2019), p. 94, n. 304.



## PHILOLOGY ON STAGE

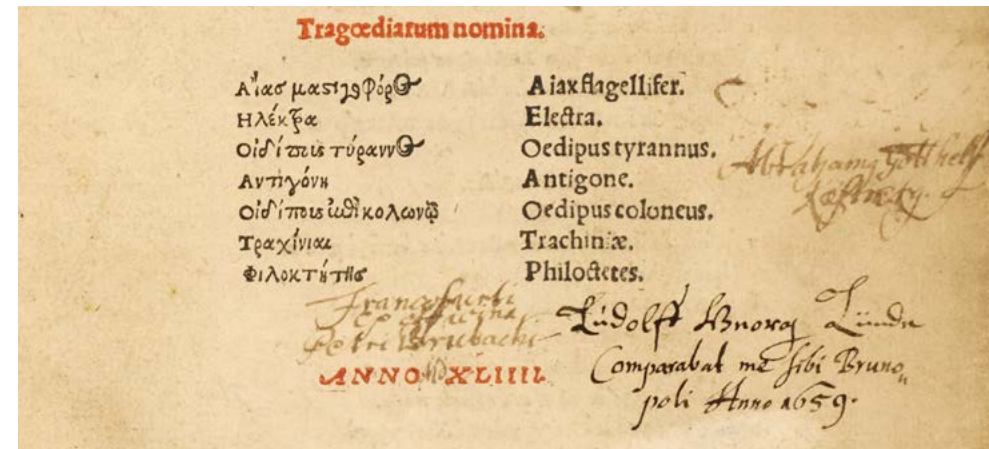
56 **SOPHOCLES.** Σοφοκλέους τραγωδίαι επτα μετα σχολίων παλαιων και πανυ ωφελιμων. Sophoclis tragoediae septem, cum interpretationibus vetustis et valde utilibus ... [(Colophon:)] Frankfurt am Main, Peter Braubach], 1544.

4to, ff. [2], 193; bound without final leaf with printer's device to recto; title in red and black, woodcut initials and head-pieces; hole to f. 69 affecting a few words, paper-flaw to lower margin of f. 89, final quire reinforced at gutter, small wormhole to ff. 187–191 (touching a few characters without loss of sense), a few scattered marks; bound in twentieth-century half vellum with marbled covers, black morocco spine label lettered in gilt in Greek (chipped), imprint in gilt at foot of spine, top edges stained black; small bumps to edges; acquisition inscription 'Ludolf Georg(?) Lunde comparabat me sibi Brunopoli Anno 1659' and ownership inscriptions 'Abrahamus Gotthelf Kaestnerus' and 'A. Reinking 1827' to title, ink stamp to title verso 'C. Rudloff 1830', gilt bookplate of Spyros Loverdos (dated 1925) to front pastedown with subsequent ink stamp to rear pastedown; annotations, mostly interlinear and occasionally faint, in two hands to c. 100 pp. £2000

**First of several Braubach editions of the seven extant Greek tragedies of Sophocles, this copy with annotations in two different hands, spanning two centuries.** The text follows the first Giunta edition published at Florence in 1522 under the editorship of Antonio Francini, with the text of the plays surrounded by extensive Greek scholia.

The bulk of the annotations are in a rapid sixteenth-century cursive and supply interlinear Latin translations and explanations of Greek words, and occasional commentary, to the plays *Oedipus Rex*, *Antigone*, *Oedipus at Colonus*, and *Women of Trachis*. A few further Latin notes in an eighteenth-century hand of a textual critical nature engage with readings in *Electra* and *Antigone*. This was the edition studied by Melanchthon in preparation for the Wittenberg edition; Melanchthon's own copy also bears profuse annotations to the *Antigone*. Our copy, with annotations to the play in both hands, also evidences the enduring power of the play's central theme of the conflict between positive and natural law.





Provenance:

1. The inscription to the title would appear to be that of the German philologist Ludolph Georg Lunden (1640–1687) who studied at Helmstedt and ran a school in Celle; his note records that he purchased this volume at Bruneck, South Tyrol, in 1659.
2. Abraham Gotthelf Kästner (1719–1800) was a German mathematician and poet, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1789; the Kästner crater on the Moon is named for him.
3. Spyros Loverdos (1874–1936), Greek banker, economist, politician, and collector, whose library was dispersed after his death.

USTC 694180; VD 16 S 7033; Adams S 1443.

## ALLACCI'S SOPHOCLES

57 **SOPHOCLES; Adrien TURNÈBE, editor.** Τραγωδίαι. Αἰαξ μαστιγοφορος. Ηλεκτρα. Οιδίπους τυραννος. Αντιγόνη. Οιδίπους επι Κολωνω. Τραχινιαί. Φιλοκτετης. Paris, Adrien Turnèbe, 1553 [(colophon:)] 24 December 1552].

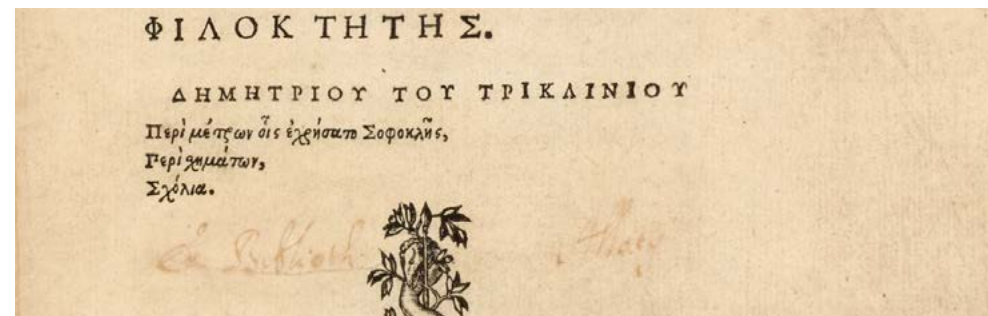
[issued with:]

**TRICLINIUS, Demetrius.** Εἰς τὰ του σοφοκλεους επτα δραματα ... Paris, Adrien Turnèbe, 1553.

Two parts in one vol., 4to, pp. *Sophocles*: [viii], 400; *Triclinius*: [iv], 147, [16] [1, blank]; O4 blank, woodcut devices to titles, woodcut initials and headpieces; occasional spotting, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in modern vellum over boards, retaining old gilt edges; faded ownership inscription 'Ex Biblioth. Allatii' to title-page (see below). **£1850**

A wide-margined copy of Sophocles in Greek owned by the Vatican librarian and Greek scholar Leone Allacci, with his name on the title-page.





Leone Allacci (or Allatius, 1586–1669), from Corfu, converted to Catholicism and attended the Pontifical Greek College in Rome, where he also taught, before being appointed as *scriptor* at the Vatican Library; he was involved in the transport of the Palatine Library from Heidelberg to Rome. He wrote *Apes Urbanae sive de viris illustribus* (1633), a compilation of the lives and works of significant men designed to reflect glory on the Barberini family, following the election of Pope Urban VIII, which eventually led to his appointment as librarian to Cardinal Francesco Barberini; in 1661 he became librarian at the Vatican. Allacci owned a substantial library, rich in manuscripts, much of which is now in the Biblioteca Vallicelliana in Rome; his copy of the Aldine *Epistolae diversorum philosophorum* of 1499, containing an identical inscription, is at Winchester College.

BP16 114347 & 115203; USTC 154217



## THE CROFTS-WODHULL-DUNN COPY

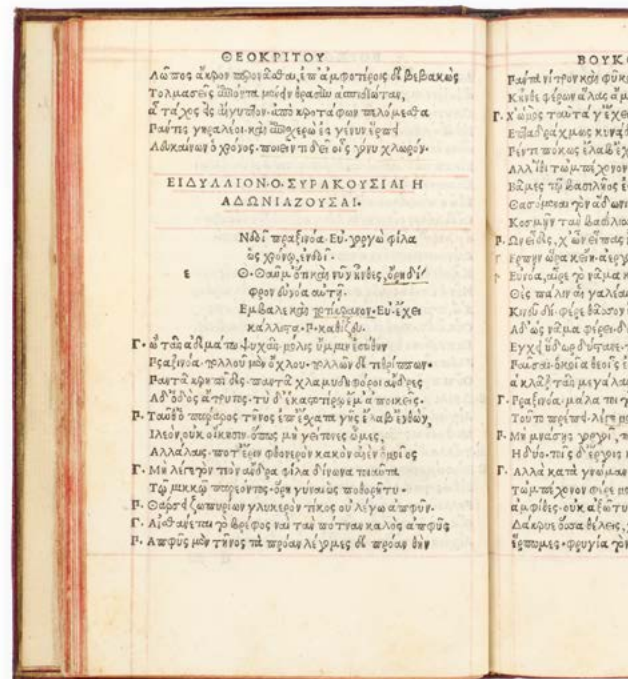
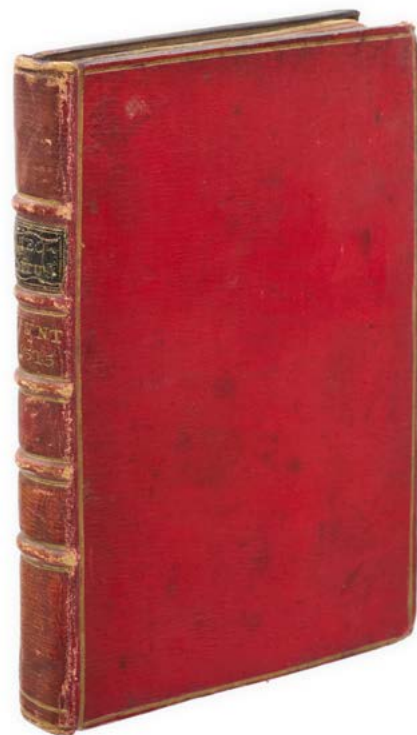
58 THEOCRITUS. Βουκολικά. Florence, Filippo Giunta, 10 January 1515 [recte 1516].

8vo, ff. [76]; a–i<sup>8</sup> [k]<sup>4</sup> (k3 blank); text in Greek, colophon in roman characters; woodcut printer's device to verso of final leaf, blank spaces for capitals with guide-letters, ruled in red throughout; title somewhat soiled with small stain to upper margin, very occasional spotting or thumbing, but a very good copy; bound in late eighteenth-century straight-grained red morocco likely by Roger Payne, gilt fillet border to covers, spine gilt-ruled in compartments with gilt green morocco lettering-piece, edges stained red (from an earlier binding), marbled endpapers; sewing somewhat uneven, a few light stains to boards, spine a little rubbed, lower half of front flyleaf excised; occasional early annotations and reading marks (mostly washed), ownership inscription 'M. Wodhull | Apr. 19<sup>th</sup> 1783' to front flyleaf with his notes (see below), booklabel of George Dunn (1864–1912) to front pastedown and his pencilled acquisition note 'G.D. Feb. 1887' to front flyleaf, further pencil notes to rear endpapers, twentieth-century gilt blue paper armorial bookplate to front pastedown, modern collector's bookplate.

£3000

The rare and important Giunta edition of Theocritus' *Bucolica*, in a handsome binding by Roger Payne and with a distinguished provenance.





This edition, prepared by Frosino Bonini, was the second edition of the Greek Bucolics, after Aldus' *editio princeps* of 1495, and marked an important moment in the transmission of the text. Bonini's epistle to Filippo Pandolfini mentions a manuscript used for this edition, which had been obtained or copied by Pandolfini in Venice, where he had had lessons from Marcus Musurus. Musurus himself had corrected the manuscript against another, very old witness, the property of a Paulus Capodivacca of Padua (a manuscript then lost, likely in a fire, and designated *codex deperditus Bucari* by Wilamowitz). The difficulties in the preparation of an edition of Theocritus had been highlighted by Aldus, whose own preface asserted that it would take an Oedipus to guess Theocritus' original *lectiones* (Wilson, *From Byzantium to Italy. Greek Studies in the Italian Renaissance* (1992), p. 133).

#### Provenance:

1. Formerly in the library of Dr Thomas Crofts (1722–1781), owner of 'the finest library of old Italian books yet seen in England' (De Ricci, *English Collectors*, p. 56). His bibliographic note to the front flyleaf is quoted (or misquoted?) by Dibdin: 'According to Mr. Crofts, who was an admirable bibliographer, the *first* edition of Junta was never seen by Fabricus, Maittaire, De Bure, Reiske, or Warton' (p. 485). The suggestion of a quarto edition, 'which seems corroborated by the Bibl. Crofts. No. 2040' (*ibid.*, p. 484), can be explained by the miscataloguing of this copy in Crofts' catalogue. His sale, Paterson, 7 April 1783 onwards, lot 2040, £1 1s to:

2. Michael Wodhull (1740–1816), translator of the tragedies of Euripides, with his inscription to the front free endpaper recording that he bought this copy at Crofts' sale with the date of purchase (19 April 1783) and his purchase price. 'His splendid library ... was particularly rich in early editions of the Greek and Latin classics, and in the works printed in the fifteenth century. All the books – many of which were bound by Roger Payne – were in fine condition, and some of them had once formed part of the libraries of Francis I., Grolier, Henry II. and Diana of Poitiers' (Fletcher, *English Book Collectors* (1902), p. 264).

3. George Dunn (1864–1912), of Woolley Hall, Maidenhead, with his booklabel printed by the Kelmscott Press. He built an impressive library of medieval manuscripts, early printed books, and early stamped bindings; the library was sold at Sotheby's between 1913 and 1917, realising over £30,000.

OCLC finds four copies in the US (UCLA, Tufts, S. Maine, Yale) and five copies in the UK (BL, Bodleian, three copies in Cambridge). Library Hub adds Bristol; Rylands; Queens College, Oxford; St John's College, Oxford; and St Andrews.

EDIT16 CNCE 28739; USTC 858937; Bandini, II, p. 72; Brunet V, 780; Decia, *I Giunti tipografi editori di Firenze, 1497–1570*, 81; Dibdin, *An Introduction* (1827) II, pp. 484–485 (citing this copy); Pettas, *The Giunti* 93; Renouard 77.

## HENRI ESTIENNE PRESENTATION BINDING

59 **THEOCRITUS *et al.*** Theocriti aliorumque poetarum Idyllia. Eiusdem Epigrammata ... [Geneva], *Henri Estienne*, 1579.

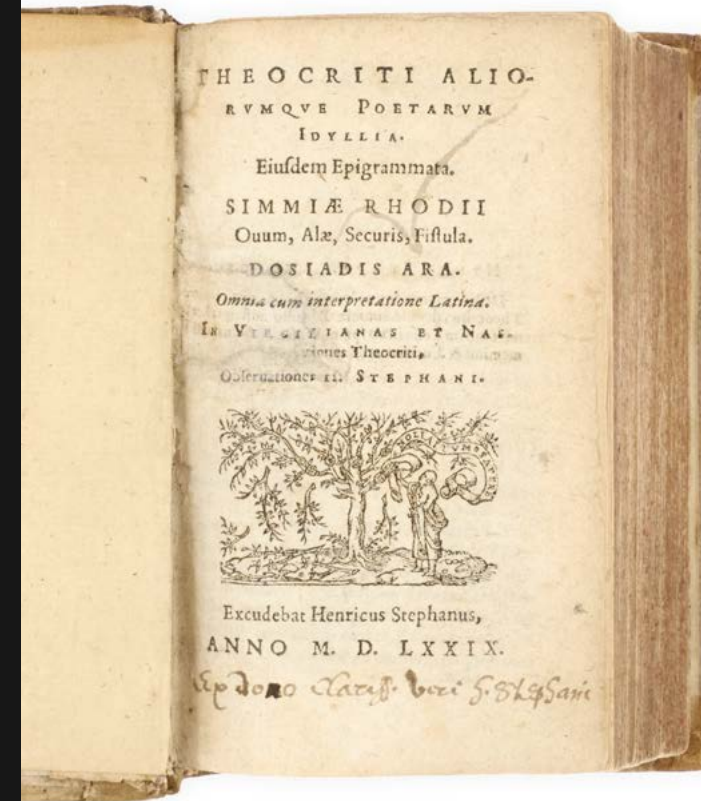
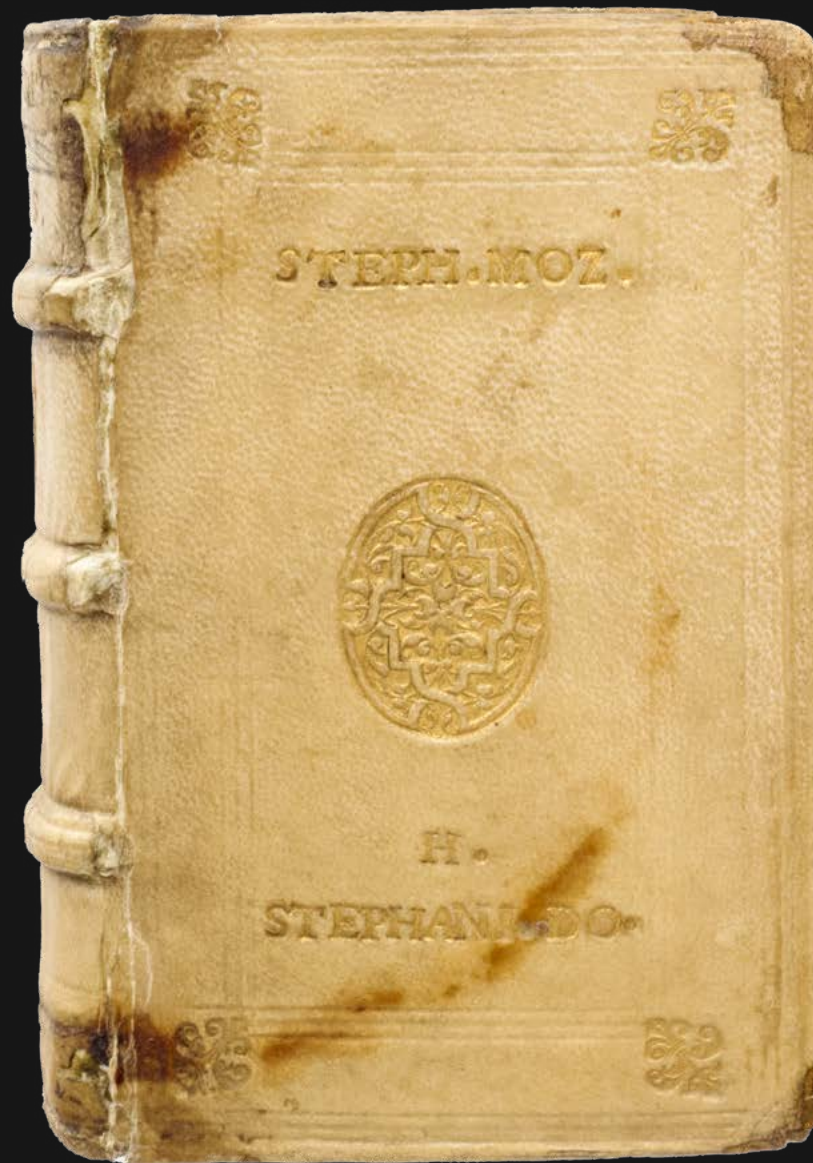
[bound with:]

[**PSALTER.**] Psalmorum Davidis ... [Geneva], *Henri Estienne*, 1575.

Two works in one volume, 16mo, *Theocritus*: pp. [xvi], 447, 63, 128; *Psalms*: pp. [xxxii], 157, [3]; text printed in parallel Greek and Latin on facing pages, woodcut printer's device to titles, woodcut headpieces; first title with two minor early skilful repairs touching a few letters, occasional light browning, some inconsequential marginal worming, but a very good copies; bound in contemporary gilt vellum over boards, boards panelled in blind with central gilt arabesque and gilt foliate corner-pieces and lettered 'STEPH. MOZ.' at head and 'H. STEPHANI. DO.' at foot in gilt (*see below*), spine gilt in compartments and lettered 'THEOCRITU. | H. S.' in gilt, edges speckled red; slightly worn with old repairs to joints and corners; presentation inscription to foot of title 'Ex dono clariss. viri H. Stephani', subsequent ownership inscription 'D. Moezer' dated 4 May 1634 to front free endpaper; engraved armorial bookplate of Herman de Vries de Heekelingen (1880–1942) to front pastedown (*see below*).  
£9000

An outstanding volume uniting the Estienne Greek bucolic poets (Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus) and the Estienne Greek Psalms in an Henri Estienne presentation binding.





This edition of the Greek bucolic poets was important. It was based on the *Poetae Graeci Principes* of 1566, which Estienne had edited and translated as well as printed, and he introduced not only corrections but also additions: the figure poems of Simmias of Rhodes ('Egg', 'Wings', 'Axe'), Estienne's Propertius II.12, and his literary examination of Virgil's and Ovid's imitations of Theocritus. 'This tiny edition is the only book which issued from the press of Henri Estienne in 1579: he spent most of the year in Paris, following his trouble with the Geneva Council over the publication of his *Deux Dialogues*' (Schreiber).

It is found here with Henri Estienne's 1575 edition of the Psalms, with Buchanan's paraphrase (carried out whilst Buchanan was imprisoned for

heresy in Portugal) and highly praised by Henri. 'The best-known work associated with his period of detention was his Latin version of the Psalms which he may have planned earlier as it was a genre which attracted contemporary French writers. Dedicated to Mary, queen of Scots, when published, it is the work which does most to justify Henri Estienne's description of Buchanan as easily the leading poet of his time. His principal characteristics as a poet may be described as mastery of the Latin language and variety of subject matter' (ODNB).

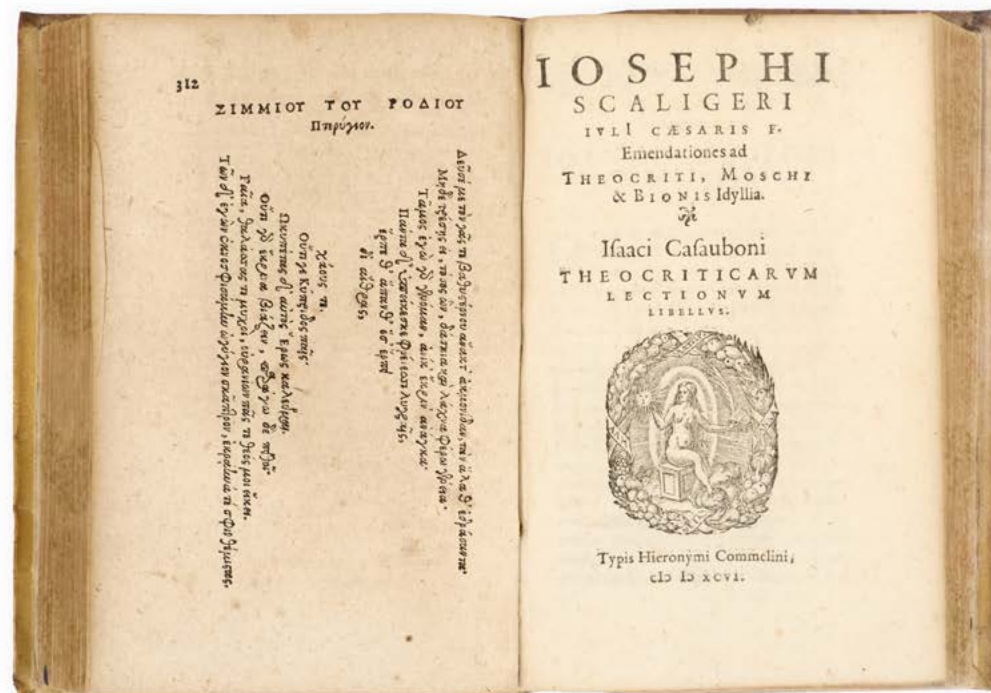
*Provenance:*

1. **The two works are bound in a remarkable presentation binding** lettered 'STEPH. MOZ.' and 'H. STEPHANI. DO.'; a gift from Henri Estienne to Stephan (or Estienne) Moser, who is recorded as a canon of Sion in the Valais from 1562 to 1580 (Martone, *Die Domherren von Sitten* 1043–2013, no. 599). His heir later inscribed the front free endpaper 'D. Moezer' in 1634.

2. Later in the possession of Herman de Vries de Heekelingen (1880–1942), sometime professor of palaeography and diplomatics at the Catholic University of Nijmegen and director of the university library.

I: USTC 450809; Gilmont 2754; Schreiber 206. II: USTC 451120; Gilmont 3253.





## AN IDYLIC BEGINNING

**60 THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS, SIMMIAS of Rhodes.** Θεοκριτου ... Ειδυλλια και Επιγραμματα. Μοσχου ... Βιονος ... Σιμμίου τα σωζόμενα. Theocriti Syracusii idyllia & epigrammata ... Moschi, Bionis, Simmii opera qua exstant, Iosephi Scaligeri & Isaaci Casauboni emendationes seorsim dabuntur. [Issued and bound with:] **SCALIGER, Joseph, and Isaac CASAUBON.** Emendationes ad Theocriti, Moschi & Bionis Idyllia ... Theocriticarum lectionum libellus. [Heidelberg], Commelin, 1596.

Three parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. [xvi], 319 (313–319 misbound before 305–312); 30; 150; allegorical woodcut vignettes to both titles, main text in Greek with facing Latin translation, including the characteristic pattern poems; a few quires a little browned, occasional light staining, but withal very good; bound in contemporary vellum, flat spine ruled in ink, manuscript title to spine, edges sprinkled in red and brown patterns; vestigial ties, some light staining, evidence of old paper label to spine; early brown ink shelfmark to front paste-down, old round stamp of the library of the seminary of Caen to first and last page, stamped and penned inventory number at head of title.

£550

**First edition of the Greek Idylls published by Commelin, and first edition of Joseph Justus Scaliger's commentary and notes,** complemented with Isaac Casaubon's notes, a form of which had first appeared in Geneva in 1569.

Born in Douai, Commelin fled anti-Protestant persecution, and established a printing workshop in Geneva. In 1587 the Elector Palatine invited him to settle in Heidelberg, to take up the role of librarian – he would die there in 1598. As a typographer, he distinguished himself in the editing of Greek and Latin authors (John Chrysostom, Athanasius, Apollodorus, Eunapius, Heliodorus), and his workshop published eight titles by Julius Caesar Scaliger, on grammar and poetics. Commelin's main corrector in Heidelberg was the famous philologist Friedrich Sylburg (1536–1596), also director of the editions of Greek and Latin authors at Wechel's press in Frankfurt.

USTC 696735; VDI6 ZV 14910.

## GREEK ANNOTATORS IN ENGLAND

**61 TRITHEIM, Johann, Abbot of Spanheim.** Catalogus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum, sive illustrium virorum, cum appendice eorum qui nostro etiam seculo doctissimi claruere. [(Colophon:) Cologne, Peter Quentel], 1531.

[bound with:]

**BASIL, Saint.** Opus argutum ac pium de spiritu sancto, ad Amphilochem, Des. Erasmo Roterodamo interprete. Basel, [(colophon:) Hieronymus] Froben [and Nikolaus Bischof], [May] 1532.

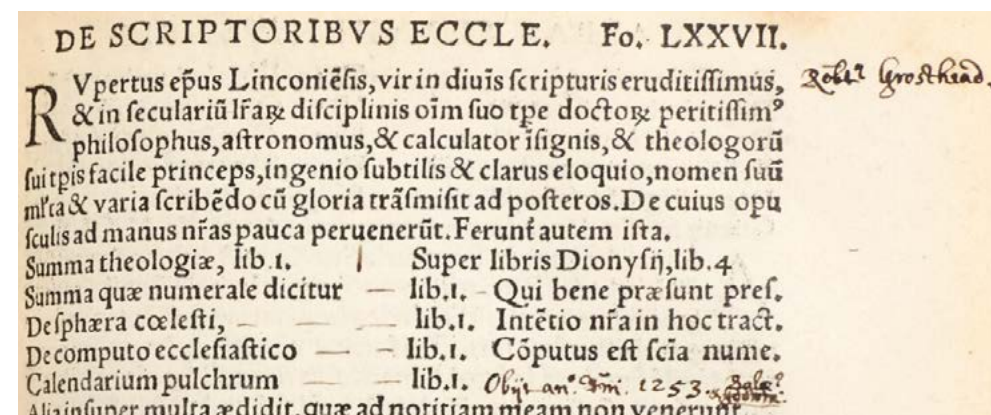
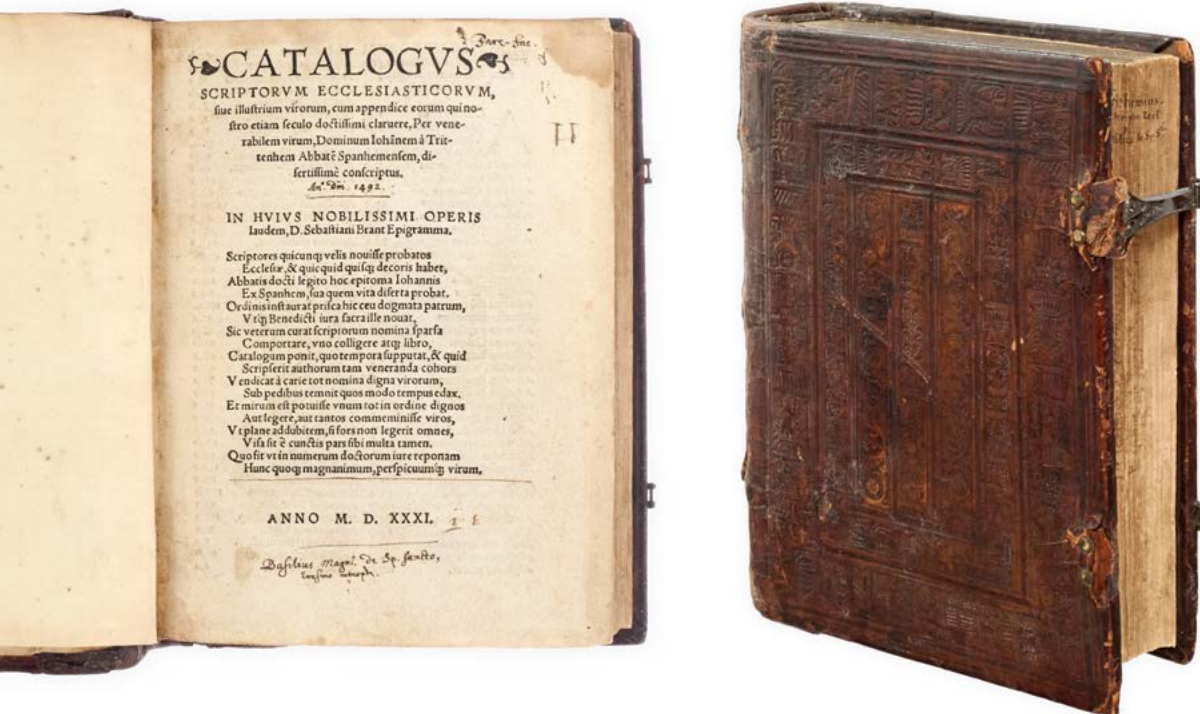
Two works in one volume, 4to, *Tritheim*: ff. [viii], CLXXXIII, woodcut initials; *Basil*: pp. [xii], 130, [2], woodcut Froben device to title and final verso, woodcut initials, the title of the second work added in manuscript to the foot of the first title-page; first title slightly dust-stained, marginal dampstain to upper corner of first and final leaves, very occasional light spotting, else fine copies; bound in contemporary London blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, spine with later (?early eighteenth-century) red morocco lettering-piece, two clasps, manuscript titling both along and across fore-edge; skilfully rebaked retaining most of original spine, binding slightly rubbed, lacking one clasp, the other partially detached; inscription 'Fare-fac' at head of first title-page (most likely by Henry Fairfax, see below), a handful of annotations in English to the first work, and in Greek to c. 50 pp. of the second.

£3750

**A volume containing Tritheim's early bibliography and a translation of St Basil by Erasmus in a contemporary London binding and with early annotations in Greek.** This is the third edition of Tritheim's catalogue of ecclesiastical writers from the start of Christianity to his own day, bound with Erasmus's translation of Basil on the Holy Spirit, written in the early 370s and originally dedicated to Amphilocheus, bishop of Iconium and a protégé of Basil.

The scattered but substantial annotations in English in the Tritheim are doubtless the work of Henry Fairfax (1588–1665), the Anglican clergyman and scholar, whose motto 'Fare fac' appears on the title-page in the same hand. They mostly relate to English figures, such as Stephen Langton and Robert Grosseteste (here called 'Grosthead'), adding biographical details taken from John Bale. By contrast, the text of Basil, which retains its wide margins, contains numerous marginal annotations in Greek, providing words or phrases of the original text alongside the printed Latin translation of Erasmus. The early annotations indicate both a good knowledge of Greek and access to a copy of the original Greek text.





The rear free endpaper contains a Latin recipe in a sixteenth-century English hand mentioning sulphur and camphor, most likely a recipe for soap.

The binding indicates that these works reached England at a very early date. While this combination of roll tools is not recorded in Oldham, they were generally in use in London in the 1540s.

USTC records no copies in the UK or US.

USTC 619857 & 640556; VD 16 T 1999 & B 723.

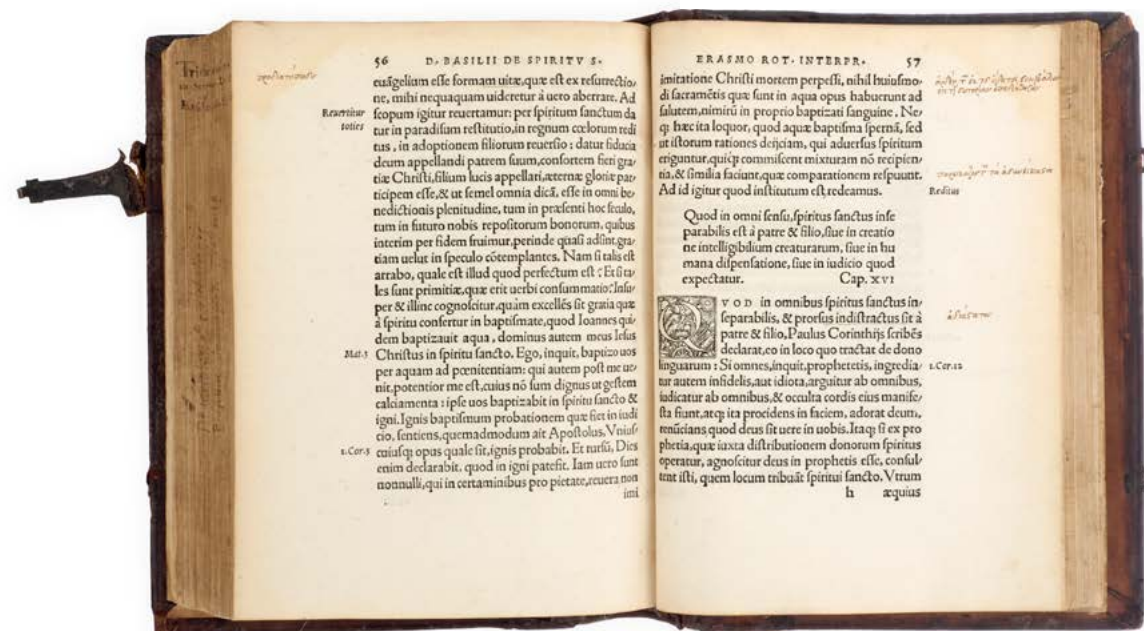
## TEACHING GREEK THROUGH LATIN

**62 URBANUS BELLUNENSIS, or Urbano VALERIANI, BOLZANIO.** Institutionum in linguam Graecam grammaticarum, libri duo ... Basel, Johann Walder, September 1535.

Tall 4to, pp. [ii], 472, [6]; printed in Greek and roman types, woodcut devices to title and to final verso, decorated and historiated woodcut initials; a few very light spots, small area of marginal staining in last few leaves; a very good, clean copy in contemporary Swiss calf, roll-tooled in blind to a panel design, manuscript title to spine; skilful restorations to endcaps, joints, and corners, a few minor scuffs and stains to boards; faded inscriptions to title, final verso, and pastedowns, contemporary purchase inscription to rear pastedown 'emi 15 [?]' followed by a few faded words, some contemporary marginalia to pp. 14-17, modern gilt black morocco bookplate to front pastedown, modern collector's bookplate.

£2000

Commissioned and first published by Aldus in 1497, Bolzanio's full exploration of the Greek language was the first book in which the principles of Greek grammar were explained in Latin – after the publication of the all-Greek grammar of Constantinus Lascaris. It was a decisive editorial step, which led to this book's huge contribution to the spread of Greek studies in Europe, well beyond



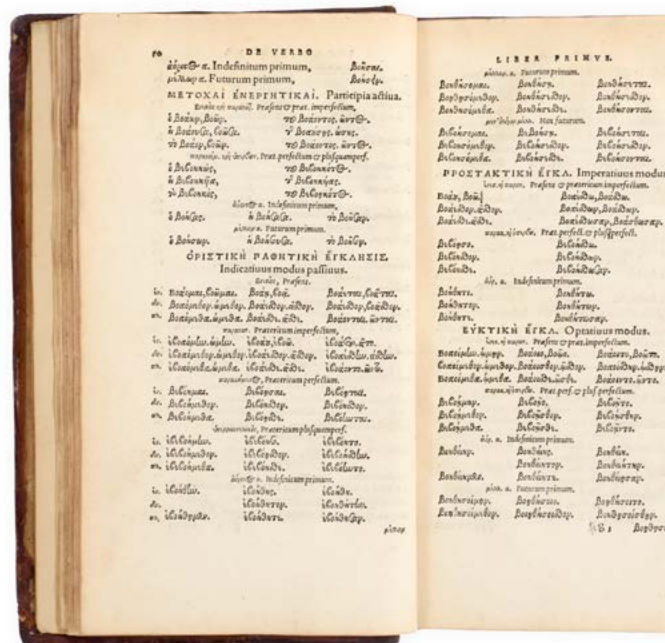
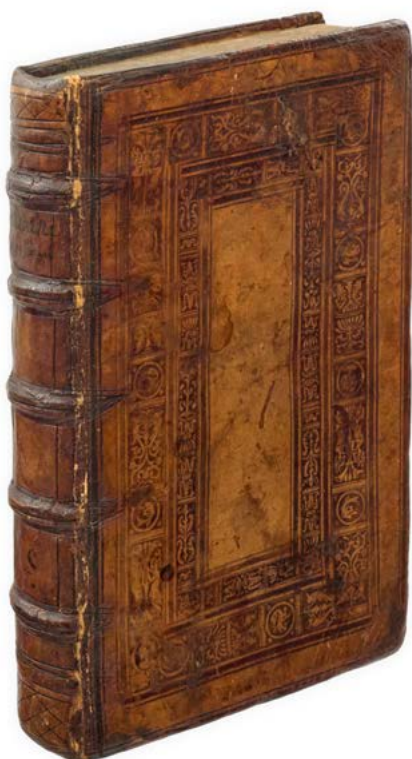


μίλλον. α. Futurum primum.			
Βοηθήσομαι.	Βοηθήσῃ.	Βοηθήσεται.	iv.
Βοηθήσόμεθα.	Βοηθήσεσθε.	Βοηθήσουσιν.	du.
Βοηθήσονται.	Βοηθήσονται.	Βοηθήσουσιν.	pl.
μὲν ὁ λόγος μίλλον. Mox futurum.			

the confines of the small group of readers who were already somewhat versed in the language. The publication clearly met a widely felt need: it immediately became difficult to get hold of copies (as attested in a letter from Erasmus, cited by Renouard, in which the humanist laments being unable to obtain the book) and that first edition is still rare on the market. Bolzanio, like Pietro Bembo and Giorgio Valla, had been among the enthusiastic young scholars who had travelled to Messina in Sicily to hear the Greek lessons which Lascaris gave there for decades, until his death, in 1501.

Zurich-born typographer Johann Walder had, in 1532, married the widow of Valentin Curio and taken over the printing workshop. Walder's edition of Bolzanio's grammar was based, in the main, on the text printed by Curio in 1524 – with the omission of two introductory addresses and a more rigorously selective approach to the choice of supporting texts. A commercial success, it was then reprinted in 1539.

USTC 704436; VD 16 B 6530; Brunet V, col. 1012; Graesse VII, p. 228. See Botley 145 (1524).



## THE SWISS ENTHUSIASM FOR GREEK

**63 URBANUS BELLUNENSIS, or Urbano VALERIANI, BOLZANIO.** Institutionum linguae Graecae libri duo. Basel, Hieronymus Curio, March 1544.

4to, pp. 509, [2, index], [1, blank]; printed in roman, italic, and Greek types, many decorated (one historiated) woodcut initials throughout; very light toning, occasional light stains to margins, but a very good, wide-margined copy; bound in late eighteenth-century tree sheep, spine gilt in compartments with gilt tan paper lettering-piece, edges stained red; a little worn at extremities, a few superficial scuffs, corners bumped, remains of paper shelflabel to spine, lower partially cover sunned, front free endpaper neatly excised; two old ink shelfmarks in Italian to front pastedown, a few instances of old ink underlining to text, nineteenth-century ink ownership stamp 'Ex biblioth. Gymnasii Regii Joachimici' (see below) to verso of title with subsequent deaccession stamp of Leipzig University, modern shelfmark to foot of the same page. **£1000**

A very good edition of Bolzanio's grammar by the Basel printer Hieronymus Curio, son of Valentin Schaffner (Latinized as Curio) successor of his successor, Johann Walder. Hieronymus ran his own workshop from 1540 until his death in the plague in 1564. This edition reprinted that made by Walder in 1535, testifying to the success of a genre and a format which enjoyed a flourishing market in sixteenth-century Swiss and German Gymnasia.

*Provenance:* from the library of the Joachimsthalisches Gymnasium, founded in 1607 in Joachimsthal near Eberswald in Brandenburg, and relocated to Berlin in 1636; it was granted the name 'Gymnasium Regium Joachimicum' by Frederick I of Prussia to mark its centenary in 1707.

USTC 704434; VD 16 B 6532.



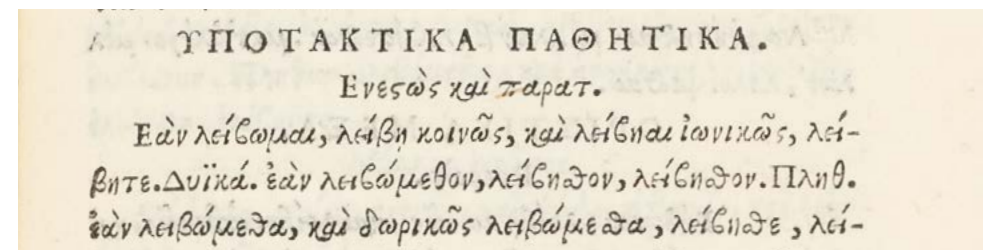
## EDITED BY PAULUS MANUTIUS

**64 URBANUS BELLUNENSIS, or Urbano VALERIANI, BOLZANIO.** Grammaticae institutiones ad Graecam linguam. Venice, Paolo Manuzio, 1557.

8vo, ff. 322; printed in Greek, roman and italic types, woodcut Aldine device to title; some staining to first and final quires, minute wormholes to lower outer corner of early leaves, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in seventeenth-century vellum, yapp fore-edges, gilt red paper lettering-piece to spine, vestigial ties to fore-edge, spine lined with manuscript waste on vellum; edges rubbed, lettering-piece chipped, upper portion of one of the rear free endpapers torn off; near-contemporary ownership inscription in Italian to title 'Questo libro è de mi Lucio[?] Capra', partially erased, later paper shelflabel to spine. **£1500**

**Third Aldine edition, first thus, of this fundamental grammar.**

Giovanni Tacuino's 1512 edition had already very considerably expanded the content and format of the original 1497 Aldine edition. The heirs of Pietro Ravani published an even more expanded version of the *Institutiones* in 1545, an instrument fit to serve all students of Greek, including the most refined. It then became the model for the 1550 Aldine, and for this 1557 Paolo Manuzio edition, which, despite the absence of preliminary paratext, presents itself in the title as the result of careful revision and correction and an improvement on other typographers' work. The nine books of the *Institutiones* are complemented at the end with Trypho's treatise *De passionibus dictionum* and Theodoretus Grammaticus' tract on breathings.



Renouard notes that the Greek type used for this work was 'less minute than Aldus' old *petit grec*, but finer than that which Paulus Manutius had begun to use around 1549, with which he printed Aristotle, Demosthenes in 8vo etc., and which appears to have been abandoned, with good reason' (Alde, p. 171).

EDIT16 CNCE 6786; USTC 815962; Ahmanson-Murphy 586; Renouard, *Alde*, p. 171, no. 6.

## ONE OF TWO COMPLETE COPIES RECORDED

**65 VERGARA, Francisco de.** De Graecae linguae grammatica libri quinque. Paris, Jean Loys de Thielt, 1545.

[bound with:]

**VARENNIUS, Johann, and Francisco de VERGARA.** De Graecorum accentibus libellus. Paris, Jean Loys de Thielt, 1544.

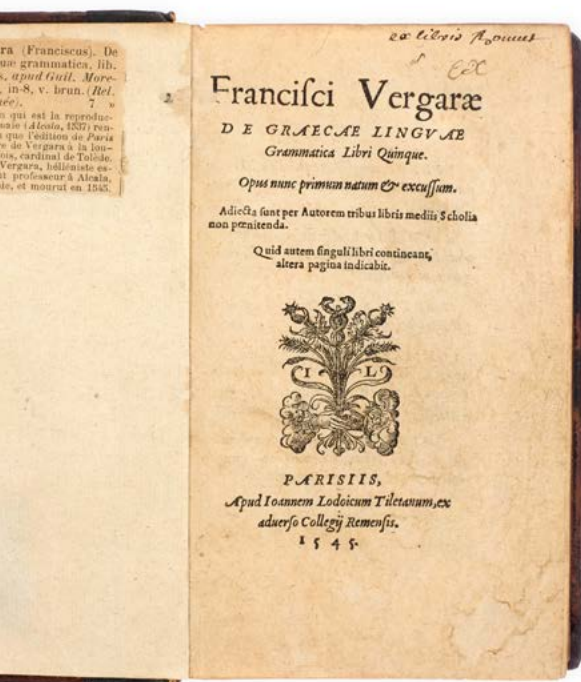
[and with:]

**VERGARA, Francisco de.** De syllabarum graecarum quantitate ... cum ejusdem scholiis, ex ipsius graecae grammaticae libro quarto, compendium. Paris, Jean Loys de Thielt, 1545.

Seven parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. I: 53, [3, blank]; II: 112; III: 118, [2, blank]; IV: 22, [2, blank]; Varennius: 63, [ii, blank]; *De syllabarum*; 60, [4, blank]; V: 58, [1], [5, blanks]; each part with own title-page (except the second part) and colophon; all titles with woodcut printer's device, all works with 4- and 8-line metalcut *criblé* initials; very light uniform toning, nonetheless a very good copy; bound in seventeenth-century calf, rebounded in the nineteenth century in blue morocco, gilt in compartments with gilt red morocco lettering-piece; extremities a little rubbed, old repairs to corners; old ownership inscription to upper margin of title ('ex libris ?Bonnet/Bouvet'), booklabel of Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk to front pastedown, with later manuscript acquisition note 'Bernard Edward, né en 1765, Duc de Norfolk mort en 1842. Acheté le 3 mai 1905. Paul Harbur [...]' **£3000**

**Rare first edition printed in France** (the second edition overall, the first having been printed in Alcalà in 1537), **the Duke of Norfolk's copy, of the Greek grammar designed by the Toledo scholar Francisco de Vergara.** The printer, Jean Loys de Thielt, had been editor and corrector for Josse Bade and was, by the year of this publication, a major player in the production of Greek books in Paris.

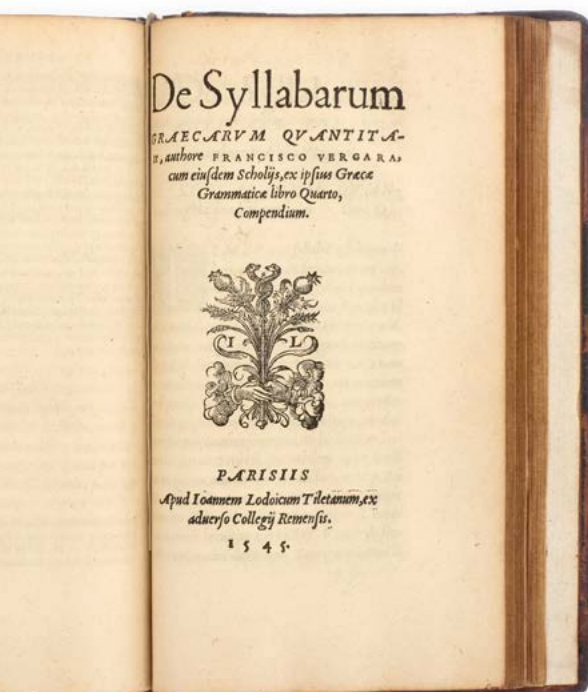




Francisco de Vergara (died 1545), an illustrious humanist, was educated in Alcalá under a former collaborator of Aldus Manutius, the Cretan Demetrius Ducas, and that other father of Spanish Hellenism, Hernán Núñez de Toledo y Guzmán, known as 'Comendador Griego'. Vergara's first notable work, now lost, was a collection of *Epístolas en griego* (see Bataillon, *Erasmus y España*, I, p. 71). Between 1527 and 1530 he corresponded with Erasmus, who reported having received a letter in Greek from him, and having sent such a letter (now lost) to the humanists at Louvain as an example, exhorting them to commit to active prose composition in Greek (Allen and Allen, p. 169). His seven-part grammar was conceived as a textbook to be used in Vergara's biennial course of Greek.

The five books of Vergara's *De grammatica* are here joined by his *De syllabarum graecarum quantitate* and the unfinished *De Graecorum accentibus libellus* by the Louvain humanist Johann Varennius (1462–1536) printed with Vergara's own complementary text on prosody; the first part to be printed. Although the works were evidently intended to accompany each other, with corresponding references on the title-pages, Loy's stock catalogue of October 1546 lists each of the seven parts of this grammar as an individual publication, with its own price: **it is all the more remarkable that the present copy should gather all seven parts in a single volume; we find only one other volume with the full complement**, at the Newberry.

Palau 360074, 360081; Renouard, *Imprimeurs & libraires parisiens du XVI e siècle*, 345–347. See López Rueda, *Helenistas españoles del siglo XVI*, Madrid 1973.



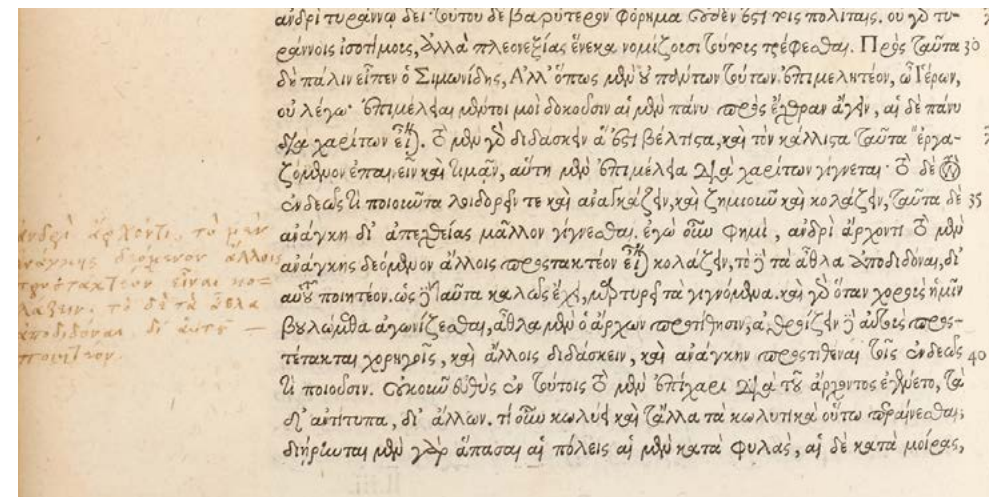
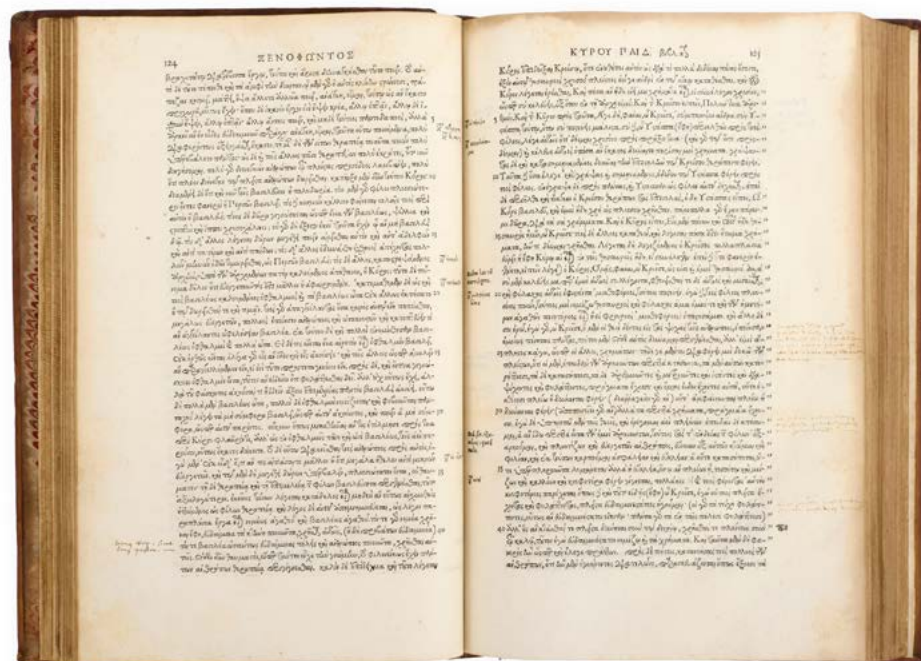
## THE OMBERSLEY XENOPHON

66 XENOPHON. Ξενοφωντος τα σωζομενα βιβλια. Xenophontis ... quae extant opera. [Geneva], Henri Estienne, 1581.

Folio, pp. [xii], 584, 76, bound without part III, the Latin translation (see below); printed in Greek and roman types, woodcut head-, tail-pieces and initials throughout, running titles, printed shoulder notes; occasional light marginal browning, small marginal loss to lower outer corner of 56, old marginal repair to lower inner corner of t4, some light foxing to final quires, but a very good copy; bound in eighteenth-century British calf, spine once gilt in compartments over onlaid morocco (only the lowermost remaining) with Golden Fleece device tooled in gilt, gilt black morocco lettering-piece, edges gilt, marbled endpapers; joints cracked, corners a little bumped, extremities worn; contemporary marginal annotations in Latin and some in Greek; engraved armorial bookplate of Lord Sandys, from the library at Ombersley Court. £1750

**Second, wholly revised Estienne edition – a marked improvement on the first of 1561.** As is sometimes the case, our copy does not contain the Latin translation, which made up the third part of this publication. 'The edition of 1581 has more intrinsic value than the preceding one ... The Latin version was published separately, and is not always to be found with the Greek text' (Dibdin II, 567). As well as being corrected, this edition was augmented with Estienne's own rich exegetical apparatus, index, and verse tribute. Renouard thought it 'Beaucoup superieure'.

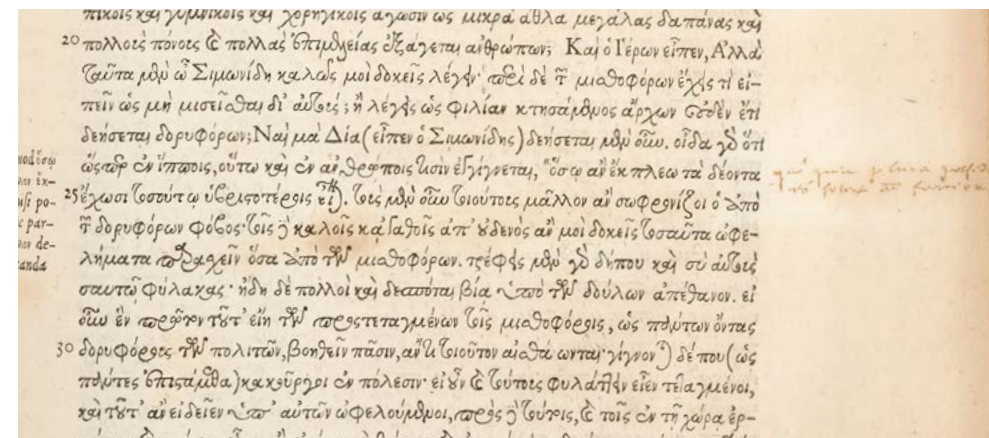
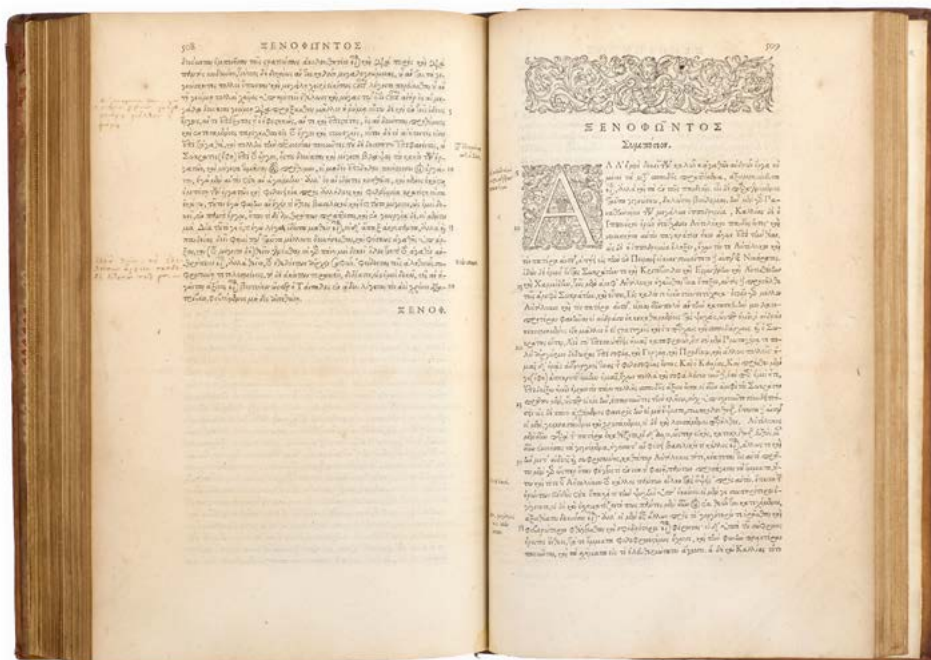




This copy clearly belonged, at an early stage, to a confident reader of Greek. This is testified by the absence of the Latin translation – a valuable support for the less accomplished Hellenist – as well as by the contemporary annotations in the margins, in Latin and in Greek. They concentrate on the Socratic dialogues *Memorabilia*, *Oeconomicus* and *Symposium*, evidencing a reader keen on ethical reflection, on *Hiero*, and *On Horsemanship*: sometimes with accomplished copies of notable passages, sometimes with records of variants.

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

USTC 450908; Dibdin II, pp. 566–67; Gilmont 2896; Hoffmann III, 577; Renouard, *Estienne* 149.





ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΣ, ΤΟΥ

ΦΙΛΟΠΟΝΟΥΣ ΤΟ ΠΕΡΙ ΨΥΧΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ ΧΟΡ  
ΛΗΧΩ ΑΠΟΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΝΧΩΩΝ  
ΑΜΜΩΝΙΟΥ ΤΩ ΕΡΜΕΙΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΠΙΝΩΝ  
ΙΔΙΩΝ ΨΗΦΙΣΤΕΩΝ.

CATALOGUE 1459  
ετει ,βε

**ΕΛΛΟΝΤΑΣ** ἡ μᾶς τῶν περὶ Ψυχῆς ἀκροῶμαι λόγων, ἀναγ  
κᾶν ἡπείν πρότερον περὶ τῶν διωάμεων τῆς Ψυχῆς, ποσάχως τε δια  
ρουῶται, καὶ ποίας ἐκείτης τῆς ἀνομασίας τετύχηκεν. εἴτα πόσαι τῶν  
ἀρχαιοτέρων περὶ αὐτῶν δόξαι γέγονασιν. καὶ ἡδὴ τούτοις τὴν ἀληθῆ περὶ  
αὐτῶν δόξαν ἐκ διαιρέσεως ἀφορίσασθαι. πρῶτον μὲν αἱ Ψυχικαὶ δι  
νάμεις, τὴν δὲ οὖσα διαίρεσιν ἡδὴ δέχονται. αἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἔσι λογικαί.  
αἱ δὲ, ἄλογοι. ἐκ τέρων δὲ τούτων τῶν διωάμεων διχῇ πάλιν διακρί  
νεται. τῶν γὰρ λογικῶν, αἱ μὲν ἔσι ζωπικαὶ καὶ ὀρεκτικαί. αἱ δὲ, γνωστικαί. ὁ δὲ  
μοίως διαρουῶται καὶ αἱ ἄλογοι. πάλιν δὲ, αἱ λογικαὶ καὶ γνωστικαὶ τῆς  
Ψυχῆς διωάμεως διαρουῶται τριχῇ. ἡ μὲν γάρ τις ἐστὶ δόξα. ἡ δὲ δianoia.  
ἡ δὲ νοῦς. Ἡ μὲν οὖν δόξα καταγίνεται περὶ τὸ καθόλου καὶ ἐν τοῖς  
αἰσθητοῖς. τὸ γὰρ μινώσκει. οἷον γὰρ ὅτι πᾶν λυθόν, διακριτικὸν ὁφεί  
ται.

καὶ ὅτι πᾶς ἄνθρωπος, διότις. ἐπὶ γε μὴν καὶ τῶν διακοντῶν, οἷον αἰδοῦν ἔχον τὰ συμπεράσματα. οἷον  
γὰρ ὅτι ἡ Ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος. διατὶ δὲ ἀθάνατος ἡ Ψυχὴ, οὐκ οἶδεν ἡ δόξα, ὅτι δianoiaς ἔργον ἐστὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον. δὲ  
ἐξ δὲ τὸ ὅτι μόνον ἔδεναι. ὥστε δόξα ἐστὶ τό, τε μινώσκον καὶ ἐν τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς καθόλου, καὶ τῶν διακον  
τῶν τὰ συμπεράσματα. οἷον καὶ καλῶς οὐκ ἐξέεται τὴν δόξαν ἐν τῇ σφαιρῇ διαλογῇ ὁ ἐλεάτης ξένος,  
δianoiaς λέγων ἀποκλύψην. τῆς γὰρ δianoiaς συλλογισμὸς αἰνός ὅτι ἀθάνατος ἡ Ψυχὴ, λαβούσα ἡ δό  
ξα τὸ συμπεράσμα τὸ μόνον οἷον ὅτι ἀθάνατος. δianoia δὲ ὅτι, τὸ οἷον ὁ δὲ δianoia δianoia μετεβί  
βουσαν ἀπὸ προτάσεων, ἡδὴ συμπεράσματα, ὅτι οὐ καὶ τὴν κλητὴν ἔλκευσεν. οἷον, πόθεν ὅτι ἡ Ψυχὴ ἀθά  
νατος ζητεῖ ἡ δianoia. εἴτα ἐκ τῶν σφαερῶν ἀρξάμεν διαβίβει ἡδὴ τὸ ζητούμενον. λέγουσα ὅτι ἡ Ψ  
υχὴ ἀσώκνητος. τὸ ἀσώκνητον καὶ ἀκίνητον. τὸ δὲ ἀθάνατον. ἡ Ψυχὴ ἀρξά ἀθάνατος. καὶ τῆς μὲν δια  
νοίας ἔργον τὸ τοιοῦτον. Τὸ δὲ νῦν ἔργον τὸ ἀπλῶς προσβολαῖς καὶ κριτῶν, ἡ κατὰ ἀπόδειξιν ἡδὴ βάλαν  
τοῖς πρᾶγμασιν. ὥστε γὰρ ἡ αἰσθητικὴ προσβολαῖς τυχόν τῷ λυθῶν, ἡ τῷ δὲ τῷ γήματι, κριτῶν ἡ  
κατὰ ἀπόδειξιν αὐτῶν τὴν γνώσιν ἔχον. οὐ γὰρ δέεται πρὸς ταῦτα συλλογισμοῦ. ὅτι τὸ δὲ ὅτι λυθόν. ἀλ  
λὰ ἀπλῇ ἡδὴ βολῇ τὸ τοιοῦτον μινώσκει. οὐ γὰρ καὶ ὁ νοῦς ἀπλῇ ἡδὴ βολῇ μινώσκει τὰ νοητὰ, κριτῶν ἡ κατὰ  
ἀπόδειξιν. Ἡ δὲ γε τῶν νοῦν ἐνέργεια ἐκείνοις μόνον περαγίνεται, οἷς δὲ ἀκρον καθάρσεως, καὶ ἡδὴ  
σῆμης γέγονεν ἀφικέσθαι, καὶ διὰ τῶν καθαρτικῶν ἀρετῶν ἀφαντέως καὶ δίχα αἰσθητικῶς ἐνεργῶν  
συνεισμενέοις. ἐστὶ γὰρ ὁ νῦς οἷον ἔξω τῆς Ψυχῆς τελειότητι. οἷον περὶ τούτου λέγων ὁ πλωτῖνός φησιν ὅτι  
ὅστις δὲ ἐνῆργησεν, οὐτος οἷον ὁ λέγων. ὅτι τῆς τοιαύτης καταστάσεως μὴδὲ λόγῳ ἐμὴν διδύσαι δι  
ναμένης. καταγίνεται τοῖσι μὲν νοῦς, περὶ τὰ νοητὰ. ἀπὸ τῆς οὐκ ἐκείνους ἐλεγχῶν. εἶναι νοῦσι  
μετὰ ἔχον περὶ ληπῆ. ἡ δὲ δianoia, περὶ τὰ διακοντὰ. ἡ δὲ δόξα, περὶ τὰ δόξασα, ἀπὸ καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ δό