GREEK AUTHORS

ARRIANUS, FLAVIUS

by PHILIP A. STADTER
(University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

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Flavius Arrianus (Arrian, ca. A.D. 95-175) of Nicomedia in Bithynia studied under Epictetus, then became consul (ca. A.D. 129) and legatus pro praetore of Cappadocia (A.D. 131-137), where he repelled the Alan invasion of 134. He early retired from public service, perhaps voluntarily, and went to Athens, where he was made a citizen of the city and held honorable civic offices, but evidently devoted the remainder of his long life to literary composition, priding himself on being a second Xenophon. He seems to have published early in his career the Discourses of Epictetus (notes from the master's lectures in eight books, of which four are preserved) and the Encheiridion, or handbook of Epictetus' teaching (for these works, see the article on Epictetus, to be published in a later volume). During his years in Cappadocia Arrian wrote the Periplus Ponti Euxini in the form of a letter to the emperor Hadrian, ca. 131, the Acies contra Alanos, a copy of his marching plan against the Alans, and an Ars tactica, dated in 137, the initial page of which is lost. His great work, presumably written in Athens, was the Anabasis Alexandri, a history of the expedition of Alexander the Great in seven books, to which he appended a complementary work on India, the Indica. The Cynegeticus, a short work on hunting, completes the list of his extant works. Arrian also wrote three major historical works, each longer than the Anabasis Alexandri, that are now known only from summaries by Photius (Bibl., codd. 58, 92, 93) and fragments, including at least one papyrus: a Post-Alexandrian History (to 321 B.C.), a History of Bithynia (Bithynica), and a History of Parthia (Parthica). Other works ascribed to him include an account of the Alans (Alanike) and three short biographies.

Two short works that cannot have been written by Arrian were attributed to him because they are associated with his Periplus in the one medieval manuscript in which they are preserved. The Periplus maris Erythraei, an important source of geographical information, was generally regarded as Arrian's in the Renaissance. A late and much inferior work, an anonymous Periplus Ponti Euxini, having the same name as Arrian's work and dependent upon it, was known until quite late only in fragments, and was not usually printed with Arrian's works. It is missing from the miscellaneous volume which contains the editio princeps of the Greek text of Arrian's Periplus, (Basel, Froben, 1533) as well as from the collected works edited by Blanchard (Amsterdam, Janssonius a Waesberge, 1668 and 1683).

All extant Greek manuscripts of the Anabasis and Indica derive from one archetype, Vindobon. hist. gr. 4 (s. XII ex.-XIII in.). Those of the minor works likewise descend from known archetypes: the Cynegetica, the Periplus Ponti Euxini and the anonymous Periplus Maris Erythraei and Periplus Ponti Euxini derive from Heidelberg Pal. gr. 398 (s. IX); the Ars Tactica and the Acies contra Alanos from Laur. 55,4 (s. X).

The historical works of Arrian were used intermittently in the Byzantine period. The Post-Alexandrian History was used by Dexippus (s. III) in the composition of his own work of the same title. Stephanus of Byzantium (s. VI) cites the Anabasis, Indica, Parthica and Bithynica. In the ninth century the Patriarch of Constantinople Photius read and summarized the Anabasis and Indica, the Post-Alexandrian History, the Bithynica, and the Parthica. In the following century all these works were used by the editors of the Constantinian Excerpts, from which the Suda then derived many quotations. Also dating from the tenth century are two palimpsest folia of the Post-Alexandrian History. The learned bishop of Thessalonica, Eustathius (s. XII), in his commentaries to Dionysius Periegetes and the Iliad, cites the Anabasis and the Indica, as do his approximate contemporaries Tzetzes and Zonaras, and moreover refers frequently to the Bithynica. Thereafter, of the historical works only the Anabasis and the Indica are known. The extant archetype of these works was copied at about the end of the twelfth century, and the production of apographs indicates a slow diffusion in the following centuries:
one is copied in the thirteenth century, five in the fourteenth, and twenty-five in the fifteenth century.

The Periplus was used by the author of the anonymous Periplus Ponti Euxini in the fifth century, and was cited by Procopius and Stephanus of Byzantium in the sixth. The Tactica was reworked by Urbicius (s. VI) and used by Leo the Wise and a military glossary which was a source for the Suda in the tenth century. (when our archetype was also copied), and again by Michael Psellus in the eleventh century. The first Byzantine to reveal the influence of the Cynegeticus is Demetrius Pagamonus of Constantinople (s. XIII), although our archetype was copied in the ninth century.

The first known manuscript of Arrian brought to western Europe was one of the Anabasis owned by Giovanni Aurispa in 1421. This work early proved popular, as the four translations made in the years 1433-1508 attest. In 1533 Gelenius brought out the first Greek edition of the two Periplus in Basel, which was followed two years later by Trincavelli’s Venetian edition of the Anabasis and Indica. The discovery and translation of the minor works continued through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Several works, in fact, were not translated before 1600, and so do not enter into the following list. The first Latin translations of the Cynegeticus, the Ars Tactica and the Acies contra Alanos were each published with the editio princeps of their respective Greek texts, and were made by the editors: Cynegeticus, trans. Lucas Holstenius (Holstein), Paris, Seb. Cramoisy, 1644 (NUC, BM, BN, Fab. BG V, 104; Brunet, I, 498); Ars Tactica and Acies contra Alanos, trans. Johannes Scheferus, Uppsala, Henr. Curio, 1664 (NUC, BM, BN, Fab. BG V, 1071; Brunet, I, 496). After their first publication, they were regularly included in editions of Arrian’s collected works.


I. Anabasis and Indica


Translations

1. Petrus Paulus Vergerius (Senior)

The translation was made for the emperor Sigismund, sometime after 1418, when Vergerio joined Sigismund’s court. It was probably finished between 1433, when Sigismund was crowned emperor in Rome, and 1437, when he died, since the salutation of the dedication gives the official title Romanorum imperator.

Dedication. (ed. L. Smith, Epistolario, pp. 379-384) Ad Sigismundum de Luçemborcho Romanorum Imperatorem et Ungariae Bohemiaeque regem Petrus Paulus Vergerius prohemium incipit. [Inc.]: Iussisti me, Sigismunde, clementissime imperator, ut Arriani historiam, qui res gestas Alexandri Macedonis graeco sermone conscripta, in latinum verterem; non quod veterum Graecorum magnifica olim opera et apud suos tam metro quam soluta oratione sine fine celebrata Latinis sint incognita, illa praesertim illustriora, inter quae Alexandri bella et victoriae longe maiores quam bella imprimit comnumerantur, sed quod Arrianus in eis describendis certiores secutus sit
auctores, atque ideo fide dignus videatur. Nam ex caeteris quidem historiae scriptoribus, qui multi fuerunt multumque sibi invicem dissonantes, aliqui, vulgarem famam secuti, non quae gessit Alexander, sed quae de eo passim ferandatur, ea tanquam vere gesta conscripsentur. Alli favore gentis et domesticae gloriae studio in enarrandis ad laudem eius operibus modum exsecrarent. Nonnulli e contra, odio vel invidia, sive ut alius morem gerent quia tanti nominis splendore offendeantur, dehaure rebus gestis conati sunt; quidam insuper, privatim ambitione quaeerent nominis et propriae laudis cupiditate, non quid gestum ab eo fuerit, sed quid decor de illo scriptum memoriae posterorum mandari posset, hoc solum extimaverunt; nec tam veritatem rerum quam figuramentorum lenocinium ampliexi sunt. Atque haec tanta scribentium varietas perplexitatem legentibus affrere non modicam consuevit, cum essent incerti quibusnam fidem adhiberi praegeneris conferenrit et fabulase an historiam veram legerent. Tu igitur hinc adductus ea quae Arrianus de gestis Alexandri scripsit tanquam veriora cupis agnoscre, laudandus profecto, sive quia veritati studes, quae rebus omnibus praeferenca est, sive quod historiae notitia tantopere delectaris ut domesticos non contentus etiam externa requiras. Est autem in historia simul cum locunditate fructus plurimus, valetueque magnopere rerum gestarum frequens cognitio, tum ad peritiam gerandaram augendam, tum ad satietatem minuendum iugiter concomitantem tediorem. Decet autem omnes, sed eos praeципue qui magnis administrationibus praesunt, ad utrumque conari laborareque summó studio ut sciant se quidem inprimis; deinde si quibus forte est in alios imperium, etiam subditos optimis rationibus regere, ac per honestas delectionationes, quantum fieri potest, sine molestia vitam agere; te vero ante omnes, qui in supremo rerum culmine constitutus es, et qui magna semper animo volvis, curare convenit Alexandri Magni opera, quae haud dubie magna fuerunt, certius agnoscre, et quae ex eis digna sunt laude, ea non tam palpitero sectari velle quam praecurrente superare. Sed et michi quoque non est visum alienum, praeter causas alias, quae me ad hoc vel impulerunt vel coege- runt; nam te quidem iubente, necesse erat parere; ut in honorem quoque scriptoris, qui Latinus fuit, laborem hunc non invitus assumere, et quae de rebus Graecorum graece scrispsit, in latinum Latinus transferret, illumque tibi traditum et michi per te commendatum, Latinis vero prorsus in- cognitum, tandem quasi longo postlimnio in patriam revocarem et suis utcunque darem agnoscedum. Qua in re licere mihi sum arbitratus, tibi vero non futurum ingratum certus sum, si plano ac pene vulgari stilo sensus tantum, non verba transferret, ut, eo nunc primum e Graecia redeunte et ex- terna narrante, a Latinis quibusque vel indeoicribus rerum gestarum tenor possis agnosci. Ornatum autem orationis et di- cendi elegantiam, quibus ille vel in aliena lingua plurimum eminet, si quis forsitam cum rerum notitia pariter desiderat, ea non a me, alieni sermonis interprete, sed ab ipso historiae auctore et conditore requirat.

Anabasis: Arriani de rebus gestis Alexandri Macedonis liber primus foeliciter incipit. [Inc.]: Quaequecum quidem Ptolomeus Lagi et Aristobulus Aristoboli eadem ambo de Alexandro Philippi conscripsentur, illa ego tanquam prorsus vera describo. ./. [Expl.]: ego ipse non sine divino instinctu motus sum ad hanc historiam conscri- bendam. Finis gestorum Alexandri.

Indica: Arriani de rebus indicet et navi- gatione classis Alexandri ex India in Persi- dem. Liber VIIus. [Inc.]: Ea quae sunt citra Indum flumen ad occidentem versus Cofenam fuivium incolunt Astaceni et Asaceni gentes indice. ./. [Expl.]: Iste mihi sermo conscriptus est tendens etiam ipse in Alexandrum Philippi Macedonem. Finis rerum indicaram.


Greek source: Vergerio did not distinguish the sixth from the seventh book of the Anabasis,
therefore his manuscript must have been of the family \( \Sigma^3 \) (Anabasis Alexandri ed. A. G. Roos, Leipzig 1907, p. xiv), but the precise manuscript is not known.

**Manuscripts:**

Paris, Bibli. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 1302, mbr., s. XV. The sole surviving manuscript, this was copied for Tommaso Parentucelli of Sarzana (later pope Nicholas V) by Iacobo Cassenhem, when Parentucelli was a papal legate in Germany (1444-1446). See L. Delisle, Mélanges de Paléographie (Paris 1880) 156-57, U. Robert, "Inventaires des manuscrits latins de la Bibliothèque Nationale. . . 1874 au 1881" Le Cabinet historique 28 (1882) 169, and L. Delisle, Bibliothèque Nationale, Manuscrits Latins et Français ajoutés aux Fonds des Nouvelles Acquisitions pendant les années 1875-1891: Inventaire alphabétique (Paris 1891) I, 26. The copy was made from Vergerio’s autograph, which had been discovered, presumably in the imperial library, by Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (later Pius II), at that time a secretary in the chancery of Frederick III. When Piccolomini returned to Germany after his stay at the court of Alfonso in Naples, he had one copy of the translation made for himself, and sent the rather worn autograph of Vergerio to Alfonso (see his letter to Alfonso dated Wiener Neustadt, Jan. 27, 1454: "Serenissime ac gloriosissime rex. Cum esse Neapol, tertius nunc annus est, accessit me nostri temporis poeta singularis Antonius Panormita, et pro vetusta consuetudine, quam Senis in adolescentia simul habuimus, multa contulit mecum. Inter Ioquendum autem ut fit percontatus est ex me, quoniam etatem pene omnem in Germania consumpsissem, numquid operis aliquid rari inter bibliothecas, quae multae sunt apud Theutones, invenissem. Cumque Arrianum De gestis Alexandri Macedonis a Paulo Vergerio Iustinopolitanus de Graeco in nostram linguam translatum comperisse me dicerem, magnopere me rogavit, quoniam tanti viri facela libenter audires, ejus libri copiam tuae malestati facerem." He is now sending it by a trusted messenger. "Volumen est papyrum, lacerum et vetustate consumptum. Dices, cum videris, quid hoc thesauri est, quid est, quo (Wulkan: quod) me donat Senensis episcopus? Ad farmacopolam sese mittere cartulas credit." Nevertheless the volume is valuable: "Prima editio est Pauli, sua manu conscripta. Neque inde receptum exemplar est preter unum, quod summo pontifici Nicolao, dum esset episcopus Bononiensis et apud Cesarem legatione fungeretur, recipere permisi et alius (Wulkan: alius), quod mihi retineo." (R. Wulkan, Der Briefwechsel des Eneas Sylvius Piccolomini, III Abt. [Fontes rerum Austriacarum 68, Vienna 1918] no. 249, pp. 436-437, cf. no. 245, p. 433 to Antonio Panormita, Jan. 26, 1454). Vergerio’s autograph was used as the basis for the Facio-Curio translation (see I. 3 below); it and Piccolomini’s copy are lost, although according to Zeno, Diss. Voss. I, 53, a manuscript was in the Vatican in his day. Vat. lat. 5268, listed as Vergerio’s translation in the handwritten catalogue of 1640, actually contains the translation by Facio and Curio. This entry probably misled Zeno or his informant. The preface to Sigismund survived separately with Vergerio’s letters; Smith, Epistolario, lists: Capodistria, Archivio Gravisi-Barbiana, unnumbered ms., f. 98; Padua, Conte Novello Papafava, cod. 21, fasc. 17, pt. 2, f. 12v-13 (s. XV); Venice, Marc. lat. XI, 56 (3827), f. 22 (A description of the Padua manuscript has been reported by P. O. Kristeller).

**Editions:**

None.

**Biography:**

Petrus Paulus Vergerius Iustinopolitanus (Pier Paolo Vergerio) was born in Capodistria, probably on July 23, 1370, and died at Budapest July 8, 1444. He studied grammar at Padua in 1385, and taught at Florence in 1386, at Bologna 1388-1390, and at Padua 1390-1397. He learned Greek from Chrysoloras at Florence, 1398-1400, then returned to Padua for the period 1400-1405. In 1405 he joined the papal court of Innocent VII, and continued under Gregory XII until 1409. After a term of retirement in Capodistria made necessary by enmities contracted at Rome, he participated actively at the council of Constance (1414-1418), which he attended in the retinue of his old friend, Card. Francesco Zabarella (d. 1417).
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In May 1418 he accompanied King (later emperor) Sigismund of Luxemburg to his domains in Bohemia and Hungary, leaving forever his humanistic friends in Italy. From then until the emperor’s death (1437) he remained in his court; thereafter he seems to have lived in Budapest, where he died seven years later.

His most important teachers in humanistic subjects were Giovanni Conversi da Ravenna (at Padua) and Manuel Chrysoloras (at Florence). He was a close friend of Coluccio Salutati and the students of Chrysoloras at Florence. Yet he did not limit his studies to humanistic subjects: over a period of years, he became a doctor in the arts, medicine, and civil and canon law.

While at Padua in 1390-1397 he edited the Africa of Petrarch and wrote a Latin comedy based on contemporary life, the Paulus. He wrote numerous treatises and speeches, but the best known is his work De ingenuis moribus, ca. 1401-1402. Almost all of his letters (Smith collects 148) were written before he joined Sigismund’s court in 1418. A translation of Herodian is mentioned among his works by a member of his family in a letter of 1509, but no other information on this is available (see Smith, LVII n. 1 and LIX n. 2).

Bibl.: Enc. Ital. 35, 162; Rossi, 23-24, 51-52, 525, with extensive bibliography p. 66 n. 18; Dizionario Enciclopedia della Letteratura Italiana (Bari 1968) V, 425.


2. NICOLAUS PEROTTUS (lost)

Our only evidence for this translation is in a letter of Perotti to Giovanni Tortelli, librarian for pope Nicholas V, dated Jan. 7, 1454 (publ. by R. Cessi, ‘Notizie umanistiche III’, 84 from Vat. lat. 3908, f. 168 ff.; corrected by G. Mercati, Per la cronologia, 39 and by R. P. Oliver per litteras). I quote the relevant passage: “Sanctissimus dominus noster (i.e., Nicholas V) dedit mihi Arri-num traducendum, quod opus summa cum diligentia prosequeor. Erit, ut spero, res grata Sanctitati Sue ultra omnes alias traductiones dumtaxat historicas. Legent aliquando nostri homines Quintum Curtium perfectum atque integrum. Verum quia liber, quem mihi Sanctitas Suæ dedit, est multis in locis corruptus et deficiunt interim multa, esset mihi gratum ut Dignatio Vestra (i.e. Tortelli) mitteret ad me traductionem illam Arriani ineptam, quam Sanctitae Suae habet et, cum istic ful, sua benignitate mihi promisit, sed impedita egritudine dare non potuit : ea habita et rectius et celerius et cum minori (sic) labore prosequeur opus inceptum. Oro igitur Dignationem Vestram ἐκ τῆς καθόλου, ut aiunt, ut eum librum a Sanctissimo Domino Nostro petat et viro docto et perhumano Benedicto Morando, qui Dignationis Vestrae has litteras reddidit, ad me vehendum det, quod ascrivam inter cetera Dignationis Vestrae erga me immortalia beneficia.” The translation was already begun in January 1454, therefore, but Perotti wanted as help “traductionem illam Arriani ineptam,” undoubtedly the copy of Pier Paolo Vergerio’s version owned by Nicholas V before he became pope and now Paris Bibl. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 1302 (see under no 1.). Our lack of other information suggests that Perotti’s translation was never completed.

Bibl.: Roberto Cessi, “Notizie umanistiche III, Tra Niccolò Perotto e Poggio Bracciolini, Appendice,” Giornale storico della letteratura italiana 60 (1912) 84; Giovanni Mercati, Per la cronologia della vita e degli scritti di Niccolò Perotti (Studi e
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Greek source:
The manuscript borrowed from Nicholas V and used by Perotti, if in fact returned
to the Vatican, probably was Vat. gr. 325, which has many lacunae in the text and is
recorded as present in the Vatican inventory of 1475, § 271 (see R. Devreesse, Le fonds
grec de la bibliothèque Vaticane des origines à Paul V [Studi e Testi 244, Vatican City
1965] p. 56). A less probable manuscript would be Vat. gr. 143 (ibid., p. 49, § 99).

Manuscripts and editions:
None.

Biography:
Nicolaus Perottus (Niccolò Perotti) was born in Fano, Italy in 1429 and died at
Sassoferato on Dec. 14, 1480. After study with Vittorino da Feltre at Mantua 1443-
1445 and Guarino da Verona at Ferrara 1445-1446, he travelled to Rome, where he
came under the protection of Cardinal Bessarion. He accompanied the latter
during his years in Bologna, 1450-1455. Upon the election of Pope Calixtus III in
1455 he was made apostolic secretary and in 1458 was named archbishop of Siponto
in South Italy, near the modern Manfredonia. He continued to hold this position
until his death, although he was frequently called to serve as the civil governor of
towns in the Papal States, including Perugia and Viterbo.

Works: He translated various Greek works, the best known of which are Epictetus’
Encheiridion and the first five books of Polybius done for Pope Nicholas V.
Other versions include a homily of Basil, the Hippocratic oath, and three opuscula
of Plutarch. His original works were chiefly concerned with problems of teaching
and philology: two treatises on Latin metrics, a De componentis epistulis, a very popular
Latin grammar (Rudimenta grammatices). Even his largest work, the Cornucopiae,
took the form of an exhaustive commentary to Martial. His Epitome was a collection of
fables of Phaedrus and Avianus together with his own poetry. His writings also
include letters, poems and invectives.

Bibl.: Enc. Ital. 26, 789 (R. Sabbadini); Rossi, 90-91, 95. R. Cessi, Giornale Storico
della Letteratura Italiana 59 (1912) 312-46; 60 (1912) 73-111; L. Frati, GSLI 54
(1909) 389-406; C. Iannelli, Codex Perotinus Ms. Regiae Bibliothecae Neapolitanae
duas et triginta Phaedri fabulas iam notas,
totidem novas, sex et triginta Aviani vulgatas,
et ipsius Perotti carmina inedita continens
(Neapoli, 1809); G. Mercati, Per la cronologia
della vita e degli scritti di Niccolò Perotti
(Studi e Testi 44, Rome 1925); R. P. Oliver,
Niccolò Perotti’s Version of the Encheiridion
of Epictetus (Urbana, Illinois 1954), with
an introduction and list of works and letters;
Sesto Prete, “Gli scritti di Niccolò Perotti
ed il Poliziano”, Fano, Notiziario di in-
formazione sui problemi cittadini, supple-
mento al n. 4, 1971, 1-9; A. Zeno,
Dissertazioni Vossiane I (Venice 1752) 256-274.
Mercati is fundamental. I am indebted
to Dr. F.-R. Hausmann of the University
of Freiburg for bibliographical information
on Perotti.

3. BARTHOLOMAEUS FACIUS (FACCIUS) and IACOBUS CURLO, aided by NICOLAUS
SAGUNDINUS and THEODORUS GAZA.

Aeneas Sylvius visited Naples before 1454 (cf. his letter to Panormita, cited
above, I. 1, under Manuscripts, and Curlo’s dedication). On returning to Germany,
after some delay, he sent the original autograph of Vergerio’s translation to Alfonso
(ca. 27 Jan. 1454). This was entrusted to Facio by Alfonso to have its style polished.
Curlo says that Facio went at once to work,
“ut in eo annis circiter tribus dies et noctes
incubuerit.” Since he died November 1457,
this would suggest that he began at the end
of 1454 or beginning of 1455. Curlo states
that he was present frequently when Facio
was consulting Nicolaus Sagundinus and
Theodorus Gaza on the meaning of the Greek
text. The relative contributions of Facio
and Sagundinus are described in this excerpt
from a letter of the latter to his friend Marco
Aurelio dated Naples, April 3, 1456: “Arria-
um de gestis Alexandri, olim seminbarare
in latinum conversum [the Vergerio transla-
tion], Bartholomaeus noster nonum atti-
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git. Rege autem [Alphonso] hortante maxime, traductionem illam equidem cum Graeco fideliter et accuratissime contulit et scrutatus sum, ubi ferme innumerous emendavi errores, quantum scilicet ad veritatem historiae et auctoris sententias attineret: orationi enim lumen adhibere latinissimae elocutioni nitorem et venustatem apposite ac diserte adjicere, Bartholomaei partes utique sunt, qui occasionem idoneam nactus, si suppeditetur sibi ocium, rem impigre aggredietur, et vita comite, ut est ingenium et eruditio viri, egregie ac luctulenter absolvit." Nicolaus’ collaboration seems to be the fact behind the notice of a separate translation by him first found in a prefatory letter by Alexander Gabuardus in the 1508 edition of the Facio-Curlo translation: “Thadeus ille Ugoletus Farnensis, vir in utraque pagina doctissimus, me suis letteribus admonuit se legisse interpretationem Arrhiani a Nicolao Sagundino factitatumuisse.” Sagundinus’ letter clearly states, however, that he did not actually make a translation, but corrected Vergerio’s translation against the Greek for Facio and King Alfonso. How close Facio’s version remained to the text of Vergerio may be seen by noting how in his preface he restates with little change the expressions used by Vergerio in his. At the time of Facio’s death, Curlo informs us in his dedicatory letter, Facio had finished only one quarter of the work, leaving the rest full of erasures and “wounds”. Curlo himself did not resume work on the translation until after Alfonso’s death (June 27, 1458). According to Ulman, Curlo is not heard of after 1461. The translation was corrected by Ludovicus Odaxius for the first edition of 1508 (see the letter of Sigismundus Golphus).

Dedication I: (ed. 1508, Pisauri. I follow the more correct readings of Urb. lat. 415). Bartholomei Facii ad Alfonsum regem Aragonum praefacio...[Inc.]: Multip, Alfonse rex gloriosissime, Alexandri Macedonis rerum scriptores fuere, neque enim de quomque regne plures fere unquam scispsere, tantae omnibus seculis admirationi fuit illius regis sive fortunae sive virtus sive gloria. Sed mirum est quantum hi omnes inter se discrepare videantur. Namque alii vulgi rumores seuti non tam quae Alexander gesserit quam quae de illo pervulgata essent memoriae prodidere; aliis domestiae laudis studio adducti in extollendis rebus eius modum excessisse existimati sunt; nonnulli gloriae cupiditate adducti, quae tanto rege digna putaverunt litteris mandata, ienoinis qui busdam pigmentorum defectati; quidam tanti nominis splendore offensi eiusdem res carpere atque elevaré studuerunt. Arrianus autem noster unus omnium diligentissime ac verissime hanc historiam graecae putatur scripsisse, vel eo maxime quod Ptolomeum et Aristobolum gravissimos ac summos viros, qui omnibus Alexandri rebus gestis non solum interfueru sed etiam cum dignitate praefueru, secutus est. Ad haec oratione ipsa pressus ac perpolitus, maximeque circa rerum narrandarum ordinem intentus, historicum sese quam oratorem videri mavult, quamquam in orationibus nec vim dicendi nec copiam sibi defuisse demonstrat. Itaque cum ad manus meas pervenisset Arriani ipsius traductio quaedam non satis latina neque Alexandri nomine gloriaque digna, novae compositionis laborem assumere libuit. Nec vero est quod Petrum Paulum Vergerium, eius traductionis autorem, vituperem, quem unum ex doctis et eloquentibus viris aetatis nostrae suisse satis scio: nam pro sua eloquentia, ut puto, si voluisset et ornate et commodem hanc historiam, quemadmodum coetera quae latine compositu, interpretari ac tractare potuisset. Coeterum ut a Sigmundone imperatore Romano qui parum doctus erat sine cuiusiam adiumento posset intelligi (sic enim ab eo scriptum repperi), hanc historiam ita inculte de industria traduxit. Sed ut ille Sigismundi voluntati, qui exiguum grammaticae, nullam eloquentiae cognitionem haberet, gerere morem studuit, sic ego tentare volui an hic noster labor Alfonso regi omni doctrina praedito probari posset, atque ut illa prior editio Germanis incultioribus relinqueretur, haec nostratium politterum esset. Iuvabit me quidem duorum maximorum et opulentissimorum aetatis suae regum omnisque memoriae facile principum alterius facta celebuisse, alterius res graecae scriptas latinas efficisse. Cum prius, quantum ad Arria-
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num attinet, non satis latine essent et cum coeterorum regum ac principum virorum facta noscienda sint aut rebus aut rei publicam gubernantibus, in primis tamen Alexandri nostri facta contenderim, qui tam florenti aetate, tam brevi temporis curriculo, tam parva militum manu quiquid terrarum ab Hellesponto ad Oceanum Indicum pertinet ubi seciet, qui tot proelii ne semel quidem fortunam adversam expertus est, qui denique elementia, liberalitate, magnificentia non minus quam armis notus est atque illustris. Cuius rei gratia hoc opus aliquanto libentius aggressus sum, in quo si tibi, Alfonse, et coeteris doctis hominibus satisfeceris, hoc tibi Alexander merito debeat, quod Arrianus suus qui prius tantummodo grecus erat, nunc etiam tuo hortatu latinius factus est.


Cuius tamen cum quartam xiam partem pressisset, reliquis tribus nondum satis elimatis, morte praeventus [Nov. 1457], opus multis lituris abolitum et vulneribus pene confessum reliquit. Quod vivens Alfonsus rex haur multo antequam et ipse mortem obiret recuperavit ut aliquando aliquid et aliquid restitueretur. Nunc autem rege vita functo [he died June 27, 1458], cum esset ut scis Facio perfamiliarius scripta sua ut profecto magnificiendi sunt magnificerem et admirarer, non sum passus hanc tantam historiam simulque hominis amicissimi ingentes labores et vigilia deperire. Itaque cum tibi hanc a rege relictam hereditatemviderem, ut libros vehementer et litteras adamasre, librum pene extinximum in tui gratiam restituere curavi et ut potui emendatum exscripsi, ut historiam notione dignissimam cognoscere possis. Coeterum id mihi fuerit praemium mei laboris vel maximum, quod viri optimi et amicissimi mei labores non sine debito in hac re suae gloriae fructu fraudari, et tuae in me benevolentiae ac liberalitati, cui omnia me debere profiteor, aliqua ex parte satisfeceris. Vale.

Dedication III: (ed. 1508, Pisauri) Sigismundus Golphus Pergulanus, Francisci Mar...
chionis Mantuae illustrissimi secretarius, Alouisi Gonzagae viro magnifico S. P. D. [Inc.]: Non me fugit, Alouisi observande, te plurimos lectitasse autores de historiae laudi-
bus differentes. . . . [Expl.]: Sed tantum ut litterarum studiose oblectamentii mea cura, Hieronymi Socinatiss faberrimi ac di-
gentis impressoris industria, et suasu atque consilio tuo, quippe qui cum doctus sis doctos colis et veneraris, aliquot afferatur, historiam ab Arriano inter graecos historicos
primario de Alexandri Magni gestis accurate aeditam a Bartholomeo Facio in latinum trad-
ductam et demum a Ludovico Odaxio emendatam non invitus Hieronymo in he-
brica et caldea lingua nemini cedenti, et in latino minime rudi, tradidi imprimendam.
Praeclara enim et rara sunt, quae litterarum monumentis mandavit Arrianus ad rei
militaris decus spectantia. Nam ita signate regions, montes, campos, convalles, flu-
mina, lacus, civitates et oppida descripsit, ut qui legerint constat eis illuc non modo
concessisse, sed in loco adesse, armorum strepitus et fragorem aures obtundere, con-
tiones audire, stratagemata struere, acies ordinare, proelia committere, castra diri-
pere, ac gentes avertere, et, ut summatim dicam, nec legentis desiderio nullum reli-

Dedication IV: (ed. 1508, Pisaui) Alexander Gabuardus Turcellanus Thomae Plo-
vatatio patricio Constantinopolitano iuris-
consulto S. P. D. [Inc.]: Multum deebunt bonarum litterarum indagatores Sigismundo
Golpho Pergolano viro doctrina multiplici
totiusque antiquitatis curioso, Thoma iuris-
consultorum consultissime, qui extinctam pene de Alexandri magni rebus gestis
Arriani historiam resurgere et in lucem
prodiere enixissime curaverit. . . (Gaborudus
goes on with an account of the known infor-
mation on Arrian from ancient sources,
referring as well to the supposed translation
by Sagundinus in the passage cited above). . . .
[Expl.]: Vale Caesareii pontificiique iuris-
lumen splendidissimum. Alexandrum sem-
per tuum ama, qui te ob tuas amplissimas
virtutes amat, colit et observat. Subsigilla-
tum Pisaui MDVIII eid. Ian. (June 13,
1508).

Anabasis [Title]: Arriani praefatio in li-
bris rerum gestarum Alexandri regis, tra-
ductis per Bartholomaeum Facium. [Inc.]:
Ex omnibus Alexandri rerum scriptoribus
quae Ptolemaeus Lagi et Aristobulus Aris-
toboli de rege ipso consentientes memoriae
prodiderunt, utpote verissima litteris mand-
davi. . . . [Expl.]: cuius rei gratia et ego
absque divino quodam instinctu ad hanc
historiam scribendam me contuli.

Indica [Inc.]: Regiones quae ciss Indum
flumen sitae sunt adversus occidentem et
Cophenum amnum Astaceni atque Asaceni
Indicae gentes incolunt. . . . [Expl.]: Et
haec quidem de rebus Indicis seorsum a me
conscipta in ipsum Alexandrum Philippus
referatur.

Bibl. : B. Vulcanius, pref. letter to Thomas
Redigerus, in Arriani Anabasis Alexandri,
Geneva 1575, ff. *ii*-*iii” (Vulcanius’ cri-
ticisms of Facio’s translation; Vulcanius’
translation is I, 6 below); Laurentius Me-
hus in B. Facii De viris illustribus liber
(Florence 1745) XLIV-XLVIII; Apostolo
Zeno, Dissertazioni Vossiane I (Venice 1752)
62-64: and 340 (Sagundinus’ letter to Au-
relio); Georg Voigt, Die Wiederbelebung des
classischen Alterthums3 (Berlin 1893, rep.
Berlin 1960) II, 176-177; Ubaldo Mazzini,
‘Appunti e notizie per servire alla bio-
bibliografia di Bartolomeo Facio,’ Gior-
nale storico e letterario della Liguria IV (1903)
437.

Greek Source:

Although Facio and Curlo worked from the
Latin of Vergerio, they did compare the
Latin occasionally with a Greek text, aided
by Sagundino and Gaza (see the letters of
Sagundino and Curlo, above). In Facio’s
translation, as found in the manuscripts
and the edition of 1508, Books VI and VII
were separated (correcting Vergerio’s text) but
the Indica was called simply the eighth book
of the Anabasis. The only Greek manuscripts
which call the Indica book VIII of the Ana-
basis are those of Roos’ third family of the
second class, descended from V. Of these,
to my knowledge only f (Par. gr. 1407)
omits the title Indica completely, as does
the translation of Facio. Copied in 1438, f is
said to have belonged to Antonello Petrucci,
holder of many high positions in the Ara-
gonese court at Naples (died 1487. See G. Mazzatinti, *La biblioteca del re d’Aragona in Napoli*, Naples 1897, p. 1; there is no sign of Petrucci’s ownership at present). Afterwards it belonged successively to Card. Niccolò Ridolfi, Catherine de’ Medici and Henry IV of France, and eventually to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Two other manuscripts of this class also come from Naples, where both were owned by Janus Parrhasius: Leiden. Periz. F(olio) 6 and Neapol. gr. III B 20. The latter contains only the *Anabasis*.

**Manuscripts:**


(*) Naples, Biblioteca Nazionale, V G 1; mbr. s. XV. (Kristeller, *Iter I*, 401).


Padua, Conte Novello Papaeva, cod. 21, fasc. 17 part 2, fols. 13v-14 (preface only). Reported by P. O. Kristeller.


**Editions:**

1508, Pisauri (Pesaros) Hieronymus de Soncino (*Index Aureliensis 109.022*). Besides the letters of Facio (Av) and of Curlo (Riiiv) found in the manuscripts, this edition adds two new letters. The first, from Sigmundus Golphus of Pergola, secretary of Francesco, Marchese of Mantua, to Aloysius Gonzaga, explains that the text of Facio’s translation given by Sigismundus to the printer Soncino, had been emended by the learned Ludovicus Odaxius. In fact numerous small corrections, not requiring recourse to the Greek text, appear in this edition. The second letter, from Alexander Gabuardus Turcellanus to Thomas Diplovatatis, dated at Pesaro June 13, 1508, collects what was known of Arrian from ancient writers. The notes printed in the margins of this edition were by its editors, as can be seen from that at the death of Alexander (*Anab. 7, 26. 1*) "Idem tertio idus Aprilis MDVIII [April 11, 1508] in Guidum Ub. Ducem [Guidubaldo di Urbino] morientem Foro Sempronii a populo factum." NUC, BM, Fab. B G V 95; cf. Maittaire II, 188 for long quotations from the letters. Copy in Morgan Library, New York.

1539, Basileae (Basel): Robert Cheimeminus (Winter) (*Index Aureliensis 109.031*). In 2 vols., vol. I Greek, vol. II Latin. Many corrections by the editor, Nicolaus Gerbelius: e.g. 340, the *Indice* is identified as a separate book: “Arriani...de rebus gestis Alexandri...Liber octauas. Videtur hic liber seorsum ab Arriano de Indicarum rerum tractatione scriptus esse, neque ad praecedentium alioqui seriem pertinere. Eius autem libro 6 pagina 227 meminit.” The letter of Gabuardus is printed, that of Sigismundus Golphus is omitted. NUC; BN.


1554, Bernae (Berne) and Basel: Mathias Apianius, at the expense of J. Oporinus (*Index Aureliensis 109.034* and 109.036). Reprint of 1539 Latin text and letters. BN.

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Biography:
Bartholomaeus Facius (Faccius; Facio, Facio) was born in La Spezia before 1410 and died at Naples in November 1457. He studied with Guarino in Verona several years, and in 1429-1430 studied Greek in Florence. After various minor offices in Genoa and Lucca, he was named official envoy of the Genoese Republic to Alfonso of Aragon on September 20, 1443, to negotiate a truce in a long-standing war. He went to Naples, where in July 1445 he was taken into the service of King Alfonso. He became Alfonso's official historiographer at an annual pension of 300 ducats. At Naples he was a close friend of Antonio Panormita, and a bitter enemy of Lorenzo Valla.

His writings cover many of the genres of humanistic literature: grammatical treatises, letters, invectives (against Valla), a vernacular translation of Isocrates' *Ad Nicomet* (from the Latin), various historical works (*De bello Veneto Clodiano; Aliud parvi temporis bellum Venetum; De rebus gestis ab Alphonso primo libr i X*), a collection of contemporary biographies (*De viris illustribus*), a historical *novella, De origine belli inter Gallos et Britannos historia*, and two moral treatises, *De humanae vitae felicitate* and *De excellentia ac praestantia hominis*.


F. Gabotto, 'Un nuovo contributo alla storia dell'umanesimo ligure,' Società ligure di storia patria 24 (1892) 129-84, 275-83.


Biography:
Jacobus Curius (Curulus) Iauensis. Curio was born ca. 1400 in Genoa or its territory, for he calls himself Genoese. Little is known of his early years; he copied manuscripts for Cosimo de' Medici in Florence in 1423 and in Rome in 1425, and another in Milan in 1428. In 1428 he planned to go to Cyprus, though nothing is heard of his journey. In 1441 he was sent by the Doga of Genoa to the Queen of Jerusalem and Sicily, in 1445 he was *scriptor* to Alfonso of Aragon, King of Naples. Thereafter he filled positions of responsibility for both Genoa and Naples: in 1446 he was Genoese legate to Florence, and in 1448 and 1450 he was sent by the republic to Francesco Sforza in Milan. In June 1451 he was in Naples, but preparing to go to Genoa. He transcribed manuscripts in Naples between 1455 and 1459. After Alfonso's death in 1458 we find him in Venice (see the letter quoted by Mittarelli). His last dated work was a Latin poem celebrating the victory of the Genoese Paolo Campofregoso over the French in 1461. Presumably he died not long thereafter.

He studied with Cassarino, who dedicated to him his translation of the *Apopthegmata Laconica* of Plutarch. Bartolomeo Facio and Antonio Panormita were his close friends.

His chief work appears to have been that of a copyist (see mss. listed by Ullman and De Marinis). Other items are the Latin poem mentioned above, a rewriting in vocabulary form of the epitome of Donatus' commentary on Terence, and the translation of Arrian.


4. CAROLUS VALGULIUS.

The translation had been begun, and perhaps finished, before April, 1507, as we
learn from his statement in his “Prooe- 
mium in Musicam Plutarchi ad Titum Pyrr-
hium” (published April 1, 1507 at Brescia): 
“Arrianus in rebus Alexandri quem nos in 
latinum sermonem vertimus.” It first 
appears complete in a pre-publication copy, 
dedicated to Bartolomeo Liviano d’Alviano, 
a condottiere for Venice, in or shortly before 
April 1508. Various corrections were made 
in the official printing, containing a new 
gathering, which can be dated between 
July 13, 1508, when d’Alviano was made 
 governor general of the Venetian armies, 
and May 14, 1509 when he was taken 
prisoner by the French. The extra gathering 
includes a second title page with the words 
“Ad Bartholomeum Livianum, Buclani 
ducem, felicissimi exercitia Venetorum gu-
bernatorum generalem” as well as letters of 
Valgulii and the humanist Ianus Par-
rasius to Antonius Moretus, the publisher, 
the first concerning misprints, the second a 
testimonial to the high quality of the trans-
lation.

Proemium (A I) Charol Valguli Brixiaei xi. Aprilis. (There follows a list of 
enoeans).

Parrhasius’ letter to Moretus (A 6): Ianus 
Parrhasius Antonio Moreto salutem. Au-
dio, mi Morete, ex officina tua exisse Ar-
rianum. Si ita est, libet affirmare excultum 
tersumque esse et te dignum. Novi ingenium 
elegantiamque in auctorum delectu tuam. 
Nihil in publicum das nisi ad amissum fac-
tum. Quare miro quodam desiderio quom 
teneah operis inspiciendi abs te puto, ut 
hiu ad me des unum. Ipsi tibi quodcum-
quem pretium dixeris a me numerabit. Ego 
vero siquid est his quod efficere pro tuo 
tuoromque commodo possim, pollicor ope-
ram meam quantulumcumque. Vale. Vece-
tiae. xv Kalendas Maii.

Anabasis. [Inc.]: Res gestas Alexandri Phil-
ippiti filli quascumque Ptolemaeus Lagi et 
Aristobulus Aristobuli consentientes pers-
scperent tamquam ex vero haustae et 
usquequaque certas sum scripturus...[Exp.]
:tum hominum etiam utilitatis causa. Pro quibus 
haudquaquam sine divi-
no instinctu ad hos commentarios perscri-
bendos ipse quoque accessi.

Indica: Arrians Indici Commentarii In-
terprete Charol Valgulio Brixiaei. [Inc.]: 
Trans Indum flumen quae pars occasum 
spectat ad Cophenum usque amnem ab 
Astartis Assacensique Indici gentibus 
incolitur...[Exp.]: Ultra silphium de-
serta atque harena obtinent. Hic quoque 
commentarius qui et ipse ad Alexandrum 
Philippi filium spectat mihi perscriptus 
esto.

Bibl.: Lloyd W. Daly, “Charolus Val-
guliius’ Latin Version of Arrian’s ‘Anabasis’,” 
The Library Chronicle 17 (1951) 83-89; 
T. M.-T. Guarinachelli, Bibliofilia 51 (1949) 
94; A. Moricc-Caputi, “Appunti su alcuni 
incunaboli Casanatensi,” in Studi di bibli-
ografia e di argomento romano in memoria di 
Luigi de Gregori (Roma 1949) 307-309.

Greek source:

Valgulio is known to have twice borrowed 
Vat. gr. 325 (P), containing among other 
things the Anabasis and the Indica: on June 
24, 1494 (returned Oct. 7) and on Sept. 27, 
1498 (no date of return marked). See Maria 
Bertola, I due primi registri di prestito della 
Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (cod. Vat.
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lat. 3964, 3966) (Vatican City 1942) 56-57. However, at Anab. 3.13.3 Valgulio is closest to a unique reading of Vind. hist. gr. 111 (Q). Since Q is very similar to P, and was copied at the end of s. XV (one watermark is Briquet 3677, in use at Lucca 1482-1498), it may have been copied from P for Valgulio. In any case, Valgulio supplemented P (or Q) with other manuscripts, since he divides Books VI and VII of the Anabasis and gives a separate title to the Indica, whereas they do not. He could have used Vat. gr. 143 (F), already present in the Vatican inventory of 1475, 199 (see R. Devreesse, Le fonds grec de la Bibliothèque Vaticane des origines à Paul V [Studi e Testi 244, Vatican City 1965] p. 49). Valgulio also seems to have used other Vatican manuscripts for his translations: the text of Epictetus is present in Vat. gr. 325 and he borrowed a copy of Cleomedes from the Vatican May 4, 1483.

Manuscripts:
None are known. Probably only the author's copy ever existed.

Editions:
[1508] Venice: [Bernardinus de Vitalibus]. It has sometimes been thought to be an incunabulum: cf. Hain 1811, Reich. II, 406, GW II, 704. The printer is uncertain, but the type is that of de Vitalibus, and the work frequently appears with other volumes printed by him. Since the volume is rather rare, I will supplement the list of copies given by Daly: Brera (Milan) 2 copies: AB.XIV.8, bound with Philostratus’ De vita Apolloni Tyanei (Venice 1502) and AP.XX18, bound with Caesar’s Commentaria (Venice 1499) and Merula’s Historia Vicecomitum (n.p., n.d.). Biblioteca Colombina (Seville): see Simon De la Rosa y Lopez, Biblioteca Colombina: Catalogo de sus libros impresos (Sevilla 1888) I, 158-159. Biblioteca Vaticana, ex/ Inc / II.648.

Biography:
Carolus Valgulius (Carolo Valgulio) was born in the mid-fifteenth century in Brescia, and died there Jan. 17, 1517. He first appears as the recipient of a Greek epigram from Politian in 1472. He seems to have been on good terms with the humanists in Florence, and is warmly mentioned by Marsilio Ficino in letters of the mid 70’s. In 1481-85 he was in Rome using the Vatican library. There he served as secretary first to the Apostolic Treasurer, Falco Sinibaldi, then to Cesare Borgia, to whose fortunes he seems to have been tied for a period. From 1497 on he published his translations in his native Brescia. Valgulio fought on the side of Venice in the battles of 1508, serving under Bartolomeo d’Alviano, to whom he dedicated the Anabasis.

Works: Valgulio translated Plutarch’s De virtute morali, De tuenda sanitate, Praecepta contigualia, Praecepta rei publicae gerendae, and De musica (the last with an introduction and commentary), Cleomedes’ De contemplatione orbium excelsorum, and speeches of Dio Chrysostom and Aristides. According to the dedicatory letter to the Anabasis, he also translated Epicetus, but no trace of this translation has survived. Besides the commentary to De musica and various letters, his only known original works are a pamphlet supporting the Brescian sumptuary laws on funerals, and another Contra vituperatores musicae.

Bibl.: P. O. Kristeller, Supplementum Ficinianum (Florence 1937) I, 114-115; A. Valentini, Carlo Valgulio letterato bresciano del XV secolo (Brescia 1903); A. Zanelli, Archivio storico lombardo ser. IV, fasc. I (1904) 125-133 (a review article on Valentini). The indices to Kristeller, Iter Italicum bring to light many mss. of Valgulio’s works hitherto unknown.

5. FRANCISCUS PORTUS

Portus translated six speeches from Arrian’s Anabasis for a collection of speeches from Latin and Greek historians published by H. Stephanus (Estienne) at Paris in 1570. There is no dedicatory letter or other statement concerning the translation, but the version of each speech is preceded by the statement, “Eadem latine, Francisco Porto interprete.” They appear to have been made at the request of Stephanus only shortly before the publication of the collection. The speeches are 1) Alexander to his troops before Tyre, 2.17; 2) Acuphis to Alexander on the history of Nysa, 5.1.5-6;
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3) Alexander to his generals at the Hyphasis, 5.25.3-26.8; 4) Coenus to Alexander on the same occasion, 5.27.2-9; 5) Alexander's speech to his mutinous troops at Opis, 7.9-10; 6) Callines' reproach and Alexander's reply, 7.11.6-7.

Translation. [Inc.]: Anab. 2.17.1: Equidem non video nobis, amici atque socii, tumtum esse iter in Aegyptum, Persis imperium maris obtinentibus. . . . [Expl.]: Anab. 7.11.7: Quibus verbis exceptis, Alexander, Ego vero vos, inquit, omnes facio meos cognatos, atque hinc deinde cognatos appellabo.

Edition:

Biography:

6. BONAVENTURA VULCAINIUS

Vulcanus made a thorough revision of the Facio-Curio translation in Geneva at the request of the printer Henricus Stephanus (Estienne). In his dedicatory letter, dated August 1, 1575, he states that he had first intended merely to polish the old translation, but that its innumerable faults forced him to rewrite it completely. He calls it a seven-month's labor, and says that he used the 1539 Basel edition of Gerbulius and an old and mutilated manuscript of the Greek text given him by Stephanus. A draft of part of the translation bears the date March 17, 1575 (see below, Manuscript).

Dedication. Domino Thomaso Redigero Silesio Bonaventura Vulcanii Brugensis S. P. D. [Inc.]: Quanta sit historiae utilitas, domine Redigere, ad omnes hominum vitae actiones recte instituendas. . . . Ex quo quidem meo erga Alexandrum vere magnum studio factum est, ut nuper, post meum a dubitis Ubilis [i.e. Cologne] diessum, ab Henr. Stephano. . . postulante a me ut Arriani De Expeditione Alexandri historiam recognoscendam susciperem, facile induci passus sim. . . . Accepto itaque ab Henrico Stephano codice manuscripto, eoque pervertuto, sed aliquot chartis mutilo. . . . totum me magna animi alacritate ad Arrianum contuli. Quumque vetustum codicem cum eo qui Basileae olim graece Gerbelli opera editus fuit conferrem, summamque lectionis discrepantiam offererem, coepi etiam quid Bartholomaeus Facius, qui illum Latine olim vertit, praestitisset explorare: quumque in ipso statim limine et primis aliquot paginis magnam varietatem invenisset, facile non ex ungue (quod aiunt) leonem, sed ex auriculis asinum agnovi, nihilque totius triennii quod huic autori vertendo impedire labore dignum. Ita passim quamplurima de suo addit, quamplurima summa quadam confidentia demit, temere innumerarum pulcherrime ab Arriano dicta truncat, conciseque transiert, in aliis sexcentis locis a se non intellectis turbissime labitur, ut alibi Arriani paraphrasim, alibi epitemen te legere putes, alibi ipsum Arrianum non agnoscas. [Vulcanus goes on to state at some length that it was therefore necessary for him to retranslate the whole work. His method of working with the manuscripts he describes as follows:] Quantus vero veteris codicis usus fuerit quem ab Henrico Stephano accepi (Constantinopoli ad eum una cum quibusdam Aristotelis aliorumque Graecorum scriptorum libris missum) ad Arriani inveterata vulnera curandum, ex pauculis aliquot eisque selectioribus locis quos huic epistolae subiungam constabit. Leviae enim errata quae illius manuscripti exemplaris ope restituit, tot propemodum fuerunt, quot sunt periodi. Nonnulli tamen loci, de quorum integritate vehemens dubito, incurati a me sunt relieti, quod exemplar manuscriptum multis locis (ut dixi) mutilum fuerit, et ego nudis meis coniecturis niti noluerim neque id religiosa Henr. Stephani diligentia permissura fuerit. . . . [Expl.]: quod quidem, si tibi (ut confido) non ingratum fuisses intellexero, magnum me operae pretium facisse judicabo. Deus Optimus Maximus te reipublicae literariae diu servet incomem. Ex musaeo meo. Anno MDLXXV. Kal. Aug. [Aug. 1, 1575].
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Translation of Anabasis. [Inc.]: Ptolemaeus Lagi et Aristobulus Aristobuli filius quaecumque de Alexandro Philippi filio scribentes eadem ambo commemorant, ea tamquam verissima conscribam. . . . . 
[Explt.]: Facta vero nonnulla improbavi et veritatis meae et publicae utilitatis causa, in cuius gratiam huius historiæ scrip- tionem, non absque numine etiam, aggressum sum.

Translation of Indica. [Inc.]: Quae extra Indum annem occidentem versus sunt regiones ad Copenhem fluvium usque, Asta- ceni atque Assaceni, Indicae gentes, incolunt. . . . . [Explt.] Ulteriora eius loca deserta altisque arenis obturata sunt. Atque hic qui (sic) quidem liber seorsim a me conscrip- tus sit etiam ipse ad Alexandrum Philippi filium Macedonem pertinens.

Greek source:

Vulcanius used for the text the 1539 edition of Gerbelius and a manuscript "per- vetustum sed aliquot chartis mutilum" procured by Stephanus from Constantinople. Frequent allusions are made to this manu- script in his correspondence. In 1575. Vul- canius saw the Augsburg manuscript (now in Munich, gr. 451) only after his translation had been published, as we learn from his correspondence. See Jean-Baptiste Heinzell's letter to Vulcanius and his reply, Correspondance p. 354, no. CLXXXII and p. 180, no. LXXIX; and the notes dated 1576 in Munich gr. 451, inside the front cover and on f. 275v.

Manuscript:


Editions:


1668, Amstelodami (Amsterdam): Joannes Janssonius a Waeberge and the widow of Elizaæus Weyerstraet. (Gr.-Lat., with commentary by Nicolaus Blanchardus; Vulcainus’ translation emended by Blanchardus). NUC, BM, BN, Fab. BG V, 97.


1704, Lugduni Batavorum (Leyden): Pe- trus van der Aa (Gr.-Lat.; translation revised by the editor, Iacobus Gronovius). NUC, BM, BN, Fab. BG V, 97.

(*) 1757 Amstelodami (Amsterdam): Wet- sen. (Gr.-Lat.) NUC, BM, BN, Brunet I, 497.

(*) 1798 Halis Magdeburgicis (Halle): Ge- bauer. (Indica only. Gr.-Lat.) NUC, BM, BN.

1846, Paris: F. Didot (Gr.-Lat. In Arriani Anabasis et Indica, together with fragments of other Alexander-historians). NUC, BM, BN.


1865, Paris: F. Didot (reprint of 1846 edition.) NUC.

1877, Paris: F. Didot (reprint of 1846 edition) NUC.

Biography:

Bonaventure de Smet (Bonaventura Vul- canius) was born in Bruges on June 30, 1538. His father Peter was a friend of Erasmus and a lawyer in Bruges. As a youth Vulcanius studied at Ghent with J. Otho, but in 1554 he went to Louvain, where he studied under Petrus Nannius and others. A brief sojourn in Cologne in 1559 preceded his departure for Spain, where he held the position of secretary and librarian first for Francisco a Mendoza, archbishop of Burgos, then for Mendoza's brother Ferdin- and, archdeacon of Toledo, until the latter died in 1570. After a brief stay in the Low Countries, he was named in 1573 professor of Greek at Cologne, but he was forced to resign the following year, after offending the influential Gilbert Regius. In September 1574, Vulcanius went to Geneva, attracted by the fame of Theodorus de Beza and the promise of work with the celebrated publisher Stephanus. He soon moved to the
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more congenial atmosphere of Basel, where he remained until his return to the Low Countries in 1577. A period as secretary to Marnix de Sainte Aldegonde intervened before he assumed the position of professor of Greek at Leyden in 1581, three years after his nomination to the post. He died in Leyden on October 9, 1614 at the age of seventy-six. His large collection of manuscripts was acquired by the Library of the University of Leyden.

The translation of Arrian is his first published work. He devoted himself chiefly to editing and translating Greek works, preparing first editions of Agathias, De imperio et rebus gestis Iustiniani (1594) and Nilus, De primatu papae Romani (1595), and editions of such works as Iordanes, Isidore’s Chronicon Gothorum and Procopius, as well as a treatise De litteris et lingua Gothorum (1597). Unpublished Latin translations of Cyril and others are preserved in manuscripts at Leyden.

His Album amicorum, a collection of signatures of his friends (Correspondance pp. 495–498) attests a wide circle of acquaintances among scholars in Switzerland and the Low Countries.

Bibli.: Biographie Nationale de Belgique V (Bruxelles 1876) 753–759, s.v. De Smet (Bonaventure), by J. Roulez; Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek X (Leyden 1937) 1143–1145, by van ter Horst.


II. Periplus Ponti Euxini


A. Diller, The Tradition of the Minor Greek Geographers (n.p. 1952) provides an indispensable account of the manuscripts and editions of this work and of III. Periplus Maris Erythraei.

TRANSLATIONS

1. ADRIANUS TURNENBUS

This translation appears in the edition of Turnebus’ collected works published in 1600. There is no preface or other indication of authorship, nor any information on the time or place of the translation. Turnebus died in 1565.


Manuscript:


Editions:


Biography:

See above vol. I, 150, and vol. II, 15.
2. Iohannes Guilelmus Stuckius

The translation was probably completed at Zurich shortly before its publication in 1577. It no doubt was influenced by the Italian translation of G. B. Ramusio, mentioned in the dedicatory letter. Ramusio in the second volume of his *Le navigazioni et viaggi*, Venice 1559 (reprinted in 1574 and 1583), ff. 137v-140r printed an Italian translation without commentary of Arrian’s *Periplus*, under the title “La lettera che Arrian lo Imperatore Adriano nella qual racconta ciò che si truova navigando d’intorno al Mar Maggiore.”

*Dedicatory letter:...Ioanni a Schellemberg, filio illustriissimi viri Gebharti a Schellemberg, Domini in Randek Stauffen et Huffingen...* [Inc.]: Praeclarum atque eximium Dei donum, Ioannes Schellembergi vir ornatisime. /.../ Quam [seil. peregrinationem Arrian] equidem D. Josia Simlero praeceptore, compate atque collega meo observando authore atque susare, ut Latine...redderem, cum adhuc non nisi Italice, quod sciam, a doctissimo viro Rhamnusio fuerit conversa, facile in animum meum induxi... [Expl.]: Vale nobilissime ornatisissemeque domine, ac parentibus tuis honorandis oro quasi que honorificentissimam meo nomine salutem dicas. Date Tigiuri. Cal. Martis MDLXXVII [March 1, 1577].

_Translation. [Inc.]:_ Trapezuntem pervenimus, urbem, ut Xenophon ille inquit, Graecam, in mari sitam, Sinopensium coloniann. Ac ipsum quidem mare Euxinum. /.../[Expl.] A Daphne Byzantium usque, octaginta. Atque haec sesse offerunt in navigazione illa quae est a Bosporo Cimmierio ad Bosporum Thracium ipsamque urbem Byzantium.

_Editions:_


1750, Amsterdam and Leipzig: apud Aristeum et Merkum. (Reprint of 1683 edition) BM, BN.


_Biography:_

Johannes Guilelmus Stuckius (Johann Wilhelm Stucki) was born on May 21, 1542 at Töss in Switzerland. He studied successively at Zurich, Lausanne, Strasbourg, and Paris. He entered fully into the humanistic life of Paris, besides becoming involved in the religious controversies there, serving as interpreter for Pietro Vermigli (Peter Martyr) at the debate at Poissy (Sept. 1561). In 1564 he was at the University of Tübingen, in 1567-68 on a trip to Italy. On his return he became professor (1568-71) at Zurich at the *Collegium Carolinum* founded by Zwingli. In 1571 he became professor of Old Testament theology at Zurich, a post which he held until his death Sept. 3, 1607. In religious matters Stuckius was a Calvinist.
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Among his works the most important are the *Antiquitatum convivialium libri III* (a discussion of customs and rites among the ancient Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and other nations, 1582), the *Sacrorum sacrificiorumque gentilium brevis et accurata descriptio* (1598), and his translations and commentaries to the *Periplus Ponti Euxini* and *Periplus Maris Erythraei*. See also Jöcher, and Zedler, *Universalleksikon* 40, 1183-84.

*Bibl.*: Allgemeine deutsche Biographie 36 (Leipzig 1893) 717-720; Jöcher 4 (Leipzig 1751) 904; Dictionnaire historique et biographique de la Suisse 6 (Neuchâtel 1932) 392.

**Commentary**

a. Ioannes Guilelmus Stuckius

The commentary was probably completed with the translation, shortly before their publication in 1577.

**Commentary.** Io. Guilelmi Stuckii Scholial in Periplus Ponti Euxini. [*Inc.*]: Arrianiae haec ad Adrianum Imperatorem epistola graeca brevis licet admodum sit atque exigua, tamen historica plane est atque philosophica.../. . .[*Expi.*]: In eadem Daphnæ relicubae S. Martyris Babylae repositaque quibus Iulianus cum oraculi Apollinei silentium tribueret, eas inde amoveri iussit, unde illud incendium consequutum.

**Editions, Biogr., Bibl.** See above under II.2.

The commentary appeared only in the editions of 1577.

III. *Dissertationes Epicteti ab Arriano digestae*. See the article on Epictetus, to be published in a later volume.

IV. *Encheiridion Epicteti*. See the article on Epictetus, as above.

V. *Cynegeticus*: no translations or commentaries before 1600.

VI. *Ars Tactica*: no translations or commentaries before 1600.

VII. *Acies contra Alanos*: no translations or commentaries before 1600.

**Spurious Work**


**Translation**

1. Ioannes Guilelmus Stuckius

The translation, together with the accompanying commentary, probably was completed at Zurich shortly before their publication in 1577. Giovanni Battista Ramusio had published an Italian translation of the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* in the first volume of his *Le navigationi et viaggi*, Venice 1550 (second edition in 1554, reprinted in 1563, etc.), preceded by a “Dis- scorso sopra la navigazione del Mar Rosso fino all' India orientale scritta per Arriano” which served as commentary. Ramusio had argued against the work’s ascription to Arrian.

**Dedicatory letter**: . . . Domino Hieronymo Manuelli Amplissimae Reipublicae Bernensis Quaestori... [*Inc.*] Quum universa haec rerum natura, atque machina, quae ob admirabilem suam potius quam explicabilem speciem, ordinem.../. . .Horum autem fere omnium cum egregius sani testis sit maris Erythraei Periplus, Graece...ab Arriano... conscriptus: facile in animum induxi meum, ut illum abhinc aliquot annis Rhamnusii... versione atque annotatiunculis Italicis illustratum, in Latinum sermonem converterem, scholiisque paulo ubioribus explicarem. Graecum exemplar Basileae anno MDXXXI ab Frobenio typis excusum, quod mihi venerandus meus affinis D. D. Vollfius ex Gesneri, quam possidet, uberrima bibliotheca depromptum communica- vit, multis in locis mancum est, et mutilum, plurimisque mendis deformatum. Itaque ut Rhamnusio, quemadmodum ipsem conquiritur, ita mihi quoque vel manuscripti vel emendatoris aliquius exemplaris, ex quo et lacunas illas supplere et menda

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corrigere possem, facultas defuit. Nihil tamen praetermis operae quo loca quaedam corrupta pro ingenii mei tenuitate emendare. Est enim (ut ille inquit) aliquid prodire tenus, si non datur ultra. . ./ . .


Translation. [Inc.]: Inter insignes, celebresque maris Erythraei portus et emporia primus est Aegypti portus μαυρος δέρμας; id est muris portus appellatus . . . [Exempl.]: Regiones autem, quae loca ista sequuntur, sive quod propter saevas tempestatibus, maximaque frigora, difficiliis sunt accessus, sive etiam deorum quadam virtute atque potencia, non potuerunt adhuc investigari.

Greek source:
The 1533 Basel edition, as stated in the dedicatory letter.

Editions:
Since the Periplus Maris Erythraei has always been printed with Arrian's Periplus Ponti Euxini, only short references are given. See the complete indications under II.2.


Biography:
See above II.2.

Commentary
a. Ioannes Guilelmus Stuckius
The commentary was probably completed with the translation, shortly before their publication in 1577. It appears to use the commentary of Ramusio mentioned in VIII.1 above.

Commentary. [Inc.]: Arrian. Inscriptio opusculi duo continet, subiectum et auctorem. Quoad subjectum illud dicitur periplus (de quo nomine in Ponto Euxino dictum est) hoc est, navigatio sive lustratio maris Erythraei. . . . [Exempl.] Malabathrum, quod alii perneuant, alii de eo dubitant. Mihi quidem Betrum Malabathri quaedam species videtur esse.

Editions, Biogr., Bibl.: See above VIII.1 and II.2.

The commentary appeared only in the editions of 1577.