

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES

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<i>Fortuna.</i>	22
I. Composite Editions.	24
II. <i>Descriptio orbis terrae.</i>	26
Translations.	
1. Rufius Festus Avienus.	
2. Priscianus Caesariensis.	
3. Anonymus A s. XII.	
4. Antonius Beccaria Veronensis.	
5. Jacobus Ceperinus.	
6. Simon Lemnius.	
7. Abel Matthaeus.	
8. Andreas Papius.	
9. Henricus Stephanus.	
10. Jacobus Guiliionius.	
11. Doubtful translations.	
a. Anonymus B s. XII.	
b. Bernardus Bertrandus.	
Commentaries.	51
a. Johannes Cuspinianus.	
b. Joannes Camers.	
c. Coelius Calcagninus.	
d. Petrus Mosellanus.	
e. Jacobus Ceperinus.	
f. Abel Matthaeus.	
g. Andreas Papius.	
h. Henricus Stephanus.	
i. Doubtful commentary : Johannes Antonius Modestus.	
II. <i>Ixeuticon seu de aucupio libri tres.</i> See the article on Oppian, to whom the work was ascribed in the period before 1600.	
III. Table of editions of the text, translations, and commentaries of Dionysius.	58

FORTUNA

Of Dionysius Periegetes (Dionysius Afer, Alexandrinus, Libycus, etc.) we know little more than that he was "Dionysius quidam," no. 94 in the list of 167 persons of that name recorded in Pauly-Wissowa. Early speculations concerning his time and place were multiple. A twelfth-century author of a geographical compilation, Guido of Pisa, called him "Dionysius Ionicus qui Romae bibliothecarius per annos XX fuit" (cited by Manitius, GLL, III, 619). It is now believed that the poet was instead the son of that Dionysius who was librarian and secretary of the emperors from Nero to Trajan.

Conclusions about the date of Dionysius must be based largely on the *Descriptio orbis terrae*. The latest public events mentioned in the poem are thought to be the campaigns of the emperor Trajan (line 1051) against the Parthians in the last years of his reign (A.D. 113-117), and it is inferred that Dionysius wrote during the next reign, that of Hadrian. A reference (line 250) to the statue of Memnon at Thebes which sounded a greeting to the dawn is thought to relate to Hadrian's visit to Thebes in the year 130. Great weight is assigned to the discovery by Gustav Leue in 1882 of two acrostics in the poem (*Philologus*, 42, 1882, 175-178, with a sequel in *Hermes*, 60, 1925, 367-368). The first acrostic (lines 109-137) identifies the poet as Dionysius of Alexandria. The second (lines 513-532) reads "Hermes the god in the time of Hadrian"; it is interpreted as an allusion to a Cabiri cult involving Hermes in the island of Samothrace, and to a visit of Hadrian to that island in the year 123 (Ulrich Bernays, *Studien zu Dionysius Periegetes*, Heidelberg diss., 1905, pp. 5-17). It is thence inferred that the poem was in process in A.D. 124, and this date is accepted by the editors of Wilhelm von Christ (1924 ed., Part II, 2d Half, p. 677). All but the Bernays material is described in the Pauly-Wissowa article ("Dionysius 94," vol. V 1905 916-917).

The only work of Dionysius available to the medieval and Renaissance periods was the *Descriptio orbis terrae* (περιήγησις τῆς

οἰκουμένης.) The poem is a verse description, in 1187 hexameters, of the geography of the world.

The modern editor summarizes the content of the poem : orbis terrarum descriptionem Dionysius ita instituit, ut, postquam de terrae forma deque Oceano ejusque sinibus quaedam praemisera (1-172), primum Libyam (173-269), deinde Europam (270-449), tum insulas maris interni et externi (450-619), postremo loco Asiam (620-1152) explicaret. (Carolus Müllerus, ed. *Geographi Graeci Minores*, II, 1861, p. xxii).

In addition to the *Periegesis*, Dionysius is now credited with a poem formerly ascribed to Oppian, *Ixeuticon seu de aucupio libri tres*, a treatise on fowling, most recently edited in the Greek by Antonius Garzya (Leipzig, Teubner, 1963). Dionysius has also been thought the author of an epic of Bacchus, the *Bassarika*, of which only fragments survive; but neither Pauly nor the von Christ revisers admit the ascription.

W. Schmid and O. Staehlin, in their revision of W. Christ, thus summarize the influence of the *Descriptio*. "Wie die Phainomena des Aratos für die Astronomie, so ist diese Periegesis auf Jahrhunderte für Geographie das Hauptlehrbuch im Schulunterricht geworden" (op. cit., 677). This statement is a way of saying that the work has had a nearly continuous history until the present time. It was paraphrased in Latin verse by the pro-consul Avienus about the year 360, and again by Priscian the grammarian in Constantinople about the year 520. A body of scholia was already in being in the fifth century. The work was noted by Cassiodorus (*Institutiones*, 25) in the sixth century. It influenced, in Priscian's version, the *Book of Measurements* of the Irish geographer Dicuil in the ninth century (C. R. Beazley, *The Dawn of Modern Geography*, Vol. I, 1897, pp. 317-25).

The most striking evidence of the poem's importance in the Byzantine world was the extensive commentary written about 1175 A.D. by Eustathius, known as Thessalonicensis because of his appointment in that year to be Archbishop of the Diocese. His ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑΤΑ quote brief passages of three to fourteen lines each of the poem of

Dionysius, following each with a lengthy prose statement and thus commenting *seriatim* on the whole work. His text occupies some 250 octavo pages in the latest critical edition, that of Gottfried Bernhardt (1828). Twenty-six mss. were listed by the latest editor of Eustathius, Carolus Müllerus (1861). It should be added that Eustathius was also the author of an immense commentary on the epics of Homer, as well as of a commentary on the odes of Pindar. He was also an historian, and an extensive writer on religious doctrine.

Eustathius wrote in Greek, and our rules require us to consider here only Latin works. We may therefore merely outline the fortunes of his book. It was known to and mentioned by scholars (Camers, Ceperinus) early in the sixteenth century, and it was published in the Greek in its ed. princ. in 1547 by the distinguished scholar Robertus Stephanus. It is significant that the text was at once translated into Latin separately by two young French scholars, Bernard Bertrand and Abel Mathieu (1556). The younger Stephanus, Henricus, brought out a re-edition of Eustathius in 1577, and with it, as listed above, a new translation of the embedded Dionysius poem. This combination of the Eustathius commentary in Greek with the Stephanus edition and translation of the poem became, as we shall see, the standard content of the later seventeenth and eighteenth century editions of the classic. The two nineteenth century inclusive editions of the Dionysius corpus, those of Bernhardt (1828) and of Müllerus (1861), add to the Eustathius the Greek Scholia collected before Eustathius and the Greek paraphrase of Dionysius by Nicholas Blemmydes in the thirteenth century; both editors replaced the Stephanus translations of Dionysius by their own, and Müllerus added his own translation of Eustathius.

This history is recorded in order to note the special importance of Eustathius, whose mere volume may have discouraged Renaissance commentators. These produced nothing so extensive, at any rate.

In the Latin West, there were two important early translations, or rather paraphrases, the first by Avienus, in the second

half of the fourth century, and the second by Priscian in the sixth century. A third translation contained in an interlinear text in the earliest Greek manuscript of the *Descriptio* is ascribed to the twelfth century.

The *editio princeps* of the Greek text was published at Ferrara in 1512, and sixteen further editions of the Greek by six individual scholars were published by 1600. The Eustathius commentary was edited in Greek in 1547, and by another scholar in 1577, and two Latin versions were published in 1556. The Greek editions of Dionysius continued during the seventeenth and far into the eighteenth century.

Meanwhile the Latin Dionysius remained consistently popular. The Avienus translation was first printed in 1488, and the Priscian paraphrase in 1470; both, and particularly the Priscian version, were frequently reprinted. In addition the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries saw the publication of six new Latin translations and of eight commentaries. The Renaissance view of the poem may be gathered from Gesner's eulogy, quoted from the translator Johannes Ceperinus (Konrad Gesner, *Bibliotheca universalis* (Tiguri, 1545 I, fol. 209^{r-v}; on Ceperinus see II,5 below): *Etenim quis non miretur Dionysium Aphrum adeo mirando vereque Aphro ingenio, tam modicis metris, tam immodicos marium fluminumque tractus, tot montium regionumque oras, tot insuper variarum gentium urbes, studia ac mores, singula rectissimo ordine, citra omne fastidium, adeo vafre solerterque emensum, ut dubitandum sit, num alius minime numeris astrictus, soluta oratione potuerit haec omnia eadem brevitate perstringere.*

Throughout the period the poem remained a standard text-book, especially in England. Milton assigned it to his pupils, and Oxford required its reading as late as the early nineteenth century. It should be noted that Dionysius was often up-dated in these late school editions and that the Greek was rewritten to keep it abreast of modern geographical knowledge. In the frequently reprinted eighteenth-century edition of E. Wells, for example, the Greek text is unaltered only through line 4. In line 14 we

read of *Ἀμερικὴ* which is treated more fully in lines 1005-64 and 1306-1342. And in line 966, the student learned about *Πηκίνο*, the capital of the *ἔθνεα βάσβαρ σήρων* (cited from the sixth edition, Londini, 1761).

Finally, the *Descriptio* was also available in the sixteenth century in vernacular translations. An English prose version by Thomas Twine was published in London, 1572, and a French version in verse by Benigne Saumaize was published in 1597 at Paris, with lengthy annotations, also in French. An Italian prose version entitled *Guida per lo Mondo* was made by Francesco Vincenzo Negri (1769-1827) and published in Venice in 1838. A second French prose version was made by E. Despois and Éd. Saviot, and published in 1843 in the *Bibliothèque Latine-Française*, Ser. II, vol. VII.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I. Editions and manuscripts.

The modern edition of the Dionysius corpus is that of Carolus Müllerus in Vol. II of his *Geographi Graeci Minores* (Paris, Didot, 1861; reprinted, *ibid.* 1882); this contains the editor's prolegomenon on the Dionysius poem (pp. xv-xl); the Greek text with a parallel Latin prose version (pp. 103-176); Avienus' Latin version (pp. 177-189) and that of Priscian (pp. 190-199); the commentary of Eustathius on the poem, Greek with a Latin prose version (pp. 201-407); the anonymous Greek prose paraphrase of the poem (pp. 409-425); the Greek Scholia (pp. 427-457); the Greek prose paraphrase of the poem by Nikephoros Blemmydes given the title of "Geographia Synoptica" (pp. 458-468). Müllerus reported knowledge of some one hundred mss. of Dionysius (including Eustathius); he used the readings of 56 mss. for the Dionysius, of 26 mss. for the Eustathius. A few additional Greek mss. were listed by N. A. Livadaras in *Charis K. I. Vourvaris aphieroma* (Athens, 1964, pp. 321-325).

Another important modern edition of the Dionysius corpus is that by Godofredus Bernhardt, *Dionysius Periegetes Graece et Latine* (2 vols. in 1, Lipsiae, Libraria Weid-

mannia, 1828). Bernhardt does not include a Latin translation of Eustathius; however, he offers extensive notes on Dionysius and on all the Greek texts of the corpus.

II. Dionysius and his work.

For general evaluations, see Georg Knaack in Pauly-Wissowa V (1905) 915-24; Wilhelm von Christ, *Geschichte der griechischen Literatur*, revised by W. Schmid and O. Stählin) Part II,2 (1924) 677-78. Among special studies may be mentioned Alfred Göthe, *De fontibus Dionysii Periegetae* (1875); Maximilian Schneider, *De Dionysii Periegetae arte metrica et grammatica* (1882); Eugen Anhut, *In Dionysium Periegetam: Quaestiones criticae* (1888); Ulrich Bernays, *Studien zu Dionysius Periegetes* (1905).

I. COMPOSITE EDITIONS.

Publications containing more than one translation or commentary.

1512, Ferrariae (Ferrara): Iohannes Maciochus Bondenus. Gr.-Lat. ed. Iohannes Maciochus. The *editio princeps* of the Greek, with the Latin translation of Priscian (Rhemnius grammaticus), and with the commentary of Coelius Calcagninus. Fabricius BG IV, 596, 598; Panzer VII 4,9 and IX 14,73; Adams D-643; Proctor 13307. Roma, Bibl. naz.; BM; BN; (MH; NN).

1512, Viennae (Vienna): in aedibus Hieronymi Vietoris et Joannis Singrenii. The *De situ orbis* of Priscian, here published as either by Priscian or by Fannius Rhennius (see below p. 31), and the commentary of Johannes Camers. Panzer VI 327,65; Proctor 14431; Fabricius BG IV,596 (reporting the notes as by Joachim Camerarius, who was born only in 1501); NUC. Bib. Vat.; BM; BN; (DCF; MH; NN).

(*) 1518, Lipsiae (Leipzig): Vuolfgangus Monacensis. As *Priscianus Caesariensis vel (ut aliis placet) Rhemnii Fannii interpretatio, ex Dionysio de orbis situ*, with preface and notes by Petrus Mosellanus (Peter Schade). Information on this edition is contained in Guil. Ferd. Wensch, *De Prisciano P. Mosellani*. Programm des Gymnasiums zu Wittenberg (Wittenberg, 1847) pp. 1-10. [copy in BM and (NNC)]. Wensch

had a copy of this edition; Fabricius, who mentions it BG IV, 596, had not seen a copy, nor Hoffmann I, 595, nor Schweiger II, 2 827. Through the kindness of Dr. Heinz Gittig of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek we are informed that before World War II a copy existed in Greifswald, but we have not yet been able to determine if it is still in existence.

1522, Basileae (Basel): Valentinus Curio. Gr.-Lat. Translation of Priscian, as by Rhemnius, with commentary of Caelius Calcagninus. Panzer VI 235, 456; Adams D-644; NUC. Rome, Bibl. naz.; Cambridge; (CtY; NNC).

1523, Basileae (Basel): Apud Joannem Bebelium, with Ceporinus' translation and commentary (together with Greek-Latin editions of Aratus and of Proclus' *De Sphaera*). Fabricius IV 598 (wrongly ascribing the Dionysius translation to Priscian); Adams D-645. Bibl. Vat.; Marciana; BN; BM; Cambridge; (MH; NN; NNC).

1534, Basileae (Basel): Thomas Vuolfius, same content. Fabricius IV 598 (again supposing Priscian the translator); Adams D-646; NUC. Bibl. Vat.; BNRoma; BN; Cambridge; (DLC; MH).

1547, Basileae (Basel): per Henricum Petri. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Priscian and Ceporinus with the latter's notes. With Proclus, *De sphaera etc.* and adding Cleomedes, *De mundo*. (I am indebted to Miss V. L. Ledger, F. S. A., for information about the addition of Priscian to this edition). Bologna; BM; BN; (DLC; MH).

1553, Antverpiae (Antwerp): Ioannes Loëius. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Priscian and Ceporinus. With Proclus, *De sphaera etc.* (Again I am indebted to Miss Ledger for information on the edition). BM.

1561, Basileae (Basel): per Henricum Petri. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Priscian and Ceporinus. With Proclus, *De sphaera etc.* NUC. BM; BN; (DFo; DLC; NN).

1575, Antverpiae (Antwerp): Christophorus Plantinus. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Priscian and Papius; commentary of Papius. Dionysius is followed by the Gr.-Lat. Musaeus texts. Fabricius BG IV, 598; Ruelens 163; Degeorge 171; NUC; Adams D-647. Bibl. Vat.; BM; BN; (CtY; MH).

1585, Basileae (Basel): Sebastianus Henricpetri. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Priscian and Ceporinus. With Proclus, *De sphaera etc.* NUC. BM; (NN).

(*) 1590, Parisiis (Paris): apud Nicolaum Gillium. The colophon reads: Dionysius Duvallius, 1589. Translations of Avienus and Priscian, included. In *Epigrammata et poematia vetera*, ed. Petrus Pithoeus. Fabricius BG IV, 594; Adams E-237; NUC. BM; BN; (CtY; DFo; ICN; MH). There is also another issue with a new titlepage: 1590, Parisiis (Paris): excudebat Dionysius Duvallius (1589). Adams E-238; NUC. BM; BN; (DFo; MWiW-C).

(*) 1596, Lugduni (Lyons): Antonius Candidus. Translations of Avienus and Priscian, included in *Epigrammata et poematia vetera*. Fabricius BG IV, 594; Adams E-239. BM; BN.

(*) 1599, Lugduni (Lyons). Translations of Avienus and Priscian, included in *Epigrammata et poematia vetera*. Listed in Giles' Avienus edition of 1848 and in Holder's edition of 1887. BN.

(*) 1619, Geneva. Translations of Avienus and Priscian, included in *Epigrammata et poematia vetera*. Listed in the 1809 edition of Pomponius Mela and in Holder's 1887 edition of Avienus.

(reported) 1620, Mussiponti (Pont-à-Mousson): apud Christophorum Mercatorem. Gr.-Lat. Translation which combines and modifies lines of Ceporinus and Stephanus in alternation. BN. (I am indebted to Professor Ruth Temple for information about this volume).

(*) 1632, Duaci (Douai). Translations of Avienus and Priscian, included in *Epigrammata et poematia vetera*. Listed in the Pomponius Mela edition of 1809.

1676, Salmuri (Saumur) apud Joannem Ribotthaeum, cura Tanaquilli Fabri. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Papius and Stephanus, and the notes of Stephanus, Ceporinus and Papius. Fabricius BG IV, 600. BN; (NN).

1697, Oxoniae (Oxford): e theatro Sheldoniano, apud S[amuel] Smith et B[enjamin] Walford. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Priscian and Stephanus: commentary of Papius. With Eustathius. Wing D-1523 BM; BN; (CtY).

1712, Oxoniae (Oxford): e theatro Sheldoniano. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Avienus, Priscian, and Stephanus. As part of Vol. IV of *Geographiae veteris scriptores Graeci minores*. Fabricius BG IV, 595. BM.

1717, Oxoniae (Oxford): e theatro Sheldoniano. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Avienus, Priscian, and Stephanus. With Eustathius. NUC. BM; (CtY; ICN; ICU; MdBj).

(*) 1766, Pisauri (Pesaro): Amatina chalcographia. Translations of Avienus and Priscian, in *Collectio Pisaurensis omnium poetarum Latinorum*, Vol. IV. Fabricius BG IV, 595; NUC. BM; (DLC).

1788, Helmstadii (Helmstedt): C. G. Fleck-eisen. Avienus and Priscian. In: *Poetae Latini minores*, ed. J. C. Wernsdorff, Vol. V. Fabricius BG IV, 595; NUC. (MdBp; NNC).

1809, Argentorati (Strasbourg): Societas Bipontina. Translations of Avienus and Priscian. In Pomponius Mela, *De situ orbis*. NUC. BM; (NNC; PU).

1825, Parisiis (Paris): Didot. Translations of Avienus and Priscian. In Pomponius Mela (Bibliotheca Classica Latina, ed. N. E. Le-maire, vol. 138). NUC. BM; (MH; NNC).

1828, Lipsiae (Leipzig): In Libraria Weid-mannia. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Avienus, Priscian, and Bernhardt. With Eustathius. NUC. BM; (NNC).

1861, Paris; Didot. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Avienus, Priscian, and C. Muellereus. In *Geographi Graeci minores*, I, ed. C. Muellereus. For the full contents of the Dionysius corpus in this edition, see above under Bibliography.

1882, Paris, Didot. Gr.-Lat. Translations of Avienus, Priscianus, and C. Muellereus. A reprint of the 1861 edition.

II. *Descriptio orbis terrae*

TRANSLATIONS

1. RUFII FESTI AVIENUS.

Rufius Festus Avienus toward the middle of the fourth century turned the Greek *Periegesis* into a Latin poem, *Descriptio orbis terrae*, in 1393 hexameters; the work is rather a paraphrase than a strict translation. We have no direct evidence for the place or circumstances of the translation.

However an approximate date may be assigned, since a later translation by Avienus, of the anonymous *Ora maritima*, was dedicated to a Probus now identified as Petronius Probus (330-90 A.D.) Hence a date of approximately 360 is indicated for the translation of the *Ora maritima* and of about 350 for the *Descriptio*. See John Matthews, "Continuity in a Roman Family: the Rufii Festi of Volsinii," *Historia* XVI (1967) 485-509.

Descriptio orbis terrae (ed. of Bruges, 1961)

[Inc.] Qua protenta iacent vastae divor-
tia terrae
Et qua praecipiti volvuntur prona
meatu
Flumina per terras, qua priscis in-
clita muris
Oppida nituntur, genus hoc procul
omne animantum.
.../...

[Expl.] Semper inexpertes famae, per in-
hospita degunt
Arva procul, nullis sunt dignae
denique Musis.
At tu, Phoebe pater, vos clari
turba, Camoenae,
Nominis Aonio famam inspire
labori.

Manuscripts:

(*) Milan, Ambrosianus, D 52 inf., 75 ff. (Italian, later 15th c.), olim Bonini Mombri-tii. (Amelli, XXI, 1910, 40; cf. Kristeller, *Iter* I 282). Discovered by the scholar Heinsius in the seventeenth century. The contents are listed in Holder's edition of Avienus (1887) as Avienus' verse translations of Aratus (*Phaenomena*, including the later separated *Prognostica*); of Dionysius (*Descriptio*); and of the unknown author of the *Ora Maritima* (the Ms. includes only lines 52-163 of Avienus' translation, out of the 710 extant). In addition to these poems of Avienus, the Ms. contains the translations of the *Phaenomena* by Germanicus and (partial) by Cicero. The *Descriptio orbis* is found on ff. 31^v to 34^r.

Paul van de Woestijne published the manuscript in 1961 (see below under *Edi-tions*); he pointed out the close connection between this manuscript and the *editio princeps*. In an earlier article ("L'Ambrosia-

nus de la *Descriptio terrae* d'Avienus," *Antiquité Classique* XXVII, 1958, 375-82) Van de Woestijne argued that the manuscript is descended from one of the ninth or tenth century. He suggested that the scribe's variants from other contemporary texts should be viewed with caution.

(*) Non-extant : the Avienus Ms. which the scholar Giorgio Valla gave to the printer for the ed. princ. Van de Woestijne believed this text to be close to that of the Ambrosian Ms. and of equal antiquity with it.

(*) Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, Ms. Burmannianus 4^o 13, ff. 118^r-123^r : a copy of Avieni *Descriptio orbis* and *Ora maritima*, coll. cum Cod. A. Ortelii, cum huius et Scriverii notis (Jacobus Geel, *Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum*, Leiden 1852, no. 596, p. 177).

This was called by Holder (*Avieni Carmina*, 1887) the Ortelianus Ms., and thought by him to be a copy of an early Ms. Following the lead of P. Winterfeld (1900) and A. Breysig (1901), Van de Woestijne demonstrated (*Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire*, XXXV, 1957, 52-53) that the Ms. was a text prepared for publication in Antwerp about 1585, but not published, by Andreas Schottus, Abraham Ortelius, and Peter Scriverius ; the text was in fact that of the ed. prin., with notes by the three scholars. The Ms. has thus no independent authority.

Editions :

1488, Venetiis: Antonius de Strata Cremonensis, in *Hic codex avienii continet Epigramma eiusdem [,] arati phaenomena [,] geographiam carmine heroico : et oras maritimas trimetro iambico : Germanici quoque : et Marci Tulii arati fragmenta : et Sereni versus de variis curandis morbis*. 119 ff.

H 2223-HC 2224 ; GW 3131 ; BMC V 294 ; Pell. 1673 ; Polain 445 ; Oates 1832 ; Goff A 1432. GW lists 47 copies. BM ; (MH).

These works of Avienus are those contained in the Ambrosian Ms., adding the *Epigramma*, a verse letter to Flavianus Myrmeicus, and increasing the length of *Ora maritima* to 713 lines ; adding also the verse *Medicinae liber* of Quintus Serenus (3d c. A.D.). The book was then a collection of scientific treatises in verse (except

for the prose translations of Aratus by Germanicus and Cicero). It covered astronomy and meteorology, geography, and medicine. The preface of the volume, written by Victor Pisanus to his relative the Senator Paulus Pisanus, reports that a printer called on the scholar Georgio Valla when Victor was taking a lesson with him, and asked for a book to print which would be popular and profitable. Valla proposed Aratus, and promised copy, that is his manuscript which contained the other works of Avienus ; presumably he added another Ms., that containing Serenus. Victor was enthusiastic about the Aratus, as he wrote at length, but said nothing of the *Descriptio orbis*. His long preface and his short postscript are reprinted in the Holder edition of Avienus (1887).

The poem in this 1488 text was included among those used by Paul van de Woestijne in his critical edition, *De vroegste uitgaven van Avienus' Descriptio terrae 1488-1515*, published in the *Verhandelingen van de Konink. Vlaamse Academie van België, Klasse der Letteren*, nr. 33 (Brussel, 1959, 63 pp., 4 plates). The other texts used were those of the Ambrosian Ms. and of the Avienus editions of 1508, 1513, and 1515 ; also used were the textual notes of Aldus Manutius in 1502 (Ms. Vat. Lat. 4103, ff. 11-12) ; of Joannes Cuspinianus in the 1508 edition and in Ms. Vindobonensis 3327, ff. 1-3 ; and of Joachim Vadianus in the 1515 edition. Van de Woestijne's aim was to discard the readings of the Ortelianus Ms. which Holder had used in his *Avieni Carmina* (1887), and to demonstrate the notable improvement of the text because of the work of the scholars in the first quarter-century after the ed. princ. It will be noted below that after 1515 the Avienus text was not reedited until 1590, when its editor reverted to the ed. princ., ignoring the improvements. It is interesting that neither Gesner in 1545 nor Stephanus in 1577 had ever seen the Avienus. Gesner indeed called him Abienus, and understood that he had written on comets, and had rewritten Vergil and Livy in iambics (*Bibliotheca universalis*, Appendix Primi Tomi, p. 16).

To demonstrate the closeness of the Ambrosian Ms. to the ed. princ., Van de Woestijne went on to edit the two texts in *La Descriptio orbis terrae d'Avienus*, Rijksuniversiteit te Gent, Werken Uitgegeven door de Faculteit van de Letteren en Wijsbegeerte, 128^e Aflevering (Brugge, "De Tempel," 1961, 141 pp.).

(photo) 1508, Viennae: Johann Winterberg, ed. Joannes Cuspinianus as *Situs orbis Dionisii Ruffo Avieno interprete*.

Fabricius IV 594; Panzer IX.3.10; Proctor 14405. BM.

A photostat of the BM copy was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in its Americana series (no. 106, 1924).

In his dedication to Stanislas, Bishop of Olmütz, Cuspinianus writes that he had wished to bring out a correct text of Dionysius Punicus (or of Byzantium or of Corinth) as paraphrased with Aratus' *Phaenomena* by Ruffus Festus Avienus. Aldus Manutius gave him a venerable Greek Ms.; Cuspinianus made use of Priscian (or Rhemnius Fannius) [which he had edited in 1494] and of Beccaria's prose translation. Though Eustathius had done a commentary on the Greek text, Cuspinianus has made a commentariolum which he will send to the bishop. (For the commentariolum of Cuspinianus, see below p. 51).

The readings of this edition were used by Van de Woestijne in his 1959 critical edition of *De vroegste Uitgeven* (see the note on the 1488 edition, above). He noted that this 1508 edition contained 612 variants from the 1488 text, of which 300 may be found in the Ambrosianus Ms.: the rest should therefore have been Cuspinianus' own ("Cuspinianus et le texte d'Avienus," in *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 37, 1959, 52-68). Breysig had commented (*Rheinisches Museum*, 55, 1900, 569) that Cuspinianus made the Avienus text "erst lesbar."

1513, Bononiae: per Benedictum Hectoris, ed. Jo. Antonius Modestus as *Situs orbis*.

Not in Fabricius; Panzer VI.327.65, noting copies in P. Nor. and apud Panzer; Bologna, Archiginnasio.

The editor dedicated the book to the Bishop of Pola [Altobellus Averoldus], who was papal Governor of Bologna. Modestus

had worked on a commentary on Avienus, but since obstacles had delayed its completion, he now published the text itself. For the commentary, see below p. 58.

(micro.) 1515, Viennae: Joannes Singrenius, ed. Joachim Vadianus Helvetius (von Watt) as *Ambitus orbis*.

Fabricius IV 594; Panzer IX.28.131. (DLC; MH).

The title-page is most assertive. The text is castigatissime impressus; the editor, pellegente et conferente proba exemplaria, pleraque loca, que antehac viciosissime impressa erant, in communem studiosorum utilitatem restituit; the printer diligenter impressit. Now even the mediocriter eruditi can profit by the edition. The colophon notes that Vadianus tandem nevos et verrucas pro virili sustulit.

These remarks could only have been taken as insulting by Cuspinianus, the editor of the latest Avienus, a colleague of Vadianus at the University of Vienna. Indeed the latter's apparent odium scholasticum may cast some light on the motivation of the Vienna humanists in their important studies of the Roman historians and geographers. For our special concern, we may note that after this disparagement of Cuspinian, Vadianus went on to depreciate in 1518 the notes of another colleague Camers on the geography of Pomponius Mela (1512), and again in 1522 the same scholar's notes on the geography of Solinus. To be fair, we must note that Camers had himself, in editing Priscian's version of Dionysius in 1512, remarked that in previous editions he had found the text insigniter depravatum: when the only previous edition of Priscian to be published in Vienna had been edited by Cuspinianus (1494-5).

Whatever the influence of these personalities on the advancement of learning, it is a fact that Vadianus did edit the valuable critical and annotated edition of Mela, and it is arguable that he was one of the most important scholars of the Vienna school. Whether his Avienus, which was neither critical nor annotated, was important is not explicitly decided by Van de Woestijne. His praise of the Cuspinianus edition of 1508 depreciates, however, at least

implicitly that of Vadianus. Moreover, the number of his readings which Van de Woestijne rejects seems to be large, and the Vadianus edition must therefore have seemed to Van de Woestijne the less valuable.

We have noted that no further editions of Avienus were published until 1590.

1590. See I, above. In the 1809 edition of Pomponius Mela. (see I, above) it is noted that the text of the *Descriptio* here follows the *editio princeps* and ignores the emendations found in other later editions.

1596. See I, above.

1608, Antverpiae (Antwerp): apud Joach. Troгнаesium. In *Poemata quaedam vetera*, at pp. 160-206. Fabricius, BG IV, 494; NUC. BM (under Dares Phrygius); (DCU; NIC; OCU; WU).

1619. See I, above.

1632. See I, above.

1634, Madridi (Madrid): ex officina Francisci Martinez. In *Avieni opera quae extant*, ed. Petrus Melian. The dedication indicates that the text of the *Descriptio* is derived from the Petrus Pithoeus edition of 1590. Fabricius BG IV, 594; NUC. Bibl. Vat.; BM; BN; (DLC).

1710. See I, above.

1712. See I, above.

1715, Londini (London): J. Nicholson. In *Opera et fragmenta veterum poetarum Latinorum* at II, 1325-33; Fabricius BG IV, 595; NUC. BM; (CtY; ICN; ICU).

1717. See I, above.

(*) 1721, Londini (London): apud Isaacum Vaillant. In *Corpus omnium poetarum Latinorum* at II, 1325-33. BM; (CtY). I am indebted to Sandy Whiteley of the Yale University Library for information.

1766. See I, above.

1786, Amstelodami (Amsterdam): Peter den Hengst. Ed. H. Friesemann. Fabricius BG IV, 595; NUC. BM; BN; (CU; MH).

1788. See I, above.

1809. See I, above.

1817, Francofurti (Frankfurt): in Libraria Hermannia. Gr.-Lat. With Aratus, *Phaenomena*, etc. ed. F. C. Mathiae. Bibl. Marciana; BM; (CtY; MH).

1825. See I, above.

1828. See I, above.

1843, Paris: C. F. L. Pancoucke. Latin-French. In *Bibliothèque Latine-Française*, sér. II, v. VII. NUC. BM; BN; (CU, MDBP; MH; NNC).

1848, Londini (London): Nutt. In *Avieni carmina quae extant omnia* ed. J. A. Giles. at pp. 20-55. NUC. BM; (MH).

1861. See I, above.

1882. See I, above.

1887, Ad Aeni Pontem (Innsbruck): Wagner, in *Rufi Festi Avieni Carmina*, ed. Alfred Holder. BN; BM; (NN; NNC).

A critical edition with a complete listing of mss. and of editions, the *Descriptio orbis* at pp. 83-143. Reprinted facs. 1965, Hildesheim: Olms. (NNC).

1959, Bruxelles: Palais des Académies, critical edition by Paul van de Woestijne entitled *De vroegste Uitgeven van Avienus' Descriptio terrae 1488-1515*.

Including the readings of the Ambrosian Ms., and of the editions of 1488, 1508, 1513, 1515: published as *Handelingen van de Konink. Vlaamse Academie van Belgie, Klasse der Letteren*, nr. 33.

1961, Brugge: De Tempel (Rijksuniversiteit te Gent, Werken Uitgeven door de Faculteit van den Letteren en Wijsbegeerte, 128^e Aflevering). *La Descriptio orbis terrae d'Avienus*, ed. Paul van de Woestijne. An edition of the text as found in the Ambrosian manuscript and in the 1488 *editio princeps*.

Doubtful editions:

1502, Venetiis. *De orbis terrae partibus*.

This edition is listed in the *Index* of the Barberini Library (Rome, 1681, II 92), and noted by Fabricius (IV 595, with erroneous reference to the Index I 92). The Vatican Library kindly informs me that the edition was not listed in the Library catalogue (19th century, manuscript) compiled by Pieralisi, and is not there now. It is also not listed in the Marciana in Venice or in the Archiginnasio in Bologna. Breysig was unable to locate the edition (*Rheinisches Museum*, 55, 1900, 565). The Centro Nazionale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane kindly informs me that it will not be listed in the next volume (VII) of the *Catalogo Collettivo* under Avienus.

1632, Antverpiae. *Descriptio orbis terrae, et Orae maritimae, & Aesopicarum Fabularum liber*.

This is also listed in the Barberini *Index* (II 92). It may result from confusion with the Madrid, 1634, item listed above.

Biography:

Rufius Festus Avienus (4th c. A.D.), as he has hitherto been called, identified himself in his epitaph as of a family originally of Volsinii (Bolsena) in Italy, though actually

Romam habitans, gemino proconsulis aucto honore, Carmina multa serens... (C. I. L. VI 537 = I. L. S. 2944). A second inscription identifies him as

R. Fest. Avieni/bis proconsulis/et celebris poetae/insignis memoria. (Ibid.)

He was proconsul of Achaia and of Africa, and his name was in fact Postumius Rufius Festus [qui et] Avienius: the last name being a sobriquet, and Festus the family name: cf. Alan Cameron, *Classical Quarterly*, 17 (1967), 392.

His dates are uncertain. The dedication of the *Ora maritima* to [Petronius] Probus (330-390) suggests a date for the poem as c. A.D. 360, the *Orbis terrae* being then somewhat earlier. These data are brought together by John Matthews, "Continuity in a Roman Family: the Rufii Festi of Volsinii," (*Historia*, 16, 1967, 485-509). He would date the family back to the 2nd century and on to the 5th century.

Works: As numbered by Alfred Holder (*Avieni Carmina*, 1887, reprinted 1965): I. verse letter to Flavianus Myrmeicus (31 lines), asking for medicinal fruit; II. verse paraphrase of the *Phainomena* of Aratus of Cilicia (315-245 B.C.), now seen to be two poems, (1878 lines) the *Phainomena* and the *Prognostica*; III. *Descriptio orbis terrae*, verse paraphrase of the *Periegesis* of Dionysius Periegetes (1393 lines); IV. *Ora maritima*, a description of the Atlantic shore from Britannia south to Cadiz and of the Mediterranean coast to Marseilles, supposed to be also a partial verse paraphrase of a Greek work (713 lines); V. "De se ad Deam Nortiam," a verse epitaph on marble (8 lines), followed by his son Placidus' farewell to his father (4 lines), the inscription now in the Vatican Museum (C. I. L. VI 537). Other

short verses are printed by Holder as doubtful; Schanz notes two lost verse expansions of Vergilian lines, and one lost verse comment on the Roman past as described by Livy (Schanz, 1959 edition, Teil IV, v. I, p. 16). The *Ilias Latina* has been at times ascribed to Avienus, even as late as the 1848 edition of his *Carmina*.

Bibl.: F. Marx, "Avienus," in Pauly-Wissowa, II, (1896) 2386-2391; Martin Schanz, *Geschichte der Römischen Literatur* (1914: 1959 reprint), Teil IV, vol. 1, pp. 14-21; W. S. Teuffel, *Geschichte der Römischen Literatur* (5th ed., 1890), Band II, par. 420 (pp. 1059-1062).

Alfred Breysig, "Zu Avienus," *Rheinisches Museum LV* (1900) 565-73; *LVI* (1901) 563-65; Nikolaus Daigl, *Avienus. Studien über seine Sprache, seine Metrik, und sein Verhältnis zu Vergil* (Erlangen, 1903); Engelbert Kosten, *De Avieno Dionysii Interprete* (Bonn, 1888); Heinrich Kuehne, *De arte grammatica Rufi Festi Avieni* (Essen, 1905); R. Langie, *Avienus' bewirking van Dionysius' Periegesis* (thèse de licence, Université de Gand, 1946); Ernst Reuter, *De Avieni hexametrorum re metrica* (Bonn, 1909); Paul van de Woestijne, "Notes critiques sur la *Descriptio orbis terrae* d'Avienus," *Antiquité Classique*, 23, (1954), 29-46; (Though these are textual notes, the author added his view of the poem [p. 46]: that Avienus misunderstood Dionysius, and "n'entendait qu'imparfaitement le grec," and was a "piètre géographe." It would help an editor to keep firmly in mind the Vergilian style of Avienus. — The author repeated these observations in his edition of 1961, v. supra); — "L'apographum Ortelianum de la *Descriptio orbis terrae* d'Avienus," *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire*, 33 (1955) 74-87; and again "Encore l'apographum, etc.," *ibid.*, 35 (1957) 48-54; — "Vindiciae Avienianae," *Antiquité Classique*, 24 (1955) 127-131. — "Nouvelles notes critiques sur Avienus," *Revue Belge*, 36 (1958) 51-71. — "L'Ambrosianus et la *Descriptio terrae* d'Avienus," *Antiquité Classique*, 27 (1958) 375-382. — "Cuspinianus et le texte d'Avienus," *Revue Belge*, 37 (1959) 52-68.

Also the two editions by Van de Woestijne listed above.

A new author was discovered, almost
invented, who replaced Priscian. For most

Prol. Naturae genitor, quae mundum
 continet omnem,
Annue, rex coeli, positum telluris
 et undae,
In quas imperium mortalibus ipse
 dedisti,

GREEK AUTHORS

**Materiae tantae me promere car-
mine digno.**

[*Inc.*]: Incipiens terrae tractus pontique
meatus
Et fluvios canere atque urbes po-
pulosque per orbem
Discretos, late refluum memorare
parabo
Oceanum, tellus quo cingitur ae-
quore tota,
Insula ceu sese diffundens litore
vasto.

• • • / • • •

[Expl.]: Nam pelagi partes percurri car-
mine vastas
Et terrae pariter regiones finibus
amplis ;
Omnipotens pro quo genitor mihi
praemia donet.

Bibl.: A discussion of the method of Priscian's translation will be found in the edition by C. Müller (1861) p. xxx and in the article by R. Helm, *Pauly-Wissowa* XXII, 2 (1954) 2343-45. Compare also the edition by Paul van de Woestijne. The influence of Vergil on Priscian's poem is studied by M. Manitius in *Rheinisches Museum* XLIV (1889) 544-45; the frequency of echoes both from Vergil and from Lucan is noted by van de Woestijne in *Revue Belge* XXV (1946-47) 587-96.

Manuscripts :

An early listing of manuscripts may be found in the introduction to the edition by C. Müller (1861). (see I, above). Van de Woestijne's critical edition of Priscian's *Periegesis* (1953) lists 23 mss. from the ninth through the fifteenth century. Mss. not used by van de Woestijne were noted by C. E. Finch : 1. Vat. Urb. Lat 674, fol. 1-2, supplying verses 85-147 of the poem : *Classical Bulletin* XXXII (1956) 64-5, 67. 2. Vat. Lat. 3027, a fragment : *ibid* XXXIII (1957) 64-5. 3. Vat. lat. 3049 (s. XV) ff. 121-139v : *Manuscripta* IV (1960) 19-22.

Editions :

For a listing of editions, see Fabricius BG IV 586, 594-95 and, much more fully, the edition of Pomponius Mela of 1809 (see I, above).

[1470, Venetiis: Vindelinus de Spira,] in
the *Opera Prisciani*. Hain 13355; BMC V

156; Goff P-960. Bibl. Vat; BN; BM;
(DLC; MH; MWi-C).

1472, Venetiis: Vindelinus de Spira, in the *Opera Grammatica*. Hain 13356 ; BMC V 160 ; Goff P-961. BN ; BM ; (NNPM).

[c. 1475, Romae: Udalricus Gallus,] in the *Opera Grammatica*. Hain 13353; BMC IV 26; Goff P-962. BN; BM; (CtY; PBm) [I am indebted to Mrs John D. Gordan for arranging for me to see the Bryn Mawr copy in New York.]

[? 1475, Mediolani: Printer of the 1475
Servius,] in the *Opera Grammatica*. HCR
13354*; BMC VI 730; Goff P-963. BM;
(CSmH; MH; NNPM; PU).

(*) 1475-6, Venetiis : Johannes de Colonia and Johannes Manthen, in the *Opera Grammatica*. HC 13357*; BMC V 231; Oates 1720; Goff P-964. BN; BM; C; (CSmH; ICN; ICU; MH; MdBW; MiU).

1476, Venetiis : [Jacobus de Fivizzano,] in the *Opera Grammatica*. Hain 13358; BMC V 242; Oates 1736; Goff P-965. BN; BM; C; (CSmH; DLC; ICU; NNPM).

(*) 1481, Venetiis : per Michaellem Manzolum, in the *Opera Grammatica*. Hain 13359 ; BMC V 315 ; Goff P-966. BM ; C ; (CSmH ; DLC ; IU ; NcU).

1482, Venetiis : Erhard Ratdolt, in Pomponius Mela, *Geographia*. HC 11019* ; BMC V 286 ; Oates 1751 ; Goff M-452 ; Polain 2663. BN ; BM ; C ; (27 copies in U. S. A., as NN, NNC, NNPM, etc. : see Goff). The *De situ orbis* title reads "Prisciani e Dionysio Thesalonicensi de situ orbis interpretatio."

(*) 1485, Venetiis: Hannibal Foxius, in the *Opera Grammatica*, ed. Benedictus Brognolus. HC 13360*; BMC V 207; Oates 1947; Goff P-967; Polain 3252. BN; BM; (CLU; CSmH; CtY; DLC; ICN; MdBW; PU; RiPB).

(*) 1488, Venetiis : Georgius Arrivabene, in the *Opera Grammatica*, ed. Benedictus Brognolus. HCR 13361 ; BMC V 383 ; Goff P-968. BN ; BM ; (CSmH ; CtY ; MdBj ; MdBW ; MH).

1492, Venetiis : Philippus Pincius, in the *Opera Grammatica*, ed. Benedictus Brognolus. HC 13362; BMC 493; Goff P-969. BM; (DCU; NN).

(micro.) 1494-5, Viennae: Johannes Winterburg. *De situ orbis*, ed. Johannes Cus-

pinianus [with no notes or comment]. HC 6224 ; GW 8430 ; BMC III 813 ; Goff D-258. BN ; BM ; (RiPB).

(*) 1495, Venetiis : Philippus Pincius, in the *Opera Grammatica*, ed. Benedictus Brognolus, comment. Johannes de Aingre. HC 13362 ; BMC V 496 ; Goff P-970 ; Polain 3253. BM ; (CtY ; DLC ; ICN) ; also Brindisi, Bibl. Arcivescovile, see 1499 entry under doubtful editions, below.

(photo) [c. 1495, Daventriae : Ricardus Pafraet,] *De orbis situ*. C 1987 = 4870 ; GW 8431 ; BMC IX 63 ; Goff D-259. BM ; (CSmH).

1496-7, Venetiis : Bonetus Locatellus, in *Opera Grammatica*. HC 13364* ; BMC V 447 ; Goff P-971. BN ; BM ; (CSmH ; CtHT-W ; CtY ; DCF ; DLC ; IU ; MH ; MdBW ; NNPM).

[c. 1497, Daventriae : Jakob von Breda]. *De orbis situ*, ed. Benedictus Brognolus. C 1986 = 4869 ; GW 8432. BN ; Cambridge, Pembroke College.

(micro.) [c. 1497-8, Romae : Johann Besicken,] *Dionysius de situ orbis per Pomponium [Laetum] correctus. Dionysius Latine Interpretatus per Fannium*. H 6231 ; GW 8433. Bibl. Vat ; BN.

(*) 1499, Coloniae : [Kornelius van Zierickzee,] *Orbis descriptio*. H 6225 ; GW 8434 ; BMC I 308 ; Polain 1300. BM ; Bodl.

1500, Venetiis : Philippus Pincius, in the *Opera*. HC 13365* ; BMC V 499 ; Oates 2077 ; Goff P-972. BM ; (CtY ; ICN ; IU ; MBath ; MdBW ; NNC).

(*) 1503, Mediolani : Alexander Minutianus, in the *Opera*. Panzer VII 379.14. BM

(*) 1504, Cracoviae : Hochfelder. Panzer VI 449.2. not located.

(*) 1509, Venetiis : Philippus Pincius, in the *Opera*. Panzer VIII 396.477 ; Fabricius, BLM, V 317 ; Adams P-1209.

1511, Mediolani : Leonhard Pachel, in the *Opera*. Panzer VII 390.100 ; Fabricius, BG IV 596 NjNBR. Kindly reported by Professor Paul Rosenfeld.

1512, Ferrariiae. See I, above.

1512, Viennae. See I, above.

(*) 1514, Rostochii : Panzer VIII 280.5 not located.

(*) 1516, Coloniae : in albo Cuniculo Panzer VI 376.264. Not located.

1516, Parrhisiis : Jodocus Badius Ascensius, with the *Institutiones grammaticae*. Renouard III 194 ; Adams P-2108. BN ; Kindly reported by Professor Ruth Z. Temple.

1518. See I, above.

1518, Venetiis : In Aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri, as *Pomponius Mela. Julius Solinus*. etc. ed. Franciscus Asulanus. Fabricius IV 596 ; Panzer VIII.448.915 ; Proctor 14461 (or 12885 ?) ; Renouard (1834), p. 83. BNRoma ; Marciana, BN ; BM ; (DCF ; MH ; MWi-C ; NN ; NNC).

1519, Florentiae : per heredes Philippi Juntae, as *Pomponius Mela. Julius Solinus*. etc. ed. Antonius Francinus. Fabricius IV 596 ; Panzer VII 30.115 ; Proctor 13414 ; A. M. Bandini, *De Florentina Juntarum Typographia* II (1791) 136-37, with the preface of Ant. Francinus. Renouard (1834), p. xlv, no. 25. BNRoma ; BN ; BM ; (NN ; NNC).

(*) 1519, Ingolstadii : Andreas Lutzen as by Rhemnius. Panzer VII 126.6 ; Fabricius IV 596 ; Proctor. BM.

1519, Venetiis : Guillelmus de Fontaneto, in the *Opera*. Panzer VIII 502.1399. (InU). Kindly reported by Miss Geneva Warner of the Indiana University Libraries.

(*) 1520, Neapoli : Per Stephanum Galitum, in *Maximi Prisciani Opus*, ed. V. Udalricus Venerius, in the *Opera*. Panzer VIII 502.1399. BM.

1521, Toscolano [Venice] : Alexander Paganinus, with Mela. Fabricius IV 596 (referring to Barberini Catalogue, I 346 [for II 246]). Panzer VII.469.1095. BMItalian, p. 432. Bibl. Vat ; BNRoma ; BM ; (NN).

1522. See I, above.

(*) 1526, Florentiae : Heredes Philippi Juntae with Mela, etc., as in 1519 above. Panzer VII 41.224 ; Bandini II p. 202. BM.

(*) 1528, Coloniae : Eucherus Cervicornus, in the *Libri Omnes*. Panzer VI 403.507 ; Adams P-2144. Cambridge. This is listed in the 1809 Mela (q.v. infra) as of 1530 ; in Fabricius IV 598 as of 1538.

(*) n.d., Swollis [Zwolle] : ed. Gerardus Lister. Panzer IX 104.10. Not located.

[154-?], Lugduni : Heredes Simonis Vincentii, with the *Itinerarium Antonini*. Fabricius IV 597 (who dates it 1550). BNRoma ; BN ; BM ; (CtY ; MH ; NN).

(*) 1545, Basileae. Fabricius, BLMA, V 317. Not located.

1547. See I, above.

1553. See I, above.

1559, Parisiis (Paris) : Guil. Morelius. Gr.-Lat. The Greek edition by Morelius ; the Latin of Priscian ascribed to Quintus Remmius Palaemon. The colophon is dated 1556, the titlepage 1559. Fabricius BG IV, 598 ; Adams D-642. BN ; (IU ; MU).

1561. See I, above.

1575. See I, above.

1577, Rostochii (Rostock) : per Iacobum Lucium. Gr.-Lat. Preface by Henricus Brucaeus. Fabricius BG IV 597 (Fabricius dates it as 1578, and notes that the Greek text derives from the 1575 edition by Papius). Edinburgh.

1585. See I, above.

1590. See I, above.

1596. See I, above.

1599. See I, above.

1619. See I, above.

1632. See I, above.

1697. See I, above.

1712. See I, above.

1717. See I, above.

1766. See I, above.

1788. See I, above.

1809. See I, above.

1820, Lipsiae (Leipzig) : Weidmann. In *Prisciani Caesariensis Grammatici opera*, ed. Augustus Krehl, vol. II. Bibl. Vaticana ; (NNC).

1825. See I, above.

1828. See I, above.

1861. See I, above.

1882. See I, above.

1883, Lipsiae (Leipzig) : Teubner. In *Poetae latini minores*, ed. Aemilius Baehrens V p. 275-312 (NNC).

1953, Brugge : De Tempel. *La Périégèse de Priscien*, ed. Paul van de Woestijne. BM ; BN ; (CtY ; MH ; NN ; NNC).

Doubtful or erroneous editions :

1480,¹ Parmae : Andreas Portilis. The *Orbis descriptio*. H 6228 ; GW VII 461 reports "nicht nachweisbar" ; Fabricius, BLMA I, 317, lists as 1481 Parma.

1499, Venetiis. Reported to Professor Kristeller as in the Biblioteca Arcivescovile, Brindisi (*Iter Italicum*, II 500). The Li-

brarian of the Biblioteca, Sig. Rosario Jurlaro, kindly informs me, however, that the copy is actually of the 1495 Venice edition.

1517, Florentiae : Philippus Junta, with Pomponius Mela, etc. Reported in the 1809 edition of Mela, q.v., but apparently an error for 1519, q.v.

1523, Basileae : Henricus Petri, with Aratus, Greek-Latin, notes by Ceporinus. Fabricius IV 598, but this mistakes the printer (should be Bebelius) and the translator (should be Ceporinus) : see the 1523 entry below. Fabricius made the same error in reporting as Priscian's the translations by Ceporinus of 1534, Basel ; 1547, Basel ; 1553 or 1554, Antwerp ; 1561, Basel ; 1585, Basel.

1525, Florentiae : Heredes Philippi Juntae, in the *Opera*. Fabricius IV 596 ; Panzer VII 41.220. Vat ; BM ; (NNC). This edition does not include the *Orbis descriptio*, which the same printer included with Mela in 1526, q.v. supra.

1527, Parisiis : Badius Ascensius, in the *Opera*. Panzer VIII 101.1570 ; Renouard III 195. BN. It is kindly reported by Professor Ruth Z. Temple that this edition does not contain the *Orbis descriptio*.

1527, Venetiis : Aldus Manutius, in the *Libri Omnes*. Fabricius, BLMA I, 317 ; Panzer VIII 502.1399. Vat ; BN ; BM ; (NNC). This edition does not contain the *Orbis descriptio*.

1554, Florentiae : Haeredes Bernardi Juntae, in the *Opera*. Vat ; BN. This edition does not contain the *Orbis descriptio*, as kindly reported by Professor Ruth Z. Temple.

1554, Basileae : apud Nicolaum Bryling, in the *Libri Omnes*. Bibl. Vat. ; (MH). This edition does not contain the *Orbis descriptio*.

1568, Basileae : Haeredes Nicolai Bryling, in the *Opera*. This does not contain the *Orbis descriptio*. (NNC).

1620, Mussiponti (Pont-à-Mousson) : apud C. Mercatorem, Gr.-Lat. edition of the poem, ed. Antonius Basolius, S.J. Fabricius IV 599. BN. Professor Temple kindly reports that the Latin is not that of Priscian : see the Ceporinus translations, below.

1679, Londini : Mary Clark, Greek-Latin, ed. William Hill. Fabricius IV 599 ; Wing

D-1521. BN; BM. The Latin is not that of Priscian, but that of Stephanus, q.v. below; reported by Professor Temple.

1710, Oxoniae: e Theatro Sheldoniano. Greek-Latin, ed. John Hudson. Fabricius IV 601. BM; (NNC). This does not include the Priscian version, giving only that of Stephanus. The 1712 edition, q.v. above, added Avienus and Priscian.

Biography:

Priscian of Caesarea (presumably of Mauretania) fl. c. A.D. 512-527. The dates are determined by his composition of a panegyric of the eastern Emperor Anastasius (reigned 491-518); by a record of the copying of his *Grammar* by Flavius Theodorus, a clerk in the imperial service, in 526-7; and by mention of him by Cassiodorus (qui nostro tempore Constantinopoli doctor fuit: *De Orthographia*, c. 583). Priscian was a student of Theoctistus; his pupils included Theodorus and Eutyches. His works were mainly educational, intended to convey to the Greeks an understanding of Latin.

Of his minor work the *Periegesis* the modern editor says that its author was "bon Helléniste, traducteur scrupuleux, auteur d'une latinité toute classique et versificateur régulier" (Paul van de Woestijne, edition of Avienus, 1961, p. 19).

Works: *De laude Anastasii imperatoris* (poem of 312 lines); paraphrase of Dionysius, *Periegesis* (poem of 1087 lines); *Institutiones grammaticae*, 20 books: called the most complete textbook on the Latin language which has survived from classical times; *Institutio de nomine et prae nomine et verbo* (an abridgment of the *Institutiones* for younger readers); *De partitionibus XII versuum Aeneidos principalium*, twelve books, an introduction to Latin grammar for Greeks, illustrated from the *Aeneid*; *De figuris numerorum*, also known as *De ponderibus*; *De metris fabularum Terentianis*; *Praeexercitamina* (translation of the *Progymnasmata* which bears the name of Hermogenes); *De accentibus* (authenticity dubious).

Bibl.: R. Helm, in Pauly-Wissowa XXII, 2 (1954) 2328-46; Schanz, *Geschichte der römischen Literatur*, revised by C. Hosius and G. Krueger, IV, 2 (1920) 221-38; W. S.

Teuffel, *Geschichte der römischen Literatur* (6th ed. by W. Kroll and F. Skutsch) II, 1242-45.

H. van Looy, "Metrische en stilistische aantekeningen bij Priscianus' *Periegesis*" *Handlungen der Zuinederlandse Mattschappij voor Taal- & Letterkunde en Geschiedenis* (Brussels) XVI (1962) 1-29; A. Luscher, *De Prisciani studiis Graecis* (Breslau, 1912); Paul van de Woestijne, "Scolies médiévales à la *Périégèse* de Priscien" *Bulletin Du Cange* XXI (1949-50) 133-57.

3. ANONYMUS A S. XII

The oldest Greek ms. of the Dionysius poem is reckoned as of the 10th century (Paris, BN Suppl. grec. 388, fols. 89-113^v). It contains interlinear Latin words translating the Greek words individually, which seem continuous enough to count as in effect a translation. The Latin is considered to be of the twelfth century. The Latin words are often faint, and those on the first page have been generally erased, perhaps to make room for interlinear Greek words. Because of the erasures and of other uncertainties, it is not possible to read an Incipit of the translation, and not until the second page is it possible to see a continuous translation.

I read lines 25-28 (f. 89^v) as follows:

qui quidem dividet libyen as[i]etide terre [.]
Talia quidem de terminis homines diffama-
mauerunt.
ubi inlaboriosi fertur violentia (vel po-
tentia) oceani,
--- (an illegible word) qui multis agnom-
inibus pollens.

A prose version of these lines (Bernhardy ed., 1828, p. 10) is:

(Arabicum inter sinum et Aegyptum,) qui
quidem Libyam seiungit ab Asiatica regio-
ne.

Talia de finibus regundis homines pron-
unciaverunt.

Undique vero indefessi fluentia Oceani
feruntur,

Qui, unus licet, multis est ornatus cog-
nominibus.

I read the explicit (f. 113^v) as follows:
iam enim omnis quidem sepe curri fluc-
tum maris

iam que --- obliquam uiam, sed mihi
hymnorum
ipsis ex diis digna sit remuneratio.

The Bernhardt version of these lines
(p. 63):

iam enim omnis maris fluentia emensus sum,
idemque regionum tractus obliquos. at
carminum
ipsis a divis praemium mihi dignum con-
tinget.

If we look back at the corresponding lines of the translations of Avienus and Priscian respectively, we shall note that neither has been copied in the explicit of this later translation. For our first passage, Avienus (lines 45-48) says of the boundary between Libya and Asia:

nam sinus hic Arabum, sinus hic Aegypti-
us unda
aestuat: at Lybicis Asiam discernit ab oris.
Sic diversa fuit sententia, rite quis orbi
limes haberetur.

And Priscian (lines 33-38):

separat hic Libyen, Asiae confinia rum-
pens.
Talia mortales perhibent discrimina terrae.
Circuit oceani gurges tamen undique
vastus,
qui, quamvis unus sit, plurima nomina
sunt.

It seems then that the medieval translation is quite independent of the earlier translations. We cannot be sure, however, until the Latin text has been fully transcribed.

Manuscript:

(micro.) Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, ms. Suppl. grec 388, fols. 89-113. (H. Omont, *Inventaire sommaire des manuscrits grecs de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, III. Paris, 1888, p. 255).

4. ANTONIUS BECCARIA VERONENSIS

In the dedicatory letter to the physician Hieronymus de Leonardis of Venice, Beccaria notes that the translation is offered as a baptismal gift for Leonardo's infant son "quem ipse paulo ante una cum praesule meo ex sacro baptismatis fonte suscepimus". A marginal note on this clause in the *editio princeps* reads: Praesul de quo loquitur fuit Hermolaus Barbarus. The elder Barbaro was

Bishop of Verona from 1453 to 1471, and he appointed Beccaria, who had been his secretary, to be Treasurer of the Cathedral in 1458.

Leonardi, of a Venetian patrician family, took his doctorate in medicine at the University of Padua in 1445 (*Acta graduum*, ed. C. Zonta and I. Brotto, 1922, no. 1925). I have not located his offspring, and can note only that the baptism must have taken place in or after 1453. According to the dedication, the translation was done expressly to serve as a gift: Dionisii alexandri philosophi cum nuper in libellum quendam concidissem, etc. This is a standard gambit, and may mean in fact that Beccaria had done the translation at an earlier date and now brought it forth for the occasion. We cannot say. We may suppose that he presented it before 1470, when the poem first appeared in print in Priscian's translation, since otherwise he would have mentioned it and given some reason for doing a re-translation himself. He would then have been able to explain that he translated the Greek poem into Latin prose because it was more accurate and more easily understood. We may conclude only that Beccaria brought out his translation, whenever he did it, between 1453 and 1470. As will be seen, a copy was made for Federigo da Montefeltro before 1474, which was the year of Beccaria's death; the first edition was printed in 1477.

A remark by an admiring contemporary poet has been interpreted to mean that Beccaria provided maps for his translation. The poet was Panteo, who was quoted by the historian of Verona, Scipione Maffei, in the lines from his *Dialogus primus*:

Qui probat antiquos Gentiles esse legendos,
Terrarum brevibus chartis incluserat orbem. (Maffei, *Verona Illustrata*, II (1731) 8^o ed. 217).

I note that the normal word for map in the Renaissance was *typus* or *descriptio*, *carta marina* being a special usage. In any case it is highly unlikely that Beccaria had any cartographical interest, which was a speciality of mathematicians or other professionals; indeed I do not remember any maps in any Renaissance edition of Dionysius. The obvious meaning of the lines is that

Beccaria had framed the whole earth in paper pages.

Dedication (from the Trent Ms.) Antonii Becariae Sacerdotis Veronensis in Dionysii Traductionem de Situ Orbis Habitabilis ad Magistrum Hieronymum de Leonardis Incipit. [In the *editio princeps* of 1477 this becomes: Eloquentissimi viri Domini Antonii Bechariae. . . ad clarissimum physicum magistrum Hieronymum de Leonardis.]

[*Inc.*]: (ed. of 1477) Dionysii Alexandrini philosophi cum nuper in libellum quendam concidissem, quem ipse hexametro versu de ea parte orbis quae habitabilis dicitur adolescens admodum conscripserat, mirum fuit, mi Hieronyme, quam mihi prae caeteris placuerit illius summi et excellentissimi viri ingenium. Considerabam enim in hoc homine non ea quae caeteri solent singularia quaedam et praestantissima munera iudicare, qualia sunt quae aut ad valetudinem corporis pertinent, aut ad pulchritudinem, aut quae ad eius dignitatis statum et excellentiam sunt tradita; cum ea mihi viderentur eiusmodi esse, ut cum partim a natura proficiscantur, partim etiam a fortuna, neque magis ab humana opera provenirent quam divina quadam benignitate et celesti dono mortalibus elargirentur. . . non tamen ea esse (licet amplissima) quae possent veram homini laudem aut gloriam aliquam comparare, cum neque ea quae sunt insita homini a natura, neque etiam quae a fortuna proficiscuntur, ullam prorsus promereri (ut nosti) laudem videantur. Tametsi multa quoque huiusmodi consecutus fuisse traditur quae inter caetera praestantissima naturae ipsius aut fortunae munera non inferiora pro sui excellentia & magnitudine videbantur. Erat enim ex summis ortus parentibus: neque cuiquam nobilitate animi aut divitiarum copia cedere videbatur. Sed erant alia quaedam longe ampliora quae me cogeant in eo viro non solum laudare et recte quidem laudare: sed etiam admirari atque id efficere ut quantis possem viribus eniterer, ne omnino huiusmodi viri facta iacerent, neve inter graecorum ruinas quibus iam prope immersa est patria illa hostium lapidibus aut telis obruerentur. . . . Nam cum esset ex summo loco (ut dixi) natus et

adolescens adhuc in tantisque educatus deliciis, quantis alius quispiam potuisset in ea potissimum civitate quae tum maxime omnium rerum affluentia et magnitudine caeteris omnibus anteibat. Tantam tamen addiderit huic vitae felicitati aliarum artium doctrinam et cognitionem: ut longe ampliora ista quam superiora illa iudicarentur ex quo evenit ut crescente paulatim cum eius aetate doctrina, ipsius etiam fama continue cum dignitate succresceret. Neque minus esse quod consequeretur ab ipsa doctrina laudis et amplitudinis quam a caeteris commodis gloriae virtutis. Accedebat etiam ad ipsius viri laudem et admirationem quod cum multa et varia scripsisse constet, quae passim diffusa graecis hominibus legenda tradiderat, tanta tamen ea cum elegantia et dicendi copia et ubertate scripsisse dicitur, ut ipse non lingua locutus fuisse sed manu omnia finxisse tanquam Phidias quidam pro voluntate videretur. Quod quidem potissimum fuit, ut et ipse hunc laborem non recusarem, atque illum e Graeco sermone in Latinum converterem, tametsi eisdem me metri legibus quibus ipse astringi non velim, ut liberiori cursu nostra percurrat oratio. Feci enim ut pictores solent, qui cum velint alicuius perpulchri corporis habitudinem liniamentaque deducere neque enim id facile possint, ob illorum mirabilem nec sine harmonia quadam ut ita dicam concinnitate aptissimamque membrorum omnium compositionem, eam tamen nituntur de se praestare, quae saltem similitudinem quandam et si non proprietatem prae se ferant.

Statui etiam illum tibi dedicatum iri, quo nostram iam inceptam benivolentiam aliquo meo munere honestarem et crepundiis applauderem filioli tui quem ipse paulo ante una cum praesule meo [sc. Hermolao Barbaro] ex sacro baptismatis fonte suscepimus ut, cum adoleverit, habeat etiam ex me cum quo oblectetur ipse, et nostrae huic benevolentiae congratuletur, atque illud in perpetuum tanquam firmissimum quoddam mutuae nostrae charitatis pignus observet.

Dionisii Alex. Descriptio

[*Inc.* (fol. 3):] Terra omnis cum ab oceano tanquam ingens quaedam insula et immensa

paene circumvalletur, non tamen prorsus globea est, neque omnino rotunda cum utrinque ad solis semitam altius erecta caliginosae cuiusdam quasi nubeculae speciem praestet. . ./. . . [Expl. (fol. 43^v :) Iam enim vos omnes satis percurri, qui fueratis aliquam inter mortales famam aut nomen consecuti. Sed deum quaeso ut pro huiusmodi labore meo aliquam retribuat in posterum gratiam.

Manuscripts :

(micro.) London, British Museum, ms. Sloane 2017, membr. s. XV, misc. ff. 41-88 (now renumbered 40-87). The text of the Ms. is identical with that of the editions, including the marginal glosses and the final table of provinces and islands. The exact correspondence with the editions indicates that the text was a copy of one of them and was therefore made after 1477 or 1478. In addition to the Dionysius, the manuscript contains 1. Proverbiorum centuria, cum prologo ad Laurentium [Medicum], by Laurentius Lippius Collensis. 2. De verbis et nominibus quae ex communi consensu primis litteris notantur, perhaps also by Lippi. I am indebted to Professor Thelma N. Greenfield for copying a description of the Ms. from the revised (unprinted) Catalogue of Additional Manuscripts (Sloane 1900-2067).

Trento, Museo Nazionale, formerly in Vienna, Nationalbibliothek Lat. 281, s. XV, ff. 1-43 v. I have cited the opening of the dedication from this manuscript; here the author is called priest rather than 'eloquentissimus vir', and the dedicatee is called simply 'magister' rather than 'clarissimus physicus magister'. Its illuminated initial and marginal decorations are appropriate to a presentation copy. I conclude that the Ms. is earlier than any edition and that it was the presentation copy. (*Tabulae codicum* I, 39; Kristeller, *Iter* II, 192).

Vatican Library, Ms. Urbin. Lat. 984, membr. s. XV, ff. 134-76. The manuscript contains several historical and geographical works, of which the Dionysius is the second. The copyist is named at the end as Federicus Veteranus, copying for Federico Invictiss. Militiae Imperatori, that is Federigo da Montefeltro; the copy was evidently made

before Federigo took on the title of Duke of Urbino in 1474. The Ms. is carelessly copied, and it may have been copied from an author's Ms, which was not the presentation copy nor yet the copy used for the editions. (Stornaiolo, *Codices Urbinae Latini* II, 661, listing the folios incorrectly as ff. 137-197).

(micro.) Verona, Biblioteca Civica (formerly Comunale), Ms. 1132, paper, s. XV, 15 ff. The dedication begins "Antonii Becarie sacerdotis Veronen."; the recipient is called "clariss. physicum magistrum." The words in the margin are written by the copyist, and many are the same as in the Trent Ms; the list of provinces which was added at the end in the editions is omitted here as in the Trent Ms. The Verona Ms. would therefore seem to have been copied before the editions, or at least independently of them. (Giuseppe Biadego, *Catalogo Descrittivo dei Manoscritti della Biblioteca Comunale di Verona*. Verona, 1892 p. 404 no. 843).

Having now considered the four mss., we may guess that the Trent Ms. was the presentation copy, and the Verona Ms. was a contemporary copy. The Vatican Ms. was a copy made for the ruler of Urbino before 1474; the London Ms. was a copy of the edition, and was therefore done after 1477.

Editions :

1477, Venetiis : per Bernardum Pictorem et Erhardum Ratdolt. H 6226; GW 8426; BMC V 244; Goff D-253; Pell. 4293. Bibl. Vat; BNRoma; BN; BM; C; Edin; Bodl.; (CSmH; DCL; ICN; ICU; MH; NN; NNC; NNMor; NjP; RPB).

1478, Venetiis : per Franciscum Renner. H 6225; GW 8427; BMC V 195; Goff D-254; Polain 1298. Vat; BNRoma; BM; Bodl.; (CSmH; CLU-C; CU; CtY; DLC; ICN; MH; MdBW; NN; NjP; PBL; PBm).

1498, Venetiis : per Christoferum de Pensis dictum Mandello. H. 6229; GW 8428; BMC V 472; Goff D-255; Pell. 4295. Bibl. Vat; BNRoma; BN; BM; (CSmH; DLC; MH; NN; NNH; RPB).

1499, Parisiis : pro Georgium Wolff et Thielmannum Kerver. H 6230; GW 8429; BMC VIII 216; Goff D-256; Pell. 4296; Polain 1299. BN; BM; Bodl.; C; (DLC; MH; MWi-C; MiU-C; PBL. The translator,

heretofore called Becharia, is here called Baccharia.

1501, Parisius: [Denys Roce]. Fabricius IV 597. BN; (MWi-C; NN; NNC). The translator is again Baccharia.

[after 1500,] Parisius: pro iohanne parvo. GW VII, col. 462; Goff D257; Pell. 4292. BN; (NN). GW indicates that Jean Petit published after 1500. The translator is still Baccharia.

1534, Basileae: Henricus Petrus (in a volume with Ioannis Honter Coronensis, *Rudimentorum Cosmographiae libri duo*), pp. 6-64. Fabricius IV 597; Panzer IX 406.933 (but dating it 1523); Adams D-649; NUC. Vat; BNRoma; Marciana; BM; Cambridge; (NN). The edition is dedicated by Albanus Torinus to Alexander Culier and Henricus Rihener "optimae spei pusionibus." The dedication explains the value of cosmography to the educated man, and notes that "Geographiam. . . Dionysius Apher felicissima brevitae metris complexus est. Quam non infelicius et dilucidius laxo orationis habitu in Latinum transfudit Antonius Becharia Veronensis."

Biography:

Antonius Beccaria of Verona (c. 1400-1474) is characterized as follows by his contemporary Matteo Bosso: apud Episcopum [Ermolao Barbaro] habetur primis honoribus Antonius Beccaria, qui sane magna cum laude assidue vixit atque consenuit, institutus Latinis et Grecis peregre litteris, ex illa Victorini Feltrensis olim schola discipulus paucis inferior (*Epistulae*, I 41 [Mantua, 1498], as cited by Scipione Maffei, *Verona Illustrata* (1731 8^o ed.) II, 217). Maffei believed that Beccaria was born about 1400; it is not known when he attended the school of Vittorino da Feltre, or when he became a priest. The researches of Roberto Weiss traced his career in England from 1438 to 1446 as secretary to Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, replacing Tito Livio Frulovisi ("Beccaria in Inghilterra," *GSLI*, 110, 1937, 344-46, later incorporated in Weiss, *Humanism in England During the Fifteenth Century*, 2d ed., Oxford, 1957, pp. 45-46). At some time after his return to Verona, Beccaria was in the service of Barbaro as his secretary; Barbaro, bishop of Verona from

1453 until his death in 1471, appointed Beccaria Treasurer of the Cathedral Chapter in 1458 (Ughelli, *Italia Sacra*, V, col. 492). Another letter of Bosso (II 3, cited by Maffei, *ibid.*) calls Beccaria a companion of his studies, a man grave or gay as occasion demanded. Panteo in his first *Dialogus* describes him as "omnium eruditorum nostro evo tam Grece quam Latine facile princeps" (cit. Maffei, *ibid.*). His life as a scholar is in sum all that is known to us, except for his accomplishment as a "squisito poeta latino" (the words are Vasoli's).

Works: Latin poetry, including *Elegiae* and *Eclogae* (partial lists in Maffei, *op. cit.* and in Kristeller, *Iter*; Latin prose, including letters, some of which were written for the Duke of Gloucester, and orations; ten treatises on theological and scholastic subjects (cf. Kristeller, *Iter* I, 371); translations into Latin of works of Athanasius, Boccaccio, Dionysius Periegetes, Plutarch, and possibly some Aristotelian and pseudo-Aristotelian works.

Bibl.: Scipione Maffei wrote of his life and works in *Verona Illustrata* (II 1731, 8^o ed., 217-219). G. C. Giuliani listed his works in *Il Propugnatore* (V ii, 1872, 105-128, 240-304, and VI ii, 1873, 168-235, 428-451), reprinted in *Della Letteratura Veronese al Cadere del Secolo XV* (Bologna, 1876). The latest biography is in the *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, art. "Beccaria" by Cesare Vasoli (VII, 1965, 447-449). Beccaria's work in England was described by Roberto Weiss in *Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana* (110, 1937, 344-346), "Antonio Beccaria in Inghilterra;" the material is incorporated in his *Humanism in England During the Fifteenth Century* (Oxford, 1941, re-edition 1957, pp. 45-46). Beccaria's will and an inventory of his property were edited by A. Medin in *Miscellanea di Studi in Onore di Attilio Hortis* (Trieste, I, 1910, 459-473); they say nothing of his books.

5. JACOBUS CEPORINUS

The translation, *Dionysii orbis descriptio*, was published in 1523 with two works of related content, the *Astronomicum* (as the

translator called the *Phainomena* of Aratus), and the *Sphaera* of Proclus, all three in Greek and Latin texts, the first two translated by Ceporinus. The collection was addressed to students as a brief handbook of astronomy and geography, and as an aid to the study of Greek. Ceporinus took credit only for the notes on the first two works, and Fabricius later assumed that the Latin text of Dionysius was Priscian's; it is at once apparent, however, that the lines, printed as verse, are usually irregular, and only occasionally accurate verse. The Latin Dionysius must therefore be credited to Ceporinus, who reported in the preface that the printer had cut him short; presumably the Aratus is his also. The Proclus translation is identified as that of Linacre, which Aldus had first published in a collection in 1499.

The preface notes that Ceporinus had worked nearly two years on the book; it was then his first work of scholarship after he left the university, and presumably led to his professorship at Zürich in 1525.

Preface to the Reader (ed. of Basel, 1523). Jacobus Ceporinus Lectori salutem. [*Inc.*]: Ecce novae officinae litterariae Ioannis Bebelii, suis ipsis manibus nostraque dexteritate in emendando adiuti, probe elaboratas primitias. . . (the three small books should be least tedious to students.) Etenim quis non miretur Dionysium Aphrum (&c, as quoted by Konrad Gesner and cited above in our *Fortuna* section. Dionysius had had two translators, Avienus and Fannius Rhemnius or Priscian; and two commentators [the word *interprete* is used here], Eustathius the Greek and our Camers.). . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: Quos (students of hagiographia) velim et tu, quicumque es bone adolescens, sedulo imiteris atque bona quaelibet media, quibus ad optima enitendum, non prorsus existimes despicienda. Vale.

Dionysii orbis descriptio

[*Inc.*:] Incipiens terramque et vastum
dicere pontum,
Et fluvios, urbesque et hominum
diffusas nationes;
Memor ero Oceani altiflui. In
illo enim

Tota terra velut insula intermina
cincta est.

[*Expl.*:] Iam enim totius quidem percurri
fretum maris,
Iam item terrarum difficilem meatum. At mihi carminum
Ipsis a divis esto condigna repensa.

Editions:

1523. See I, above.

1534, Basileae (Basel): Thomas Vuolfius. Greek-Latin, with the same texts and translations and the Ceporinus notes. Fabricius IV 598 (again supposing Priscian the translator); Adams D-646; NUC. Bibl. Vat; BNRoma; BN; (DLC; MH).

1547, Basileae (Basel): per Henricum Petri. Greek-Latin, with same content and in addition Cleomedes *de Mundo*. NUC. Bologna, Archiginnasio; BN; BM; (DLC; MH).

1553, Antverpiae (Antwerp): Joannes Loëius. Greek-Latin with same content. BM.

1556, Basileae (Basel): Ioannes Oporinus. Greek-Latin, the Dionysius and the Commentary of Eustathius, the latter translated by Bernardus Bertrandus Rheginus Galloprovincialis.

While the preface implies that Bertrand is the translator both of the Eustathius and of the Dionysius poems embedded in it, the Latin seems to be essentially that of Ceporinus, with modifications. NUC. Bibl. Vat; BNRoma; Bologna, Archiginnasio; BM; (CSmH; CtY; MH).

1561. See I, above.

1585. See I, above.

1620. See I, above.

Biography:

Jacobus Ceporinus (Wiesendanger), born in 1499 at Dynhart near Zürich, attended the universities of Cologne, Vienna, and Ingolstadt, studying Hebrew with Reuchlin at the last place. Returned home, he married, and went to Basel as corrector of Greek printing for Cratander. Named in 1525 professor of Greek and Hebrew in the new Carolinum in Zürich, he began in June his lectures on Hesiod. Zwingli, who studied with him, called him *homo monstruose laboriosus*, as the list of his works done before his early death attests. Ceporinus died in December of 1525.

Di regimen foelix tibi dent cursusque
 secundos,
 Dique diu faciant urbes populosque
 gubernes.

Text

[Inc. :]

Principio terrae et aquosi littora ponti,
 Et fluvios populosque canam et cum
 moenibus urbes,
 Mox etiam oceani fluctus atque ae-
 quora circum,
 Tota velut magno tellus iacet insula
 ponto.

.../...

[Expl. :]

Nam iam totius penetravi littora ponti,
 Perque mare oceanique vias estusque
 cucurri,
 Atque omnis terrae positus, curvos-
 que meatus.
 Vos grates tantum foelicia numina coeli
 Dignes ferte mihi, vos praemia digna
 laborum.

Edition :

Venetis, 1543 : per Bartholomeum Imperatorem et Franciscum eius generum, entitled Dionysius Lybicus Poetae De Situ Habitabilis Orbis. Fabricius IV 597 (without a date) ; Adams D-650 ; NUC. Bibl. Vat ; BNRoma ; BM ; Cambridge ; (CSmH ; DCF ; DCL ; NN).

Biography :

Simon Lemnius (Margadant, Latinized as Emporicus, Mercatorius, or Mercator) was born in 1511 in Chur in the Grisons. He was early orphaned but studied at München, Ingolstadt, and after 1534 at Wittenberg, where he was for five years a pupil of Melanchthon. He devoted himself to poetry and in 1538 published some Latin satirical epigrams, which he dedicated with an effusive preface to Archbishop Albrecht of Mainz. The epigrams and the dedication drew upon him the anger of Luther, who brought about his banishment from Wittenberg ; Lemnius replied with a series of bitter anti-Lutheran writings. After a brief stay with Archbishop Albrecht, Lemnius returned to Chur, where he took a position at the Nicolaischule and was active as poet and as translator. He died of the plague in 1555.

Works : *Epigrammata*, etc. (Vitebergae, 1538, expanded n. p. 1538) ; *Apologia* (Cologne, [1539]) ; *Monachopornomachia* (n. p. 1539) ; *Amores* (Basel, 1542) ; *Bucolicorum Aeglogae* 5 (Basel, 1551) ; *Raeteis* (an epic of the Swiss-German war of 1499 : Chur, 1874). His *Elegia in commendatione Homeri de bello Troiano* (1539) preceded his translations of Dionysius Lybicus (Venice, 1543) and of the *Odyssey* and the *Batrachomyomachia* (Basel, 1549 : the latter reprinted with the Greek [1566] ; the epic in translation reprinted Paris, 1581).

Bibl. : *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie* XVIII (1883) 236-39 by F. Vetter ; *Enciclopedia Italiana* XX (1933) 827 by G. Zamboni ; *Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*³ IV (1960) 313-14 by H. Volz ; Schottenloher, *Bibliographie zur deutschen Geschichte im Zeitalter der Glaubensspaltung* I, 440-441, 10536-10554.

P. Merker, *Simon Lemnius, ein Humanistenleben* (Strassburg, 1908).

7. ABEL MATTHAEUS.

The occasion of the translation, as noted in the preface, was Mathieu's discovery, when he turned from law to literature, that "valde ego oblectatus fui gravitate atque elegantia carminis Dionysii Afri" and the solidity of the Eustathius commentary. He translated the whole Eustathius from the ed. princ. of Robertus Stephanus (1547), publishing his version in 1556, the same year in which Bertrand did his translation. While Bertrand printed the translation by Ceperinus of the Dionysius poem as embedded in the Commentary, Mathieu made his own verse translation of those passages.

Dedication (edition of Paris, 1556). Principi clarissimo et lectissimo Cardinali Carolo Lotaringo Abel Matthaeus S. [Inc.] : Magnum est procul dubio atque illud multum laudabile ortus suos claros ad avitam generosamque sobolis regiae propagationem altius referre. . . (Matthaeus praises the Cardinal ; he will dedicate Dionysius to him as 'tuo summo ingenio et prudentia dignum'). . . Praeterea animum quoque mihi addidit atque exhortationem vir singularis et rarior virtutibus excellens, qui amplissimum hono-

ris omnium gradum consilio, prudentia, earumque omnium cognitione atque experientia gerit, et iis vere Galliam illustrat et sustinet, FRANCISCUS OLIVARIUS, cuius fides testimoniumque tuarum virtutum quas vir tantus celebrat magnifice et admiratur, tanti apud me sunt, quanti laus Achilis ab omnibus aestimari debet, quia a laudato viro profecta est.

Praefatio. Abelis Matthaei Iurisconsulti *Praefatio.* [*Inc.*]: Cessante strepitu forensi tantisper dum animum meum a studio Legum avocassem meque retulisset totum ad mansuetiores Musas inter alias humaniorum artium illecebras, quae voluptatem ingenio meo attulerunt, valde ego oblectatus fui gravitate atque elegantia carminis Dionysii Afri, cum in eius lectionem fortasse incideram, redolentis adhuc Alexandriae suae odores, ad quem praevious quoque mihi extitit Eustathius ille magnus vir Thessalonices Archiepiscopus. . . . (there follows a long discussion as to whether Dionysius has anything to offer lawyers). . . . Mihi autem propositum fuit hos aliquot versus et eorum expositiones brevi manu depingere omnesque meo Latino stilo colorare, ut si bonis et sapientibus viris aliquando una cordi veniant, aliis etiam et multo gravioribus iuris commentationibus, si Deus virilem aetatem nobis largiatur, posteritatem iuvemus. Persequemur enim quanta diligentia fieri poterit, id artis iuris quod iam superiore anno raptim et quasi ἐπιτομῶς in lucem emisimus, ad Peripateticorum et Academicorum vestigia, quo modo philosophiam civilem suum antiquum decorum vultum venustamque gratiam invitis glossariis et barbaris speramus a nobis accepturam. Sed veniamus ad propositum.

De genere Dionysii et de hoc poemate, e Graeco Eustathii. (a translation of a portion of the introductory material of Eustathius).

Text:

[*Inc.*]:

Aggrediens Terram, vastum quoque
dicere Pontum,
Et fluvios, urbes, varium mortale genusque,
Oceani memor altiflui fiam. Quod ab
illo

Terra coronatur velut Insula tota perennnis.

. . ./. . .

[*Expl.*]:

Vos fluvii et fontes udi montesque valete
Absolvi tetricos Pelagi Terraeque meatus,
His mihi carminibus tribuant condigna beati.

After the translation of Dionysius and Eustathius, there follow two poems to Matthaeus:

Magni philosophi rerumque et populorum perspicacissimi indagatoris Ludolci de Molinis Blesii in Musas Matthaeides carmen [*Inc.*]:

Descripsit totum lepido Dionysius orbem
Carmine quo nullum tersius Hellas habet
. . ./. . .

[*Expl.*]:

(line 15) Sic te aeterna manet pro tantis gloria gestis
Et tandem haec felix ibis in astra via.

Thomae Turkii Parisiensis in Musas Mattheides Carmen.

[*Inc.*]:

Orbis opus magnum graeco, Matthaee, lepore
Vertis in Ausonios, o taciturne, sales
. . ./. . .

[*Expl.*]:

(Line 7) Vel si quid maius poscis, repondet Apollo
Nominis hic mundus sint monumenta tui.

Edition:

1556, Parisiis (Paris): apud Poncetum le Preux. Fabricius BG IV, 497; NUC. Vatican; BM; BN; (MH).

The privilege is dated July 9, 1556. The volume ends with the commentary by Matthaeus; see below II, f. Though Matthaeus was the first to translate the *editio princeps* of Eustathius by Robertus Stephanus, Henricus Stephanus does not mention Matthaeus in his survey of earlier translations of Dionysius (see below II, 9).

Biography:

Abel Matthaeus (Mathieu, sieur de Moistardières) was born at Chartres early in the

sixteenth century. He was a student of law who attended the lectures of Alciatus at Bourges from 1529-34, and he followed Alciatus in combining legal and literary or humanist interests. He died sometime after 1572.

Works: He translated, in addition to Eustathius, the hymns of Callimachus into Latin, and an oration of Dio Chrysostom into French. He addressed occasional poems in Latin to Olivier, Chancellor of France (*Ad . . . Olivarium . . . Carmen*, n.d.; *Ars juris*, 1552; *Musae Palladium, id est Olivarium, Congratulatio*, etc., with the Callimachus translations, and epigrams, 1562). To Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, he addressed three *Devis de la langue françoise*, 1559, 1560, and 1572, the last including the translation of Dio Chrysostom.

Bibl.: Alexandre Cioranescu, *Bibliographie de la littérature française du seizième siècle* (Paris, 1959), p. 476. Georges Grente, *Dictionnaire des lettres françaises, Le seizième siècle* (Paris, 1951), p. 498, by C. Maugars, with bibliography.

8. ANDREAS PAPIUS

Papius accomplished the multiple scholarly task of 1) a critical edition of the Greek of Dionysius, the first, he said, to make use of the scholia of Eustathius; 2) a corresponding new verse translation of Dionysius; 3) a new critical edition of the version of Priscian (see above, under Priscian, p. 31) For good measure he added an edition of the Greek Musaeus with a new Latin verse translation. Finally he added comments on Dionysius, Priscian, and Musaeus; for the Dionysius and Priscian commentary see below p. 57.

Dedication (edition of Louvain, 1575). Ad illustrissimum Chimaci Principem D. Carolum de Croy, D. Philippi Ducis Ahschoti etc. F. unicum, Andreae Papii Gandensis Carmen nuncupativum.

[*Inc.*]:

Quae tibi de Graeco geminos sermone
libellos
Ausus in Ausoniam nuper convertere
linguam

.../...

[*Expl.*]:

(line 65) Cum paria egregiae laudi iam
praemia terris
Deficient, magnis Divûm te coetibus
addat
Sublimem merito transcribens gloria
caelo.

Idibus Septembris MDLXXIV Lovanii
Preface. [Inc.]:

Ad Lectorem. Dionysii Periegesin, benevole lector, Latine verterunt ante me nonnulli. Superioribus temporibus Priscianus et Rufus Festus Aviënus, recenter Abel quidam Matthaeus. (Priscian expands and contracts, omits, borrows from Solinus: he was not a translator so much as an imitator. Papius has not seen Avienus, but thinks his translation a paraphrase, taking the description of the earth from Dionysius, of heaven from Aratus. Matthaeus is a real translator.) sed quam ex officio gesserit, iudicabunt qui ut versionem eius legant a se impetrare poterunt; mihi certe ad Anticyras ablegandus aliquando videtur, ita furiosus est, qui cum verbum unum aut alterum maxime vertit inficete, tum vero minime se continet, quin sibi Musisque suis ipse gratuletur.

(As for the Greek text, Robertus Stephanus edited it with the scholia of Eustathius, collecting numerous variants, though he does not say from what sources. Papius has used some of his readings, but always adds those of Eustathius or Priscian. Gugl. Morelius sometimes corrects Dionysius from Priscian [in the Morelius Greek text of 1556]. Papius is the first to use the Eustathius scholia to correct the text of Dionysius.)

[*Expl.*]:

Quid praestiterim tum interpretando, tum
Dionysium emendando, cum legas iudicabis.
Vale. A. D. XII Kal. Iun. MDLXXV
Lovanii.

Text:

[*Inc.*]:

Dum terram pontumque cano, dum
flumina et urbeis,
Et diversa virûm aggredior tot pandere
saecla,
Oceanum referam, cuius complexibus
altis

Tota coronatur, velut ingens insula,
tellus.

.../...

[Expl.]:

Nunc etenim maris amplexum supera-
vimus omnem,
Terrarumque situs varios, at carminis
huius
Praemia caelestes ipsi mihi digna re-
ponant.

Editions:

1575. See I, above.

n. d., n. p. Dionysius Alexandrinus De Situ Orbis. Greek-Latin. BNRoma. This edition, with no name of publisher or editor or translator, and including no prefatory matter, contains the Greek text and the Papius translation, which is seemingly the same as in the 1575 edition. The title-page contains as symbol a vase-shaped outline with many outgoing curves, perhaps representing a flaming vase; I have not found a record of this as a printer's symbol.

This may be the 1576 edition recorded in the bibliography of the Hudson edition of the Dionysius, q. v. under Avienus above (1710).

1676. See I, above.

(*) 1736, Lugduni Batavorum (Leiden): apud Gerardum Potvliet, ed. Sigisbert Haverkamp. Gr.-Lat. With the *Plutus* of Aristophanes. Fabricius BG IV, 601; NUC. Bibl. Vat.; Bologna, Archiginnasio; BM; (IU; MH).

Biography:

Andreas Papius (le Pape, 1542-1581) was born in Ghent, the nephew of Liévin Torrentin, Bishop of Antwerp. He was a student of the humanities at the Universities of Cologne and Louvain, and then studied law. He was appointed canon of Liège. He was drowned in the Meuse at the age of 39.

Works: *De consonantiis sive harmoniis musicis* (Antwerp, 1568; re-ed. 1571), said to have been written to justify the consonance of the fourth; and the edition with translations of Dionysius and Musaeus (1575, above).

Bibl.: *Biographie Nationale de Belgique*, V (1876) 610-611 (A. Vander Meersch).

9. HENRICUS STEPHANUS.

Henricus Stephanus brought to a climax the translation of Dionysius into Latin in the Renaissance. His father Robertus Stephanus had in 1547 edited and published the ed. princ. of the Commentary of Eustathius on Dionysius, and this edition had in turn inspired two Latin translations of the Eustathius published in the same year 1556, those of Bertrandus (see below p. 50-51 for the edition) and of Matthaeus (see above, under I, 7). A translation of Eustathius necessarily involved the translation of the Dionysius poem embedded in it, and the Matthaeus version was an original verse translation of the poem as well as of the commentary, and it might have been enough for Henricus Stephanus to leave the translation at that. We shall see that he did not.

Henricus continued his father's work by an edition of the Dionysius poem in Greek in his majestic volume of the *Poetae Graeci Principes* in 1566. The *Periegesis* occupies 31 pages of the folio of some 1300 pages. Its editor wrote of his text: "In Dionysii labore me levavit paterna editio cum scholiis Eustathii." The statement implies that he had modified the Dionysius text, as embedded in Eustathius, as his father had printed it; how much he modified it has not I believe been determined, nor has the effect on the Dionysius text of the editions of Eustathius. The 1566 *Periegesis*, the Papius edition of 1575, and the edition of 1577 by the younger Stephanus would all need to be studied with this aim in mind.

Henricus Stephanus completed his great Greek dictionary (*Thesaurus*) in 1572, and went on to prepare his edition of Plato for publication in 1578. He turned aside from the latter to reprint his father's Eustathius, which was now scarce. One cannot help supposing that it was the Papius edition of 1575 which drove him to reassert the family claim on Eustathius, though it must be said that he spoke highly of Papius' translation. The content of his new book also suggests a somewhat hasty assembly.

The 1577 volume begins with a new edition of the Greek of Eustathius, together with the embedded passages of Dionysius. The

embedded passages were now translated in the margins into Latin; the translation is in prose and strictly literal, with the lines numbered to correspond to the Greek. Some forty-odd pages of introduction and of notes brought the book up to somewhat less than 200 pages. Stephanus then filled it out with re-editions of the works of the Latin geographers Mela, Aethicus, and Solinus as produced previously by various scholars to make up 400 pages altogether. For Stephanus' notes on Dionysius, see below under I, i; the circumstances and method of the translation are discussed in some detail in Stephanus' dedication.

Dedication (ed. of Geneva, 1577). Nicolao Rhedingero, generosissimae indolis maximaeque spei iuveni, filio amplissimi viri Nicolai Rhedingeri, praefecti ordinis senatorii in celeberrima Silesiorum urbe Wratislavia, Henricus Stephanus S. D. [*Inc.*]: Dionysii brevem geographiam vel breve *De situ orbis* poema atque Eustathii in ipsum commentarios cum olim pater meus Robertus Stephanus edidisset, sed exemplaria huius editionis iampridem desiderari coepissent, in publica commoda graviter me peccatum existimavi, charissime Nicolae, nisi plurimorum hac in re desiderio satisfacerem. Cum vero editioni paternae nihil detrahere, sed potius aliquid addere cogitarem, ideoque interpretationem ad verbum ita vellem adiungere, ut lector sub uno eodemque aspectu Graeca pariter et Latina haberet, illam quae multos ante annos excusa fuit (et primum quidem ut opinor, Basileae, ab Ioanne Bebelio, anno MDXXIII) in manus sumpsi, tanquam dignam quae illum in mea etiam editione locum teneret, sed ecce, multi eius loci se meis oculis statim offerunt partim infideliter partim barbaramente reddit, non pauci qui infidelius an barbarius versi essent, statuere vix possem. Tunc qui aderant, et tantae inscitiae testes a me adhiberentur, hortati me ut aliam ipse conscriberem, ego excusare laborem, et multa domestica vincla (nolo enim cum Vulteo Horatiano mercenaria vincla dicere (Horatius, Ep. I, 7, 67) praesertimque typographica, cum Platonis opera tum temporis duobus preliis essent commissa. Cum tamen neminem reperirem cui id onus imponerem,

quod eo gravius quo minus spatii ad illam scriptionem dabatur, mihi perinvito suscipiendum fuit, non suscepturo tamen, ut ingenue fatear, si tam molestum futurum et cum epithetis praesertim tamdiu luctandum fore existimassem, quorum unum statim in secundo versu habui, in quo aperte a Rhemnio interprete veteri dissentire coactus fui. Cum enim vertat *populosque per orbem discretos*, voci Graecae contraria potius inest significatio. Neque tamen *indiscretos populos* vel *indiscretas nationes* interpretari volui, sed pluribus verbis ad melius exprimendam vim illius vocabuli utendum censens, dixi, *nationes quae prae multitudine vix discerni possunt*. . . (Stephanus discusses in some detail another difficult phrase *ἔθνος μέγμερον* (line 350). . . . Nec vero quaedam epitheta solum sed alia etiam multa multum negotii mihi exhibuerunt, in quibus tamen plus etiam aliis fortasse quam mihi ipsi sum satisfactorius. Loquor autem de iis potissimum quae praetermiserunt qui hoc poematum carmine reddiderunt, ut certe praemittere illis licebat, cum verbum verbo exprimentibus minime haec concessa sit libertas. Neque tamen quod de aliorum, idem et de Ruffi Avieni interpretatione possum affirmare, cum eam non habuerim, imo non absimile vero mihi videtur illam ut prolixiorem, ita etiam curiosiorem fuisse. Ac profecto si ex aliquot versibus, qui sparsim in ea leguntur, iudicium facere et totam ex his tanquam leonem ex ungue aestimare licet, Rhemniana longe anteposenda, etiam ut magis poeticam censuerim. Nam vel haec in principio quam *ποιητικῶς*

Oceani nam terra salo praecingitur omnis,

Parva ut caeruleo caput effert insula ponto.

Nec tamen extremo teres est sinus undique in orbem

Qua colitur populis, qua tellus parat aratro

Sed matutino qua coelum sole rubescit Latior: accisi curvantur caespitis arva.

(lines 11-16)

Sed inter illum verum qui primus est, et illum qui secundus, deesse unus videri possit, quo illud *ἀπερίττος* (line 4) exponeretur. Ex epithetis autem quorum vim

pulchre expressisse illum observavi, est *ἔν-
πυργος* (213, v. 1) quod a Dionysio Cyrenae
tribuitur vertit enim *urbs procera arces* (line
319).

Ut autem hic atque Rhemnius (sive Pris-
cianus) nimium libertatis suae interpreta-
tione concessisse dici fortasse possunt, ita
Andream Papium nostro tempore suae non
plus concessisse doleo. Quantum enim prae-
stare potuisset si illam ad numerum versuum
Graecorum non adstrinxisset, ostendunt loci
quos his angustiis pressus nihilominus felici-
ter expressit.

Iam vero quod ad editionem hanc atti-
net, quorum pater meus, eorundem et ego
exemplarium fidem sum secutus. . . (Ste-
phanus tells of his procedures with the
Greek text). . . Verum ut hunc sermonem
missum faciam, et ab illis hominibus, de
quibus modo dixi, ad te veniam, mi Nicolae,
quam eos ut illa paterna, ita etiam hac mea
editione indignos, tum ego te utraque
dignum esse iudico, sed etiam quod praeter-
quam *Φιλόβιβλος* et *Φιλόμουσος* mirum et-
iam in modum in iis quae ad libros et Musas
spectant es *Φιλόκαλος* Vale et quam tibi
Dionysii *Ἐκδοσιν καλῶ φιλοκαλῶ* dico,
perpetuum nostri pignus amoris habe.

Praefatio. Henricus Stephanus Lectori.
[*Inc.*]: Dissimulare non possum, lector, quod
dissimulandum tamen censueram, me ab
Eustathio doctissimo alioqui grammatico,
et in suis commentariis de hoc poematio
vel potius omnibus eius studiosis optime
merito dissentire: (he is troubled by the
word *Periegesis*, which becomes in Latin
merely *Descriptio*, when it should have a
wider connotation, since Dionysius is not
merely the *Describer*; words of like root in
Plato and Plautus suggest that a suitable
title would be *Circumductio per orbem*).
Iam igitur, lector, te a Dionysio per totum
orbem terrarum duci finge; quod si forte
aliqua eius verba singulas tibi partes os-
tendentis non intelliges, me interpretem
lateri tuo semper adhaerentem habes, si
non satis fidelem, at multo certe fidelio-
rem eo qui persuadere vult Dionysius ita loqui
ut dicat *terram volare* interdum *et mare*. . .
qui *ἀκροχάλιξ* (948) quod sonat *ebrius* ver-
tit *Calix*, qui *φώτες ἐπιχθόνιοι* (459) i.e.
indigenae reddit *viri terrestres* et *αἶα πούλυ-*

τενής (339-40) non *late extenta* sed *opu-
lenta*,. . . (Stephanus adds other examples of
mistranslation). . . [*Expl.*]: Et quidem in
Oporini editione (i.e. the Bertrand Eustathius
of 1556, with the slightly revised Ceperinus
translation) haec omnia, quibus adderem mul-
ta, si pagina capere posset. Cum vero his
angustiis excludar, vale.

Text of the translation of the Dionysius
lines in Eustathius, given in the margin and
numbered :

[*Inc.*]:

- 1 Incipiens terram et latum mare canere,
- 2 Et fluvios, urbesque, et hominum na-
tiones quae prae multitudine vix discer-
ni possunt,
- 3 Mentionem faciam Oceani profunde flu-
entis, illo enim
- 4 Tota tellus, tanquam insula immensa
et interminata est cincta.

[*Expl.*]:

- 1183 Et fluvii, fontesque et montes sal-
tuoosi (vel clivosi)
- 1184 Iam enim totius quidem percurri
cursum maris
- 1185 Iam etiam continentium terrarum
fluxuosam (sinuosam) viam. At mihi
carminum
- 1186 Ipsis a divis esto digna remunera-
tio.

Editions :

1577, [Geneva?]: excudebat Henricus
Stephanus. A.-A. Renouard, *Annales de
l'Imprimerie des Estienne*, 2nd ed. (Paris
1843) I, 262; Fabricius BG IV, 599; Adams
D-648; NUC. Rome, Bibl. naz.; BM; BN;
(DCF; DCL; MH; NN).

(reported) 1606, Aureliae Allobrogum [Ge-
neva]: Petrus de la Roviére, in *Poetae
Graeci Veteres Carminis Heroici*, vol. I,
pp. 664-681, ed. Iacobus Lectius. Gr.-Lat.
BM; (NIC; NNC). The preface ascribes the
translation to Ceperinus: actually it is that
of Stephanus. I am indebted to Mr. James
Tyler of the Cornell University Library for a
report on this work.

1620. See I, above.

Kindly examined for me by Professor Ruth
Z. Temple. The Latin version is an interest-
ing combination of Stephanus, somewhat
modified, with Ceperinus apparently in al-

ternate lines. The opening lines read as follows :

Incipiens terramque et vastum mare
canere

(Stephanus, substituting vastum from
Ceporinus for latum).

Et fluvios, urbesque, et hominum dif-
fusas nationes (Ceporinus).

Mentionem faciam Oceani profunde
fluentia : illo enim

(Stephanus)

Tota Terra velut insula interminata
cincta est.

(Ceporinus)

1620, Remis (Reims) : Nicolas Constant.
Gr.-Lat., with Greek Eustathius. BN. Kindly
examined by Professor Temple.

1658, Londini : apud Rogerum Daniel,
ed. and annotated Gugl. Hill. Gr.-Lat., with
Greek Eustathius. Wing D-1519. BN ; BM ;
(DCF ; ICU ; MBPl) Kindly examined by
Professor Temple.

Note that the 1668 re-edition of this work
(Wing D-1520) contains the Greek text only.

1676. See I, above.

(Reported) 1679, Londini : typis M [ary]
Clark, re-edition of 1658 above. Gr.-Lat.,
with Greek Eustathius. Wing D-1521. Bibl.
Vat ; Marciana ; BN ; BM ; (CtY ; ICU ; MH ;
OCU). Kindly reported by Professor Temple.

1688, Londini : M [ary] Clark, re-edition
of the same. Gr.-Lat., with Greek Eustathius.
Wing D-1522. Marciana ; BN ; BM ; (CtY ;
DLC ; MBPl ; MH ; NNC).

1697. See I, above.

1704, Oxoniae : e Theatro Sheldoniano,
ed. Edward Wells. Gr.-Lat., Stephanus'
prose version of Dionysius, with some verbal
changes in both Greek and Latin. Bibl. Vat ;
Marciana ; BM ; (NNC).

(reported) 1705, Ratisbona : Jo. Geo. Hof-
mannus, ed. William Hill, aucta a G. H. Ursi-
no. Gr.-Lat. BN ; Bodl. Kindly reported
by Professor Temple.

(*) 1708. Londini (London) : J[ohn] Goud-
ge in usum scholarum. Gr.-Lat. NUC. BM ;
(PMA).

(*) 1709. Reedition of 1704, above.

1710, Oxoniae (Oxford) : e Theatro Shel-
doniano. Gr.-Lat. With Eustathius in
Greek ; slight changes in the Stephanus
translation. BM ; (NNC).

1712. See I, above.

1717. See I, above.

(*) 1726. Reedition of 1704, above.

(reported) 1733, Marburgi : Philipp. Ca-
simir. Müllerus, in *Veterum poetarum Grae-
corum poemata*, Gr.-Lat., lines 1-57 only.
Kindly reported by Professor M. A. Shaaber.

1738. Reedition of 1704, above.

1761. Reedition of 1704, above.

Biography :

Henricus Stephanus (Henri Estienne, also
known as Henri II or Henri le Grand) was
probably born in Paris in 1531, though 1528
is also supposed. He was the eldest son
of the printer Robertus Stephanus and
learned both Latin and Greek at home at an
early age ; before he was yet fifteen, he could
help his father in editing Greek authors.
Stephanus travelled in Italy, England, and
the Low Lands during the period 1547-50 ;
in 1551 he rejoined his father who had mean-
while fled to Geneva. During the next few
years Henricus again traveled in Italy, and
in 1556 he set up his own press in Geneva.
In 1559 his father died, and Henricus merged
the two presses. He was now one of the
main printers of Geneva and had close
connections with its leading figures, especial-
ly with Theodorus Beza. His editions of
ancient authors included 58 in Latin and
74 in Greek, 18 of the latter being *editiones
principes*. Perhaps his greatest scholarly
work was the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*,
published in five large folio volumes in 1572.
The work nearly ruined Stephanus as a
printer, partly because an abridgement by a
disloyal assistant, Scapula, limited its sale.
In his last years financial difficulties drove
him from Geneva. After a period of wander-
ing he died in poverty in Lyons in 1598.

Works : Of the great number of his im-
portant editions of the classics, we mention
the outstanding : *Poëtae Graeci principes*,
1566 ; the works of Plutarch, 1572 ; the works
of Plato, 1578. In French his most notable
writings were *Apologie pour Hérodote*, 1566 ;
*Deux dialogues du nouveau françois italia-
nizé*, 1578.

Bibl. : Note : There is a tremendous
bibliography on H. Estienne ; many further
titles will be found in the first two of the
following items. A. Cioranescu, *Bibliogra-*

phie de la littérature française du seizième siècle (1959) 304-07; *Dictionnaire de biographie française* LXXIII (1971) 96-99, by J. Neefs; G. Grente, *Dictionnaire des lettres françaises (xvi^e siècle)* Paris, 1951, 311-313 by L. Cristiani; *Nouvelle biographie générale* XVI (1856), reprinted 1965, cols. 517-53, by Ambroise Firmin-Didot; Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship* II, 175-77.

Léon Feugère, *Essai sur la vie et les œuvres de Henri Estienne* (Paris, 1853); Auguste-Antoine Renouard, *Annales de l'imprimerie des Estienne*, 2nd ed. 2 vols (Paris, 1843, reprinted New York 1960).

10. JACOBUS GUIIONIUS.

In 1597 Benigne Saumaize published a French translation of Dionysius and accompanied it with a French commentary. The publication also included a Latin translation by Guiionius of the first portion of the poem, the *Oceanus* (lines 1-169); the translation is in verse and *κατὰ πόδα καὶ στίχους*. We have no information on the circumstances of its composition except what Guiionius tells us in the dedicatory poem, that Saumaize through his French translation had roused Guiionius' Muse to composition.

Dedicatory poem (ed. of Paris, 1597). Ad Benignum Salmarianum in suprema Burgundionum curia senatorem, Dionysii Gallicum interpretem.

[Inc.]:

Marte sub indomito iam tetraeterida
totam
Imo iam lustrum musa trahebat iners
...

[Expl.]:

(line 19) Quasque legis, studi, capto
velut impete, versus
Afflatus Musis, Salmariane, tuis.

Translation. Jacobi Guiionii Oceanus ex Dionysio.

κατὰ πόδα καὶ στίχους

[Inc.]:

Aggredior terramque simul latumque
profundum
Urbesque fluviosque et gentes promere
versu

Innumeras, primus sed in hac mihi parte
canendus

.../...

[Expl.]:

Haurit aquas et Cimmerium per Bos-
phoron arcto
Calle trahit, qua Cimmerius iuga frigida
montis
Aspicit atque imas Tauri tenet accola
valles.

τοίη μὲν μορφή κτανανυγέος ἀμφιτρίτης
(line 169)

Haec facies, haec Oceani splendentis
imago.

Manuscript:

(*) Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, *Fonds français*, ms 675, misc., s. XVI, fol. 93 f. (*Catalogue des manuscrits français* I, p. 69). We are indebted to P. O. Kristeller for calling the manuscript to our attention.

Edition:

1597, Paris: A. Perier. Denys Alexandrin, *De la situation du monde*, nouvellement traduit du grec en françois et illustré. . . . par Benigne Saumaize. Adams D-651; NUC. BN; Cambridge; (CtY; MH). The Guiionius text occupies ff. 43^r-46^r.

Biography:

Jacobus Guiionius (Jacques Guijon, 1542-1625) was born in Autun, one of four sons of the physician and classical scholar Jean Guijon. A student of classics in Paris and of law in Cahors and Toulouse, he returned to Autun, where for many years he held a government office. He married Anne Saumaize, and was therefore related by marriage to the translator of Dionysius into French.

Works: He wrote "pleasant Latin verses," according to his biographer, including an "elegant" translation of the beginning of the Dionysius poem. (The two occasional poems by Jacques Guijon listed in the BN Catalogue are those of a later poet of the same name.)

Bibl.: Charles Weiss, "Jacques Guijon," in *Biographie Universelle*, XVIII (n. d.), 153; *Jacobi, Joannis, Andreae et Hugonis fratrum Guijoniorum Opera varia, ex bibliotheca Philiberti de la Mare* (Divione [Dijon], 1658), reprinted as *Vitae IV Fratrum Guijoniorum*, in Christian Gryphius,

ed., *Vitae Selectae* (Vratislaviae, 1711), pp. 118-161, re-ed. *ibid.* 1739.

11. DOUBTFUL TRANSLATION.

a) ANONYMUS B s. XII (?)

In addition to the translation found in the Paris manuscript BN, Suppl. grec. 388 (see above, p. 35), a fragment of another possible medieval translation has been found in a 12th-century compilation by Guido of Pisa of Italian geographical names and places. For comment on ruined Sybaris, Guido cites the Dionysius passage on that city:

Dionysius Ionicus qui Romae bibliothecarius per annos fuit XX et orbem metro heroico graeco famine descripsit: est, inquit, Iovis magnum latibuli aggestum seductae Sibaris incolas gementis ruentes ob cultum Alphei oppressos.

I cite from *Ravennatis Anonymi Cosmographia et Guidonis Geographica*, ed. M. Pinder and G. Parthey (Berlin, 1860, p. 466); the editors identify the lines quoted as 372-374 of Dionysius, and cite the original Greek. Cf. the discussion of Guido in Manitius (III 618-620).

I give the Greek, and the two medieval Latin versions.

	Ἔστι δέ τοι κάκειθι, Διός	
Ms.	Est non ibi(dem?) Iove	
Guido	est latibuli Iovis	
	μέγα χωσαμένοιο δειλαίη	
Ms.	valde irato misera	
Guido	magnum aggestum seductae	
	Σύβαρις, ναέτας μενόχουσα	
Ms.	Sybaris incolas gementis	
Guido	Sibaris incolas gemens	
	πεσόντας μηνυμένους ὑπέρ	
Ms.	ruentes debachatos super	
Guido	ruentes oppressos	
	αἶσαν ἐπ' Ἀλφείου γεράεσσιν	
Ms.	iustum* in Alphei cultibus**	
Guido	ob Alphei cultum	

* vel: plus certo

** vel: sacris

Guido's version is distinguished in line 372 by a significant variant in sense: aggestum for irato, as if to mean that Jove had piled the city under a great earth-wall. Otherwise

there is no serious discrepancy between the two versions; if Manitius calls the Guido language "barbaric", or (I would say) extravagant, the Greek is not exactly restrained. Müllerus has called attention to *aggestum* as a mistranslation (introduction to Dionysius edition, p. xvi), which it is; but a case could be made for Guido's translator, dissatisfied with the mere memories of the Sybaris atrocities, trying instead to describe them: so replacing *χωσαμένοιο* with some form of *χωσίς* an earth wall.

The opposite problem appears in line 373. Our ms. does not read *στεναχουσα* (gemens), as does the *editio princeps*, but *μενόχουσα* (stalwart?, resistant?). How did our translator then arrive at gemens? from Guido's text perhaps, or from another Greek ms. It seems certain that Guido could not have been using the translation of the Paris manuscript, not only because of the two variant readings *aggestum* and *gementis* but also because four of the words he uses (*latibuli*, *magnum*, *seductae*, and *oppressos*), out of a total of eighteen, have nothing to correspond to them in the Paris version.

It might be thought that Guido derived his material from an earlier commentator, and this may be so. So far as I find, the only commentator to ascribe the fall of Sybaris to Jove's anger was Scymnus of Chios (noted in Bernhardt's edition of Dionysius, p. 613); Scymnus says nothing, however, of an earth-wall, but gives the people of Croton full credit for the destruction of Sybaris. (See the edition of Scymnus in Müllerus, *Geographi Graeci Minores*, I, 210, lines 337-335 of the Latin version). I do not see that Avienus or Priscian contributed, or Eustathius. For the moment, we may suppose only a translation by or for Guido of three lines of Dionysius or another partial or complete translation of Dionysius of which no other trace has been found.

b) BERNARDUS BERTRANDUS.

Abel Matthaeus in 1556 published in Paris a Latin translation of the extensive Greek

commentary by Eustathius on the Dionysius poem, himself translating also the Dionysius lines as they were embedded in the commentary (see above, p. 42). The privilege of the book was dated 9 July 1556. In August 1566 another Latin translation of the Eustathius, together with the Dionysius in both Greek and Latin, was published in Basel per Bernardum Bertrandum Rheginum Galloprovincialem, that is of Riez in Provence. Bertrandus described the Latin version of the poem as one ad verbum; it was followed by the Eustathius commentary nunc primum in Latinum sermonem conversus.

The Matthaeus translation of Dionysius can be seen from the Inc. and Expl. above to be his own. The Bertrandus translation of Dionysius, however, despite certain small changes is clearly that made by Ceporinus (1523 et seq.), and we have therefore included this translation under 1556 in the list of Ceporinus editions.

COMMENTARIES

a) JOANNES CUSPINIANUS

The incunabula editions of the translations of Dionysius by Avienus, Priscian, and Beccaria contained no notes or comments. We might, however, guess that notes were made, if not published, by at least two editors. In 1494-5, we have noted above, an edition of Priscian's Dionysius was brought out in Vienna, the first edition of that translation by itself. The editor was Johannes Cuspinianus, who gave his first course of lectures at the University in that winter semester on Dionysius, and for the purpose he had published the Priscian translation for his students (Ankwicz-Kleehoven, *Der Wiener Humanist*, p. 13). This is also a text without notes, and we do not have his lecture notes.

In 1497-8 the distinguished scholar Pomponius Laetus published in Rome an edition of Priscian which was headed "per Pomponium correctus." This is also a bare text without notes. Laetus died in 1498, and the notes on this text seem not to have survived.

We return to Vienna. The interest of Cuspinianus in Dionysius did not flag. In 1502 he was studying the text of the Avienus version, as appears in his letter to Aldus Manutius which contained a number of queries on textual readings (*Briefwechsel*, pp. 2-8); Aldus' reply of 1503 (*ibid.*, 8-10) does not answer the questions. In 1508 Cuspinianus gave a course of lectures on Avienus, and again had the text published in a form which has been highly praised for its improvement over the *ed. princ.* of 1488. (Cf. Van de Woestijne, "Cuspinianus et le texte d'Aviénus," 1959, in the Avienus entry above).

We have documentation of his work on the poem in the form of a notebook devoted to it: Vienna, Nationalbibliothek: Ms. Vindobonensis 3227, of which I have a microfilm. Its title is *Commentarii in Dionysii Afri versionem metricam latinam*. The ms. begins with five pages of textual notes (ff. 1-3). These are followed by four pages (ff. 4-6) of lists of names of places and peoples, perhaps those needing explication. Then begins the commentary proper, which covers ff. 9-169 (339 pages). The commentary begins with the opening lecture on Dionysius, dated by his biographer as Wintersemester 1508. A special feature of the commentary is the frequent quotation of passages from Priscian's version at the foot of a page.

Commentarii in Dionysii Afri versionem metricam Latinam. (Vienna, Ms. 3227) (fol. 9). [*Inc.*]: Verum est, quod proverbio dici solet, non semper arcum esse tenendum, ne rumpatur, ideoque libera sunt interdum concedenda intervalla. . ./. . . [*Expl.* of the opening lecture] Fuit et Dionysius Milesius historicus, qui res Persicas, quae post Darium secutae sunt, scripsit Suida teste Hadriano principi ob ingenium acceptus, cuius Philostratus facit mentionem in Sophistis.

Ad nostrum redeamus, qui nobis geographiam dedit. Conversa a Ruffo Festo Avieno poeta erudito et eleganti, qui per ea tempora floruit. . ./. . . (The commentary ends indeed with the last fifteen lines of Priscian after a series of apostrophes with "Valete" to the notable lands and seas as in the ending

of the poem). [*Expl.*]: aliquam inter mortales famam. At non quemcunque sed deum quaeso ut pro longo labore meo aliquam tribuat in posterum gratiam.

Manuscript:

Vienna, Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek, cod. lat. 3227, s. XVI, fol. 9-169. (*Tabulae codicum*, II, 1868, p. 239).

Edition:

Documenta Cuspiniana, ed. H. Ankiewicz v. Kleehoven (*Archiv für österreichische Geschichte* 121) Wien, 1957, pp. 115-116 (opening lecture only).

Biography:

Joannes Cuspinianus (Cuspinian, Speisshaimer) was born 1473 in Schweinfurt in Franconia and died April 19, 1529 in Vienna. He studied first at Schweinfurt and then at Vienna, where he entered the University in 1491, and gave his first course of lectures on Dionysius there in 1494. Cuspinianus began his studies in philosophy, then turned to humanistic subjects and finally to medicine. At the university he was four times Dean of the Medical Faculty and in 1500 Rector. After Celtis' death in 1508 he succeeded to his chair. Meanwhile Cuspinianus had attracted the attention of the Emperor Maximilian and was more and more drawn into his service as diplomat and in other public capacities; this service continued under the Emperor Charles and the Archduke Ferdinand.

Works: (For a complete list of the published works of Cuspinianus see *Documenta Cuspiniana* 134-145). Editions of classical authors such as Florus, Sextus Rufus, Prudentius, Dionysius and, from the Middle Ages, of Otto of Freising; writings against the Turks, of which the most important was the *De Turcorum origine, religione, ac immanissima eorum in Christianos tyrannide*; historical works, including the posthumously published *De Caesaribus atque imperatoribus Romanis*.

Bibl.: *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie* IV (1876) 662-664 by Horawitz; Joseph R. von Aschbach, *Geschichte der Wiener Universität* II (Wien, 1877, reprinted 1967) 284-309.

Hans Ankiewicz-Kleehoven, *Der Wiener Humanist Johannes Cuspinian* (Graz-Köln, 1959); *Johann Cuspinians Briefwechsel*, ed.

Hans Ankiewicz von Kleehoven (Veröffentlichungen der Kommission zur Erforschung der Geschichte der Reformation und Gegenreformation, Humanistenbriefe II) München, 1933; *Documenta Cuspiniana*, ed. Hans Ankiewicz v. Kleehoven (*Archiv für österreichische Geschichte* 121, Heft 3) Wien, 1957.

b. JOANNES CAMERS

In 1512 Camers edited at Vienna the version of Dionysius ascribed to Priscian or Fannius Rhennius, as we have indicated above. The title-page promised Joannis Camertis in eundem Commentariolum, making this the first annotated edition of Priscian. Indeed the notes enveloped brief passages of text, extending from fol. 3 to fol. 37^r. At the end Camers noted that Cuspinianus gave him much help, including the loan of a Greek ms., and that Vadianus and Vuolfhardus aided him with their Latin learning. He had no copy of Eustathius.

Dedication (ed. of Vienna, 1512). Ioannes Camers, ordinis minorum, sacrae theologiae professor, reverendo in Christo patri, fratri Theodorico Kanner eiusdem ordinis ac facultatis eiusdem Doctori eximio, provinciae Austriae provinciali ministro benemerito. S.P.D. [*Inc.*]: Quantum vetustas conscribendis conquirendisque atque servandis libris adhibuerit diligentiae, testis est inter caetera ingens librorum numerus in Aegypto a Ptolemaeis regibus vel conquisitus vel confectus. . . (other stories of Asinius Pollio, the *Septuagint*, etc.) . . . Sed hodie librorum exiguus est vel nullus amor. Divitias omnis fulvo sibi congerit auro. . . Si qui tamen ad nos boni autores deveniunt, hi ferme omnes plurimum depravati habentur et mutili. . . Ambigo mecum saepius, pater optime, sit ne studiosis utilius carere libris an in his tam inversis tot aliunde utiles vigiles absumere noctis.

Legi ut scis amicorum rogatu his cancellaribus diebus Dionysium *De orbis situ*, quem (ut fertur) Priscianus Caesariensis transtulit in Latinum. Adhibitis exemplaribus fere omnibus, quae in hanc usque diem diversis mundi partibus excusa typis variis lectitantur, reperi, deum testor, hunc alias

libellum aureum tam insigniter depravatum ut in eo castigando natatore Delio quopiam opus foret. Pro ingenii tamen nostri facultate, licet distractus plurimis, permulta in eo loca in integrum, ni fallimur, restitui-
mus. Addimus insuper interimprimendum (sic) ne nudus penitus prodiret in lucem perbre-
vrem commentariolum eorum locorum, quae vel obscuriora vel historias vel latitan-
tes fabulas complecti videbantur. Avieni praeterea, qui eundem Dionysium inter-
pretatus est, loca non pauca turpiter depravata emaculavimus. Sed huius lecturus
haec, collatis exemplaribus aliorum iudex esto. Vale felix. Duodecimo kal. Octobris,
1512.

Introduction. [Inc.] : In exponendis poetis, autore Servio, haec considerata sunt :
poetae vita, titulus operis, qualitas carminis, scriptoris intentio. . . (Camers notes the
dispute about the birthplace of Dionysius and about the authorship of the Latin
translation) . . . Communis opinio est eum ipsum Dionysium a Prisciano celebri gram-
matico in Latinum conversum. Hermolaus Barbarus sexto Castigationum Plinianarum
libro, et secum plures, Rhennium Fannium transtulisse eundem existimat . . . Camers
goes through the topics outlined at the beginning and notes the division of his work and
of the world . . . [Expl.] : Harum zonarum quinque nomina sunt Arctica, sive Septen-
trionalis ; Therinea aut Aestivalis ; Iso-
merine, aliter Aequinoctialis ; Chimerine,
quae et Hyemalis ; Australis postrema,
quam Graeci Notion nominant. Sed de his
satis.

Commentary. [Inc.] : *Naturae genitor quae
mundum continet omnem* (line 1). Invocat
Numinis auxilium, cum sit de rebus trac-
taturus obscuris. Ardua enim res est (in-
quit in primo Mela) orbis situm descri-
bere. . . [Expl.] *Omnipotens pro quo ge-
nitor mihi praemia donet* (line 1087). Finis
libelli, principio conformis omnino. Petie-
rat enim Poeta in operis principio ex na-
turae genitore vim ac scribendi faculta-
tem. Ea igitur adepta, ab eodem praemium
postulat et mercedem. Ut enim res omnes
in genitorem deum redigendae sunt, sic
et rerum omnium actiones. Ab eo igitur
actionumstrarum praemia petenda sunt,

qui (ut ab apostoli verbis terminem) po-
tens est omnia facere superabundanter quae
petimus aut intelligimus secundum virtutem
quae operatur in nobis.

(*Epilogue*). [Inc.] : Habes, reverende Pater,
castigatus ut spero Graecum Dionysium
Romane loquentem et in eum breve, ut
promiseram, commentariolum, tot dictatum
diebus quot libellus ipse diebus excusus est,
hoc est diebus triginta paucioribus. Cuius
rei ut impressores missos faciam, testes
sunt liberalium artium et Latinarum litte-
rarum apprime studiosi Magister Ioachimus
Vadianus, ac Magister Adrianus Vuolfhar-
dus Transylvanus, mihi ob eorum ingenuos
mores ac non vulgarem eruditionem chari-
tate iunctissimi. Attulit non parvam opem
Ioannes Cuspinianus, saluberrimae medi-
cinae doctor, poeta candidissimus ac plu-
rimum de lingua Romana benemeritus, qui
mihi graeci Dionysii venerandae vetustatis
copiam fecit. Quod si ad vota non satis
lectoribus factum est, id velim cogitent, non
loca omnia nos exponendi sumpsimus
provinciam, nullum item interpretis huius
exemplar nos habuisse vetustum. Non
affuit Eustathius qui Graece Dionysium hunc
copiose commentatus est. Breve rursus
tempus, plurima dictandi abstulit faculta-
tem. Sunt praeterea in manibus Solinianae
annotationes, quibus latius prosequemur
hic obmissa (sic).

There follow two poems, the first by
Camers himself, and the second by Adrianus
Vuolfhardus.

*Eiusdem Ioannis Camertis vice Interpretis
Hexastichon*

[Inc.] :

Qui modo nudus eram, membris lacer,
obsitus aevo :
Hinc Latiis spretus, spretus et Argolicis
. . . j . . .

[Expl.] :

(line 5) Restituit Cammers (sic) patriam
mihi commodus oram
I celer hinc dixit. Quae mora? Carpe
viam.

Excellentissimo Sacrae theologiae et op-
timarum artium professori Ioanni Camerti
ordinis divi Francisci, Adrianus Vuolfhar-
dus Transylvanus.

[Inc.] :

Mosen litterulae beant repertae
Hebraeis referunt, suisque Graiae
.../....

[Expl.] :

(line 25) Exultans [sc. Priscianus], timi-
dus nihil, superbit,
Cunctis dignus amarier colique.

Edition :

1512. See I, above.

Biography :

Joannes Camers (Giovanni Ricuzzi Vel-
lini) was born at Camerino c. 1450 and died
there in 1546. Camers was a Franciscan
who was trained at Padua in scholastic
philosophy. He taught at the University
of Vienna from 1499-1528, where he served
as Dean of the Faculty of Theology. His pu-
pils included Quintus Aemilianus (Cimbri-
acus) and Bernardinus Arianus, and he was
a friend of Marcus Musurus. After 1528,
Camers retired to Camerino where he re-
mained until his death.

Works : Editions of Claudian, Persius,
Fenestella, Cicero, Florus, and Justin and
especially of the classical geographers,
Mela, Priscian, Solinus, and Pliny (for whom
he did an index); his notes on Mela were
censured by Joachim Vadianus, and he
published a defense of them; *De modo stu-*
dendi in utroque iure epistola, to Bernardinus
Arianus; *Hemistichiorum moralium et pro-*
verbialium libri sex; a preface to the *Enco-*
miastica, ad divos Caesares of Quintus Ae-
milianus (Cimbriacus).

Bibl. : Joseph Ritter von Aschbach,
Geschichte der Wiener Universität II (Wien,
1877; reprinted 1967) pp. 172-84; Cosenza
II, 1819-21; V, 926-27; J. B. Sbaralea,
Supplementum et Castigatio ad Scriptores
Trium Ordinum S. Francisci. . . 2 (Rome
1921) 121-23.

C. COELIUS CALCAGNINUS

The Camers edition of Priscian was pub-
lished on November 23, 1512. On December
18 Johannes Maciochus published the *editio*
princeps of the Greek text, together with
the Latin version he attributed to Rhemnius
grammaticus, with two hundred emendations
of the Latin text. Maciochus also printed

in the edition some *Annotamenta* taken from
a manuscript of Coelius Calcagninus and a
brief *Annotatio* taken from the *Observationes*
of Calcagninus. Since Calcagninus had only
been appointed lecturer in rhetoric and
eloquence at Ferrara in 1509 (see Giuseppe
Pardi, *Lo studio di Ferrara*. Ferrara, 1903,
180), it seems that his notes on Dionysius
constituted his first academic enterprise.

Preface of the Editor (ed. of Ferrara,
1512). Johannes Maciochus litteratis omni-
bus qui usquam sunt. [Inc.] : Scripsit Diony-
sius Afer opus luculentum varium electum
De orbis situ, nationes, populos, mores,
montes, maria, flumina eo amplexus. Transtu-
lit id in Latinitatem Rhemnius Grammaticus,
licet hactenus plerique falso hoc Prisciano
adscripterint . . . (the text is corrupt as
passed down) . . . Nihil existimavi me vobis
optatius allaturum quam et Graecam Diony-
sii περιήγησιν i. ambitum (sic enim ille
opus inscripsit) et Rhemnii translationem
quam fieri potuit deteris et pristino nitori
restitutam, utrumque e Coelii Calcagnini
viri Graece et Latine doctissimi bibliotheca
adducimus, Quando nihil libentius profite-
mur quam clarissimorum virorum adiumento
in edendis invulgandisque auctoribus ex hoc
penu litterario uti solere, ut ita fiat sors ex usu-
ra. Illud accessit commodi quod annotationes
quasdam, breves quidem sed probe eruditas
adiunximus quibus et Pomponii (sc. Melae)
et Ruffi Festi, qui et ipse Dionysium ver-
tit, corruptissimisque habetur in manibus,
loca imo vulnera aliquot sanavimus. Eam
vero operam principem Rhemnio navavimus
et prope ducenta loca vel castigavimus vel
quemadmodum castigari possent, ostendi-
mus . . . (Maciochus tells of his editing proce-
dures for 'Rhemnius') . . . Excerptam etiam
ex ipsius Coelii observationibus annotatiun-
culam super Anchiale, quod ad rem praesen-
tem i. Rhemnii carmen pertinere intellege-
bamus, inserendam duximus. Dabunt igitur
alii fortasse ampliora. Nos ne plane asym-
boli prodeamus, haec quantulacunque in
medium proferimus, sed ingenua voluntate
atque animo candissimo οὐ γὰρ ἐν ὀλβῳ ἴσῃν
μοῖραν ἅπασιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν θήκατο δαίμων
(968-969) ut egregie Dionysius noster dixit.
Valete feliciter, et nostris laboribus favete.

There follow the Greek text of Dionysius and the version of Rhemnius.

Letter of the Editor. Johannes Maciochus clarissimo naturae consulto Ludovico Bonaciolo Sal. [*Inc.*]: Falluntur qui nihil existimant in Dionysio Rhemnioque inveniri quod ad te pertineat. Quid enim esse in bonis disciplinis potest, quod ad Ludovicum Bonaciolum clarissimum non pertineat? Qui cum in omnibus pedem naviter promoverit, arripuit tamen sibi quasi e philosophiae sacrario peculiaremque facit naturae contemplationem . . . (accounts of geographical wonders in Dionysius and Priscian) . . . [*Expl.*]: Cum tamen certum sit philosophiam divinarum humanarumque rerum scientiam esse, quam definitionem nisi ab antiquis pridem accepissemus, nunc poteramus tuo exemplo conformare. Sed et reliqua iam perlege. Annotatiunculas enim et glossemata quaedam in Coelii tui immo vero nostri libro inventa quod plena bonae frugis viderentur addenda curavimus. Quae si probaveris, me fecisse operaepretium putabo. Bene vale, dulce praesidium meum.

Annotatiunculae seu glossemata e libro Caelii excerpta quae in margine legebantur. [*Inc.*] ὠκεανοιο (line 3). Oceanus terram omnem ambit aquas immittens et excipiens quaecumque terram irrigant, eum patrem appellant rerum qui ex humiditate constare omnia aliaque auspicantur, a celeritate nomen nactus . . . [*Expl.*]: ἀκρεσίην flumina tot sunt in India quot in reliqua Asia, quorum omnium maxima Ganges atque Indus, a quo omnis illa regio nomen accepit. Utrumque sane maius quam Nilus vel Danubius vel si alterum alteri iunxeris, quin et aliquanto maior mihi videtur Acesines Danubio et Nilo, ubi Hydaspes et Hydraote et Hyphasi receptis Indum influit. Arrianus in rebus Indicis autor.

Caelii Calcagnini observatio super Sardanapalo, Tarso, et Anchiale Rhemniani-que carminis pensitatio, e libro annotationum eius excerpta. [*Inc.*]: Nemo est tam deplo-
ratae desidia, qui amore laudis non excitari soleat, nemo tam absolutae infamiae, qui laudatorem non invenerit . . . [*Expl.*]: qui apud Martialem eo carmine, *Iura verpe per Anchialum* (*Epigr.* XI, 94, 8) Sardanapalum conditorem Anchiales et peculiare Cilicum numen intelligendum putavere.

Edition:

1512, Ferrariae. See I, above.

1522. See I, above.

Biography:

See CTC II, 318.

d. PETRUS MOSELLANUS

The title of the Leipzig, 1518 edition of Priscian reads: *Dionysii . . . orbis descriptio in Latinos versus transposita, adiectis Petri Mosellani Protegenensis scholiis, quae si quid cum Graecis variet paucis ostendunt.* As the title suggests, and as Mosellanus makes plain in his preface, the main purpose of the scholia was to point out the differences between Priscian and the original Greek, and Mosellanus is very critical of Priscian's inexactness.

Dedication (from the article of G. F. Wensch cited below) Petrus Mosellanus Protegenensis Studiosis S. D. [*Inc.*]: Rogarunt me his diebus quidam mihi familiariter chari iuvenes studiosi, ut si per graviora negotia liceret, descriptionem orbis iam olim ex Dionysio Graeco in Latinos versus transpositam ad fontem revocarem, hoc est Graeci codicis collatione si quae variarent adiectis scholiis ostenderem. Hanc operam non potui negare vel amicis, et de meo iudicio quasi pendentibus, vel iusta imo et studiosis frugifera petentibus. Quis enim nescit (modo in litteris vel mediocriter exercitatus) eundem fere genium translationum et migrationum? Cui unquam domicilii mutatio tam cessit feliciter, quin aliquid e suppellectile inter migrandum intercidissem sibi tandem animadverterit? Quis autem interpretes (praeter genuinam Graecanici sermonis gratiam, quam Latinis auribus appendere frustra coneris) tam est Lynceus, quem transferentem non etiam multa suffugiant? Hic vero noster (quisquis is tandem fuit) profundum adeo tametsi in opere non magno somnum admisit, ut non modo versus multos, sed et integras historias ac nobilium urbium laudes quasi quasdam salebras transiluerit; pro quibus, locis aliis, nescio quae fontium arborum ac lapidum miracula de suo velut pannos adsuit, iustus scilicet qui hac arte superiorem iacturam pensare studuerit. Haec atque eiusmodi alia adiectis ex Graeci codicis fide utcumque

adnotationibus indicavimus veriusque explicavimus, nonnullis etiam quae in Latino depravata erant correctis. Hui, inquis, quam hic alienis plumis se convestit, et massam ab altero pistam egregie repinsit! Equidem Ioannem Camertem qui eandem provinciam ante nos quamquam diverso instituto suscepit, hominem fateor diligentem, et in evolvendis auctorum libris laboris plane multi, sed qui nostra cum illius commentariolo conferet, deprehendet spero nec homuncionem hunc post tantum virum prodigere verba, nec in chartarum perniciem scribere. Bene valete et hanc paucorum dierum suscitavam opeculam boni consulite. Lipsiae Quinto Nonas Julias M. D. XVIII.

Commentary. (ibid p. 7). Scholia Petri Mosellani. [*Inc.*]: Ad vers. 1. sqq. Hii quattuor versus non sunt Dionysii sed interpretis. Ad 19. (sic, for 12) Diony. sic habet. Ubi templum est celeberrimum Amiclaei Canopi. ./. . . [*Expl.*]: ad 1075. Addit Diony. causam. Soli enim, inquit, dei omnia possunt.

Bibliography:

G. F. Wensch, *De Prisciano P. Mosellani*, Programm des Gymnasiums zu Wittenberg (Wittenberg, 1847) pp. 1-10.

Editions:

(*) 1518, Lipsiae (Leipzig): Wolfgangus Monacenus, No copy located; see pp. 24-25 above.

1847, in G. F. Wensch, *De Prisciano*. Wensch prints the dedication and all the notes of Mosellanus. BM; (NNC).

e. JACOBUS CEPORINUS

When Ceporinus edited the Graeco-Latin edition of Dionysius, Aratus, and Proclus in 1523, he planned, according to his title-page, to include annotations on all three works. But the printer was eager to have the book ready for the impending fairs, and Ceporinus in the two days available to him had time only to compose some notes on Dionysius, together with a very few on Aratus.

Address to the Reader (ed. of Basel, 1523). Ceporinus Lectori. [*Inc.*]: Consilium erat singulis hisce opusculis, sicut in libelli principio eramus polliciti, aliquantum scholiorum de paupere nostra Minerva subiicere in

usum studiosorum, sed postea familiaribus traductionibus, ne his quidem titulo promissis, praeter opinionem accedentibus, effectum est, ut vix biduo natae annotatiunculae tantum in Dionysium prodierint, chalcographo ob nundinas instantes ad absolvendum libellum urgente. Eas itaque quales quales sunt, gratis animis studiosi excipite, indesque cultiorem de ingenii modico nostro agello frugem sperate ad vos perventuram.

In Dionysii opusculum De situ orbis aliquot annotatiunculae Ceporini. [*Inc.*]: *Non quidem tota continuo orbivia* (line 10). Hic Dionysius non intelligit universam terram, quae mathematicorum sententia, ut caetera elementa, rotunda est. ./. . . [*Expl.*]: Haec in Dionysium non facile cuivis rati esse obvia carptim adnotavimus. Reliqua studiosus lector ex Ptolomaeo, Plinio, Strabone, Volaterrano, Mela, commentariis Camertis et aliis suo Marte commodius comparabit. Habent certe iam omnes libri suos indices, quibus res innumeras scitu dignas ex autoribus levissima opera conquirimus. Nunc quod chartulae est residuum complebimus in Aratum annotatiunculis [which run to four pages].

Editions:

For the editions of 1523, 1534, 1547, 1553, 1561, and 1585 see above p. 40.

Biography:

See above p. 40.

f. ABEL MATTHAEUS

As has been noted above (see p. 42), Abel Matthaeus published in 1556 his Latin version of Eustathius and his own verse translation of Dionysius. At the same time he added fifty-two pages of notes.

A. Matthaei Interpretis quaedam brevissimae Annotationes (ed. of. Paris, 1556) [*Inc.*]: Magnis peregrinationibus ita a me confectis, totoque orbe demum perlustrato, statim ad studium legum animum adpuli mihi precipue propositum, in quo citra pulcherrimam naturae varietatem videre ipse videor hortos bene consitos Hesperidum, et Tempe voluptuaria Thessaliae, vel Mediae, vel Cyreneae. ./. . . [*Expl.*]: Hesiodus quoque loquens de re nautica sermonem suum hymnum vocat, et Euripides pro vaticinio

seu divinatione hymnum usurpavit, atque de iis hactenus satis.

Biography:

See above under II, 7.

g. ANDREAS PAPIUS

When in 1575 Papius produced a critical edition not only of the Greek Dionysius but also of the version by Priscian (see above p. 44), he added notes both to the Greek text and to the Latin version. The notes were largely textual but also contain other material.

Title. *Andreae Papii in varias Dionysii Lectiones notae.*

To the Reader. [Inc.]: Quamvis in hasce notas, benigne lector, nihil aliud referre cogitabam, quam quod ad editionis meae, cum ab illa Roberti Stephani, quam alias ubique sequor, discedit, rationem reddendam faceret . . . / . . . [Expl.]: confido tamen facile omnes mihi daturus, nullius prorsus exemplaris antiquitatem adversus Graeculorum variandae scripturae libidinem parem auctoritatem habere potuisse. Vale.

Notae. [Inc.] Versu 6. Plerique omnes scribendum hic putant δξυτέρη βεβανία maxima sine dubio ratione, nam eam lectionem et Priscianus aperte tuetur . . . / . . . vers. 1178 qu(idam) plurali numero ἄνθεσι; Eustathius ἄνθεϊ agnoscit. Minium enim ait a Dionysio vocari ἄνθος Ἀσσυρίης γῆς per periphrasim.

Haec habui, benevole lector, quae de varietatibus annotarem. In quibus si tam pauca quae aliquid habent operaepretii esse indignaberis, nihil mirabor. Mihi quidem hercle, si cui merito alteri, hae quisquillae saepe bilem, saepe iocum, ut ille ait movere, taedium vero semper. Devorandum tamen fuit. Vale et fruire.

Preface to the edition of Priscian and the notes on it. Andreas Papius Lectori. [Inc.]: Cum Dionysii Alexandrini de situ orbis poema, una cum Latina interpretatione mea hortatu C. Laevini Torrentii avunculi ac Maecenatis mei in lucem emitterem . . . / . . . [Expl.]: Quae passim praeter Dionysium adiicit, unde petita sunt (e Solino autem omnia sunt) nequid desiderares, admonui. Quid effecerim, benigne lector, tuum erit iudicium. Vale. III Kl. Sextiles Louvanii.

Andreae Papii Gandensis in Prisciani e Dionysio Periegesin notae. [Inc.]: Ad titulum. Libellum hunc, sicut et De ponderibus et mensuris poema, Prisciano aliquando attributum, docti viri Rhemnio Fannio transcripserunt, qua auctoritate non satis scio . . . / . . . [Expl.]: Ad eundem igitur modum loquitur paulo ante versu 569: *Quarum demonstrationem positum regionis et oras*, et mox 694: *Hoc igitur pelagus quae gentes undique cingunt* / *Incipiens numerem, primis aquilonis ab oris.*

There follows the Greek text, with Latin translation, of Musaeus.

Edition:

1575. See I, above.

Biography:

See p. 45, above.

h. HENRICUS STEPHANUS

Following the text of Eustathius in his 1577 edition, Stephanus added sixteen pages of notes (pp. 143-58). These consist partly of the selected comments by earlier writers, partly of new comments by Stephanus.

To the Reader (ed. of Geneva, 1577). Henricus Stephanus Lectori.

[Inc.]: Quum ego, dum hoc Dionysii poematum Latine interpretarer, nonnulla (ut fit) in ipsum annotassem, postea vero et aliorum quorundam in idem notae in manus meas venissent, placuit (ut labori tuo parcerem) non seorsum annotationes singulorum edere, sed quaecumque e singulis visa essent excerpenda, tibi sub uno aspectu ponere, et quidem auctoris nomine ubique praefixo. (These commentators are Ceporinus, Morelius, Papius. the last two dealing especially in textual variants).

[Expl.]: Nonnulla etiam quae eadem opera in Eustathii commentariis observavi, ad quorundam locorum partim emendationes partim explicationes et diversas non paucorum lectiones pertinentia, tu quoque eadem opera, si tibi videbitur, percurres. A sub-title reads *Henrici Stephani Annotationes . . . Aliorum quorundam annotationes.*

[Inc.]: Pagina 1, principio, *ΠΙΝΔ.* Locus hic Pindari extat initio odes decime Olympiorum, [the Greek text follows]. (Of the

133 notes in the sixteen pages, 102 are his own, 16 are from Ceperinus, 7 from Morelius, 8 from Papius).

[*Expl.*]: ν(ersus) πάντη δ' ὅν (line 1104)
Legitur et οὐ non ὅν; et tunc videtur scribendum ὅπο.

Editions etc. See p. 47 above.

i. DOUBTFUL COMMENTARY. ANTONIUS
MODESTUS.

In the preface to his edition of Avienus of Bologna, 1513 (see p. 28 above for description), Modestus notes that he has composed a commentary on Avienus but does not believe that it is quite ready to be published.

Eram commentarios in Avienum editurus, praesul optime, verum ii quia nondum satis maturuerunt, praesertim cum tibi dicati in publicum sint exituri, tantisper certe apud me supprimentur, dum sub incudem revocati aliquantulum perpoliantur, et si quid primae foeturae properatione inculti contraxerint, diligentius limae attritu paulatim deponant. . . . Sed dum ipsi commentarii in officina adhuc versantur, Avienum tibi recognoscendum transmisi, cuius ingenio dicendique lepore scio plurimum delectaberis, . . . quod si quid tamen desiderabitur, futurum spero commentariorum diligentia id totum pensabitur. . . . Sed de immortalibus illius laudibus tuisque Averoldis cum nostra exiverint commentaria, plura audies. Vale.

Despite these very definite references to the commentary, no trace of it appears to have survived. Van de Woestijne has reprinted the dedication of Modestus' edition

in *De vroegste Uitgeven* (1959, see the note on the 1488 edition, above), Appendix III. He included the readings of this edition in his critical edition in the *Uitgeven*.

Like Cuspinianus in the preceding item, Modestus seemingly published this text for the use of his students. He was a lecturer in rhetoric and poetry at the University of Bologna from 1512 to 1515 (Umberto Dallari, *I Rotuli dei Lettori . . . dello Studio Bolognese*, 1888, I 216, II 6, 8, 12). A Ms. volume of some of his speeches there has been discovered by Professor Kristeller (*Iter Italicum*, II 89) in the Biblioteca Civica Gambalunga in Rimini, where it is listed as Ms. 4 D II 38 (41 fols.). It includes a prefatory letter to Cardinal [Julianus] de Medicis [the future Clement VII], legate to Bologna [1515-1519]; an oratio de sacrarum literarum studiis in psalmos; another de poetice et oratoriae laudibus Bononiae habita; an oratio funebris Ferrariae habita pro Luca a Ripa; and an oratio de bonarum artium disciplinis in Plinium et Avienum (fols. 32-41^v). Perhaps he hoped to make a book out of these mainly academic lectures, of which the last would have been a lecture in his course which included Avienus. Whether Modestus actually wrote a commentary on Avienus I do not know. His literary history includes both poetry and oratory: a *Carmen ad invictissimum Caesarem Maximilianum* (Viennae, Johannes Winterburg, 1509); and an *Oratio ad Carolum Caesarem contra Martinum Lutherum* (Romae, per. I. Mazochium, 1520: B.M.; reed., Argentine, 1521: BN).

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES

III. TABLE OF EDITIONS OF THE TEXT, TRANSLATIONS, AND COMMENTARIES OF DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES

The initial shows the
translator published
in the same volume.

Gr after a translation indicates its appearance in the same volume
with the Greek

^ in the same volume with another translation

* with other works of the same translator

° with other authors

Eu is Eustathius

Greek	Avienus	Priscian	Beccaria	Ceporinus	Commentaries
		*1470			
		*1472			
		*[1475]			
		*[?1475]			
		*1475-6			
		*1476			
			1477		
			1478		
		*1481			
		°1482			
		*1485			
	°*1488	*1488			
		*1492			
		1494-5			
		*1495			
		[c.1495]			
		*1496-7			
		[c.1497]			
		[c.1497-8]	1498		
		1499	1499		
		*1500	after 1500		
			1501		
		*1503			
		1504			
	1508	*1509			1508 Cuspinianus
		*1511			
		1512			1512 Camers
1512 (P)		1512Gr			1512 Calcagninus
°1513	1513				
		1514			
	1515	1516			
		*1516			
		1518			1518 Mosellanus
		°1518			
		°1519			
		*1519			
		°1519			
		*1520			
		°1521			

GREEK AUTHORS

Greek	Avienus	Priscian	Ceporinus Lemnius	Commentaries
1522 (P)		1522Gr		1522 Calcagninus
1523 (C)			* ^o 1523Gr	1523 Ceporinus
		^o 1526		
		*1528		
		n.d.		
1534 (C)			* ^o 1534Gr	Beccaria 1534 1534 Ceporinus
1538				
^o 1543		^o [154- ?] 1545	1543	
1547 (C, Pr)		^o *1547Gr	^o *1547Gr	1547 Ceporinus
1547 Eu				
^o 1553 (C, Pr)		^o *1553Gr	^o *1553Gr	1553 Ceporinus
1556 Eu (C)			1556Gr (in Bertrandus Eu)	Matthaeus 1556 Eu
1559 (Pr)		1559Gr		
*1561 (P, C)		^ * ^o 1561Gr	^ * ^o 1561Gr	1561 Ceporinus
^o 1566				
^o 1575 (Pr, Pa)		^ ^o 1575Gr	Papius ^ ^o 1575Gr 1576	1575 Papius
^o 1577Eu (S)		1577Gr		Stephanus ^o 1577Gr 1577 Stephanus
1577 (P)				
^o 1585 (Pr, C)		^ * ^o 1585Gr	^ * ^o 1585Gr	1585 Ceporinus
	^ ^o 1590	^ ^o 1590		
	^ ^o 1596	^ ^o 1596	Guijonius	
	^ ^o 1599	^ ^o 1599	1597 (part)	
1603				
^o 1606 (S)				Stephanus ^o 1606Gr
[1607 ?]				
1607				
	^o 1608			
	^ ^o 1619	^ ^o 1619		
1620 (C, S)			1620Gr	1620Gr 1620Gr
1633	^ ^o 1632	^ ^o 1632		
1633				
	^o 1634			
1658Eu (S)				1658Gr 1658 Stephanus and Gulielmus Hill
1668Eu				
			Papius ^o 1676Gr	^o 1676Gr
1676 (Pa, S)				1679Gr
1679Eu (S)				1688Gr
1688Eu (S)				1697Gr
1697Eu (P, S)		^ 1697Gr		1704Gr
1704 (S)				1705Gr
1705 (S)				1708Gr
1708 (S)				

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES

Greek	Avienus	Priscian	Papius	Stephanus	
1709 (S)	◊1710Gr			1709Gr	
1710Eu (A, S)				1710Gr	
◊1712Eu (A, P, S)	◊1712Gr	◊1712Gr		◊1712Gr	
	◊1715				
^ ◊1717Eu (A, P, S)	^ ◊1717Gr	^ ◊1717Gr		^ ◊1717Gr	
1718 (S)				1718Gr	
	◊1721				
1726 (S)				1726Gr	
1736 (Pa)			1736Gr		
1738 (S)				1738Gr	Politus
					1741Eu
1761 (S)	^ ◊1766	^ ◊1766		1761Gr	
	◊^1786				
	^ ◊1788	^ ◊1788			
◊1808					
	^ ◊1809	^ ◊1809			
*1816					
*1817 (A)	*◊1817Gr				
		*1820			
1825	^ ◊1825	^ ◊1825			
					Bernhardy
1828Eu (A, P, B)	^ ◊1828Gr	^ ◊1828Gr			^ 1828Gr
	◊1843				
	*1848				
1861Eu (A, P, M)	^ 1861Gr	^ ◊1861Gr			Müllerus
					1861Gr (and Eu
					translation)
1882Eu (A, P, M)	^ 1882Gr	^ 1882Gr			1882Gr (and Eu
		◊1883			translation)
	*1887				
		1953			
	1959				
	1961				