DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES

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Fortuna.

II. Composite Editions.

II. Descriptio orbis terrae.

Translations.

1. Rufius Festus Avienus.
2. Priscianus Caesariensis.
3. Anonymus A s. XII.
5. Jacobus Ceporinus.
7. Abel Matthaeus.
8. Andreas Papius.
9. Henricus Stephanus.
   a. Anonymus B s. XII.
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Commentaries.

a. Johannes Cuspinianus.
b. Joannes Camers.
c. Coelius Calcagninus.
d. Petrus Mosellanus.
e. Jacobus Ceporinus.
f. Abel Matthaeus.
g. Andreas Papius.
h. Henricus Stephanus.
i. Doubtful commentary: Johannes Antonius Modestus.

II. Ixeuticon seu de auctupio libri tres. 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.
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Of Dionysius Periegetes (Dionysius Afer, Alexandrinus, Libyca, 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.

Considerations 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 (Phihologus, 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 sinubus quaeram praemiserat (1-172), primum Libyam (173-269), dein de Europam (270-449), tum insulas maris interni et exteri (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 au-cupio 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 reducers 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 also Periegesis auf Jahrhunderte für Geographie das Hauptlehrebuch 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 Diecul 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 Thessaloniciensis because of his appointment in that year to be Archbishop of the Diocese. His ŶIOMNHMA quote brief passages of three to fourteen lines each of the poem of
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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 Bernhardy (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 (Cammers, Ceporinus) early in the sixteenth century, and it was published in Greek in its ed. princt 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 Bernhardy (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 Ceporinus (Konrad Gesner, Bibliotheca universalis (Tiguri, 1545 I, fol. 209r-v; on Ceporinus see II,5 below): Etenim quis non miretur Dionysium Aphrum adeo mirando vereque Aphro ingenio, tam modicis metris, tam immmodicos 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 oratone 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
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read of Ἀμβρωπή which is treated more fully in lines 1005-64 and 1306-1342. And in line 966, the student learned about Πηκίνος, the capital of the άθενα βάρβαρα σήμεων (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 Guido 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, 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 Bernhardy, Dionysius Periegetes Graece et Latine (2 vols. in 1, Lipsiae, Libraria Weidmannia, 1828). Bernhardy 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 Götze, De fontibus Dionysi 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) : Johannes Maciochus Bondenus. Gr.-Lat. ed. Johannes Maciochus. The editio princeps of the Greek, with the Latin translation of Priscianus (Rhennius grammaticus), and with the commentary of CoeliusCalcagninus. 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 Vietorii 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. Bibl. Vat.; BM; BN; (DCF; MH; NN).


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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.


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 Voulfius, same content. Fabricius IV 598 (again supposing Priscian the translator); Adams D-646; NUC. Bibl. Vat.; BN; 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).


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; (Cy; MH).


(*) 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, Genevæ. 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).


1676, Salmuri (Saumur) apud Ioannem 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).

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II. Descriptio orbis terrae

TRANSLATIONS

1. RUFNIUS FESTUS 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 laeant vastae divor-tia terrae

Et qua praeipiti volvuntur prona meatu

Flumina per terras, qua priscis in-

icita muris

Oppida nituntur, genus hoc procul

omne animantium.

.../...

[Expl.] Semper inexpertes famae, per in-
hospita degunt

Arva procul, nullis sunt dignae

denique Musis.

At tu, Phoebi pater, vos claris
turba, Camoenae,

Nominis Anio famam inspirare

labori.

Manuscripts:

(*) Milan, Ambrosianus, D 52 inf., 75 ff. (Italian, later 15th c.), olim Bonini Mombritii. (Amelli, XXI, 1910, 40; cf. Kristeller, Iter I 282). Discovered by the scholar Heinssius 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. 31v to 34r.

Paul van de Woestijne published the manuscript in 1961 (see below under Editions); 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.


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 Scrivierius; the text was in fact that of the ed. princ., with notes by the three scholars. The Ms. has thus no independent authority.

**Editions:**


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 Myrmecius, 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 uitgeven van Avienus’ Descriptio terrae 1488-1515*, published in the Verhandelingen van de Konink. Vlaamse Academie van Belgie, 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 (*Biblia 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° Aflevering (Brugge, "De Tempel," 1961, 141 pp.).

(photo) 1508, Viennea: Johann Winterberg, ed. Joannes Cuspinianus as *Situs orbis Dionisii Rufio 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 troegste 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 [Altobelloius 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, Viennea: 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 mediocrer 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.


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.


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.


1861. See I, above.

1882. See I, above.

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


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, 128e 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.

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 Avienius (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 Myrmicus (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*.


Also the two editions by Van de Woestijne listed above.
2. Priscianus Caesariensis.

Priscianus Caesariensis, or Grammaticus, who flourished at Constantinople in the first part of the sixth century after Christ, wrote a paraphrase of the Descriptio in hexameter verse; the paraphrase contains 1087 lines, 99 fewer than the original. There are no indications as to the date or circumstances of the paraphrase, but since Priscianus was a professor at Constantinople, it is probable that the work was composed there. Among the modifications introduced by Priscianus one should note especially the omission of the pagan gods and the addition of mirabilia, probably from Solinus, De mirabilibus mundi (see R. Helm in Pauly-Wissowa XXII, 2 (1954) 2343-45, and the edition of C. Müller, 1861, p. xxx).

The fortune of this translation in the Renaissance was decidedly unusual. It was the earliest of the Dionysius translations to be printed (1470), and was the most frequently reprinted for a century. It appeared normally at the end of Priscian’s Opera, following the author’s lengthy Grammatica and other prose works on language. It was included in all fourteen of the incunabula, but without note or explanation. After seven such appearances, it was at length published for its own sake in 1482 together with the Geographia of Pomponius Mela, and then by itself in 1494-5, and four times more before 1500. Though the editor of the first of these separate editions was Johannes Cuspinianus of Vienna, and the editor of the fourth was Pomponius Laetus of Rome, neither these nor any other editor made any note or comment in their edition.

The poem continued to appear thereafter in at least six more editions of the Opera, and perhaps in more unlocated editions. The last appearance of the poem in the Opera seems to have been in 1528; thereafter the poem generally found its way to publication with other geographical works. The reason for the shift may not have been the incongruity of content, but the fact that Priscian’s authorship was questioned.

A new author was discovered, almost invented, who replaced Priscian. For most of the sixteenth century, indeed from 1497 to 1559, Priscian gave way to Rhemnus Fannius. It was the Papius edition of 1575 which reestablished the authorship of Priscian.

Who was Fannius? Gesner’s note on Priscian ends: “Prisciano quidem falso haec tenus adscripserunt translationem operis Dionysii Afri De situ orbis, cum ea sit Rhemnier grammatici” (Bibliotheca Universalis I, 1545, fol. 570). In the Appendix (p. 34) he notes that Fannius the historian was cited by Plutarch, and that Fannius the poet wrote satires and was mentioned as inept by Horace in his Sermones.

It is possible conjecturally to provide not only an identification of Fannius but also the reason why the translation of Priscian was ascribed to him.

1. One of the minor works of Priscian is usually entitled De Ponderibus.

2. De ponderibus is also the title of some wretched verse (A.L. 486) by a writer of doggerel whose name appears to have been Remius Favinus (so the best mss.) or Remius Faunus (so others), but whose name is almost always given as Rhemnus Fannius in the Renaissance. That is probably the form given in the late mss., of which there are doubtless many, since these verses were quite popular in the Middle Ages.

3. The verses were often copied after Priscian’s little tractate and so attributed to him, although they could obviously not be his.

4. The author of the verses was identified with an egregious scoundrel, Q. Remnius Palaemon, who flourished in the early Empire, to whose name in some of the worst copies of Suetonius, De gramm. 23, Fannius appears as an addition or “emendation.”

5. Possibly someone reasoned that since the verses De ponderibus are not by Priscian, the latter probably wrote no verse, whereas Palaemon was noted for his facile verses.

De orbis situ (ed. Paul van de Woestijne, Brugge, 1953)

Prol. Naturae genitor, quae mundum continet omnem,
Annue, rex coeli, positum telluris et undae,
In quas imperium mortalibus ipse dedisti,
Materiae tantae me promere carmine digno.

[Inc.]: Incipiens terrae tractus pontique meatus
Et fluvios canere atque urbem populosque per orbem
Discretos, late refluam memorare parabo
Oceanum, tellus quo cingitur aequore tota,
Insula ceu sese diffundens litore vasto.

.../...

[Expl.]: Nam pelagi partes percurri carmine 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 Periplus (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; (NNFM).

[c. 1475, Romae: Ulrichus 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 Servi,] 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; IGN; ICU; MH; MdBW; MIU).

1476, Venetiis: [Jacobs 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 Michaelem 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; IGN; MdBW; PU; RPB).

(*) 1488, Venetiis: Georgius Arrivabene, in the Opera Grammatica, ed. Benedictus Brognolus. HCR 13361; BMC V 383; Goff P-968. BN; BM; (CSmH; CTY; MBJ; 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-
pinnianus [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.

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

1496-7, Venetiis: Bonetus Locatellius, in Opera Grammatica. HC 13364*; BMC V 447; Goff P-971. BN; BM; (CSmH; CHT-W; CTY; DCP; DLC; IU; MH; MdbW; NNPM).


(*) 1499, Coloniae: [Kornellius 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; NN).


(*) 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 290.100; Fabricius, BG IV 596 NJNBR. Kindly reported by Professor Paul Rosenfeld.

1512, Ferrariae. See I, above.

1512, Viennae. See I, above.

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


1516, Parrhisiiis: 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. BN Roma; Marciana, BN; BM; (DCF; MH; MWI-C; NN; NNC).

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

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


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


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: Eucherius 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.


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

1547. See I. above.
1553. See I. above.
1559, Parisiis (Paris): Guili. 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 Bruceaeus. Fabricius BG IV 597 (Fabricius dates it as 1578, and notes that the Greek text derives from the 1575 edition by Papianus). 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.
1825. See I. above.
1828. See I. above.
1861. See I. above.
1882. See I. above.
1953, Brugge: De Tempel. La Périégèse de Priscien, ed. Paul van de Woestijne. BM; BN; (CTY; MH; NN; NNC). Doubtful or erroneous editions:
1480, Parmae: Andreas Portilius. 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 Librarian 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. Reprinted in the 1809 edition of Mela, q.v., but apparently an error for 1519, q.v.
1523, Basleae: Henricus Petri, with Aretius, 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.
1568, Basleae: 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
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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 Mauritania) 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 Constantinopolin 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 Helleniste, 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 praenomine 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).


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*). 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*) as follows:

qui quidem dividet libyen as[l]etide terre [\ldots]

Talia quidem de terminis homines diffamaventer.

ubi inlaboriosi fertur violentia (vel poten­tia) oceani,

--- (an illegible word) qui multis agnominibus pollens.

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

(Arabicum inter sinum et Aegyptum,) qui quidem Libyam seiiugit ab Asiatica regione.

Talia de finibus regundis homines pronunciaventer.

Undique vero indefessi fluenta Oceani feruntur,

Qui, unus licet, multis est ornatus cognominibus.

I read the explicit (f. 113*) as follows:

iam enim omnis quidem sepe curri fluctum maris

35
iam que - - - obliquam uiam, sed mihi
hymnorum
ipsis ex diis digna sit remuneratio.
The Bernhardy version of these lines (p. 63):
iam enim omnis maris fluenta emensus sum,
ideoque regionum tractus obliquos. at
carminum
ipsis a divis praemium mihi dignum con-
inget.

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 Leonaridis 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 susceperimus ".
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 secre-
tary, to be Treasurer of the Cathedral in 1458.

Leonardi, of a Venetian patrician family,
took his doctorate in medicine at the Uni-
versity 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 ex-
pressly to serve as a gift: Dionisii alexandri-
ni philosophi cum nuper in libellum quen-
dam 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 trans-
lation, since otherwise he would have men-
tioned 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 Montefel-
tro 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 inculerat orbem. (Maffei, Verona Illustrata, II (1731)
8°. 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 pro-
fessionals; indeed I do not remember any
maps in any Renaissance edition of Dionysius.
The obvious meaning of the lines is that
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Beccaria had framed the whole earth in paper pages.

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

[Inc.]: (ed. of 1477) Dionysii Alexandrini philosophi cum nuper in libellum quendam concidissem, quem ipse hexametro versu de ea parte orbis quae habitabilis dicitur adolescentes admodum consipserat, mirum fuit, mi Hieronyme, quam mihi prae caeteris placuerit illius summii et excellentissimii viri ingenium. Considerabam enim in hoc homine non ea quaereri solent singularia quaedam et praeantissimam munera iudicare, qualia sunt quae aut ad valetudinem corporis pertinent, aut ad pulchritudinem, aut quae ad eius dignitatem 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 proveniret quam divina quaedam benigneitate 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. Tamesi multa quoque huiusmodi consecutus fuisset traditum quae inter caetera praestantissima naturae ipsius aut fortunae munera non inferiora pro sui excellentia & magnitudine videbatur. Erat enim ex summis ortus parentibus: neque cuiquam nobilitate animi aut divitiarum copia cedere videbatur. Sed erant alia quaedam longa ampliora quae me cogebant in eo viro non solum laudare et recte quidem laudare: sed etiam admirari atque id efficiere ut quantis possem viribus enterer, 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 summolo loco (ut dixi) natus et adolescents 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 esset quod consequebatur ab ipsa doctrina laudis et amplitudinis quam a caeteris commodis gloriae virtutis. Acce debit etiam ad ipsius vir 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 fuisset sed manu omnia finxisse tanquam Phidias quidam pro voluntate videretur. Quod quidem potissimum fuit, ut et ipse hunc laborem non recusaret, 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 alieulis 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 crepundii 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.

Dionisiis 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 culusdam quasi nubeculae speciem praesentet." [Explan. fol. 43v:] "Iam enim vos omnes satis percurri, qui fueratis aliquam inter mortales famam aut nomen consecutii. Sed deum quaeo 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. Urb. 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 Urbinates 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 Beccarì 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 Radolt. 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; RBP).

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

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

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,
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heretofore called Becharia, is here called Baccharia.

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

[after 1500,] Parisius: pro Ioanne 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; BN Romana; Marciana; BM; Cambridge; (NN). The edition is dedicated by Albarus Torinus to Alexander Culier and Henricus Rhinemer "optimae spei fusionibus." The dedication explains the value of cosmography to the educated man, and notes that "Geographiam. Dionysius Apher felicissima brevitate metris complexus est. Quam non inchoéntem et dilucidum 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 primus honoribus Antonius Beccaria, qui sane magna cum laude assidue visit atque consuenit, institutus Latinis et Grecis peregregie litteris, ex illa Victorini Feitrensiss olim schola discipulus pauci inferior (Epitulata, I 41 [Mantua, 1498], as cited by Scipione Maffei, Verona Illustrata (1731 8° ed.) II, 217). Maffei believed that Beccaria was born about 1400; it is not known when he attended the school of Vittorio 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 "omnia eruditorum nostro evo tam Greece 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 "squisto 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.


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 Bebelli, suis ipsis manibus nostraque dexteritate in emendando adiuti, probe elaboratas primitias... (the three small books should be least tedious to students.) Et enim 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.)... [Expi.] Quos (students of hagiography) velim et tu, quicumque es bone adolescens, sedulo imiteris atque bona quaelibet media, quibus ad optimuam entitudem, non prorsus existimes despicienda. Vale.

*Dionysii orbis descriptio*

[Inc.]: Incipiens terram et vastum dicere pontum,
Et fluvios, urbesque et hominum diffusas nationes;
Memor ero Oceani altiflu. In illo enim Tota terra velut insula interminata cincta est.

[Expi.]: Iam enim totius quidem percurri fretum maris,
Iam item terrarum difficilem meatum. At mihi carminum Ipsi 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.
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Works: His textbooks include an edition of Zwinglei’s Praeceptiones quaedam quomodo ingenio adolescentes formandi sint (Basel, 1523), and a German translation of it as Leerbieltein (ibid., 1524); and a Compendium grammaticae graecae (ibid., 1526; re-ed. Paris, 1529, Cologne 1534, London 1585). To his edition of the Dionysius, etc. (Basel, 1523 et seq.), should be added an edition of Pindar (Basel, 1526), judged an improvement over the Aldine; also a comment on Hesiod, a “Breviarium grammaticum,” which was included in some editions of that author, e. g., Zürich, 1562.


6. SIMON LEMNIUS

No indications are given, in the dedication of the sole edition of 1543, of the occasion or aim of the verse translation. A fluent versifier, the young Swiss clearly hoped that princely patronage might free him from teaching, and the small volume of fewer than eighty pages may not have taken him long to prepare. We cannot say, however, that it was written to that end, or on the other hand that it was done in his student days in Germany.

Dedication (to Duke Ercole II of Ferrara, praising his power, wealth, and respect for the muses, and listing as for an imagined journey some of the notable places and peoples of Dionysius’ poem. The dedication runs to 414 lines of Latin verse, taking up fourteen pages of the volume.)

[Inc.]:

O Decus Ausoniae tantum suprema nepotum
Herculis, antiqua deductum gente parentum
Herculeum genus Oenotriis dux inclyta regnis.

Quae rigat ambusti quondam Phae-
tontis amoenum
Flumen ad Heliadum frondesque co-
masque sororum,
Et veluti pelago circumsonat arva
fluenti.
Foelix Alciden patriis virtutibus aqueas
Nec minus ingenio clarescis famaque
nomen
Herculeum gestat dudum cantata per
oras.
Tu quoque Pierias accedis cultus ad
artes,
Ipse palatinus dictat tibi carmina
Phoebus.
Herculis his virtus prisci superata re-
cedit,
Maxime dux Latii, & magna dignissima
laude.

Lemnius Astraee cognovit virgine ter-
ras,
Pieriaeque via musisque vagabitur orbe,
Ardua & exiguus nimium sublimia ver-
su.

Inde per Indorum campos et littora
curva
Ivimus et medio spumantia moenia
fluxu
Vidimus, ac liquidas surgentia tecta
per undas.
Post quoque Erythraes pedibus cal-
camus arenas,
Et pelagi madida furiosis puppe procel-
lis
Currimus Aethiopum delati Prassode
celona,
Barbaricaque sinu variisque erroribus
acti
Hesperii Oceani remos lentam us
undis,
Herculeumque fretum, Sardoaque littora
ponto.

[Expl. ]

Candide regnator Latii gentisque to-
gatae,
Cui paret doctis celebris Ferraria mu-
sis,
Subditaque imperio regitur Phaetondi-
dos undas
Ubere non arvis tellus cessura latinis.
Vatis Cumaeae Dii dent et Nestoris
annos,
Di regimen foelix tibi dent cursusque secundos,
Dique diu faciant urbes populosque gubernes.

Text

[Inc. :]
Principio terrae et aquosi littorar ponti,
Et fluvios populosque canam et cum
moenibus urbes,
Mox etiam oceani fluctus atque aequora circum,
Tota velut magno tellus iacet insula ponto.

[Expl. :]
Nam iam totius penetravi littorar ponti,
Perque mare oceanique vias estusque
curcuri,
Atque omnis terrae positus, curvoseque meatus.
Vos grates tantum foelicia numina coeli
Dignes ferte mihi, vos praemia digna laborum.

Edition :
Venetiis, 1543 : per Bartholomeum Imperatorem et Franciscum eius generum,
ettitled 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 (Co-
logne, [1539]) ; Monachopornomachia (n. p. 1539) ; Amores (Basel, 1542) ;
Bucolicon Aeglogae 5 (Basel, 1551) ; Raetels (an epic of the Swiss-German war of 1499 :
Chur, 1874). His Elegia in commendatione Homeri de bello Troiano (1539) preceded his transla-
tions 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 re-
printed Paris, 1581).

Bibli. : Allgemeine deutsche Biographie XvIII (1883) 236-39 by F. Vetter ; Encyc-
lopedia Italiana XX (1933) 827 by G. Zamboni ; Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart 3
IV (1960) 313-14 by H. Voiz ; Schotten-
loher, 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 Dionysiui 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 Ceporinus of the Dionysius poem as embed-
ded in the Commentary, Mathieu made his own verse translation of those passages.

Dedication (edition of Paris, 1556). Principi clarissimo et lecctissimo Cardinali Carolo
Lotaringo Abel Matthaeus S. [Inc. ] : Magnum est procul dubio atque illud multum lauda-
bile ortus suos claros ad avitam generosamque sobolis regiae propagationem altius
referre... (Matthaeus praises the Cardinal ; he will dedicate Dionysius to him as "tu
summo ingenio et prudentia dignum")... Praeterea animum quoque mihi addidit
atque exhortationem vir singularis et rariss virtutibus excellens, qui amplissimum hono-
ris omnium gradum consilio, prudentia, ear-
rumque omnium cognitione atque experien-
tia gerit, et ipsis veris Galliam illustrat et
sustinet, FRANCISCUS OLIVARIUS, cui-
us fides testimoniumque tuarum virtutum
quas vir tantus celebrat magnificae et admi-
ratur, 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 Le-
gum avocassem meque retulissem totum
ad manusuestores Musas inter alias humanio-
rum artium illecebras, quae voluptatem
ingenio meo attulerunt, valde ego oblectatus
fui gratitate atque elegantia carminis Dion-
ysii Afri, cum in eius lectionem fortasse
incideram, redolentis adhuc Alexandriae
suae odores, ad quem praevius quoque mihi
exitit Eustathius ille magnus vir Thessalo-
nices 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 
ve
niant, allis etiam et multo gravioribus iuris
contestationibus, si Deus virilem aetatem
nobis largiatur, posteritatem iuvemus.
Per-
sequurur enim quanta diligentia fieri po-
terit, id artis iuris quod iam superiore anno
raptum et quasi διπτυχος in lucem emis-
imus, ad Peripateticorum et Academicorum
vestigia, quo modo philosophiam civilcem
suum antiquum decorum vultum venustam-
que gratiam invitis glossariis et barbaris
speramus a nobis accepturam. Sed veniamus
ad propositum.

De genere Dionysii et de hoc poemaete, 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 ge-
nusque,
Oceani memor altiflui flam. Quod ab

Terra coronatur velut Insula tota pe-
rennis.

[Expl.]:

Vos fluvii et fontes udi montesque va-
lete
Absolvi tetricos Pelagi Terraeeque mea-
tus,
His mihi carminibus tribuant condigna
beati.

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

Magni philosophi rerumque et popullorum
perspicacissimi indagatoris Ludolfi de Mol-
inis Blesii in Musas Matthaeedes carmen
[Inc.]:

Descriptis totum lepido Dionysius or-
bem
Carmine quo nullum tersius Hellas habet

[Expl.]:

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

Thomae Turkii Parisiensis in Musas
Matthetdes Carmen.

[Inc.]:

Orbis opus magnum graeco, Matthaeae,
lepor
Vertis in Ausonius, o taciturne, sales

[Expl.]:

(line 7) Vel si quid maius poscis, repon-
det Apollo
Nominis hic mundus sint monumenta tui.

Edition:

1556, Parisiis (Paris): apud Pontetum le
Preux. Fabricius BG IV, 497; NUC. Va-
tican; BM; BN; (MH).

The privilège is dated July 9, 1556. The
volume ends with the commentary by Mat-
thaes; see below II, f. Though Matthaeus
was the first to translate the editio princeps
of Eustathius by Robertus Stephanus, Hen-
ricus Stephanus does not mention Matthaeus
in his survey of earlier translations of Diony-
sius (see below II, 9).

Biography:

Abel Matthaeus (Mathieu, sieur de Mois-
tardières) 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, Gratulatio, etc., with the Callimachus translations, and epigrams, 1562). To Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, he addressed three Devis de la langue française, 1559, 1560, and 1572, the last including the translation of Dio Chrysostom.


8. Andreas Papius

Papius accomplished the multiple scholarly task of 1) a critical edition of the Greek of Dionysius, the first edition, 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.


[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 Divum te coetibus
addat
Sublimem merito transibens 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 Avienus, recenser Abel quidam Mattheaeus. (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. Mattheaeus is a real translator.) sed quam ex officio gessert, iudicabunt qui ut versionem eius legant a se impetrare poterunt; mihi certe ad Anticyras ablegendus aliquando videtur, ita furiosus est, qui cum verbum unum aut alterum maxime vertit infictae, tum vero minime se continet, quin sibi Musisque suis ipsa gratulet.

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. Gugli. 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.]:


Text:

[Inc.]:

Dum terram pontumque cano, dum
flumina et urbeis,
Et diversa virum aggregderi tol pandere
saeca,
Oceanum referam, cuius complexibus
altis
DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES

Tota coronatur, velut ingens insula, tellus.

.../...

[Expl.]

Nunc etenim maris amplexum superavit omnem, Terrarumque situs varios, at carminis huius Praemia caelestes ipsi mihi digna respondant.

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.


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 consonantis sine 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 senatiorii 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 iam pridem desiderari coepissent, in publica commoda graviter me peccatum existimavi, charissime Nicolae, nisi plurimosrum hac in re desiderio satisfacerem. Cum vero editioni paterna ni 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, illum quae multis ante annos excusa fuit (et primum quidem ut opinor, Basiliae, ab Ioanne Bebelio, anno MDXXXIII) 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 barbarae 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 vincia (nolo enim cum Vulteio Horatiano mercenaria vincia dicere (Horatius, Ep. I, 7, 67) praesertimque typographica, cum Platonis opera tum temporis dubius prelis essent commissa. Cum tamen neminem reperirem cui id onus imponerem, quod eo gravius quo minus spatii ad illam scripionem dabatur, mihi perinvito siciendum fuit, non suscepturo tamen, ut ingenue fater, si tam molestum futurum et cum episthetis praesertim taniu luctandum fore existimassem, quorum unum statim in secundo versus habui, in quo aperte a Rhennio interprete veteri dissentire coactus fui. Cum enim vertat populosque per orbem discretos, voc Graecae contraria potius inest significatio. Neque tamen indiscretos populos vel indiscretas nationes interpretari volui, sed pluribus verbis ad meiu exprimendam vim illius vocabuli utendum censens, dixi, nationes quae prae multitudine vix discerni possunt. (Stephanus discusses in some detail another difficult phrase ἔθος, μέγιστον (line 350). . . . Nec vero quaedam epitheta solum sed alias etiam multa multum negotii mihi exhibuerunt, in quibus tamen plus etiam aliis fortasse quam mihi ipsi sum satisfacturus. Loquor autem de iis potissimum quae praetemiserunt qui hoc poematium 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 illum ut prolixiorum, ita etiam curiosiorem fuisse. Ac profecto si ex aliquot versibus, qui sparsim in ea leguntur, judicium facere et totam ex his tanquam leonem ex ungue aestimare licet, Rhennianae longe anteponendum, etiam ut magis poetam censuerim. Nam vel haec in principio quam ποιητικός

Oceani nam terra salo praecingitur omnibus,

Parva ut caeruleo caput effert insula ponto.

Nec tamen extremo teres est sinus unique in orbem
Qua colitur populus, qua tellus paret 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 posit, quo illud ἀπελίπτον (line 4) exponebat. Ex episthetis autem quorum vim
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pulchre expressisse illum observavi, est ἐνπυγγος (213, v. 1) quod a Dionysio Cyrenae tribuitur verit enim urbs procrea arces (line 319).

Ut autem hic atque Rhemnius (sive Priscianus) nimium libertatis suae interpretatione concessisse dici fortasse possunt, ita Andream Papium nostro tempore suae non plus concessisse doleo. Quantum enim praestare potuisse si illam ad numerum versus Graecorum non adstrinxisset, ostendunt loci quos his angustiis pressus nihilominus felicer expressit.

Iam vero quod ad editionem hanc attinet, quorum pater meus, eorumdem et ego exemplarium fidem sum secutus… (Stephanus 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 Φιλοβιβλος et Φιλόμονος mirum etiam in modum in iis quae ad libros et Musas spectant es Φιλοκαλος Vale et quam tibi Dionysii "Εκδοσιν καλος φιλοκαλο dico, perpetuum nostri pignus amoris habe.

Praefatio. Henricus Stephanus Lectori. [Inc.]: Dissimulare non possum, lector, quod dissimulandum tamen censueram, me ab Eustathio doctissimo aliquo grammatico, et in suis commentariis de hoc poematio vel potius omnibus eius studiois optime meritum 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 ostendantis non intelliges, me interpretem lateri tuo semper adhaerentem habes, si non satis fidelem, at multo certe fideliorum eo qui persuadere vult Dionysius ita loqui ut dicat terram volare interdum et mare. . . . qui άφοραλιξ (948) quod sonat ebris verit Calix, qui φωτες ἐμψιθονί (459) i.e. indigenae reddit virtures et αία πουλυ-

tης (339-40) non late extenta sed opulenta,… (Stephanus adds other examples of mistranslation). [Expl.]: Et quidem in Oporini editione (i.e. the Bertrand Eustathius of 1556, with the slightly revised Ceporinus translation) haec omnia, quibus adderem multa, si pagina capere posset. Cum vero his angustiis excluder, 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 fluviis, urbesque, et hominum nationes quae praev multudine vix discerni possunt,
3 Mentionem faciam Oceani profunde fluentis, illo enim
4 Tota tellus, tanquam insula immensa et interminata est cincta.

[Expl.]:
1183 Et fluvi, fontesque et montes salutosi (vel clivosi)
1184 Iam enim totius quidem percurri cursum maris
1185 Iam etiam continentium terrarum fluuosam (sinuosam) viam. At mihi carminum
1186 Ipsis a divis esto digna remuneratione.

Editions:

(reported) 1606, Aureliae Allobrogum [Geneva]: Petrus de la Roviere, in Poetae Graeci Vetereis Carminis Heroici, vol. I, pp. 664-681, ed. Iacobus Lectius. Gr.-Lat. BM; (NIC; NNC). The preface ascribes the translation to Ceporinus: 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 interesting combination of Stephanus, somewhat modified, with Ceporinus 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 difusas nationes (Ceporinus).

Mentionem faciam Oceani profundae 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; MBP) 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; MBP; MH; NNC).

1697. See I, above.


(*) 1709. Reedition of 1704, above.


1712. See I, above.

1717. See I, above.

(*) 1726. Reedition of 1704, above.

(Reported) 1733, Marburgi: Philipp. Casimir. Müllerus, in Veterum poetarum Graecorum 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 meanwhile 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, especially 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 wandering he died in poverty in Lyons in 1598.

Works: Of the great number of his important 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 Hérodot, 1566; Deux dialogues du nouveau français Italiénz, 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. Cioranesco, Bibliogra-
Dionysius Periegetes


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 Guilonius 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 composition except what Guilonius tells us in the dedicatory poem, that Saumaize through his French translation had roused Guilonius’ Muse to composition.


[Inc.]:
Marte sub indomito iam tetraeterida
totam
Imo iam lustrum musa trahet iners

[Expl.]:
(line 19) Quasque legis, studii, capto
vélut impete, versus
Afflatus Musis, Salmariane, tuis.

Translation. Jacobi Guilonii Oceanus ex Dionysio,
κατὰ πόδα καὶ στίχους

[Inc.]:
Agredior terramque simul latumque
profundum
Urbesque fluviosoque et gentes promere
versu
Innumeras, primussed in hac mihi parte
canendus

[Expl.]:
Haurit aquas et Cimmerium per Bosphoron arcto
Calle trahit, qua Cimmerius iuga frigida
montis
Aspicit atque imas Tauri tenet accola
valles.

tοίη μὲν μορφή κυαναγέος ἀμφιρύης
(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:

Biography:
Jacobus Guilonius (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 Hungonis fratrum Guifionorum Opera varia, ex bibliotheca Philiberti de la Mare (Divione [Dijon], 1658), reprinted as Vitae IV Fratrum Guifionorum, in Christian Gryphius,
11. Doubtful Translation.

a) Anonymous 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 Iconicus qui Romae bibliothecarius per annos fuit XX et orbe metro heroico graeco famine descripsit: est, inquit, Iovis magnum latibulum aggistem Sibaris incolas gementis ruentem ob cultum Alphej oppressos.

I cite from Rennatis Anonymous 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 Mantius (III 618-620).

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

'Εστι δὲ τοι κάθειθι, Δίος
Ms. Est non ibi(dem?) Iove
Guido est latibuli Iovis
muéra χωσαμένου δειλαίη
Ms. valde irato misera
Guido magnum aggistem seductae
Σόβαρις, νατας μενόχουσα
Ms. Sybaris incolas gementis
Guido Sibaris incolas gemens
pesoynas υπάρχουσαν ᾤτέρ
Ms. ruentes debachatos super
Guido ruentes oppressos
alosn ἐπ' Ἀλφεῖον γεγένεσιν
Ms. iustum* in Alphej cultibus**
Guido ob Alphej cultum
* vel: plus certo
** vel: sacris

Guido's version is distinguished in line 372 by a significant variant in sense: aggistem 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 aggistem 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 χωσαμένου with some form of χώσις an earth-wall.

The opposite problem appears in line 373. Our ms. does not read στεναχοῦσα (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 aggistem 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 Bernhardy'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 Cuspianus**

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 Cuspianus, 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-Kleebovin, 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 Cuspianus 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 Cuspianus 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. prince of 1488. (Cf. Van de Woe-stijne, “Cuspianus et le texte d’Avienus,” 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 elegantif, qui per ea tempora floruit. . . . . (The commentary ends indeed with the last fifteen lines of Priscian after a series of apostrophes with “Valet” to the notable lands and seas as in the ending
of the poem). [Expl.]: aliquam inter mortales famam. At non quemcunque sed deum quaesum 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:

Biography:
Joannes Cuspinianus (Cuspinian, Speissheimer) 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.


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 enclosed brief passages of text, extending from fol. 3 to fol. 37r. At the end Camers noted that Cuspinianus gave him much help, including the loan of a Greek ms., and that Vadianus and Vuolhardus 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 conscribens dis conquendisque atque servandis libris adhibuerit diligentiae, testis est inter caetera ingens librorum numerum in Aegypto a Ptolemaeos regibus vel conquitis vel confectus... (other stories of Asinius Pollio, the Septuagint, etc.)... Sed hodie librorum exiguius est vel nullus amor. Divitias omnis fulvo sibi congerit auro. ... Sic qui tamen ad nos boni autores deveniunt, hi ferme omnes plurimum depravati habentur et mutili. ... Ambigo mecum saepe, 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 cunicularibus diebus Dionysium De orbis situ, quem (ut fertur) Priscianus Caesariensis transitut in Latinum. Adhibitis exemplariibus fere omnibus, quae in hanc usque diem diversis mundi partibus excusa typis variis lectitantur, reperi, deum testor, hunc alias
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Introduction. [Inc.]: In exponendis poetis, autore Servio, haec consideranda 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 grammatico in Latinum conversum. Hermodaus Barbarus sexto Castigationum Pliniarum 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 Septentrio-nalis; Therinea aut Aestivalis; Isomerine, 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 tractaturus obscuris. Ardua enim res est (inquit in primo Melia) orbis situm describere. ... [Expl.]. Omnipotens pro quo genitor mihi praemia donet (line 1087). Finis libell, principio conformis omnino. Petie-rat enim Poeta in operis principio ex naturae genitore vim ac scribendi facultatem. Eaigitur adepta, ab eodem praemium postulat et mercedem. Ut enim res omnes in genitorem deum redigendae sunt, sic et rerum omnium actiones. Ab eo igitur actionum nostrarum praemia petenda sunt, qui (ut ab apostoli verbis terminem) potens est omnia facere superabundanter quae petimus aut intelligimus secundum virtutem quae operatur in nobis.


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

Eiusdem Ioannis Camerti vice Interpretis Hexastichon
[Inc.]:

Qui modo nudus eram, membris lacer, obsitus aeo:
Hinc Latiiis spretus, spretus et Argolicis...

[Expl.]:

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

Excellentissimo Sacrae theologiae et optimarum artium professori Joanni Camerti ordinis divi Francisci, Adrianus Vulphhardus Transylvaniae.
GREEK AUTHORS

[Inc.]:
Mosen litterulae beant repertae
Hebraeos referunt, suisque Graiae
... /...

[Expl.]:
(line 25) Exultans [sc. Priscianus], timidi
nihil, superbis,
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
pupils included Quintus Aemilianus (Cimbria-
cus) 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 moratium et pro-
verbiatium libri sex; a preface to the Enco-
miaestica, ad divos Caesares of Quintus Aem-
ilianus (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
elegance 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.]: Scriptis Diony-
sius Afer opus luculentum varium electum
De orbis situ, nationes, populos, mores,
montes, maria, flumina eo amplexus. Translu-
tit id in Latinitatem Rhemnius Grammaticus,
licit hactenus plerique falso hoc Prisciano
adscripterint. . . . . . (the text is corrupt as
passed down) . . . Nihil existimavi me vobis
optatis allaturum quam et Graecam Diony-
sii περιηγησαν i. ambitum (sic enim ille
opus inscriptus) et Rhemnii translationem
quam fieri potuit detersam et pristino nitori
restitutum, 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, brevem quidem sed probe eruditas
adunxinmus quibus et Pomponii (sc. Melae)
et Ruffi Festi, qui et ipse Dionysium ver-
tit, corruptissimamque habetur in manibus,
loca imo vulnera aliquot sanavimus. Eam
vero operam principem Rhemnio navavimus
et prope ducenta loca vel castigavimus vel
quemadmodum castigari possent, ostendim-
us . . . (Maciochus tells of his editing pro-
dures for 'Rhemnius') . . . . Excerptam etiam
ex ipsius Coelii observationibus annotatio-
culam super Anchiale, quod ad rem presen-
tem i. Rhemnii carmen pertinere intellecte-
banus, inserendum duxinus. Dabunt igitur
alii fortasse ampliora. Nos ne plane asymb-
boli probeamus, haec quantulacunque in
medium proferimus, sed ingenua voluntate
atque animo candidissimo o, yag en elibo iap
moira an ep' ardras an thirhato daimon
(968-969) ut egregie Dionysius noster dixit.
Valete feliciter, et nostris laboribus favete.
There follow the Greek text of Dionysius and the version of Rhenius.

Letter of the Editor. Johannes Maciochus clarissimo naturae consulta Ludovico Bonaciolo Sal. [Inc.]: Falluntur qui nihil existimant in Dionysio Rhennioque 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, arrupit tamen sibi quas e philosophiae sacrarum 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 accepsissemus, nunc poteramus tuo exemplo conformare. Sed et reliqua iam perlege. Annotiunculas enim et glossemata quaedam in Coelii tui immo vero nostri libro inventa quod plena bona fragis viderentur addenda curavimus. Quae si probaveris, me fecisse operaepretium putabo. Bene vale, dulce praesidium meum.

Annotiunculas seu glossemata e libro Caelii excerpta quae in margine legebantur. [Inc.]: ὀξεᾱ有意思的 (line 3). Oceanus terram omnem ambit aquas immittens et excipiens quae cumque terram irrigant, eum patrem appellant rerum qui ex humiditate constare omnia aliquae auspicantur, a celeritate nomen nactus.../... [Expl.]: ὀξεὰ有意思的 flumina tot sunt in India quod 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 aliunque maior mihi videtur Acesines Danubio et Nilo, ubi Hydaspes et Hydreae et Hyphasis receptis Indum influit. Arrianus in rebus Indicis autor.

Caetii Calcagnini observationi super Sardanapalo, Tarso, et Anchiale Rheniumaque carminis pensilatio, e libro annotationem eius excerpta. [Inc.]: Nemo est tam deploratae desidiae, qui amore laudis non excitari soleat, nemo tam absolutae infamiae, qui laudatorem non invenit.../. . . [Expl.]: qui apud Martialem eo carmine, Iura verpe Anchiatium (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 scholii, 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 Studiosus S. D. [Inc.]: Rogarunt me his diebus quidam mihi familiariter chari juvenes studiosi, ut si per graviora negotia licret, descriptionem orbis iam olim ex Dionysio Graeco in latinum versus transpositam ad fontem revocarem, hoc est Graeci codicis collatione si quae variarent adiectis scholis ostenderem. Hanc operam non potui negare vel amici, et de meo iudicio quasi pendentibus, vel iusta imo et studiosis frugifera potestibus. Quis enim nescit (modo in litteris vel mediocris exercitatus) eundem fere genium tralationum et migrationum? Cui unquam domiciliii mutatio tam cessit feliciter, quin aliquid e sappellecile inter migrandum intercidisse sibi tandem animadverterit? Quis autem interpretes (praeter genuina Graecanici sermonis gratiam, quam Latinis auribus appendere frustra coneris) tam est Lyceus, quem transferentem non etiam multa suffugiant? Hic vero noster (quissi est 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 allis, nescio quae fontium arborum ac lapidum miracula de suo velut pannos adsuit, iustus silicet qui hac arte superiorem iacturam pensare studuerit. Hae atque eiusmodi alia adiectis ex Graeci codices fide utcumque
adnotationibus indicavimus veriusque explicavimus, nonnullis etiam quae in Latino depravata erant correctis. Hui, inquis, quam hic alienis pluis se convertit, et massam ab altero pistam egregie repinsit! Equidem Ioannem Camertem qui eandem provinciam ante nos quamquam diverso institute sustipit, hominem fatoe diligentem, et in evolvendis auctorum libris laboris plane multi, sed qui nostra cum illius commentariolo conferet, deprehendit spero nec homuncio-nem hunc post tantum virum prodigere verba, nec in chartarum perficiem scribere. Bene valete et hanc paucorum dierum susci-sivam ope cumulam boni consulti. Lipsiae Quinto Nonas Julias M. D. XVIII.


Bibliography:

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).

ej. 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 princi-pio eramus polliciti, aliquantium scholiorum de paupere nostra Minerva subicere in usum studiosorum, sed postea familiari-bus traductionibus, ne his quidem titulo promissis, praeter opinionem accedentibus, effectum est, ut vix biduo natae annotatiun-culae tantum in Dionysium prodierint, chal-cographe ob nudinas instantes ad absol-vendum libellum urgente. Eas itaque quales sunt, gratis animis studiosi excipite, indiesque culturom de ingenii modico nostro agello frugem sperate ad vos perventuram.

In Dionysii opusculum De situ orbis aliquot annotatiunculae Ceporini. [Inc.]: Non quidem tota continui orbio (line 10). Hic Dionysius non intelligit universam ter-ram, quae mathematicorun sententia, ut caetera elementa, rotunda est. . . . [Expl.]: Haec in Dionysium non facile cuvis rati esse obvia carptim adnotavi-nus. Reliqua studiosus lector ex Plotomaee, Plinio, Strabone, Volaterrano, Mela, commentariis Camerist et alius suo Marte commodius comparabit. Habent certe iam omnes libri suos indices, quibus res innume-ras scitu dignas ex autotius levissima opera conquirus. 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.

I. 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. Matthei Interpretis quaedam brevissi-mae Annotationes (ed. of Paris, 1556) [Inc.]: Magnis peregrinationibus ita a me confec-tis, totoque orbe demum perlustrato, sta-tim ad studium legum animum adpuli mihi precipue propositum, in quo citra pulcherr-imam naturae varietatem videre ipse vi-deor hortos bene consitos Hesperidum, et Tempe voluptuaria Thessalliae, vel Mediae, vel Cyreneae . . . . [Expl.]: Hesiodus quo-que loquens de re nautica sermonem suum hymnnum vocat, et Euripides pro vaticinio
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seu divinazone hymnus usurpavt, 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. Andaeae 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, discredit, rationem reddendum
faceret . . . . . [Expl.]: confido tamen facile
omnes mihi daturos, nullius prorsus exemplaris
antiqvitatem adversus Graeculorum
variaeae scripturae libidinem parem auctortatem habere potuisse. Vale.

Notae. [Inc.] Versu 6. Plerique omnes scribendum hic putant δειντερη βεβαωa maxima
sine dubio ratione, nam eam lectionem et
Priscianus aperte tueetur . . . . vers. 1178
qu(dam) plurali numero δυθει; Eustathius
δυθει agnoscit. Minum enim ait a Dionysio
vocari δυθως Ασωυνης νης per periphrasim.

Haec habui, benevole lector, quae de
varietaetibus annotarem. In quibus si tam
pauc a quae aliquid habent operaprepti
esse indignabere, nihil mirabor. Mihi quid
dem hercle, si cui merito alteri, haec quis-
quilib imaginio lemus blem, saepe iocum, ut ille
aet movere, taedium vero semper. Devo-
randum tamen fuit. Vale et fruere.

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. Laevii Torrentii avunculi ac
Maeccenatis mei in lucemmitterem . . . . .
[Expl.]: Quae passim praeter Dionysium
adlicit, unde petita sunt (e Solino autem
omnia sunt) nequid desiderares, admonui.
Quid effecerim, benigne lector, tuum erit

Andreae Papii Gandensis in Prisciani e
Dionysio Periegetes notae. [Inc.]: Ad titla-
um. Libellum hunc, sicut et De ponderibus
et mensuris poema, Prisciano aliquando attri-
butum, docti viri Rhemnio Fannio trans-
scripterunt, qua auctoritate non satis scio . . . .
[Expl.]: Ad eundem igitur modum lo-
quitur paulo ante versu 569 : Quarum demon-
strum posium regionis et oras, et mox 694 : Hoc
igitur pelagus quae gentes undique cingunt / Incipiens numerem, primis aquilonis
ab ortis.

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
poematium 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 quacumque e singularis
visa essent excerpenda, tibi sub uno as-
pectu ponere, et quidem autors nomine
ubique praefixo. (These commentators are
Ceporinus, Morelius, Papius. the last two
dealing especially in textual variants).

[Expl.]: Nonnulla etiam quae eadem oper a
in Eustathii commentarios observavi, ad
quorundam locorum partim emendationes
partim explicationes et diversas non pauloum
lectiones pertinentia, tu quoque eadem opera, si tibi videbitur, percurres.
A sub-title reads Henrici Stephani Anno-
tationes . . . Allorum quorundam annota-
tiones.

[Inc.]: Pagina 1, principio, ΠΙΝΔΑ. Locus
hic Pindari extat intitio odes decime Olym-
piorum, [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).

\[\text{[Explan.]} \text{: \(\text{\pi\alpha\tau\eta \delta'\nu\)} \text{ (line 1104)} \text{ Legitur et \(\text{o\nu} \text{ non \(\delta\nu\)} \text{; et tunc videtur scribendum \(\delta\nu\)).} \text{\} Editions etc. See p. 47 above.}\]

\text{i. Doubtful Commentary. Antonius Modiatus.}

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, praequal 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 perpaliuantur, et si quid primae foeturiae properatione inculti contraxerint, diligentius limae atritu paulatim deponant. . . . Sed dum ipsi commentarii in officina adhuc versantur, Avienum tibi recognoscendum transmisi, cuius ingeni dicendiique 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 \textit{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 \textit{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, \textit{I Rotuli dei Lettori \ldots 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 (\textit{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. 32-41v). 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 \textit{Carmen ad invictissimum Caesarum Maximilianum} (Vienna, Johannes Winterburg, 1509); and an \textit{Oratio ad Carolum Caesarem contra Martinum Lutherum} (Rome, per. I. Mazochium, 1520: B.M.; re-ed., 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. o with other authors.

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