

MELA, POMPONIUS

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FORTUNA*

Pomponius Mela, from an unknown Tri-
gentera in southern Spain, lived and wrote in

the time of Claudius, probably at Rome, as
has been deduced from the evidence in his
work. His *De situ orbis*, or *Cosmographia*,
appears to have been written about 41–44

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A.D., before Claudius' British triumph, but the dates of Mela's birth and death are unknown.

Roman geography was drawn from a long history of literary and technical writers both Greek and Latin. Mela is indebted to a wide variety of Greek sources as well as to Cornelius Nepos, Sallust, Caesar, Asinius Pollio, Varro and Livy. His work also shows evidence of use of a map, which could have been the celebrated map of Agrippa. Among the first-century writers, Tacitus appears to have used common sources, but the close relationship between Mela and the geographical sections of Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* is more complex. Although Pliny specifically lists Mela in his introduction to Books III–VI on geography, modern scholars have posited several lost and unknown chorographies as ancestors of one or both.

In late antiquity and the early Middle Ages Mela was occasionally used as a source, his influence on Solinus' third century *Collectanea* being, like Pliny's, extensive. Although Solinus was destined to become the chief Latin geographer to a millennium, Mela was used in the Scholia to Juvenal as well as by Servius, Jordanes, the *Chronicum Vedastinum*, Aethicus Cosmographus, Martianus Capella and Isidore of Seville.

The oldest manuscript of Mela is from the ninth century, Vat. lat. 4929, a very important codex containing several works, including the original texts of both Mela and Vibius Sequester. It was copied in France by a member of the School of Lupus of Ferrières. The titles and colophons indicate that its source was probably an ancient codex which may have belonged to Lupus but which had been edited by Rusticius Elpidius at Ravenna in the sixth century. The unknown copyist would have been of Lupus' scriptorium, but the glosses are those of Heiric of Auxerre.

In the ninth century Mela was also used in the history of Frechulf of Lisieux and in the geographical work known as *Anonymus Leidensis*, written in France and dedicated to Charles the Bald but extant in a twelfth century copy (Leyden, Voss. lat. f. 113). From the tenth century, a complete exemplar exists,

Florence, Bibl. Medicea Laurenziana, San Marco 341. From the next several centuries there are few copies of Mela, mostly incomplete, until the fourteenth century, from which we have about ten manuscripts. Of these the best known and probably most important is that corrected and glossed by Petrarch after 1335. The manuscript is not extant, but several copies exist.

The glosses of Petrarch seem to have been made on a twelfth-century codex which was a copy of Vat. lat. 4929. One copy of Petrarch's codex exists in Paris lat. 4800. Another went to Giovanni Corvini, chancellor to the Duke of Milan, and remains as the beautiful Milan Ambr. H 14 inf., from which is derived the copy made for Guillaume, Cardinal Fillastre at the Council of Constance in 1417 for presentation to the Cathedral at Reims (Reims, BM 1321). From the same Ambrosian codex Pier Candido Decembrio also sent copies of portions, including Mela, to England to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

In the fourteenth century Boccaccio also transcribed large sections of Petrarch's manuscript, which like Vat. lat. 4929 also contains Vibius Sequester, whom he used, along with Mela, in his own *De montibus, lacubus, fluminibus*. His copy was left to the Florentine convent of Santo Spirito and is mentioned in a 1381 letter of Lorenzo Ridolfi to Jacopo Tolomei, but it is no longer extant. Petrarch's ms. was also used at Venice by his friend Guglielmo da Pastrengo in his *De originibus rerum*, and at Florence Boccaccio's friend Domenico Silvestri used Mela extensively in his *De insulis*, as did Domenico Bandini in his *Fons memorabilium universi*. Coluccio Salutati owned another copy of the Petrarch ms. which later passed to Cosimo de Medici, the extant Florence, Laur. Plut. XXX 21. From this it is clear that Petrarch almost single-handedly circulated the text of Mela throughout Italy.

For the fifteenth century there has been no study of the tradition, but my inventory of its 90 manuscripts shows the following scribes or owners: Cardinal Fillastre, as mentioned above; Pirrus de Noha (Vat., Arch. S. Pietro H 31); Janus Caynus (Rennes, BM 256); Petrus de Trajecto (Rome, BN Ges. 349); Baldasalis

Rubeus of Genoa (London, BL Add. 17409); Bernardus Pratus Parmensis (Rome, Bibl. Angelica 1536); Andreas Scortus de S. Miniate (Aberdeen 164); Victor Bergamensis, Guarini Veronensis discipulus (Copenhagen, Kongelige Bibl., Gl. kgl. S. 2074, 4); Antonius Brendanus (Ravenna, B Class 279); Arnaldus de Stecano de Brixella (Naples, BN IV. D. 22); Nicolaus Antonius de Riciis (Florence, Laur. Plut. XXX 20); Fr. Zambeccari (Bologna, BU 21); and Paulus Crottus Cremonensis (Vat., Ottob. lat. 1808).

In addition, during the fifteenth century manuscripts belonged, among others, to Pius II (Piccolomini) (Vat., Chigi H IV 115-118); the Medici; the dukes of Urbino (including Oxford, Bodl., canon, misc. 280); Domenico Grimani (Milan, Ambr. G 90 sup.); the Canons of S. Giovanni in Verdara at Padua (Holkham Hall 393); and Hartmann Schedel of Nuremberg (Munich, clm 669). Many more codices have been assigned provenances, nearly always Italian, sometimes for specific places. In the Quattrocento, largely thanks to Petrarch, Mela became as popular as Solinus, whose thousand-year domination of Latin geography was drawing to an end.

It is impossible to say when or where the first known commentary to Mela was produced, but the earliest extant example is found in the Fillastre manuscript, copied in 1417, perhaps from an Italian original. This commentary appears also to have contained a map.

With the invention of type, Mela strengthened his newly-acquired status as a necessary part of Renaissance education. I have located more than 225 editions of *De situ orbis*, more than half printed before 1600. The editio princeps was produced at Milan [Pamphilo Castaldi], 1471 (HC 11014). It was followed by eight more Italian incunable editions, mostly from Venice. The most notable of these was Ermolao Barbaro's edition, attributed to Christophorus de Pensis de Mandello (HC 11013; rpt. Northridge, Cal. 1973); its date is unknown, but Barbaro's dedicatory epistle to Pope Alexander VI is dated 1493. This revision of Petrarch's text, together with Barbaro's *Castigationes Plinianae et in Pomponium Melam* (1492-3), established him as

a great authority upon the text of Mela for the next 250 years.

At the end of the fifteenth century Mela also appeared in print in his native Spain. I have as yet found no Spanish manuscripts, but the Spanish incunabula are Valencia: Lambertus Palmart, 1482 (HC 11018), and Salamanca: s.t., 1498 (HC 11021). The latter edition was prepared in the wake of Columbus' voyages by the physician Francisco de la Yerba, who mentions King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in his colophon and who prefixes a set of geographical tables to his work. Included as an introduction is a geographical treatise by the great lexicographer Antonio de Lebrixia.

The precise date of the first vernacular translation of Mela, into Portuguese, by Joan Faras, is not known, but it was certainly before or just after he sailed with Cabral to Brazil and the Orient in 1500-01. His manuscript (Lisbon, Bibl. de Ajuda 50-V-19) also contains many marginal notes added by Duarte Pacheco Pereira, also in Portuguese.

Pereira not only annotated but demonstrably used Faras' translation in thirty passages of his own *Esmeraldo, de situ orbis*, which was probably composed 1505-1508, during Pereira's period of glory after his valor in the 1503-5 expedition of the Duke of Albuquerque to India. If the date of Faras' translation should be after 1501 and that of Pereira's annotations 1505 or later, each would have circumnavigated Africa and explored India before turning to Mela. No other early scholars of Mela could boast such qualifications for the task.

After 1500 in Italy there was an increase in the printing of collections of the geographical writers in single volumes. The most famous of these was an Aldine 1518 collection presumably edited by Francesco Torresano and including Mela, Solinus, Vibius Sequester and Priscian's Latin translation of Dionysius Periegetes. The same collection in the identical order was reprinted several times, including editions by the heirs of Philippo Giunta at Florence and Alexander Paganinus at Toscolano. Palau y Dulcet (see Bibliography D) has produced evidence that Paganinus may have been the original editor, but I would not want to

consider that decision closed. At any rate, thereafter Mela was often printed with Solinus, occasionally with other authors, but almost always first in the volume.

There are several known Italian owners of manuscripts in the sixteenth century, including Janus Parrhasius (Naples, BN IV.D.15), Antonius Petreus (Florence, Laur. Plut. XXX 19); Gaudentius Merula of Novara (Milan, Ambr. E 24 Sup.), the duke of Altemps, and Cardinal Sirleto, who owned Vat. Lat. 4929 for a time.

In the North in the sixteenth century, Jean Petit at Paris issued the first edition of Mela beyond the Alps in 1500. Later French printers included Christian Wechel, Simon Colinaeus, Vascosanus, Jacobus Kerver, Thomas Richard and Henricus Stephanus at Paris, Antonius and Simonius Vincentius and Sebastianus Gryphius at Lyons. In 1536 the Spanish Olivarius was already in the north, and his commentary was first printed at Paris by Wechel, while about 1550 the Scot Duncan Macruder must have written the commentary which remains in manuscript at Paris. One of the best editions was that produced in the late sixteenth century by Elié Vinet, printed in Paris in 1572, and in the 1580s, the Jesuits Andreas Schott, Jacques Sirmond and Froniton du Duc all produced full commentaries to Mela. From the same period Jacques Bongars' excerpts from Mela are extant in Bern, 576, and Brussels, BR 8492 contains the unfinished commentary of an anonymous Jesuit of Antwerp.

Mela had also come to Vienna at the very beginning of the sixteenth century, perhaps through the Italian Johannes Camers, among whose interests was Roman geography. He himself produced *Castigationes* to the Barbaro text, a *Vita* and an index to Mela which were widely reprinted from Singrenius' 1512 Vienna edition, but Camers appears to have been disturbed when in 1518 Singrenius also printed the first full-scale commentary to Mela, written by Camers' one-time pupil, Joachimus Vadianus of St. Gall. Vadianus remained the dean of Swiss Mela studies until his death, although he never published again upon Mela and although Sebastian Münster's anony-

mously-printed 1538 commentary at Basel, with its fine maps, in many ways superseded his work. Johannes Oporinus of Basel also began a commentary which was printed posthumously. The numerous Basel editions of Mela usually contained one of the Swiss commentaries, and their printers included Andreas Cratander, Ruprecht Winter, Michael Isingrinius, Henricus Petri and Sebastianus Henricpetri. In fact, Henricpetri's 1576 edition also contained, as preface, a geographical essay by Conrad Wurstisen of Basel.

In Germany, a 1512 Nuremberg edition contains question-and-answer exercises on geography for schoolboys by Johannes Cochlaeus (Dobneck). The volume also contains a letter of Willibald Pirckheimer, whose manuscript of Mela is extant (London, BM Arundel 5). There are few German editions from the sixteenth century, but Eucharius Cervicornus at Cologne produced one about 1520. A half-century later two Cologne editions presented another curiosity of Mela studies, the Englishman William Soone's question-and-answer playlet on the subject matter of Mela. From Germany, there is also a 1567 edition at Augsburg which was edited by Georg Henisch and which contains his epitome of all ancient and modern geography rather than a commentary.

There were two excellent Spanish editors of Mela in the 1500s but they were little known beyond the Pyrenees: Fernando Nuñez de Guzman, known as Pintianus, printed at Salamanca in 1543, and Francisco Sanchez de las Brozas, at Salamanca in 1574. Commentaries were produced in Spain by Olivarius and by Pedro Chacón, whose work was first published at Leyden in 1722 in the A. Gronovius edition, as was the epistle and incomplete commentary of Pedro Juan Nuñez. Both Chacón and Nuñez had known Schott in Spain, and eventually their work came to the Low Countries and is preserved in Ms. Leyden, Voss. lat. f. 113. Schott himself edited Mela with a commentary for a 1582 edition which was produced at Antwerp by Plantin and which included a map of Abraham Ortelius.

All undated but probably from the later sixteenth century are three manuscript items of some interest. One is an extensive set of

notes which is in no way a commentary but rather a reorganized outline of parts of Mela, mostly of place names, which was probably made for the personal use of the note-taker.

This is preserved in Ms. Udine, Bibl. Capitolare, Fondo Bini 21, Fasc. 23. Also, an edition at Cambridge (Nn VI.6) contains some Mela notes in the hand of Isaac Casaubon, and a single folium in a Berlin manuscript (Berlin, DSB Diez. B. Sant. 84) contains notes to Mela by Janus Gruterus.

There are also two manuscript translations of Mela of the sixteenth century, one into Italian by Nicodemo Tagli di Siena (Vatican, Ottob. lat. 1179) and an anonymous English translation (London, BL Hargrave 399). In addition the Italian translation of Tommaso Porcacchi was published at Venice in 1557, and that of the distinguished Arthur Golding was first printed in London, in English, in 1585. Ten later translations into several languages are listed under Translations, below.

In the early seventeenth century, the German scholar Lucas Holstenius, trained at Leyden, became acquainted with Sirmond and was converted by him to Catholicism. In his young manhood Holstenius undertook an edition of the corpus of minor classical geographers; we have a Mela manuscript which belonged to him (Vat. Barb. lat. 81). In the same century, Caspar von Barth discussed Mela in his *Adversaria*, and Gotofredus Goetzius produced collations, including the chief manuscript, Vat. lat. 4929, which remain at Leipzig (Rep. I. 8. 89 and 90). In 1666 an edition at Rinteln contained some notes to Mela by the Scot Duncan Liddell, a professor at Helmstedt who was considered the leading authority on ancient geography in Germany. We also have a collation done by Marquard Gude (Wolfenbüttel, Gud. lat. 350 12°) on a Paris 1621 edition, and Lindenbrogius is known to have owned a copy (Copenhagen, Gl. kgl. S. 454 fol.). There is also a 1635 commentary to Mela by Johannes Jacobus Schorsterus Danus (Copenhagen: Arnamagnæanske Legat 516).

By the mid-seventeenth century the scientific relevance of Mela must certainly have been waning, so it is a bit surprising to see

him become the subject of one of the most celebrated feuds of what must have been a most quarrelsome era at the great university of Leyden. The most celebrated work on Roman geography of that century had been that of Claude de Saumaise on Pliny and Solinus, printed at Paris in 1629 before his removal to Leyden. Then, after Saumaise's death, in 1658 Vlacq at The Hague printed Isaac Vossius' new edition of Mela, which attacked Saumaise, thereby touching off a dispute to last half a century and draw many famous scholars to the Roman geographer. In 1685, in another edition at Leyden, Jacobus Gronovius responded with his own edition of Mela, in which he praised Vossius but also defended Saumaise. In 1686 Vossius replied in his *Appendix*, printed at London and this time Gronovius was deeply offended and retaliated in an epistle to J. G. Graevius, printed at Leyden in 1687. Finally in 1696 in another Leyden edition, Gronovius revoked everything good he had ever said about Vossius.

This feud caught up all Leyden in the cause of Mela until it was finally ended by Abraham Gronovius, the son of Jacob, in his 1722 Leyden work which contained all the known earlier scholarship on Mela, including his own, his father's and Isaac Vossius'. His edition contained not only the well-known sixteenth century commentaries but also, for the first time, those of Chacón and Nuñez. In 1743 Gronovius produced his own edition, but in 1748 and 1782 his 1722 work was reprinted, with the addition of the notes of Perizonius to the first 17 chapters. In 1806–7 Tschucke published bits of the commentaries of J. G. Graevius and Peter Burmann, with his own notes, but the voluminous writings of the scholars of Leyden survive more in manuscript than in print. Lengthy manuscripts in seventeenth and eighteenth century hands record the copious notes to Mela of J. G. Graevius, Peter Burmann, J. P. D'Orville, Gerard Vossius, Francis Oudendorp, Arnold Drakenborch and an anonymous Leydensian. More of these manuscripts are at the British and Bodleian Libraries than at Leyden, with one at Edinburgh.

In the eighteenth century Mela continued

as a Latin school text. The English edition of Reynolds was first printed at Exeter in 1711 and ran through many editions for well over a century. Another long-lived edition was H. A. Meisner's version of A. Gronovius, which had many printings at Stadtamhof, from 1738, but which was revised by Kappius and Müller in later editions. A single Giessen edition of 1774 contains notes for schools by J. Chr. Dietz.

Finally, in 1806–7, in Germany, Tzschucke brought out his seven-volume edition of Mela, summing up all previous scholarship and establishing his own text. He also presented a very long list of editions, a list of commentaries and the beginnings of a list of manuscripts. Parthey's 1867 list of manuscripts is longer but still contains less than one-third of those known at the present time, as I have shown elsewhere. Tzschucke also collected and presented the notes from all the commentators in A. Gronovius' second edition, adding material from J. G. Graevius, Peter Burmann and himself.

Bursian's 1869 review of Parthey's edition of course has informed all subsequent Mela scholarship, for in demonstrating the primacy of Vat. lat. 4929 he not only laid the foundations for the Frick edition, still the standard, but also effectively blocked further study of the derived manuscripts. Most modern scholarship has dealt with specific geographical or textual problems, with the exception of Barlow's detailed examination of the prime manuscript and Billanovich's important study of its relationship to Ravenna, to France and to Petrarch.

In 1972 we had two books upon Mela from G. Ranstrand, and we now await the new edition of Piergiorgio Parroni at Rome, who is giving the prime manuscript the kind of attention Barlow so urged more than 40 years ago and who, from examination of many other manuscripts, may well shed important new light upon the tradition of Pomponius Mela.

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1. WORKS OF MELA

A. Editions

There are about 200 extant editions of Mela in the inventory by Milham (see Bibliography D), but more than half of these were described in detail by Tzschucke (see below) in his variorum edition, and a more recent but smaller list was compiled by Palau y Dulcet (see Bibliography D). The most important editions since 1600 are:

A. Gronovius (ed. and comm.), *Pomponii Melae de situ orbis libri III, cum notis H. Barbari, P. J. Olivarii, F. N. Pintiani, P. Ciacconii, A. Schotti, I. Vossii et J. Gronovii. Accedunt J. Honorati . . . Excerpta Cosmographiae; Cosmographia falso Aethicum auctorem praeferebatur, . . . Ravennatis anonymi geographia ex Ms. Leidensi suppleta.* (1st ed., Leyden, 1722; rev. ed., Leyden, 1748; 2nd rev. ed., 1782).

C. H. Tzschucke (ed. and comm.), *Pomponii Melae de situ orbis libri tres . . . recensiti cum notis . . . H. Barbari, J. Vadiani, P. J. Olivarii, F. Nonii Pintiani, P. Ciacconii, A. Schotti, J. Oporini, P. J. Nunnesii, I. Vossii, J. et A. Gronoviorum, et Perizonii, necnon . . . J. G. Graevii, J. Gronovii, et. P. Burmanni . . . additis suis a C. H. Tzschuckio, 7 vols.* (Leipzig, 1806–7).

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G. Parthey (ed.), *Pomponii Melae de chorographia libri tres* (Berlin, 1867).

C. Frick (ed.), *Pomponii Melae de chorographia libri tres* (*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana*) (1st ed., Leipzig, 1880; rev. ed., Leipzig, 1935; 2nd rev. ed., Stuttgart, 1968).

G. Randstrand (ed.), *Pomponii Melae de chorographia libri tres* (*Studia Graeca et Latina Gothoburgensia 28*) Göteborg, 1972. Textual locations of incipits and explicits refer to this edition. It should be noted that these chapters do not always correspond to those of the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century editions.

B. TRANSLATIONS

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L. Tribaldos de Toledo, *La geographia de Pomponio Mela* (Madrid, 1642); I. A. Gonzalez de Salas, *Compendio geographico i historico de el orbe antiguo* (1st ed., Madrid, 1644; 2nd ed., Madrid, 1780); J. C. Dietz, *Pomp. Mela drei Bücher von der Lage der Welt* (Giessen and Marburg, 1774); J. H. Bredsdorff, *Pomponius Melas Jordbeskrivelse* (Copenhagen, 1822); C.-P. Fradin, *Pomponius Mela*, 3 vols. (Paris, 1804); L. Baudet, *Géographie de Pomponius Méla* (Bibliothèque latine-française, 2nd series) (Paris, 1843); J.-J.-N. Huot, *Pomponius Mela* ([*Oeuvres Complètes*], (J.-M.-N.-D. Nisard, ed., Collections des auteurs latins, avec la traduction en français, (Paris, 1837-1847) Vol. 14); C. C. L. Leidesdorff, *Pomponii Melae Jordbeskrifning* (Lund, 1856); D. Pavone, *Geografica antica, Pomponio Mela del sito dell' orbe libri tre* (Siena, 1893); H. Philipp, *Geographie des Erdkreises* (Voigtländers Quellenbücher) 2 vol. (1st ed., Leipzig, 1912; 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1918, under title *Wie sich die alten Römer den Erdkreis vorstellten*)

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Note: Too late to use in this study, I learned of R. H. Rouse, "The Medieval Circulation of Pomponius Mela," forthcoming in *Mediaeval Studies*. This lengthy article provides for the first time a detailed *fortuna* of Mela to 1420.

COMPOSITE EDITIONS

The text of Mela has been printed at least 230 times, rather often with Solinus, occasionally with other geographical writers, but almost always as the first author in a volume. A chronological list and description of editions was given in the introduction to the Tzschucke edition, and another, more modern but less complete, can be found in Palau y Dulcet. My own inventory is also available. The following list shows editions which contain more than one commentary to Mela.

1543, Basileae (Basel): Apud Mich. Isingrimum. In this second edition of the Sebastian Münster commentaries to Solinus and Mela (in that order), the commentary of Petrus Johannes Olivarius to Mela has been added. Tzschucke 46; Palau y Dulcet 160075b; NUC. BL; BN; (NNH, ICN, InU).

1722, Lugduni Batavorum (Leyden): ex off. S. Luchtmans. This edition by Abraham Gronovius contains the textual notes of Hermolaus Barbarus and Fredenandus Nonius Pintianus, as well as the commentaries of Petrus Johannes Olivarius, Petrus Ciacconius, Andreas Schott, Petrus Johannes Nunnesius, Isaac Vossius, Jacob and Abraham Gronovius. To these were added the geographical

works of Julius Honorius Orator, pseudo-Aethicus and the Ravenna Geographer. Tzschucke 88; Graesse V.403; Palau y Dulcet 16010; NUC. BL; BN; (InU).

1748, Lugduni Batavorum (Leyden): Apud Samuelem Luchtmans et Fil. The second edition of A. Gronovius' work adds the commentary of Jacob Perizonius to 17 chapters of Book I. Tzschucke 93; Palau y Dulcet 16010b; Graesse V. 403; NUC. BL; BN; (LC, MH, CU).

1782, Lugduni Batavorum (Leyden): Apud S. and J. Luchtmans. The third edition of A. Gronovius, after the 1748 version. Graesse V.403; NUC. BL; (NN, RPB, LU).

1806–7, Lipsiae (Leipzig): Sumptibus S. L. Crusii, The largest of all editions of Mela, this contains not only the notes of C. H. Tzschucke, its editor, but also selections from those of Barbarus, Vadianus, P. J. Olivarius, F. Nonius Pintianus, P. Ciacconius, A. Schottus, J. Oporinus, P. J. Nunnesius, I. Vossius, J. and A. Gronovius, J. Perizonius, J. G. Graevius and P. Burmann. NUC. BL; BN; (MH; CtY; NN).

COMMENTARIES

1. ANONYMUS REMENSIS (GUILLERMUS PHILASTRIUS?)

This short commentary discusses each of the three books of Mela. Of the three known copies, the Reims manuscript was acquired by Cardinal Fillastre in 1417 at the Council of Constance. Both commentary and text are in the same hand, but, in a note preceding the commentary (see below), Fillastre describes in his own hand his acquisition of the manuscript and its presentation to the library at Reims. In the upper margin of the first folio of the commentary, a note in an unknown hand claims Fillastre as the commentary's author (also see below). While Fillastre himself does not claim authorship, some scholars see his well-attested interest in geography and his friendship with other famous contemporary geographers as grounds for accepting the anonymous note as an informed ascription.

From about the same time is the copy of Pirrus de Noha, probably for Giordano Or-

sini, while the Rennes copy was written by Johannes Caynus in 1467. The Reims manuscript has suffered the excision of its colophon, which must be supplied from one of the other copies, and of a following map, [f. 12], which is preserved only in the Vatican exemplar. The Reims manuscript, however, contains another small map of the world within the illuminated O which begins the text on f. 13.

Title: (Reims, 1321, f.i b) *Cosmographia pomponii mela et alia caesaris atque itinerarium. Scriptum constanciae in concilio generali anno domini M CCCC XVII. Note at bottom in hand of Fillastre:* Ego Guillermus Cardinalis Sancti Marci olim decanus Remensis hunc librum dono librarie ecclesie Remensis quem pro ea scribi feci. Scriptum manu propria Constancie in concilio generali anno domini milesimo CCCC XVII die prima novembbris.

Note in an unknown hand (f. 1, upper margin): Guillermus, tituli Sancti Marci Cardinalis olim decanus Remensis venerabilibus fratribus capitulo Remensi salutem et librum Remensis ecclesie librarie decatum mittit. Prohemium mittentis.

Commentary [Inc.]: (f. 1) Pomponius Mela orbis situm describens opus ut ait impeditum minimeque facundiae capax illud tam facunde et substincte (sic) describit (I.1) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: Rennes, 256, f. 62b) ut autem prae- missa ad oculum videantur illa ut potuimus subiecimus in figura sequenti.

Manuscripts:

Reims, Bibl. Mun. 1321, dated 1417, ff. 1-11b, f. 12 excised; *Catalogue Général XXXIX, Part II*, p. 470-471; G. Billanovich, "Dall'antica Ravenna alle biblioteche umanistiche," *Aevum XXX* (1956) 351.

Vatican: Arch. S. Pietro H. 31, S. XV, ff. 1-8b (E. Pélérin, *Les manuscrits classiques latins de la Bibl. Vaticane*, 1 (Paris, 1975) 52-53).

Rennes, Bibl. Mun. 256, dated 1467, ff. 53-62b; (*Catalogue Général XXIV*, p. 122-123).

2. JOACHIMUS VADIANUS

This voluminous commentary, first printed

in 1518, presented a complete study of ancient and modern geography as it related to Mela. Vadianus had lectured on Mela at Vienna, and his young audience had begged him to prepare a commentary for their use. In 1522, after the 1520 publication of Johannes Camers' commentary to Solinus, Vadianus added a second part to his own commentary specifically to discuss Camers' statements on places also mentioned in Mela. In this second edition, Vadianus also altered some of his ancillary material in light of the rising Swiss Reformation and explained Camers' hostility to his earlier edition.

a. THE EDITION OF 1518

A series of nine short poems with the following titles precede the commentary (ed. of Vienna, 1518): Christophori Crassi Helvetii liberalium studiorum doctoris ad lectorem; Illustrissimo Principi Ioanni Turzoni Episcopo Vratislaviensi domino et patrono suo, Georgius Longus Silesius; Cunradus Grebelius Tigurinus Helvetius Melam alloquitur; Rudolphus Clivianus Luvernanus Helvetius; Mathias Paulinus Pludentinus Rhetus Lectori; Georgius Binderus Tigurinus Helvetius; Martinus Hatzius Transylvanus ad lectorem; Ad Melam hexastichon (at end: Andreas Eggius, ex opido S. Galli, faciebat); Ioachimus Vadianus operis autor Lectori; Philippus Gundelius Pataviensis Lectori.

Dedication. Reverendo patri et Domino Francisco, florentissimi Coenobii S. Galli apud Helvetios Abbati, patri colendissimo, Ioachimus Vadianus Helvetius Poeta a Caes. Laureatus S.P.D. [Inc.]: (f. a2) Hermolaus Barbarus Patriitus Venetus, qui dum in humanis fuit summo omnium consensu doctissimus iudicatus est, Pomponii Melae de terrae situ libros laceros antea et innumeris mendis depravatos pro sua virili in pristinum nitorem, ut agnosci vel ab autore possint, restituit . . . Ego vero, quanquam ingenue fateor supra Hermolai lucubrationes eruditis et multo Geographiae studio exercitis nullo amplius in Melam commentario opus esse, tamen interpres esse operis adeo recepti scriptoris libens volui, caeterum non omnium adeo quae in eo sunt,

sed aut insignium aut obscurorum magis, nec commentario sed scholiis potius, nisi quid amplius locorum non nullorum obscuritas desiderasset, idque ipsum citra fuci et eloquentiae affectationem, cum ea tandem lex interpreti data sit ut verbis e medio petitis utatur, ne interprete indigeat. Hoc ut facerem, adolescentes complusculi studiosissimi et cum primis Helvetii qui me Viennae aliquot iam annis bonas litteras publice et privatum profitentem audiunt, invitarunt, precati, ut quae proximis mensibus in explicandis Pomponii libris attulissem in medium, redacta in commentarioli formam protinus ederem, uti plaeraque in hoc illustri scriptore partim obscura, partim brevius descripta quam ut ab teneris animis facile capi et intelligi queant, apertiora fierent, simul ut ex his quae attulissem semitam sibi ad optimos quosque situs orbis scriptores evolventos pararem. Horum vero precibus eo cessi libentius, quod mihi persuaderem subcisis horis ea omnia quae peterent absolvi posse; reliquas enim totas sibi Medicina vendicat, in cuius collegium nuper me insignibus eius professionis praeditum e Musarum Gynoecio, tanquam receptui in literarum studiis cantaturus, transtuli. Quanquam (ut verum fatear) nullus mihi unquam tam molestus in bonis artibus labor fuit quin eum communis studiosorum et in primis Helveticae iuventutis incrementi gratia perlibenter subierim. Nec adeo, alii professioni addictus, sententiam mutavi, quin semper illud moliar ut Helvetii quemadmodum Marte et armorum gloria nemini cedunt ita tandem eos habeant qui Minervae donis eximii gloriam eorum literis non minus quam armis illustrem facere possint, qua in re me viriliter (ut intelligo) iuvat parisque voti est Hainricus Glareanus Poeta, alibi honestarum artium sedulus professor, cuius eruditio nem dudum illi viri, qui extra omnem iudicii aleam sunt positi, extulerunt. Nec deesse solet nostratisbus Christophorus Crassus communiceps noster, vir doctus simul et diligens, quoque meliorem neminem dixeris; is aliquando mihi discipulus, nunc laborum socius, nihil prorsus in literarum studiis operae in Vienensi Lyceo intermittit. Illud vero quicquid est lucubrationum mearum in Pomponium Melam, tuo nomine a prima opusculi pagina

insigni in Germanae iuventutis manus prodire volui, Antistes reverendiss., ut esset, ob cuius reverentiam labor noster ab obtrectatoribus, si Vadiano alioqui parcere nollent, quietem consequeretur. Memorata si quidem et hodie Abbatum divi Galli ab Otmaro usque et illo primo eius Coenobii authore Gallo nomenclatura est, nec ut intra montium praecipitia coenobium illud tuum, ita ut intra angustos limites fama continetur . . . ad quem Bibliothecae illius tuae vetustissimis optimisque codicibus confertissimae fama pervenit? quantum, dii boni, doctrinarum thesaurum isthic videre licuisset, si Constantiensi Concilio libris non in varia distractis ac prope dixerim furto alienatis integra sibique constans manisset. Poggio equidem minus invideo quod in multorum emolumentum Sylium Italicum, Asconii et Porphyronis grammaticorum fragmenta tum et Quintiliani integras Institutiones quae hodie in Florentina Bibliotheca servantur, cum aliis plerisque iam amissis et tanquam conclamatis scriptoribus reperit, quanquam fidei fuisset suae exscriptos codices illuc unde acceperat, remittere . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. A3) sed ob id multo magis quod dudum mihi persuasi hominem minime malum apud candissimum et optimum antistitem bene habiturum esse. Vale, pater colendissime, Vadiani tui memor. Viennae Austriae Eydibus Octobris, Anno salutis. M.D.XVII.

There follows a poem: Tranquilli Parthenii Ragusini carmen.

Introduction. Ioachimi Vadiani Helvetii, rudimentaria in Geographiam catechesis sequitur. Quid geographia; Cosmographia, Topographia, Topothesia, Chorographia. [Inc.]: (f. a3) Sunt vocabula quae terrae orbisque sicutum scrutantibus frequenter incident . . . / . . . (f. b1b) Quantam Utilitatem in se Gaeographiae (sic) studium habeat . . . / . . . (f. c1b) Quomodo pro situ terrae, maris, insularum apprehendendo, picturae ratione observata, bene ordiamur . . . / . . . (f. c3) Quo tempore Melam floruisse versimile sit, et quae eius patria . . . / . . . (f. d1) Quem ordinem in singulis libris Mela servaverit . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. d1b) Insularum celebrium oceani ut toto ambitu sitae sunt descriptione adiecta.

Commentary. [Inc.]: (f. 2) *Aggregior.* Signato in re diffcili usus est verbo, nam ea potissimum aggredi videmur, quae maiori conatu et viribus magis intentis perficiuntur (l. 1) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 119) Pari elegantia Horatius primi sermonum Saty. quinta, itineris sui claudens nomenclaturam ita ait, *Brundusium longe finis chartaeque viaeque est.* (l. 5,104) Deo optimo maximo sit gloria.

Epilogue. Ioachimus Vadianus Helvetius candido lectori sa. [Inc.]: (f. 119b) Habes tandem, candidissime lector, quisquis es (omnem enim bonum candidumque compellare libet) in tres emendatissimos Pomponii libros utcunque absoluta et intra sextum mensem subscivis laboribus a me conscripta Scholia . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 120) Ad Pomponium redeamus quem multis in locis emendatiorem factum cognosces cum privata diligentia, tum exemplaris scripti fide, cuius mihi ex Andreae Stiborii Mathematici libraria supellectile copiam fecit Georgius Collimitius Mathematicus doctissimus, Andreae quidem, dum in humanis esset, discipulus, nunc illo mortuo in nullo doctrinarum genere doctissimo praeceptore minor, cui gratias haberi velim quod eo beneficio et Melae nitorem et studiosorum commodum maxime iuvit. Confer nostra aliis et ita esse fateberis.

Letter I. Preface to Vadian's letter to Agricola. Rudolphus Agricola Junior Rhetus Caspari Ursino Sylesio, insigni Poetae, s.d. [Inc.]: (fo. 120v) Dedico ego tibi, mi Caspar, laborem minimum, quo in scribendis litteris ego et Vadianus uti solemus, nisi enim quod ad me attinet extemporarium dicerem quod ad amicos perferendum litteris includo . . . / . . . [Expl.]: Postremo quia et me et Vadianum pari amoris officio complecteris, perspectum erat mihi te utriusque idilliis hoc est subscivis horis conscriptis animi laxamentis, immo litteris, oblectatum iri. Valebis igitur legesque ista aliis non ut anagnostes sed ut censor. Viennae. XIII. Kalen. Iulias. Anno. M.D. XIX.

Letter II. Ioachimus Vadianus Helvetius, Poeta a Caes. Laureatus, Rudolpho Agricola Iuniori Rheto, S.D. [Inc.]: (f. 121) Gratae admodum istae gratiae fuerunt, quas egisti mihi proximis literis tuis, Rudolphe amicis-

sime, quod paulo diligentius et ut amicum decebat enixe de tua valetudine certior esse cupiissem. Ego postquam rumore quodam ad me perlatum erat, te cum Cracoviam eggres-sus Istogramnum venisses in gravem morbum incidisse, vix dixerim quantum animo conster-natus fuerim, nam et dolui impense, et pro tua incolumente Diis immortalibus vota nun-cupavi . . . (f. 122v) Nam anno ab hinc quarto, cum ego et Petreius meus Aperbacchus, magni ingenii et plurimae lectionis homo, Biblio-thecam fratrum Praedicatorum Viennae bonorum librorum innumera multitudine confertam essemus ingressi, dum Poetas diligentius excutio, incido in Persii codiculum perquam vetus-tum cumque loci qui me premebat maxime memor essem, coepi revolvare Satyram primam et carmen illud reperio in haec verba. "Sic os tam longo subduximus Apennino," (Sat. I.95) quo viso perinde quasi Babilonas coeperim exultans Petreium advoco, qui una mecum sincero iudicio tam castigatam lectio-nem non potuit non probare . . . (f. 124v) Ex recentiorum autem inquisitione, si Ameri-cam a Vesputio repertam et eam Eoae terrae partem, quae terrae a Ptolemeo cognitae adiecta est, ad longitudinis habitatae rationem re-ferimus, longe ultra hemisphaerium habitari terram constat. Imo non usque adeo immen-sum pelagus interesse inter extimum ab Ameri-ca occidens et oriens Ptolemei postremum, quin fere toto globi ambitu terra habitationis frequentia culta sit . . . (f. 125) Sed ut ad Anti-podes revertamur, proponam tibi Axiomata quaedam et praescripta veritatis dogmata, ut omnia tibi plus esse queant in aperto, quae me aliquando summa cum animi oblectatione didicisse ingenue fateor ex Georgio Collimitio Medico et Mathematico, praeceptore mihi cum honoris praefatione nominando, non in his modo quae ad terrae scrutinium sed et in his quae ad salubrem medicinam aliaque ple-raque digna scitu pertinent . . . (f. 126v) Lege Avicennam (ut sim brevis) ca. octavo doctri-nae secundae fen. secundae primi Canonis, Albertum autem sexto ca. lib. de natura locorum, quem Collimitius noster nuper in lucem dedit. Eam ob rem attente perpendendum est, an non nimis temere Ioan. Picus, vir alioqui eruditissimus et acerrimi ingenii disputator,

qui inter nongentas propositiones quas ado-lescens Romae publice perscrispsit, hanc quo-que defendere voluerit, quod sub aequinoctiali non posset esse naturalis viventibus habita-tio, cum oppositum tanti adeoque idonei vero scriptores asserant . . . (f. 129v) Andreas Sti-borius Canonicus Viennensis, Theologiae et Mathematicae peritissimus et Encyclopediae magister, tanti scriptoris tantam temeritatem demirari non potuit, cum ego ei caput hoc, quod antea quidem legerat sed tum attentissime relegebat, iudicii gratia faciendi propo-suisse . . . (f. 131) Memoria teneo Ioannem Stabium, Mathematicum virum doctissimum et historiarum veterum atque recentiorum ad unguem eruditum, cum de hoc coenobio inter nos facta esset mentio, retulisse mihi verisi-mile esse, Venetos qui se Marcum habere putant . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 132v) Vale bene et Stephanum Taurinum iurisconsultum, virum optimum et doctissimum, si adhuc Istrograni apud Cardinalem vestrum degit, meo nomine impense saluta utque aliquid ad me literarum det hortare, ex eo enim tempore, quo ex urbe Roma reversus Viennae apud me Collimitumque et tum convivii nostri Symposiarcham Iacobum Spiegel Iureconsultum et Secretari-um Caesareum una se amica iucunditate oblec-tavit, quid agat aut qua fortuna sua stet conditio, nec fama nec literis intelligere potui, id quod mihi non parum in hominis praesertim tam amici desiderio molestiae affert. Si isthic non est, mihi significa. Vale iterum. FINIS.

Letter III. Vadianus Helvetius Cunrado Grebelio Tigurino Helvetio candidissimi ingenii adolescenti S. [Inc.]: (f. 03) Spero me id esse consequutum, Cunrade, cuius gratia hac-tenus laboravi, nam proximos menses si paulo doctioribus perdidisse videbor, quod gloriae meae nominive male in praecipiti opere consuluerim, susque deque feram, dummodo stu-diis vestris non defuisse me vestro iudicio con-stiterit, de te autem loquor et Rudolpho Cli-vano et Georgio Binder Tigurino reliquisque iuvenibus Helvetiis qui Viennam bonas lite-ras capescendi gratia venerunt, quorum ut ha-berem rationem, fecit cum communis in pat-riam amor . . . / . . . [Expl.]: Te vero, Cunrade amantissime, quia dudum ad ingenuam ope-ram accinctum esse animadverti, morigerari

nobis hac in re pro tua indole maxime velim, nec dubito quin reliqui mei inter quos et Andreas est Eggius meus a pedibus, bonam operam me ductore in ingenuis illis doctrinis navaturi sint, modo id sequantur quod in Catechesi nostra monuimus. Valebis. Viennae Kal. Maiis anno. M.D. XVII.

Edition:

1518, Viennae Pannoniae (Vienna): per Ioannem Singrenium. Panzer IX.37 #200; Graesse V.401; Brunet, Supp. II.276; NUC. BL; BN; (DLC, NN, InU).

b. SECOND COMMENTARY

Foreword. (edition of Basel, 1522). Conradus Grebelius Tigurinus Helvetius vere candido lectori. [Inc.]: (f. a2) En tibi candide lector sic Vadiani opera renatum Pomponium, ut multis locis auctior, non paucis tersior, infinitis castigatior, atque ut uno omnia fasce complectar, undecunque consumatior in ora tum studiosorum, tum eruditorum se inferat. Priori quidem editioni, si non rumperis livore, admirationem, posteriori multis nominibus, nisi sis ipsum Gallicum supercilium et Gallica invidia, venerationem debebis . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. a2b) Admonitionem nostram boni consules, si non quis moneat, sed quid, sed quam aequa moneat observabis. Vale candide, et tu, invidia vale longum, macresce, κρόμμωσις φραίνω κλαίει οἴμωσε. Ex Tiguro IX. Cal. Ianuarii, Anno M.D. XX. There follow three short poems in Greek.

(ff. a³-a⁴) A series of seven short poems in Latin with the following titles: Georgius Binderus Tigurinus Helvetius Melam allocutus (at end: Andreas Eggius Helvetius apud Divum Gallum faciebat); Mathias Paulinus Pludentinus Rhetus lectori; Martinus Hatzius Transylvanus ad lectorem; Aequo lectori Chasparus Vollandius incorruptum iudicium; Conradus Brunus Philosophus.

Preface. Ioachimi Vadiani Helvetii in Catechesim et suos in Pomponium Melam commentarios Praefatio [Inc.]: (f. a5b): Cum aliis illustrium doctrinarum professoribus aetate nostra gratiam habere studiosi debent, tum vero maxime de illis bene sentire, qui omni studio, cura, diligentia in hoc negocium incu-

buerunt, ut veterum scriptorum, quorum ducitu et velut auspicis proximum seculum in lin- guarum cultu et mansuetiorum literarum trac- tatione felix agere stipendum coepit, tanquam postliminio reversa doctrinae monumenta a dira barbarie servitute vindicarent et innu- meris abstersis maculis, redintegrata veritate, pristino nitori, quoad fieri posset, restituerent . . . (Vadianus discusses Hermolaus Barbarus) . . . At mihi quidem nuper Pomponium interpretato incomparabili eruditione sua ita prae- vit, ut paucissimis in locis et quos volentem transiluisse rectius quam non advertisse cre- das emendandi ac restituendi laborem reliquerit. Evidem ut consilii nostri rationem stu- diosis expediam et quid Hermolao vel Pom- ponii nomine debeamus ostendam, praclarum illum de orbis situ scriptorem, commentationi- bus nostris onustum, in lucem et studiosae iuuentutis Germanicae manus exire hac tan- tum causa volebam, ut studio bonarum lite- rarum, quod paucos intra annos incredibili doctrinarum accessione amplecti illa coepisset, locorum terrae notitiam, coeli ratione adhibita, quam Cosmographiam appellant, potis- simē coniungeret, gustu inde libato, quo velut hilariori in symposio delectata . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. a6b) Tumultuarios autem labores, quos nuper auctis plerisque et emendatis pro meo iure recognovi, in prima aeditione nos- tra Francisco Abbati apud divum Gallum, Antistiti non temnendo adscribendos esse duxi, ut simul et verendi patroni auspicio prodirent et alieni magis quam nostri et tui alia via vitili- tigatoribus obsistere (*sic*), si iniqui esse demum non desierint; porro magnam horum partem surda aure transmittam, qui corrupto iudicio et tumida iactatione non alia causa nostra obtrectant, quam quod citra etiam rivalem nimis impense sua deamant; ad hanc nimirum operam nati, ut cassum, frivolumque buccis, ut ille ait, crepitantibus deblatterent. Satis superque operae precium responderit, si bono- rum existimatione hac quantulacumque seduli- tate nostra iuventuti Germanicae aliqua sal- tem parte profuisse dicar. Nam candidus pu- rusque quod locis prope omnibus integratati suae redditis Pomponius iamdudum studioso- rum manibus versatus est, non mihi debetur, sed eximio illi mansuetiorum redintegratori,

qui nos praeivit quique iuvit, Hermolao.

Introduction. As in first commentary above.

Commentary. As in first commentary above, except close: Libri tertii et ultimi Pomponii Melae atque Vadiani Commentariorum finis.

Epistle: Ioachimus Vadianus Helvetius doctissimo Ioanni Fabro, reverendiss. episcopi Constantiensis vicario, colendissimo domino et syncerissimo amico s.p.d. [*Inc.*]: (f. R₈b) Recognoscenti mihi proximis mensibus, amplissime Faber, inabsoluta illa nostra in Pomponium Melam commentaria, ut excussa typis denuo cura et expensis Lucae nostri Alantsei bibliopolae in multorum manus auctiora paulo atque emendatiora exirent, commodum adulescens quidam e Vienna profectus Ioannis Camertis in Iulium Solinum enarrationes attulit, plenas doctrinae et diligentiae ac omnibus modis tales, quales olim futuras in editis ante scholiis nostris praesagiebamus. Nam acre ingenium hominis, studium indefessum, et multivariam lectionem, ab his fere annis, quibus illo per adulescentiam paeceptore sum usus, non ignorabam. Has cum propere et in transitu revolvissem, animadverti Camertem, secunda editione non expectata, non paucis in locis, hisque maxime de quibus minime suspicabar, non admodum convenire mecum, porro et temeritatis nota haud ita merentem taxare. Quod sane suorum cum nostris collatione facta non difficile deprehendet quisquis legerit, etiam si a me nominatim indicando pro confessa fortassis amicitia nostra passim abstinuit. . . . idque interim bona fide tester, pluris apud me esse (modo ipse permiserit) Camertis amicitiam et tot annis, cum in clarissima Viennensi Academia profiteremur, sancte custoditam familiaritatem, quam ut ulla literaria velitatione per me violatam aut tractatam indecentius cuiquam videri velim . . . [*Expl.*]: Lege igitur, o Faber decus literarum, confer, iudica et posthabito favore acribus oculis nostra dispice; ita namque paratus sum animo, ut velim non tam aliis eruditis, quam tibi errorem indicanti submisce cedere locum. Vale et iudica. Ex Imperiali civitate apud divum Gallum, Idibus Aprilis. Anno. M.D. XXI.

Added Commentary. Ioachimi Vadiani locorum aliquot ex suis in Melam comment. expla-

natio. [*Inc.*]: (f. Aal) Apud Pomponium lib. ii in Italiae descriptione Iulii Solini et C. Sempronii locum, quem de urbis horoscopo et Tarutii authoritate attulerunt. [f. Ee6b] Quod ad Camertem attinet, virum omnibus modis doctum et diligentem, velim equidem quovis alio modo monitum me fuisse, quo commodius necessariis occupationibus nostris horas aegre ad hanc disputationem impetratas dedere potuissem. Caeterum quoniam hac via incedere maluit visusque sibi est pro vindicandis ab incuria calumniaque Solino et Plinio naviter agere, nihil adeo aegre tulerim, sciens hanc literariam velitationem vel inter amicissimos locum habere posse . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: Tuum fuerit, omnium insignium doctrinarum peritissime Faber, iudicio adhibito et utriusque collatis sententiis perpendere favorene an odio an magis asserenda studio veritatis ea tradiderim, quae Camerti nostro digna visa sunt, quae carperentur aut certe non recipi- rentur. Finis.

Letters as in first commentary above.

Epilogue. Ioachimus Vadianus Helvetius Candido lectori. [*Inc.*]: (f. H³) Habes tandem, candidissime lector, quisquis es (omnem enim bonum candidumque compellare libet) in tres emendatissimos Pomponii libros . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: Cui gratias haberi velim, quod eo beneficio et Melae nitorem et studiosorum commodum maxime iuvit. Confer nostra aliis et ita esse fateberis.

Editions.

1522, Basileae (Basel): apud Andream Crandrum. Panzer VI. 233 #441; Graesse V. 401; Brunet Supp. II. 276; NUC. BL; BN; (NN, MH, InU).

1530, Lutetiae Parisiorum (Paris): [C. Wechel]. Panzer VII. 141 #1987; Graesse V. 401; Brunet Supp. II. 276; NUC. BL; BN; (NN, MH, DLC).

*1538 Solingiacae (Solingen): Jo. Soter excedebat. Tzschucke 40; Graesse 5.401.

1540, Parisiis (Paris): apud Christianum Wechelum. Brunet Supp. II. 176–277; NUC. BL; BN; (NN; DLC; MH).

1540, Parisiis (Paris): apud Ioannem Rogny. NUC. BL; (NN; InU).

1550, Tubingae (Tubingen): s.t. Graesse V. 401; NUC. (NN).

*1555 Basileae (Basel): Palau 160078; Tzschucke I.cvi.

1557 Basileae (Basel): per Henricum Petri. Tzschucke 53; Graesse 6¹.432; BL; BN.

1560, Lugduni (Lyons): Apud Haered. Seb. Gryphii, Tzschucke 56; BL.

1577 [Genevae (Geneva)]: excudebat H. Stephanus. Palau 160086; Tzschucke 65; NUC. BL; BN; (CtY; DLC).

1609 Lugduni (Lyons): apud C. Larjot. Graesse 6¹.432; NUC. BN; (NNE).

1806-7. See above, Composite Editions (excerpts in a variorum edition).

Doubtful Editions:

*1539 (Paris): Regnault. Graesse 5.402.

*1605 (Lyons): s.t. Tzschucke 74; Graesse 5.402.

Biography:

Joachimus Vadianus (Joachim von Watt, Judas Nazarei, Gallus Pugnans) was born December 28, 1484, at St. Gall and died there April 6, 1551. Born to a prosperous merchant family, he was educated at St. Gall until 1502, when he departed for the university at Vienna, where his father had business connections. He studied there in the Faculty of Arts under Conrad Celtes, Johannes Camers and Cuspinianus, who were adding natural science and astronomy to the classical curriculum. In 1508 he became a teacher in the Arts Faculty and taught briefly at Villach, but in 1514 Kaiser Maximilian crowned him *poeta laureatus*, and in 1516, at the death of Angelus Cospus, he was made Professor of Rhetoric at Vienna and in the same year, Rector. During his professorship he also studied law and obtained a doctorate of medicine.

In 1518 Vadianus gave up his life and work at Vienna to return to St. Gall, but first he made an extensive journey through Hungary, Germany and Poland which was to add first-hand observation to his geographical studies and to acquaint him with many important contemporary figures in Central Europe. Upon his return to St. Gall he was made *Stadtarzt*, and upon his father's death in 1520, he became a member of the *Rat*. From that time on, much of his activity and interest was

focused upon his native city and upon the Reformation in Switzerland.

Although he had produced several derivative classical editions during his years at Vienna, Vadianus first gained real scholarly acclaim with his edition, with commentary, of Mela, published at Vienna in 1518 and subsequently expanded in the 1522 Basel edition. His voluminous correspondence demonstrates that from that time onward he was considered the greatest geographer in Switzerland and that he toyed with the ideas of a third edition of Mela and an edition of Solinus for nearly 20 years. In 1534 he produced his best-known work, *Epitome trium partium Asiae Africæ et Europæ . . .* which was inspired by his religious studies.

Vadianus played a significant part in the Swiss reformation, often as a sort of arbitrator. He had known Zwingli since their university days in Vienna and was on good terms with him. At the second Council of Zurich and at the Council of Bern, Vadianus had been present and had played a role as moderator. In the aftermath of these Councils, Zwinglianism triumphed in St. Gall, the famous monastery passed into the hands of the town, and Vadianus then composed his history of the monastery, which has been called in some ways the most significant partisan writing in the German or Swiss Reformations. Vadianus also composed several theological works, including the two tracts against Schwenckfeld, and corresponded with many religious leaders, including Zwingli and Bullinger.

Vadianus' voluminous correspondence has been published and reveals a man of great energy, extensive interests and very wide acquaintance. In his own lifetime he was not only a leading figure in St. Gall but in all of Switzerland.

Works: Vadianus' editions include the Aristotelian *Parvulus philosophiae naturalis* (1510); Conrad Celtes' *Libri Odarum quatuor* and Donatus' *Argumenta compendaria* on the major stories of Ovid's Metamorphoses (1513); *Ambitus orbis* [1515] of Dionysius Afer (Periegetes); Pliny's Natural History, Book VII; R. Bartolini's *Ad divum Maximilianum Caesarum Augustum . . . de bello norico Austri-*

ados libri duodecim (1516); and Mela's *Libri de situ orbis tres* (1518) and *De situ orbis libri tres* (1522), which also contained the first and second versions, respectively, of his voluminous commentary.

His original writings include *Ein kurtz und trüwlich Unterricht wider die sorgklich Krankeyt der Pestilentz* (1509); *Oratio de Jesu Christi natali* and *Das Wolffgesang* (on Tho. Murner) (1511), *Carmen Max. Caes. Fride- rici tertii patris et Maximiliani filii laudes con- tinens . . .* (1513); *Mythicum syntagma, cui titulus Gallus pugnans* [1514]; *Vom alten und neuen Gott, Glauben und Lehre* (1521); *Der Schlüssel David; Epitome trium terrae par- tium, Asiae, Africæ et Europæ* (1534); *Apho- rismorum libri sex de consideratione Eucha- ristæ* (1535); and *Typus cosmographicus uni- versalis* (1546).

Several works were not published in Vadianus' lifetime, but Goldast's *Alamannicarum rerum scriptores* (1606) contained *Chronolo- gia abbatum monasterii S. Galli*, *Epistola de obscuris verborum significationibus*, *Farrago antiquitatum Alamenucarum*, *Liber de Chris- tianismi aetatibus* and *Epistola de conjugio servorum apud Alamanno*, while Götzinger's *Deutsche historische Schriften* (1875–79) contained *Chronik der Aebte des Klosters St. Gallen* and *Fragment einer römischen Kaiser- geschichte*.

Bibl. M. Adam, *Vitae Germanorum medi- corum* (Heidelberg, 1620); P. Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditorum clar.* (Nuremberg, 1688); p. 1231–32; E. Goetzinger, "Joachim v. Watt," *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* LXI 239–244; Hoefer, LXVI 597–598; Jöcher, IV 1379–80; H. J. Leu, *Schweizer Lexicon* (Zurich, 1747–1765) XIX 195–199, (1795) Suppl. VI 310–11; Nicéron, XXXVII; H. Pantaleon, *Pro- sopographiae* (Basel, 1566) III 171; Schotten- loher, II 346–8, V 274, VII 228–9; A. Teissier, *Les éloges des hommes scavans* (Geneva, 1683) I 41 et seqq.; Zedler LXVI 39–40.

E. Arbenz, *Joachim Vadian beim Übergang vom Humanismus zum Kirchenstreite* (St. Gall, 1895); the same, *Joachim Vadians Wirk- samkeit von der Schlacht bei Kappel bis zu seinem Tode* (1531–1551) (St. Gall, 1910); the same and H. Wartmann, *Die Vadianische*

Briefsammlung der Stadtbibliothek St. Gallen (St. Gall, 1890–1913) 7 vols.; J. von Asch- bach, *Geschichte der Wiener Universität* (Vien- na, 1865–88) II 392–409; C. Bonorand, *Aus Vadians Freundes- und Schülerkreis in Wien* (St. Gall, 1965); the same, "Joachim Vadian und Johannes Dantiscus," *Zeitschrift für die Geschichte und Altertumskunde* XXXV (1971) 150–167; J. M. Fels, *Denkmal schweizerischer Reformatoren* (St. Gall), 1819; G. Geilfus, *Joachim von Watt . . . als geographischer Schriftsteller*; E. Goetzinger, *Joachim Vadian, Der Reformator und Geschichtschreiber von St. Gallen*, Verein für Reformationsgeschichte 50 (Halle, 1883); A. Hartmann, *Die Amer- bachkorrespondenz* (Basel, 1942–67) II, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII contain correspondence to and from Vadian; B. Hertenstein, "Joachim von Watt (Vadianus), Bartholomäus Scho- binger, Melchior Goldast. Die Beschäftigung mit dem Althochdeutschen von St. Gallen," *Humanismus und Frühbarock* (Berlin/New York, 1975); Historischer Verein, St. Gallen, *Joachim Vadian im Kirchenstreite* (1523–1531) (St. Gall, 1905); the same, *Joachim von Watt als Geschichtschreiber* (St. Gall, 1873); Ch. Huber, *Lebenbeschreibung des Joachim von Watt* (St. Gall, 1683); W. Naef, *Vadianische Analekta* (St. Gall, 1945); J. Ninck, *Arzt und Reformator: Vadian* (St. Gall, 1936); V. Schen- cker-Frei, *Bibliotheca Vadiani: Die Bibliothek des Humanisten Joachim von Watt nach dem Katalog des Josua Kessler von 1553* (St. Gall, 1973); R. Stähelin, "Die reformatorische Thatigkeit des St. Galler Humanisten Vadian," *Basler Beiträge zur vaterländ. Gesch.* (1882) 191–262; G. von Wyts, *Geschichte der Histo- riographie in der Schweiz* (Zurich, 1875) 189–193.

3. PETRUS JOANNES OLIVARIUS

Olivarius was the author of two commen- taries to Mela, the first published at Paris in 1536 and the second, an expanded version, again at Paris, in 1556. These commentaries are geographical, an important object being the equating of modern with ancient places and place-names.

a) FIRST COMMENTARY

Dedication (ed. of Paris, 1536). Petrus Ioannes Olivarius Valentinus ornatissimo ac eruditissimo viro Guilelmo Maino filiorum Christianissimi regis Francorum praeceptor, novo patrō suo, S.P.D. [*Inc.*]: (f. A2) Posteaquam ex aula in hanc academiam me recepi, Maine eruditissime, liberatus illis fluctibus negotiorum, quibus cum istic essem non alio solatio levabar quam tua honestissima ac doctissima consuetudine, nactus aliquantulum otii, coepi mecum cogitare . . . Itaque cum haec animo meo versarem, commodum succurrerunt annotationes in Melam quas superioribus diebus dictavi auditoribus meis . . . Erat hoc nomen apud me celebre. Primum in Guilelmo Waramo archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, tum in Guilelmo Budaeo, novo patrō meo, postremo in te . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: (f. A2^b) Quare si has annotationes tametsi merito tuo minime respondentēs ea humanitate legeris, qua me in aula exceperisti, incitabis Olivarium tuum ad maiora quibus nomen tuum alioqui iam celebre vel perpetuo illustretur. Interea tibi omnia mea commendatissima esse cupio. Vale Lutetiae. V. Idus Iulii, M.D. XXXVI.

Commentary: Annotationes Petri Ioannis Olivarii Valentini in Prooemium Pomponii Mele de situ orbis. [*Inc.*]: (f. A3^b) Praefatur operis pondus, varietatem, obscuritatem, et perplexum argumentum . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: (p. 135) *Procul a mari* constat nunc Babam, hoc est, Fez esse mediterraneam et opulentissimam. (III.10.107) Haec et alia quorum meminit Pomponius, in charta nostra Aphricana aperta sunt, ad quam mittimus Geographiae studiosum. De annotationibus nostris hactenus.

There follow: Eiusdem Olivarii Definitiones aliquot Geographicae (I4).

Olivarius Geographiae studioso. [*Inc.*]: (f. 15) Quisquis es, qui has nostras annotationes legeris, sic habeto, me tantum curasse, ut Mela nusquam non mendosus, prodiret castigatior, deinde ut veteribus nominibus nova redderem . . . nam Vadianus, vir omnium iudicio eruditissimus, praeter ea quae ex variis autoribus citat, unde facile colligere possis hominem multae fuisse lectionis, nihil adducit, quo vel locos depravatos emendet, vel desideratos restituat, contentus illa doctissima ostē-

tatione . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: aliorum Geographorum sit iudicium, quorum censuram libenter subituri sumus, modo id fecerit in publicum commodum, cui perpetuo studemus. Vale.

Editions:

1536, Parisiis (Paris): ex off. Christiani Wecheli. BM; BN; Panzer VIII. 198 #2587; Adams M-1058; NUC. (NN; InU).

1538, Parisiis (Paris): ex off. Prigentii Calvarini. Leyden UB.

1538, Lugduni (Lyons): Apud Haeredes Simonis Vincentii. Graesse V.402; NUC. (NNC; InU).

1539, Parisiis (Paris): Simon Colinaeus. Adams M-1059; NUC. BL; BN; (MiUC; OU; FU).

1539, Parisiis (Paris): ex off. Christiani Wecheli. Graesse V.402; NUC. BN; (NN; CtY).

[ca. 1542, Basel: R. Winter]. With the text of Solinus. Adams M-1061; Graesse V.401; NUC. (NN; NNC).

Reprint of [ca. 1542, Basel: R. Winter] s.l.a. With the text of Solinus. NUC. (NN; NNC).

1543, See above, Composite Editions.

1544, (Basel): s.t. Budapest NL.

1551, Lugduni (Lyons): Apud Antonium Vincentium. Palau 160077+; Tzschucke 49; Graesse 5.402; Baudrier 5.227; NUC. (CtY; RPJCB).

1552, Lugd. (Lyons): Apud S. Gryphium. BL.

1553, (Basel): H. Petri, Budapest NL.

1557, Basileae (Bāsel); Per Henrichum Petri. (Following Solinus) BL; BN.

1560, Lugduni (Lyons): Apud Haered. Seb. Gryphii. Tzschucke 56; BL.

1577, [Genevae (Geneva)]: excudebat H. Stephanus. Palau 160086; Tzschucke 65; NUC. BL; BN; CtY; DLC).

1609, Lugduni (Lyons): apud C. Larjot. Graesse 6¹.432; NUC. BN; (NNE).

Doubtful Editions:

1539, (Paris): Regnault. Graesse 5.402.

1605, (Lyons): s.t. Tzschucke 74; Graesse 5.402.

b) SECOND COMMENTARY

Dedication (ed. of Paris, 1556) Reverendis-

simo ac illustrissimo D. D. Carolo a Lotharingia S.R.E. Cardinali amplissimo P. Ioannes Olivarius Valentinus S.D. [Inc.]: (f. a2^r) Cum ex longa peregrinatione Lutetiam Parisiorum rediisse, Carole a Lotharingia cardinalis ac princeps clarissime, tenererque magno videnti tui desiderio, saepe mecum cogitavi, et de industria reluctatus fui, . . . salutarem te tantum verbis . . . (f. a2^v) opus est summo atque cotidiano amicorum meorum convitio Coloniae incepsum, Traiecti batavorum continuatum, et tandem Lutetiae Parisiorum absolutum, et inde a novis amicis plane extortum: . . . Igitur hoc in Melam auctarium animum erga te meum alioqui tibi ab hinc multis annis deditissimum ostensurum est . . . / . . . [Expl.]: ut hanc meam lucubratiunculam non graveris in patrocinum recipere tuum. Servet D. Opt. Max. celsitudinem tuam, atque ad auspiciatissimos et felicissimos provehat successus. Lutetiae Parisiorum. 7. Idus Octobris. 1556.

Preface, Petri Ioannis Olivarii Valentini auctarium annotationum suarum in Pomponium Melam una cum instauratione totius libelli et castigatione perquam multorum locorum, insertis quoque locis plerisque in eodem libello desideratis. [Inc.]: (f. B1) Tandem impetravi a me ipso tametsi egre hortantibus imo ut verius dicam cogentibus geographiae studiosis hoc auctarium operosum quidem et satis molestum mihi praesertim . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. B4^b) Ea autem distinctio quae sit fluminibus propria, est geographi, proxima est, quae montibus.

Commentary: Annotationes in Prooemium. [Inc.]: (f. C1) *Impeditum opus et facundiae minime capax*] praefatur operis pondus, varietatem et obscuritatem, deinde quid in hoc libro et in aliis persequetur (l. 1) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. Ee4^b) *Contra fortunatae insulae*] fontes illi duo sunt conficti satis impudenter a veteribus de Anteo fabula Gargantuissima, Promontorium Ampelusiae ut dixi vocatur hodie caput Spartelli III.9, 102 Finis.

For a number of chapters, Olivarius has added extensive notes under such headings as *Accessio*, *Auctarium*, *Corollarium*, *Appendix* or *Additio*.

Editions:

1556, Parisiis (Paris): apud Iacobum Kerver.

NUC. BL; BN; (NN; NjP).

1557, Parisiis (Paris): apud Iacobum Kerver. Graesse V.402; NUC. BN; (InU; MH). These are in fact a single edition.

Biography:

See CTC IV, 391. Also see Milham, "Oporinus, Olivarius and Pomponius Mela" in Bibliography D, p. 264, above.

4. SEBASTIANUS MUNSTERUS

This extensive commentary draws upon a wide variety of Latin, Greek and Hebrew authors, especially upon ancient history, institutions and science, but it is more an exposition of modern thought than a commentary on the ancient authors. Published anonymously with Solinus in 1538, a note in the commentary to Solinus (p. 46. Et ego Munsterus hic Basileae agens, quo veterum de Danubii origine disputationem et varias opiniones tollerem . . .) identifies its author as Sebastianus Munsterus. It is illustrated by a number of his maps.

Praefatio (ed. of Basel, 1538). In Pomponii Melae cosmographi tres libros de situ orbis praefatio. [Inc.]: (p. 151) Quantus fervor fuerit olim in doctis hominibus ad explorandum orbis situm, satis indicant plurimorum reicta scripta. Quot citat Strabo, qui tempore Christi salvatoris nostri fuit qui ante illum in cosmographia scripserunt? . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 152) In tertio libro describit pelagus quod ab extra terram circumluit adiiciens quae memoranda in regionibus singulis atque earum incolis inventiuntur.

Commentary. Scholia capitinis primi. [Inc.]: (p. 153) Tanta connexione coelum, terra et omnia elementa intermedia copulantur, ut unum sphaericum efficiant corpus, et omnia puncta, lineae et circuli, quos in caelo imaginamur, correspondenter sua loca habeant in terra, ut sunt poli, aequator, tropici, et alia id genus instrumenta, per quae in coeli clariorem pervenimus notitiam (l. 3) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 230) *Gildano.*) Scripsit Mela diligenter de his urbibus, quia patria eius non multum abfuit a Mauritaniae occidentali ora, ab huius orae angulo coepit lustrare universum orbem, tandemque reversus ex Indiae par-

tibus, cursum sui laboris ad eundem terminavit angulum (III.107). Libri tertii et ultimi Pomponii Melae una cum scholiis finis.

Editions:

1538, Basileae (Basel): apud Michaelem Isingrinium et Henricum Petri. With the text of Solinus. BM; BN; Graesse VI.431; K. H. Burmeister, *Sebastian Münster* (Wiesbaden, 1964) 171; NUC. (DLC; MH; InU).

1543. See above, Composite Editions.

Biography:

Sebastianus Munsterus (Sebastian Münster) was born in 1489 at Ingelheim and died May 26, 1552, at Basel of the plague. He studied at Heidelberg, and presumably Louvain and Freiburg. He became a Franciscan monk and carried on further studies at Rufach and Pforzheim under Conrad Pellikan. At Heidelberg he had learned the oriental languages, including Hebrew, but at Tübingen, under Peter Stöffler, he also developed his skill in mathematics. The evidence is not conclusive for his also having studied at Vienna under Johannes Brassicanus. 1524–1527 he taught Hebrew at Heidelberg, but in 1529 he was converted to Protestantism and was called to succeed Bonifacius Wolfhard as professor of Hebrew at Basel. He spent the rest of his life in that post, although he briefly taught theology from 1542 but was denied the chair because he did not have a doctorate.

Münster married late and had one daughter. Although he had made many journeys through German-speaking lands for geographical research in his earlier days, in later life he seldom left Basel and twice refused a chair at Copenhagen. His scholarly production was divided between Hebrew and theological studies and the wider realms of geography and cosmography, for which he was very celebrated in his time. His friends included Heinrich Petri, Simon Grynaeus and Oswald Myconius at Basel, and Pellikan, Heinrich Bullinger and Theodore Bibliander at Zurich. He was also acquainted with Luther, Calvin and Melanchthon.

Works: Münster's works included numerous biblical commentaries; *Dictionarium Hebraicum* (1523); *Chaldaica grammatica* (1527); *Dictionarium Chaldaicum* (1527); *Dictiona-*

rium trilingue (1530); *Compositio horologium* (1531); *Typi Cosmographici et declaratio et usus* (1532); *Mappa Europae* and *Organum Uricanum* (1536); *Cosmographia* (1545); and *Rudimenta Mathematica* (1551). His translations from Hebrew include numerous works from the Old Testament, *Tredecim articuli fidei Iudeorum* (1529); David ben Joseph Kimchi's *Grammatica* and Moses ben Joseph Kimchi's *Grammatica* (1531); *Vocabula Hebraica irregularia* (1536); *Grammatica Hebraea* (1537), and Elijah ben Asher the Levite's *Accentuum Hebraicorum liber et liber traditionum Eliae ben Levi* (1539). He also prepared the tables to Ptolemy's *Geographia universalis* (1540). Most of his commentaries were to sections of the Bible, although his fame is also great as a cosmographer. His complete works are listed in Burmeister's biography (1963) xiv-xvi.

Bibl.: M. Adam, *Vitae Germ. philos.* (Heidelberg, 1615) 143–145; A. Baillet, *Jugements des savans* (Paris, 1722) III 46–47; P. Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditorum clar.* (Nuremberg, 1688) 1465; L. Geiger, "Sebastian Münter," *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, XXIII (Berlin, 1886) 30–33; Hoefer XXXVI 952–954; Jöcher III 750, V 154–158; H. J. Leu, *Schweitzer Lexicon* (Zurich, 1757) XIII 416–419, Suppl. IV 270; Michaud XXIX 574–576; H. Pantaleon, *Prosopographiae* III (Basel, 1566) 351–353; Schottenloher II 70–71; V 201, VII 173–174; A. Teissier, *Les éloges des hommes savans* (Geneva, 1683) I 112–118; J. Verheiden, *Imagines et elogia praestantium aliquot theologorum* (The Hague, 1725) 49–51; Zedler XXVII 446–448.

C. R. Beazley, *Sebastian Münster* [1901]; K. Buczek, *Ein Beitrag zur Entstehungsgeschichte der 'Kosmographie' von Sebastian Münster* (1935); K. H. Burmeister, *Sebastian Münster* (Basel, 1963); the same, *Briefe Sebastian Münters* (Ingelheim, 1964); the same *Neue Forschungen zu Sebastian Münster* (Ingelheim, 1971); the same, "Sebastian Münter und die Empfänger seiner Widmungsbriebe," *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch* (1971) 161–170; E. Emmerling, *Sebastian Münster, der Humanist aus Ingelheim* (Mainz, 1948); A. Gattlen, *Die Beschreibung des Landes Wallis in der Kosmographie Sebastian Münters* (Sitten,

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1955); L. Geiger, *Gesch. des Studiums der hebr. Sprache in Deutschland* (Breslau, 1870) 74–88, 90; J. G. Hager, *Geographischer Büchersaal* (Chemnitz, 1764) I 77–40; V. Hantzsch, *Sebastian Münster* (Abh. der phil.-hist. Kl. der K. Sächsischen Gesellsch. der Wiss. Bd. 18) (1898); A. Hartmann and B. R. Jenny, *Die Amerbachkorrespondenz* (Basel, 1942–67) VI, VII and VIII contain letters to and from Münster; J. W. Herzog, *Athenae Rauricae* (Basel, 1778–1780) 22–24, 442; H. J. W. Horch, *Sebastian Münster* (São Paulo, 1971); the same, “Bibliographische Notizen zu Sebastian Münsters Ausgaben der ‘Geographia Universalis’ des Ptolemaeus,” *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch* (1973) 257–266; B. R. Jenny, “Sancta Pax Basiliensis, Neue Quellen und Hinweise zu Sebastian Münster und seiner Kosmographie,” *Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichts- und Altertumskunde* LXXIII (1973) 37–78; M. Knapp, *Die neugefundene Münster-Holbeinsche Kalendertafel* (Basel, 1911); W. Panzer, *Der deutsche Geograph Sebastian Münster* (Ingelheim, 1953); J. Perles, *Beiträge zur Gesch. der hebr. und aram. Studien*, (Munich, 1884) 20–24, 112, 187–188, 195, 205; O. Puschel, *Gesch. der Erdkunde* (Munich, 1877) 392 et passim; J. Prijs, “Oswald Schreckenfuchs’ hebräischer Nachruf auf Sebastian Münster,” *Theologische Zeitsch.* IX (1953) 231–237; H. L. Ruland, “Sebastian Münster and the English Bible,” in German tr. in *Heimat-Jahrbuch f. d. Landkreis* (Bingen, 1960); the same, “A survey of the double-page maps in 35 editions of Munster’s Cosmographia and his editions of Ptolemy’s Geographia,” *Imago Mundi* XVI (1963); P. Sager, *Zu Sebastian Münsters Karte von Moscovia* (Bern, 1969); F. Schilling, *Sebastian Münsters Karte des Hegau und Schwarzwaldes von 1537* (Coburg, 1962); E. O. Schreckenfuchs, *Trauerrede zum Gedächtnis seines Lehrers Sebastian Münster* (Freiburg, 1552); S. Vögelin, *Sebastian Münsters Cosmographey* (Basel, 1881); H. G. Wackernagel, *Die Matrikel der Univ. Basel* (Basel, 1956) II 3; H. Wilsdorf, *Präludien zu Agricola. Die Cosmography des Sebastian Münster 1544* (Berlin, 1954); A. Wolkenhauer, *Sebastian Münsters handschriftenliches Kollegienbuch* (Abh. der K.-Gesellsch. der Wiss.

zu Göttingen, Phil-hist. Kl.) Neue Folge Bd. 11, no. 3 (1909); the same, *Sebastian Münters verschollene Karte von Deutschland von 1525* (Braunschweig, 1908). Extensive bibliographies may be found in Burmeister’s biography (1963) xi–xix.

5. JOHANNES OPORINUS

This commentary is a set of notes and parallel references to Chapter 1 to 7 of Book I, which were perhaps written about the time of Oporinus’ notes to Solinus, around 1540, but were not published until after his death.

Preface (ed. of Basel, 1576). (f. a2) *Christianus Vursysius Mathematicarum Professor aequo et studio lectori S. [Inc.]: En iterum tibi, amice lector, Officina Henricpetri, de litterarum studiis praeclare merita, Pomponium Melam atque C. Iulium Solinum, authores . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (a7) nihil quod intellectum magis dirigat memoriamque iuvet, quam ex sublimi veluti omnium regionum habitum finemque intueri et ob oculos pictum habere. Tu isto, bone lector, fruere et excursoribus bene precare. Vale.*

Commentary. Annotationum in Pomponii Melae septem priora capita. Fragmentum Johan. Oporino Typographo clariss. authore. Prooemium. [Inc.]: (p. 102) *Orbis situm.*] Propositio plane poetica, qua docilem statim lectorem facit (I.1) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 132) *Clupea.*] Eadem etiam *Aspis* Straboni, et *Clypea*; aliis diversae: *Silius*, *In Clypie speciem curvatis turribus Aspis*. Plin. *Et liberum Clupea oppidum in promontorio mercurii*. Idem. *huius terram Scorpiones necare lib. 35. cap. 19. tradit. Reliqua non extant.*

Editions:

1576, Basileae (Basel): ex off. Henricpetrina. With the text of Solinus. Graesse V. 402; NUC. (NN; MH; DLC; InU).

1595, Basileae (Basel): Per Seb. Henricpetri. With the text of Solinus. Graesse V. 402; NUC. BL; (NNC; InU).

1806–7. See above, Composite Editions. (Excerpts in a variorum edition).

Biography:

Johannes Oporinus (Johann Herbst, Herbst) was born January 25, 1507 at Basel and

died there July 6, 1568. His father, an impoverished painter from Strasbourg, sent his son back to Strasbourg to the *Contubernium* for poor scholars, where he learned Latin and Greek under Hieronymus Gebwiler. On his return to Basel he had instruction from famous men but could not afford to attend the university. He went instead to teach at St. Urban's in Lucerne where he met Xylotectus (Zimmerman), through whom he was attracted to the Reformation. In 1526 he returned to Basel with Xylotectus, who died of the plague the following year. In the next few years Oporinus studied widely, getting money by copying manuscripts for Froben's press and by the assistance of such prominent men as Erasmus and Ludwig Ber. He finally got a place in St. Leonard's school, then the cathedral school, and in 1533 became professor of Latin at the university. He had studied under Bonifacius Amerbach and had learned Hebrew under Thomas Platter.

In 1537 Oporinus succeeded Simon Grynaeus as professor of Greek, but in 1539 the magistrates of Basel passed a regulation demanding that the faculty possess higher degrees. Oporinus refused to take the examinations and left the university. In the same period Paracelsus had come to Basel, in 1537, and Oporinus had been persuaded by Oecolampadius to study medicine with him. Oporinus followed Paracelsus briefly to Strasbourg during their two-year association. On his return he associated himself with Robert Winter and his partners who had bought Andreas Cratander's press about 1535. His name appears alone as printer by 1541, but he was more usually joined with Winter until about 1543, the year in which he produced Vesalius' *Anatomy* and Theodore Bibliander's translation of the Koran, both highly controversial, the latter causing him a brief stay in prison. Oporinus spent his life in and out of financial difficulties, and perhaps three of his four marriages were partly motivated by need, but he became one of the most famous printers of sixteenth-century Europe, able to edit, translate, comment, proofread and supervise the art work for a variety of texts with uncompromising taste and authority.

Works: Apart from his unfinished commentaries to Mela and Solinus, Oporinus also commented upon Cicero's *Tusculana Prima* (1538). His editions included Saxo Grammaticus' *Historia Danica*, Plato's *Opera* and H. Barbarus' *Castigationes* of Pliny (1534); Polybius' *De Romanorum militia et castrorum metatione* and G. Vida's *Opera* (1537); Darius Tibertus' *Epitome vitarum Plutarchi* (1541); J. L. Vives' *De veritate fidei Christianae*, P. Leto's commentary to Virgil's *Opera* and Euripides' *Tragedies* (1544); and *Dramata Sacra* (1547). There are also lists of the books he printed in *Librorum per J. Oporinum excusorum index* (1552) and *Exuviae Ioannis Oporini typographi Basiliensis* (1571).

Bibl.: M. Adam, *Vitae Germ. philos.* (Heidelberg, 1615) 143–145; Hoefer XXXVIII 709–711; Jöcher IV 1084, V 1140–1143; J. H. Leu, *Schweizer Lexicon* (Zurich, 1747–1765) V 348–349, (1758) XIV 304–306, (1789) Suppl. IV 394; Michaud, XXXI 298–299; Nicéron, XXVII 272–282; H. Pantaleon, *Prosopographiae*, (Basel, 1566) III 420–421; Schottenloher, II 106, V 210; C. Steiff, "Johann Oporin", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* XXIV (Berlin, 1887) 381–387, XLV 669; Zedler XXV 1676–1678.

E. Arbenz and H. Wartmann, *Die Vaduzische Briefsammlung der Stadtbibl. St. Gallen* (St. Gall, 1890–1913) V and VI contain many letters from Oporinus; P. Burckhardt, *Gesch. der Stadt Basel* (Basel, 1942) 25, 34; T. Burckhardt-Biedermann, *Gesch. des Gymnasiums zu Basel* (Basel, 1889) 22, 334; D. A. Fechter, *Thomas Platter und Felix Platter, Zwei Autobiographien* (Basel, 1840); M. E. Milham, "Oporinus, Olivarius and Pomponius Mela", *Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde* 80 (1980) 133–143; W. T. Streuber, *Neue Beiträge zur Basler Buchdruckergeschichte* III (Basel, 1846) 65 et seq.; M. Steinmann, *Johannes Oporinus, Ein Basler Buchdrucker um die Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts*. (Basel, 1967); the same, "Aus dem Briefwechsel des Basler Druckers Johannes Oporinus," *Basler Zeitsch. für Gesch. und Altertumskunde* LXIX (1969) 103–203; H. J. Wackernagel, *Die Matrikel der Univ. Basel* II (Basel, 1956) 3; Ch. Wurstisen, *Epitome historiae Basiliensis* (Ba-

sel, 1557); J. C. Zeltner, *Correctorum in Typographicō eruditōrum Centuria* (Nuremberg, 1716) 388–397.

6. PETRUS JOANNES NUNNESIUS

This commentary consists of a letter about Mela's homeland from Nunnesius to Andreas Schott, which refers to Schott's 'Spicilegium' and must therefore post-date 1582, and appended notes to book I, Chapters 1 and 2 of Mela.

Epistle (Leyden, Voss. Q. 120) Pet. Ioan. Nunnesius Valentinus De patria L. Pomponii Melae ad And. Schottum. [Inc.]: (f. 90v) Disputas, mi Schotte, in proemio tui spicilegii accurate de patria Pomponii sed quia seque-ris sententiam eam in qua maior fit scripti mutatio . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 91v) . . . ut conceptis verbis disputat Ptol. de 1. Geogr. et Strabo innuit lib. 1. item cum docet quemque suae regionis optimum esse chorographum, non video qui possit illa ἐπιγραφὴ tolerari.

Commentary. [Inc.]: (f. 92) *Orbis* ex vul-gari loquendi consuetudine non enim rotundus ὡς ἀπὸ τόρου, ut ait Herodotus quem Mela libenter sequitur (I.1) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 98v) *Pontici* Ποντικὸν Stephano, exquisite ergo populi *Pontici* nam Pontii ἑθνῶν potius eodem auctore (I.2.14).

Manuscript: Leyden, Bibl. der Rijksuniversiteit, Voss. lat. Q. 120, S. XVII, ff. 90–98 (*Cat. B.P.U.* (Leyden, 1716) 385; K. A. de Meyier, *Cat. Codd. Voss. Codd. lat. II*, 263–265).

Editions:

1722. See above, Composite Editions.

1743, *Lugduni Batavorum* (Leyden): Apud Samuelem Luchtmans et Fil (Ex typ. Dom-meana). Nuñez is in the second A. Gronovius edition from that year and printer. BN Madrid.

1748. See above, Composite Editions.

1782. See above, Composite Editions.

1806–7. See above, Composite Editions.

Biography:

Petrus Joannes Nunnesius (Pedro Juan Nuñez) was born about 1522 at Valencia and died there March 12, 1602. He began his studies at Valencia but went to the university at Paris to study Latin, Greek and philosophy under Turnebus, Talaeus, Petrus Ramus and

Jacobus Carpentarius. He received the Bacalaureate in May 1546, and the title Magister almost immediately after. In 1548 he held the first chair of Greek at the university of Paris.

In 1553 Nuñez was given the second chair of logic at Valencia, in 1554 the second chair of philosophy and in 1556 the second chair of oratory and rhetoric. About 1563 he went to Saragossa, where he spent about five years, but in 1581 he was awarded the chair of oratory and rhetoric at Valencia. In 1583 he was appointed to the chair of Greek, but we know that he was not holding that post in 1588. We also know that he spent some time in Barce-lona teaching Greek and rhetoric. He returned in old age to Valencia where he held the chair of rhetoric and was made supervisor of grammar, arts and Greek and an examiner for stu-dents who wished to change faculties.

Nuñez was best known as a scholar of Aristotle. Among his students were Bartolomé José Pascual and Vicente Blas Garcia, who suc-ceeded to his chair. His friends included Anto-nio Agustín, Andreas Schott, Juan Bautista Cardona, Juan Bautista Monllor and the brothers Punter, the one bishop of Tortosa and the other of Orihuela.

Works: His works included *Oratio de cau-sis obscuritatis Aristoteleae* and *Inst. physi-carum* of Aristotle (1554), *Apposita* (1556) and *Epithetae* (1570) from Cicero; *Tabulae inst. rhetoriarum* (1578), *Inst. grammaticae linguae graecae* (1590), Proclus' *Chrestoma-thia grammatica*, comm. (1590), *Inst. rho-toricarum* (1593), *De recta atque utili ratione conficiendi curriculi philosophiae* (1594), and Phrynicus' *Epitomae dictiōnū atticarū*, ed. and tr. (1601). Others were published after his death.

Bibl.: Antonius, *Nova II* 204–206; M. Batai-lon, *Erasmo y Espana* (2nd ed., Mexico, 1966) 727–729; J. P. Fuster, *Bibliotheca Valenciana* (Valencia, 1827) I 193–196; A. Le Mire, *Elo-gia illustr. Belgii scriptorum* (Antwerp, 1602) c. 133.; J. Palli-Bonet, "El humanista valen-ciano Pedro Juan Nuñez y Aristoteles," *Revis-ta Valenciana de Filología* VI (1959–62) 233–239; "Petrus Ioannes Nunnesius Valentinus," *Hispaniae Bibliotheca* (Frankfort, 1608) III

611–613; V. Ximeno, *Escritores del Reyno de Valencia* (Valencia, 1747) I 220 *et seq.*; Zedler XXIV 1685.

7. PETRUS CIACCONIUS

This commentary exists in its complete form in the same manuscript which preserves Nunnesius' letter to Schott (see above p. 278), but that codex also contains the beginning of the edited abridgement of Ciacconius' notes which was published in 1722. There is great discrepancy between the incipits of the original and abridged versions, but the explicits are alike except for the addition of a single final note to the printed version. Although Ciacconius and Schott were acquainted, Ciacconius' work seems to have been first used by the Leyden scholars, including Perizonius. Since the sole extant manuscript is from the seventeenth century, it would seem that the abridgement was made well before A. Gronovius' edition.

a) THE COMPLETE FORM

Commentary (Leyden, Voss. lat. Q 120). In proemium Pomponii Melae de situ orbis Annotationes Petri Ciacconii [Inc.]: (f. 1) *Orbis situm* habitationem ut c. 2, illius situm ob ardorem et c. 4 nunc exactius orbis situs (*sic*) dicturo (I.1) . . . / . . . (f. 71^v) *Colonia et fluminis* Pintianus legit *Colonia et fluvius* Zilia, Strabo ibi corruptus videtur et ubi ἔκτος Θάλασσα legit legendum ἔντος nam ad fretum navigat ab exteriore sinu (III.107).

Manuscript:

Leyden, Bibl. der Rijksuniversiteit, Voss. lat. Q. 120, S. XVII (Cat. B.P.U. (Leyden, 1716) 385; K. A. de Meyier, Cat. Codd. Voss., Codd. lat. II, 263–265). With Nunnesius' letter to Andreas Schott and partial commentary. The manuscript contains the longer and presumably original version of the commentary (ff. 1–72^v); unidentified (also Ciacconius'?) Castigationes in aliquot verba immutata in eis tribus Pomponii Melae libris (ff. 72^v–73^v); and the beginning of the abridgement, Book I, Chapters 1–9 (ff. 74–89).

b) THE ABRIDGED VERSION

Commentary (ed. of Leyden, 1722). Petri Ciacconii Toletani notae in Pomponium Melam. Prooemium. [Inc.]: (p. 609) *Orbis situm dicere aggredior*] *Situs frequenter positionem significat* (I.1) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 684) *Legend. ἔντος nam ad fretum navigat ab exteriore sinu. I. 47. Operis hujus atque Atlantici litoris terminus*] *Elegantior lectio; Atlantici litoris, atque operis hujus terminus* (III.107).

Manuscript:

Leyden, Bibl. der Rijksuniversiteit, Voss. lat. Q. 120. For description of the manuscript see above, under the Complete commentary.

Editions:

- 1722. See above, Composite Editions.
- 1748. See above, Composite Editions.
- 1782. See above, Composite Editions.
- 1806–7. See above, Composite Editions (excerpts in a variorum edition).

Biography:

See CTC III, 121.

8. GUILIELMUS SOONUS

Soone's work, first published in 1572, is cast in the form of a dialogue between himself and Mela on geography: in spite of its peculiar form, it functions as a commentary.

Praefatio autoris. (ed. of Cologne, 1572) [Inc.]: (f. *2) Pomponium Melam tanquam si ex mortuis in vitam post multa saecula revocasse, qui nobis sapientiae suae oracula ederet, sic ei auditorem, qui singula, de quibus dubitaret, sciscitaretur, apposui et affinxi. Hunc meo nomine Guilielmum appellavi; illum autem istius disciplinae doctorem feci Pomponiumque quo notus est nomine vocavi . . . (f. *2b) Quem tamen mihi laborem minus necessarium fore putassem, si Ioachimus Vadianus et Ioannes Olivarius dissentium studia suis commentationibus satis adiuvissent, sed cum alter non multum, alter parum lucis obscuritati rerum afferret (quantum quidem sentire potui, cum diligentissime opem undique conquirerem) et alter multa promiscue congeret, alter pauciora, et ea tamen, quae dubitantem lectorem raro sublevarent, uterque autem, quod hominibus paulo doctioribus facillimum est, aperta multis verbis, obscuri-

ora multo silentio tractarent, et interdum, quae corrigere vellent, depravarent, non modo non retardari me, quo minus hunc laborem caperem, sed etiam incitari putabam . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. *6b) Nunc ergo tempus postulat ut auditorem hunc quem formavi, in palaestram educam, et cum ductore istius disciplinae committam. Ab eo igitur hoc modo sermo oritur.

Commentary. Mundi et Coeli in partes quatuor divisio. Caput primum. [Inc.]: (f A1) G. Orbis terrae situm dicere aggressus, quid tu nunc quaeso tanquam nos humi strati non ea quae in terra, sed quae in coelo fiant, curare debeamus, sic de mundo et coelo disputas? (I.1) P. Non vides nos omnem hanc orbis terrae disputationem ita instituisse, ut primum quae eius forma esset totius exponeremus, neque intellegis ad formam terrae pertinere, ut ambitu coeli contineatur? G. Omne igitur hoc, cui mundi coelique nomen indidimus, quicquid id est, neque enim eius rei disputatio, quod facile intelligis, praesentis est instituti, unum est Pomponi an multa? Pomp. Unum est ambitu eo, quo se cunctaque complectitur, partibus differt. . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 97b) Ad haec cum Pomponius conticesceret, ego orationis nostrae filo abrupto, salutatoque, sicuti officii mei demissa ratio postulabat, istius disciplinae doctore summo, statim discessi et ad alias me occupationes converti. FINIS LIBRI TERTII.

There follows Soone's *In novos orbis terrarum incolas*, a separate work, as well as a letter of Soone to Vigilius Zuchemus.

Editions.

1572, Coloniae Agrippinae (Cologne): Apud Ioannem Birckmannum. With *Novi incolae orbis terrarum*. Graesse V.402; Palau 160082; NUC. BL; (DLC; NN).

1573, Coloniae Agrippinae (Cologne): apud Ioannem Birckmannum. With *Novi incolae orbis terrarum*. Palau 160083; NUC. (NIC).

1575, Coloniae Agrippinae (Cologne): Apud viduam J. Birckmanni. BN.

Biography.

Guilielmus Soonus (William Soone, Sone, Zoone) is not recorded before his entering Cambridge University, but in the title of his work on Mela he calls himself *Vantesdenus*,

which is unidentifiable. He received the B.A. degree in 1545 and the M.A. in 1549 at Cambridge. He was resident at Gonville Hall, perhaps as a fellow, 1548–1555, but also received a doctorate of civil and canon law at an unknown university on the Continent. In 1561 Soonus became regius professor of civil law at Cambridge, and in the same year he became a fellow of Trinity Hall, but in 1563 he refused to conform to Protestantism and resigned his position to go abroad.

Soonus is said to have lived at various times at Paris, Dol, Freiburg and Padua, to have been a professor of law at Louvain, and to have worked with Abraham Ortelius at Antwerp as a cartographer, all this within a decade after his resignation from Cambridge. In 1572 he was at Cologne, where he published his work on Mela and his *Novi incolae urbis terrarum*. The latter had been copied from a work by Arnold Mylius and published by Ortelius in 1570. Ortelius complained, and Soone attempted to justify himself. In a somewhat similar episode Soone copied Lyne's drawing of Cambridge, which had been done for Caius' *History of the University* (1574), and published his own copy, together with his description of the university (c. 1575). From Cologne Soone apparently went to Rome, where the Pope made him a *podesia* of an unknown place. His death date is not known.

Works. *Guilielmi Sooni Vantesdeni Auditor, sive Pomponius Mela disputator de situ orbis* and *Novi incolae orbis terrarum* (1572); map and description of Cambridge in Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates orbis terrarum*; translation of description printed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 46 (1776), p. 201.

Bibl.: W.A.J. Archbold, 'William Soone,' *DNB XVIII* (1897–98) 670–71; C. H. Cooper, *Annals of Cambridge* (1842–1853) vol. 2, p. 328; same and T. Cooper, *Athenae Cantabrigienses* (Cambridge, 1858) p. 350, 563; C. Dodd, *Church History of England* (London, 1839–1843) vol. 2, p. 174; J. Pits, *Relationum historicarum de rebus anglicis tomus primus* (Paris, 1619) p. 766; T. Rymer, *Foedera . . .* (London, 1615–1735) vol. 15, p. 613; J.A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, (Cambridge, 1927), Pt. I, vol. 4, p. 120.

9. DUNCANUS MACRUDAERUS

The author, who appears also to have been known as Aelius Donatus when he was in France, must have written this commentary to the first two books of Mela sometime after 1550, when he settled in Paris.

Prolegomena (Paris, BN lat. 4854). [Inc.]: (fol. 2) Geographia quam tribus libris Mela describit definiri potest terrae descriptio. . . . Quaedam de vita Pomponii Melae . . . De terrae forma et magnitudine quaedam ad Geographiae cognitionem necessaria . . . De duodecim ventis . . . / . . . Hodierni nautae duos et triginta ventos enumerant.

Commentary. Annotations in prooemium. [Inc.]: (f. 4) Praefatione breviter proponit quaestionem instituti operis et partitionem . . . [Expl.]: (f. 106) sit fides penes autorem quod aetate nostra haec insula habitetur nec simile quidquam de ea referatur. (II.7.126) Finis annotationum in Pomponium Melam de situ orbis D. Donati Macrudaeri Scotti.

Manuscript:

Paris, BN, lat. 4854, S. XVI, ff. 1–106 (*Cat. codd. Bibl. Reg.* IV, 8).

*Biography:**

Duncanus Macrudaerus (Duncan, Aelius Donatus Macruderus, McGruder, Magrudere, McRuder). Although his birth and death dates are not known, he probably came from Dunblane in Scotland and flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century. He was incorporated in St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's University, in 1545, being graduated M.A. by 1550 when he was incorporated 'Magrudere' of Dunblane diocese. He subsequently went to teach at the University of Paris, perhaps in 1552; he was procurator of the German 'nation' in 1553 and an elector of the Rector in 1556 and 1558. His name is found as Aelius Donatus Macrudaerus in several French archives. He was a doctor regent in the faculty of law at Poitiers about 1562, and by 1569 he was a lieutenant-general of Civray, seat at St.-Maignent.

* For the bio-bibliography of Macrudaerus I am deeply indebted to Dr. John Durkan, the University of Glasgow.

Works: Dempster credits him with commentaries to Book I of Aristotle's *Politics* and Book I of unspecified *Fragmenta omnia Ciceronis* as well as with Book I of a *De Astrologia Poetica*. His *Tabulae* for the *Rhetorica* of Omer Talon are extant.

Bibl.: J.M. Anderson, *Early records of the University of St. Andrews*, Publ. of the Scottish History Society, ser. 3 vol. 8 (Edinburgh, 1926) 251; T. Dempster, *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Scotorum*, II (Bologna, 1627) 489; W. A. McNeill, "Scottish entries in the *Acta Rectoris Universitatis Parisiensis* 1519 to c.1633," *Scottish Historical Review* 43 (1940) 66–86; J. Plattard, "Scottish masters and students at Poitiers in the second half of the sixteenth century," *Scottish Historical Review* 21 (1924) 82–86;

10. ANDREAS SCHOTTUS

Schott played an important part in several commentaries to Mela, for, through his friendship with Chacon and Nuñez, their commentaries came to Leyden and eventual publication. His own commentary, printed in 1582, covers only selected passages from each chapter of Mela, but to it he appended a letter from Calvetus Stella containing an extensive note upon the island of Antros. This volume also contains a specially-drawn world-map by Abraham Ortelius.

Another sort of "commentary" is Schott's collection of comparable passages in Mela and Herodotus, which appears to have been first published in the series of Gronovius editions which also introduced Nuñez and Chacon.

Dedication (ed. of Antwerp, 1582) Ad illustriss. Gasparem Quirogam S.R.E. Cardinalem et archiepiscopum Toletanum And. Schottus Antverpianus. [Inc.]: (Part I p. 3–4) Exoscular libens, amplissime Quiroga, animum tuum in ornanda Academia Toletana quo et me nuper, honoris mei gratia, in familiam tuam invitasti, et publicum de me iudicium Antonii Covarruviae, Academiae Praefecti, omnis antiqui Iuris, Philosophiae Graecaeque linguae peritissimi, qui me Salmantica ad Graecarum litterarum professionem evocavit, reapse comprobasti, Alvaro Gometio, viro optimo et eru-

ditissimo, fatis extincto et Divi Isidori Originum, seu Etymologiarum libris, qui Philippi Catholici Regis sumtu tuoque auspicio adorantur, immortuo. Cum enim ex tui Pontificatus opimis reditibus Complutensis Academia a Francisco Ximenio sit excitata, Gymnasia vero augustissima Salmanticae Bononiaeque a tui ordinis maiorib. exstructa conspiciantur, studia litterarum, ut coepisti, gnaviter tueri et fovere velis, etiam atque etiam oro obtestorque. Habe igitur animi in te mei qualemcumque testificationem, Pomponium Melam, scriptorem Hispanum antiquissimum et elegantissimum Geographum, quem in hac studiorum meorum peregrinatione, more maiorum instituta, recensui et Annotationum Spicilegio illustravi, dum Itinerarii loco in hoc Hispaniensi itinere in manib. versaretur . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 5) idque exemplo v.c. Hermolaus Barbari, Patriarchae Aquileiensis, quem Alexandro Sixto Hispano, Pontifici Max. eundem olim Melam obtulisse accepimus. Deus O.M. te diu Ecclesiae et Reipub. Christianae servet in columem. Toleti Carpetanorum a D. IV. Idus Aprilis, anno a partu Virginis. M.D.XXCI.

There follow an index, the *Castigationes* to Mela of Hermolaus Barbarus and of Fernando Nuñez with their dedications. Part II begins with a *Praetermissa in Melam*, by Nuñez, followed by a letter of Andreas Schottus to Christopher Plantinus, the *Retractiones* of Nuñez, a Vita of him by Schott, and a list of authors emended by Nuñez.

Andreae Schotti ex Pomponio Mela Spicilegium.

Preface. De auctore, lectori s. [Inc.]: (p. 24) Sollempne illud in auctoribus interpretandis servemus, erudite Lector, ut de Pomponii Melae, quem interpretandum suscepimus, patria, quoque tempestate vixerit, et de consilio editionis nostrae post tot doctis. virorum Comment. pauca dicamus . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 27) nonnulli etiam alienis sudoribus tamquam ignavi fuci insidentur, a scribendo vero ipsi, ne inscientiam suam prodant, perpetuo abstinent. Vale, mi Lector, et his candide fruere.

Commentary. [Inc.]: (Part II, p. 27) *Facundiae minime capax* Impeditum *opus esse Naturae tractationem* (I.1) . . . / . . . [Expl.]:

(p. 66) *Unde ubi aliqua*] Portenti simile. Legend. Strabo lib. ult. *Geographiae*, Plutarch. in Sertorio, et Io. Goropius Becanus, vir doctiss. lib. II. *Originum Antverpiensium*, de Gigantomachia quod opus, licet aemulos aliquot reperit, plures tamen admiratores habet, qui utilissimum praedicant (III 8.107). FINIS.

Appended epistles. Letter I. Io. Christophorus Calvetus Stella Andreae Schotto S.D.P. [Inc.]: (Part II, p. 67) Legi, doctiss. Schotte, summa cum animi mei voluptate, quae de Fredinandi Nonesii Pintiani praeceptoris mei vita docte simul et eleganter scripsisti. Vivet per te in hominum memoria Pintianus, cuius nomen, quod iam paene extinctum erat, deinceps durabit. Ceterum quod de insula Antro petis (III 2.22) . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 68) qui ingenio, doctrina, litteris, et linguarum peritia adeo excellis, nihil ut in Mela tam sit obscurum tamque difficile quod exquisito iudicio tuo non expendas mirifice atque expedite non explices, quo Pomponium Melam nitori suo, ut facis, restituas. Vale mi Schotte. Salmanticae, Idibus Februarii, Anno M.D.LXXXI.

Letter II. Abraham Ortelio Antverpiano V.C. Philippi II. Hisp. Regis geographo, civi suo cariss. And. Schottus s.d.p. [Inc.]: (Part II, p. 69) Promiseram, memini, doctiss. Orteli, nostras observationes iam tum paene affectas (*sic*) in Pomponium Melam, compositum a me Lutetiae ad Divi Victoris cum vetustiss. exemplari calamo exarato et, unde hausit, auctoribus Graecis, praesertim Herodoto . . . Ego vero cum rei gerundae caussa iter in Hispaniam haberem, et turbante Belgio flaganteque bello civili Bibliotheca et patria aliquamdiu carendum viderem, Melam Hispanum scriptorem Itinerarii vice tamquam fidum comitem assumpsi . . . hoc Spicilegium feci post Pintianum, cuius ad te castigationes mitto, ut olim in integrum Plinium Observationes eiusdem, sed vereor ne in tanta loci intercapidine perierint . . . Observationes eiusdem in Plinium utinam te hortante Plantinus noster . . . in vulgus edat, cum Iac. Susii et Brugensem notis . . . Nos Toletanum codicem M.S. quo usus est Pintianus inspeximus; non pauca relicta collegimus: Solinum quoque et Capellam cum MSS. compositos recensuimus

. . . / . . . [Expl.]: (p. 70) Vale, mi Orteli, Salutem a me illis non de vulgo amicis, Corn. Pruenio, Viviano, Lipsio, Carrioni, Papio, Levineio, Pulmanno, Plantino, Raphelengio, ceteris. Toleti a.d.x. Kal. Ianuar. Ann. partus virginei M.D.LXXX. FINIS.

Edition:

1582, Antverpiae (Antwerp): Ex officina Christophori Plantini. BN; Adams M-1064; Graesse V.402; NUC. BL; BN; (DLC; InU).

Biography

Andreas Schottus (Schott, A.S. Peregrinus) was born September 12, 1552 at Antwerp and died there January 23, 1629. He studied at Louvain with Justus Lipsius. In the *Collegium Trilingue* Cornelius Valerius taught him Latin and Dietrich de Langhe, Greek. His university training was in arts and rhetoric. In 1576, because of the religious troubles, he went to Douai where he became secretary to Philippe de Lannoy. In 1577 he went on to Paris, where he was taken into the home of Busbeck, ambassador of Rudolph II, and met the brothers Pithou, Passerat and Joseph Scaliger. In 1579 he went to Bordeaux and to Madrid with letters from his father to the Court of Philip II. He spent eight months at Alcalà, and in 1580 he went with Bishop Lindanus to Toledo, where he met the jurist Covarruvias, and then to Salamanca. He soon returned to Toledo and gained the chair of Greek, living meanwhile in the home of Cardinal Quiroga. In 1584 he became professor of Greek, rhetoric and history at Saragossa and lived for two years with the archbishop of Tarragona, Antonio Agustin. In 1586 he vowed that if the Duke of Parma took Antwerp he would become a Jesuit. When this happened, Schott entered the order, April 6, 1586.

He served his novitiate at Saragossa and took his theological training at Valencia, then taught theology at Gandia. In 1594 he took the chair of rhetoric at Rome, but after three years he was allowed to return to Antwerp where he taught Greek. In 1610 he went briefly to Tournai to work at the Benedictine library, but otherwise he spent his life at Antwerp. Through him the work of many Spanish humanists reached the Low Countries. He was a friend of Pedro Juan Nuñez and Pedro Cha-

cón as well as Gruter, Vulcanius, David Hoeschel, Gerard Vossius, Camden, Casaubon, Scribanius, Heribert Rosweyde, Fronton du Duc and Johannes Eudaemon.

Works: Schott's earliest work included an edition and commentary to Nepos' *De viris illustribus* (1577) and an edition of Aurelius Victor, in whose *De vita et moribus imperatorum Romanorum*, through Busbeck, he first edited the fragments of the *Monumentum Anthracianum* (1579). Most of his work followed his return to Antwerp and included editions of Pighius' *Annales Rom.* (1559), *Itinerarium Antonini* (1600), Muretus' *Orationes* (1602), L.A. Seneca's *Opera* (1604), C. Nepos' *Opera* (1609), St. Jerome's letters (1611), Orosius' *Adversus paganos* (1615), *Catalogus Catholicorum* (1618), Luis de Granada's *Opera* (1628). His translations include de Resende's *Antiquitates Lusitaniae*, from the Spanish (1600), and P. Ribadeneira's *Vita F. Borgiae*, from the Spanish (1603), Photius' *Myriobiblion* and *Adagia*, from the Greek (1612) and the Jesuit *Litterae Japonicae an. 1609 et 10*, from the Italian (1615). He also produced a few commentaries. A great many of his other works were not published until long after his death.

Bibl.: *Biographie nationale de Belgique* XXII (Brussels, 1914) 1–14; F.C. Foppens, *Bibl. Belgica* I (Brussels, 1739) 56; Hoefer XLIII 585–7; Jöcher IV 339–340; Michaud XXXVIII 427–8; Nicéron XXVI 61–83; Reusch, "Andreas Schott," *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* XXXII (Berlin, 1891) 392–3; A.J. Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden* VI (Amsterdam, 1969) 143–144; Zedler XXXV 1032–1036.

Baquet, "Notice biographique et littéraire sur André Schott," *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Belgique*, XXIII (1856) no. 1848; A. de Backer, A. Carayon and C. Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus* VII (Brussels/Paris, 1896) 865–904; *Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique* 14 (Paris, 1939) 1574–75; J. Fabbri, s.j. "Un ami de Juste Lipse: l'humaniste André Echot (1552–1629)," *Les Études Classiques* 22 (1953) 188–208; L. Maes, "Lettres inédites d'André Schott," *Museon* (1909–1914); A.

Poncelet, *Histoire de la Compagnie de Jésus dans les anciens Pays-Bas* 2 (Brussels, 1927) 498–500, 527; F. Van Hulst, “André Schott,” *Revue de Liège* (1846?) 249–267.

11. FRONTO DUCAEUS

This extensive commentary exists in three manuscripts, of which the Vatican alone is complete. It is dated 1584.

Introduction (Vat. Regin. lat. 1524). Frontonis Ducae annotationes in Pomponii Melae libros de situ orbis: Anno domini 1584. [Inc.]: (f. 1) De origine Geographiae. Prudenter ut caetera docuit optimus non modo docendi sed etiam vivendi magister Plato . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 5) Posterior tempore fuit Mela Clodius Ptolomaeus. Philippus Alexandrinus Anthonini Pii Imperatoris tempore insigne illud opus scripsit in Geographia.

Commentary: [Inc.]: (f. 5) *Orbis situm dicere aggredior*. Hoc proemio Mela et operis difficultatem quod suscipit, et excusat quam securus est indicat, . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (f. 122v) illa quae maiora senserimus obtinere aliquando valeamus. Laus deo virginique Mariae. Finis.

Manuscripts:

Vatican, Regin. lat. 1524, S. XVI, ff. 1–122. (*Inventario dei Mss. Reginensi*, f. 195; *Index cod. mss. lat. Reginae Suecorum*, f. 63^b; Krissteller, *Iter II*, 598).

Paris: lat. 4853, S. XVI, ff. 4–146^r. This manuscript breaks off at f. 146^r. (*Cat. cod. mss. Bibl. Reg.*, IV).

Paris: lat. 18247, S. XVI, ff. 41^r–369^v. This manuscript copy follows and is bound with an edition of Mela, Paris: T. Brumenius, 1584. It lacks the ascription and title. (L. Delisle, *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes* 31, 1870, 548).

Biography:

See above p. 71.

12. JACOBUS SIRMONDUS

This commentary, dated 1586, attempts to expand Mela and to bring related historical information up to date. It contains extensive geographical drawings and tables as well as

many genealogical charts for royal houses, which are not identical in the two manuscripts. Choosing an explicit for this commentary upon Mela must be completely arbitrary, for it is in the discussion of Africa, with which Mela ends, that Sirmondus launches upon the later history of Africa and indeed the world. He uses Mela's order of continents but not his order of specific information.

Commentary: (Paris BN, lat. 4835) Annotationes in Pomp. Melae Lib. De situ orb (sic) D. Sirmondo dictante Anno Domini 1586. (Inc.]: (f. 4^r) De iucunditate utilitate et pulchritudine Geographiae. Quod in principio librorum suorum scripserat Eratostenes . . . / . . . [Expl. for commentary to Mela?]: (f. 74) Hac Mazagram, illa Arzeron esse creditur. Ampsaca in sinum Numidicum defluit 26 gradu Longitudo, 32 Latitudo (I.6). There follows *Antiqui Reges Maurorum et Numidarum*. Amen.

Manuscripts:

Paris, BN, lat. 4835, S.XVI. ff. 1–397^v. (*Cat. codd. mss. Bibl. Reg.* IV, 6).

Paris, BN, lat. 4836, S.XVI, ff. 1–102^r. (*Cat. codd. mss. Bibl. Reg.* IV, 6). The manuscript is incomplete, breaking off in Ducaeus' commentary on modern history.

Biography:

See CTC II, 125.

13. ANONYMUS BRUXELLENSIS

This commentary was hand-written, probably late in the sixteenth century, on blank pages interleaved throughout an edition of Mela (Paris: T. Richard, 1557) found in the Bibliothèque Royale of Brussels. The sign of the Jesuits of Antwerp is found at its beginning. The commentary is both geographical and mythological, relating Mela's place names to the corpus of Greek myth, but it breaks off in Book II, Chapter 43, leaving the remainder of the added folia blank. Where it ends, the commentary is somewhat out of sequence and the choice of an explicit must be arbitrary; the one chosen is the latest reference to the text, but it is in fact followed by several notes to earlier sections.

POMPONIUS MELA

Commentary: [Inc.]: (interleaf a, preceding f. 1) Geographia sine qua caeca est omnium veterum authorum lectio, surda rerum gestarum narratio, insigni opere de situ orbis a Mela explicatur . . . / . . . [Expl.]: (interleaf b, between ff. 17 and 18) Erymanthus mons Arcadiae ex quo aprum vastatorem Hercules vivum

captum humeris ad Euristhium detulit; est item fluvius ex adverso monte in Alpheum defluens.

Manuscript:

Brussels, Bibl. Royale 8492 (R. Calcoen, *Inventaire des manuscrits scientifiques de la Bibliothèques Royale Albert Ier*, II (Brussels, 1971) 42–43).