LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS COLUMELLA. ADDENDA*

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The Addenda follow the order of the original article (CTC 3.173–93) and consist of a) additional material for the Fortuna and Bibliography, b) another manuscript of a commentary already known, and c) two new commentaries.

FORTUNA

Add the following information:
p. 173a5.

The authorship of the De arboribus remains controversial. Richter and Hentz attribute it to a late anonymous compiler, whereas Goujard defends the traditional Columellian authorship.¹

p. 174a43.

Apart from the Ambrosianus (A) and Sancermanensis (S), which contain the whole work, there are several medieval excerpts, two of which survive in ninth-century manuscripts.²

p. 174b19.

Several parallels can be drawn concerning the organization of the villa as described by Columella and the information on early monastic régime provided by Rufinus (Historia monachorum), Cassiodorus (Institutiones divinarum litterarum), and especially the Regula s. Benedicti.³ Isidore of Seville uses the Res rustica in his Etymologiae (books 12, 15, 17, 20), and his Regula monachorum 2.1 paraphrases Res rustica 1.8.2–3.⁴ From the eighteenth century onward the Yüniyüs cited by the Hispano-Arabic geoponic writers has been mistakenly linked with Columella.⁵

p. 175a30.

From Guido Martellotti’s study of Harleianus 3264 one must conclude that Petrarch might have known Columella, perhaps through Boccaccio, at a later stage.⁶ At the beginning of the fifteenth century Poggio Bracciolini took the Ambrosianus (A) to Italy. This manuscript, conflated with another witness from a different family (the so-called R, perhaps Niccoli’s codex collated by Poliziano), produced an abundant crop of descendants. R may be connected with the defective text known to Boccaccio; his quotation of Res rustica 9.2.3 in Genealogia deorum gentilium 11.1 indicates a manuscript lacking the interpolated De arboribus and hence differing from all presently known extant witnesses. Poggio also seems to refer to the same manuscript used by Boccaccio.⁷ This defective text and R are both

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⁷. Poggio Bracciolini, Disputatio de infelicitate principum, in Opera omnia (rpt. Turin, 1964), ed. R. Fubini,
missing; they belong to a line of transmission in Italy independent of SA and partly conserved in the recentiores. To complete the list of witnesses of the Res rustica, we must add humanist excerpta and seven complete manuscripts to the group of fifteenth-century codices studied by Hedberg.8

p. 176425.

According to Fabricius and Ernesti, the date of the editio princeps of the Latin agricultural writ-

ners could have been 1470, with a reprint two years later,9 but there is no material evidence or mention of this elsewhere. Two manuscripts copied after 1472 and containing Res rustica 10 only are Florence, Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Acquisiti e doni 358 (fols. 70v–79v) and Ashburn. 932 (fols. 51r–67v).

p. 176448.

A slightly earlier commentary on Columella was produced ca. 1518 by Joachim Vadianus who, like most of his predecessors, annotated only book 10. A copy of the Reggio Emilia 1496 edition (St. Gall, Kantonsbibliothek [Vadiana], Inc. 735/5) contains his handwritten annotations in the margins, and the same notes are also found in Vadiana ms. 54.

p. 1766b6.

There are many instances of early printed editions with numerous running titles and variants added in the margins by assiduous, mostly anonymous readers; generally speaking, these very brief observations are not sufficient to constitute a commentary. One such example is the copy of the 1510 Erfurt edition of book 10, with copious handwritten notes, now in the British Library, London (833.h.10).

p. 1774a8.

The next commentary is that of Hieronymus Rupeus whose explanations of Res rustica 10 (Bern, Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Bong. IV.659 [8]) are found in an edition printed at Paris in 1538,10


10. According to Kristeller, Iter 4.263b, there is a "Columella, ed. with notes of Janus Gruter" in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. However, the shelfmark given (8° D 164) is that of a volume once belonging to Janus Gruter and containing Janus Cornarius’ translation of the Geoponica, a Byzantine compilation by Cassianus Bassus attributed to Constantinus Caesar (Constantine VIII Porphyrogenitus). This notice stems from the erroneous listing of the book under the heading "Columella" in W. M. Lindsay’s card index of printed editions of the classics with manuscript notes (Oxford, Bodleian Library, Top. Oxon. c. 310, fol. 92). Two further volumes appearing in Lindsay’s index are sixteenth-century editions of Columella with manuscript collations: Auct. S. inf.3.36 (Paris, 1543, from the D’Orville Collection) displays this note on the title page:
The *Res rustica* is also one of the main sources of Gabriel Alonso de Herrera's *Obra de agricultura* (Alcalá de Henares, 1513).

At the end of the fifteenth century, Heinrich Österreicher, abbot of Schussenried, complied with Eberhard's request and translated the *Res rustica* into German. A partial translation into French appears in 1540, and afterwards a complete but inaccurate version by Cotereau (Paris, 1551), which was *soingneusement revue et en la pluspart corrigée, et illustrée de doctes Annotations par maistre Jean Thierry de Beauvois* (Paris, 1555). Beauvois resets the text and explains his own version.

With respect to Columella, even though it provides rich information concerning textual readings and explanation, Gesner's edition still relies on humanistic manuscripts. In the reprint (Leipzig, 1773) a rather defective collation of S is given by Ernesti. Finally, Schneider, in a subsequent edition (Leipzig, 1794), improves both the text and the commentary.

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12. The *De arboribus* is included as book 3, but the *De cultu hortorum* is not translated. K. Löfler published this version in 1914 in vols. 265 and 264 of the Bibliothek des literarischen Vereins in Stuttgart: *L. Junius Moderatus Columella. De re rustica, übersetzt durch Heinrich Oesterreicher, Abt von Schussenried* (Tübingen, 1914).

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**Bibliography**

Add the following items:

p. 178a.

**I. Works of Columella**

**A. Editions**


**B. Translations**


III. Influence

C. Renaissance

IV. General Bibliography and Roman Agriculture


Commentaries
1. Julius Pomponius Laetus

p. 182a21. Add under Manuscripts:

Florence, Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Ashburn. 932, s. XV–XVI, fols. 51r–67v. These folios contain almost the entire text of book 10 (the prose preface is missing) accompanied by marginal and interlinear glosses in the same hand and seem to have been copied by the scribe of fols. 31r–50v (Disticha Catonis with glosses, Moretum with glosses, and various verses). At the conclusion of the Moretum (fol. 49v) is a subscription: “Explicit P. Virgilii Moreti libellus pertinens ad me Nicolaeum Pale.” The same name appears in the subscription on fol. 76r: “Tibure die ij aprilis 1504 / scriptum est hoc per me Nicolaum Angeli de Paleareis / tunc litterarum ludi magistrum Civitatis Tiburis.” The Introduction in Ashburn. 932, fol. 51r is similar, even if much shorter, to that in Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 11532, s. XV, fol. 115r. The marginal scholia on fols. 51r–67v have been excerpted from the commentary of Julius Pomponius Laetus and are especially close to those in Vat. lat. 11532, fols. 115r–123v, particularly at the beginning, and to those in fols. 101r–110v (another copy of the commentary in Vat. lat. 11532, which, however, lacks the Introduction).


Biography:

p. 190a11. Add commentary:

4a. Joachim Vadianus

St. Gall, Kantonsbibliothek (Vadiana), Inc. 735/5 consists of nine folios (zi–&[vi]) containing Columella, Res rustica 10, with numerous scholia in the hand of Joachim Vadianus. These leaves were removed from a copy of the 1496 Reggio Emilia edition of the Scriptores rei rusticae (Inc. 731 [1276]) in the same library. The scholia were recopied in what is now Vadiana ms. 54 (fols. 8r–17v), and a marginal entry in this codex (fol. 8r) dates them to Vadianus’ stay in Vienna (1501–18): ... scholia quae in ora libri sui adscribatur, cum carmen hoc Viennae interpretemur”.

Most of Vadianus’ notes deal with plants mentioned by Columella. His explanations are usually more extensive and systematic than those in the commentary of Pomponius Laetus; for example, he gives often both the Greek and vernacular (i.e., German) names of plants in order to provide a clearer identification. The same approach is evi-
dent when he deals with farming equipment and other physical objects named in the text. Vadianus also discusses mythological, historical, and geographical allusions as well as striking linguistic features and poetic devices. A few textual emendations are introduced. He refers to or quotes from a wide range of ancient authors: Pliny, Virgil, Ovid, Claudianus, Palladius, Lucretius, and Servius are the Latin writers most often cited; Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Galen are the most frequently named Greek sources. There are many references to a Latin translation of Avicenna, and Christophorus Landinus, Philippus Beroaldus, and Laurentius Valla are also mentioned.


Commentary. [Inc.]: (Inc. 735/5, fol. ziir and ms. 54, fol. 8r) Coenaeque non naturalibus desideriis, sed censibus aestimentur (Res rustica 10, praef. 2). Contra romanii luxus effusionem legem sumptuarium constituerunt primores, ne quis ultra quam liceret sumptus ad convivia dissipatius, quae et hodie servatur apud plerosque. Lege Gellium . . . . . . [Expl.]: (Inc. 735/5, fol. 8v[i]v and ms. 54, fol. 17v) Panasque biformes (10.427) quia partim homines sunt, partim capri. Ferveat (10.431) id est exundet. Exundet (10.432). Legendum "exundent" id est replecantur.

Manuscripts:
(micro.) St. Gall, Kantonbibliothek (Vadiana), Inc. 735/5, 9 fols. (zii–8[v]i), removed from Vadiana Inc. 731 (1276). This copy of the 1496 Reggio Emilia edition of the Scriptores rei rusticae (Cato, Varro, Columella, Palladius) contains extensive marginal scholia in the hand of Joachim Vadianus on Columella, Res rustica 10.

Biography:

p. 191a32. Add commentary:

5a. Hieronymus Rupeus

A copy of an edition of Res rustica 10 (Paris: apud F. Gryphium, 1538), now Bern, Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Bong. IV.639 (8), exhibits on the title page the handwritten addition cum interpretationibus Hier. Rupeii anno 1538 mense Julio (sic) and contains annotations placed in the margins and on inserted leaves. The scribe’s hand, according to Hagen, may be that of François Daniel.

Rupeus’ commentary is not particularly wide ranging. He deals with plants or explains mytho- logical, astrological, and geographical allusions, glossing occasionally specific terms and poetic expressions. Only Dioscorides occurs with some frequency among the few ancient authors mentioned.

Introduction (Bern, Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Bong. IV.639 [8]). [Inc.]: (inserted leaf facing fol. iv) Cum Vergilius quarto Georgicorum ageret de sede apibus eligenda, incidit forte fortu- na (?) in hortorum mentionem commendationemque cultus hortuli cuiusdam quem Corycii senex Italus tenebat [Georg. 4.127ff.] . . . . . . [Expl.]: (inserted leaf facing fol. 2r) 12. Atque totius huius operis ultimo de villicae operibus et negotiiis domesticiis.

Biography:
Very little seems to be known about Hieronymus Rupeus (Jerónimo de la Peña). A native of Medina del Campo (Castile), he was active as a scholar at Paris in the second quarter of the sixteenth century.

Works:
Among his published works are a Latin translation of Theognis (Paris, 1532), an edition of Virgil accompanied by the notes of Philippus Melanchthon (Paris, 1535), an annotated epitome of natural philosophy based on Aristotle (Paris, 1536), and three books of commentary on moral philosophy (Paris, 1537). Notes of Rupeus copied by François Daniel are preserved in editions of Demosthenes, Epictetus, Euripides, and Polybius published between 1538 and 1540 (Bern, Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Bong. IV.639 [2]–[5]). Rupeus also translated into Latin poems from the Anthologia graeca (Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, B.P.G. 52, vol. 13, fol. 85v).

Bibliography: