

POMPONIUS MELA. ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA*

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The *Addenda et Corrigenda*, which are arranged in the order of the original article (CTC 5.257–85), consist of new material for the *Fortuna*, Bibliography, and printed editions and a new commentary.

FORTUNA

p. 259a12. Add:

Other owners of fifteenth-century manuscripts of Mela include Lodovicus de Montecavaloro civis et notarius Mantuae (Vatican City, BAV, Pal. lat 1567), Johannes Baptista Almadianus (Paris, BNF, lat. 6236), and Aulus Janus Parrhasius and Antonius Seripandus (Naples, Biblioteca Nazionale, IV D 15). Two Quattrocento scribes are also known: Laurentius Absternius (Lorenzo Bevilacqua, librarian of Federico and Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, dukes of Urbino) and Paulus presbyter Calensis (Paris, BNF, nouv. acq. lat. 783, a. 1469–70).

p. 259b15. Add:

The discovery of the New World, teamed with the sixteenth-century political union of Spain and the Low Countries under Charles V as Hapsburg heir to both, created a corridor for Spanish Melan studies to move from the south to Paris under the influence of Petrus Johannes Olivarius, and to Antwerp and ultimately Leiden under the influence of Andreas Schott.

p. 260a35. Add:

New information on the link between Spain

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and Antwerp is found in Antwerp, Museum Plantin-Moretus, 229, vol. 4, s. XVI ex., which contains two leaves (fols. 31–32) from the papers of Theodorus Pulmannus (Poelman) (1510–80?), a private editor at Antwerp and acquaintance of Schott. These notes are entitled “Errata in Mela sic corrigito In epistola Francisci Sanctii.” The reference is to Franciscus Sanctius Brocensis (Francisco Sánchez de las Brozas, El Brocense) whom Palau y Dulcet credits with a 1574 edition printed at Salamanca by Joannis (*sic*) Perier but with no extant copy known to him (Palau y Dulcet 160084) and a second printing there by Didacus a Cussio in 1598 (Palau y Dulcet 160091), held at Leiden. There follow 32 corrections to what appear to have been 53 numbered pages of text. On investigation, it has been found that every revision suggested by Pulmannus was incorporated into the 1598 Sánchez edition, presumably identical to that of 1574 because Pulmannus is believed to have died at Salamanca in 1580. (Prof. Chris Heesakkers kindly compared the 1598 edition with Antwerp, Museum Plantin-Moretus, 229, vol. 4, fols. 31–32).

The last commentary on Mela was produced ca. 1600 by Julius Caesar Bulengerus. This commentary and those of his close contemporaries and fellow Jesuits Fronton du Duc and Jacques Sirmond reveal such differences from their predecessors and similarities to each other that they could well be designated as a separate class. They share these characteristics: no apparent heed or knowledge of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler; some reference to the anonymous *De origine geographiae* followed by a commentary on Mela stripped of his mythico-historical material and presented solely as a geographical guide; and, in the case of Sirmond and Boulenger, by addition-

al new studies of Mela's world. Du Duc and Sirmond also mentioned the New World, which, of course, lay outside the scope of their commentaries on Mela.

pp. 260b, last paragraph–261a11. Replace with:

Sixteenth-century manuscripts of Mela are numerous, and about ten percent contain notes of various kinds. Other manuscripts containing the works of different authors sometimes have Melan material. For example, in Vatican City, BAV, Vat. lat. 3906, a heading at the top of fol. 36r reads "Ex com. Pom. Mela"; this is followed in the first line of text by "De Plinio loco quod quaeris paucis accipe." We are not dealing with a commentary but rather a discussion on fols. 36r–37v of the meanings of several measures of distance, including *pes*, *cubitus*, *palma* and *spithama*, in several authors, among whom are Mela and Solinus. Occasionally it is not easy to determine if Mela is actually the source of the information; one such instance is Udine, Biblioteca Capitolare, fondo Bini 21, Misc., Tomo 21, fasc. 23, s. XVI–XVII, which seems unrelated to Mela, although it contains a Latin list of geographical places on several continents (kind communication of don Sandro Piussi, director of the Biblioteca del Seminario Arcivescovile, Udine).

Of interest to editors of Mela are two very different late sixteenth-century fragments of readings from other manuscripts. The longer is Oxford, Bodleian Library, Auct. S. 2. 14, a copy of the 1582 Antwerp edition by Schott with the notes of Ermolao Barbaro and Pincianus and autograph annotations of Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540–1606). Scaliger gives as many as thirty manuscript readings per page in one or both margins, each recorded as near as possible to an underlined variant in the printed text. The marginal readings are usually followed by *v.* (i.e., *vetus*, an old manuscript or manuscript tradition not further specified), or *g.* (identified on p. 7 as *Codex Cardinalis Ghisii*). They break off, however, on p. 43 at *De situ orbis* II.7 (description of the Mediterranean islands). In contrast, Berlin, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin–Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Diez B Sant. 84 contains on fols. 36r–41v only a small collection of autograph notes from several commentaries by Jan Gruter (or Gruytere, 1560–1627). Fols. 36 and 39 record comparisons of manuscript readings in Mela (book I.2–15, 59–70) and begin: (fol. 36r

"Notae in Pomponium Melam ex praefatione. *Dicam autem aliarum plura* (I.2). Veteres: 'dicam tamen aliorum plura' et ita legendum videtur. *Ut quaeque erunt clarissima* (I.2). Veteres libri: 'ut quaecumque erunt clarissima'. *Quidquid id est* (I.3). Veteres libri: 'quidquid est'. *Huius medio* (I.4). Veteres: 'huic medio'. *Illius situ* (I.4). Vetus lectio: 'illius situs.'" For the same passages Scaliger offers seventeen variants to Gruter's five, and there are also differences in the interests of these would-be editors. Scaliger is more concerned with the proper form and orthography of each word; Gruter, on the other hand, aims to correct only token differences of this kind, although he later tries in more detail to find meaning in crucial passages, some of which remain conjectural in modern editions.

A short discussion of Mela is also found in Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale, 15771–15813 (van den Gheyn 7320), s. XVII, a copy of the *Bibliotheca* in six volumes compiled by Petrus Cornelisonius Bockenbergius Goudanus who claims to have finished this "handbook" of classical authors in 1581 at Munich. Goudanus' account of Mela in vol. 1 (ms. 15771–15783, fols. 24r–26r) shows his interest to be not in geography but in curiosities. Most of his references are very brief quotations from books I and III, sometimes excerpted or paraphrased and all drawn from the listing of wondrous men or natural phenomena of Africa and the mysterious East. While Mela merely mentions these references, which he probably drew from his sources, they are Goudanus' only concern.

Many printed editions of classical authors contain handwritten marginal notes indicating parallel use of words in, or references to, other classical texts. Alessandro Daneloni has drawn attention recently (see Bibliography I.D below) to two incunabula of the *De situ orbis* containing autograph annotations by Bartolomeo Fonzo: Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Inc. L 6.7 (Venice, 1477) and Milan, Biblioteca Trivulziana, Inc. C 64 (Milan, 1471). A Melan example from an early sixteenth-century book collection in Switzerland is Bern, Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Hosp. 139.5, a 1512 [Vienna] edition of Mela with the index of Johannes Camers and the *Castigationes* of Barbaro. Leonhard Hospinian (Wirth) of Bern had collected an extensive library which he willed on his death in 1564 to his

son-in-law Johannes Fädmingen. At some point in the next twenty-two years someone with access to the collection (the handwriting is that of neither owner) annotated book III of this Mela edition by adding in the margins several readings from Barbaro, more from Pliny's *Naturalis historia*, and a single reference to Ptolemy. When Fädmingen died in 1586, he bequeathed the entire collection he had inherited from his father-in-law to the "school library," which eventually became the present Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek (communication of Dr. Claudia Engler).

A number of manuscripts of the *De situ orbis* exhibit marginalia in the form of keywords to guide the scribe through a text dense with geographical references:

(1) Paris, BNF, nouv. acq. lat. 783 (Phillipps 3363) is an unusually interesting example. A long codex containing Mela (fols. 1r–46v, a. 1469) and Solinus (fols. 47r–127v, a. 1470), it contains detailed marginal keywords for both texts. These are followed by very detailed, complete, and professional indexes to both authors (Solinus, fols. 127v–145v; Mela, fols. 146r–160v, also copied in 1470). If the dates did not make it improbable, these could have been prepared for printed editions. The eighteenth-century ex libris on fol. 1r, "Collegii Agen. Soc. Iesu Catalogo inscriptus," makes this witness yet another Melan manuscript with a Jesuit connection.

(2) Vatican City, BAV, Reg. lat. 581, s. XIV/XV contains an extensive list of marginal keywords on nearly every page. At the conclusion of the text (fol. 38v) there is a unique note in the hand of the anonymous scribe who gives a brief survey of the history of Venice, its relationship to Istria, the lands on the Danube, Pergamum, and the East, as well as its expansion into central Italy, Milan, and Liguria to the Gallic borders in the West.

(3) The marginal notes in Vatican City, BAV, Vat. lat. 3409, s. XV are most interesting for their variety and the lively personality of the scribe. In addition to many simple keywords referring to topics in the text, there are sarcastic remarks on Mela's subject matter, which is characterized, for example, as *ridicula abstinentia* (fol. 31v), *inapta confabulatio post epulas* (fol. 15r), and *scelesta pocula ex hostibus* (fol. 15r). A significant number of parallel references from other classical authors are cited, such as Lucan (the most frequently

named), Apuleius, Justinus, Virgil, Ovid (*Metamorphoses*), and Cicero (*Tusculan Disputations*). Several notes with the word *hodie* contrast Mela's descriptions with the contemporary reading or travel of the scribe, who is clearly well informed about the Mediterranean area; these include references to Florence, Cordova, and Ethiopia.

(4) Other marginal notes of the same kind, but less frequent, can be found in Paris, BNF, lat. 4832 and Vatican City, BAV, Vat. lat. 1915, s. XV, which contain for all three books of Mela a number of keywords and some identifications and comments on individual places but are not sufficiently numerous to constitute commentaries. The character of these notes is mostly literary, and sometimes historical.

De origine geographiae has been excluded from Melan studies both in CTC 5 and here because its content is different and because this anonymous work exhibits various names in various contexts. In light of information kindly communicated by Prof. Chris Heesakkers, this work seems totally unrelated to Gronovius' equally generic *Oratio de geographiae origine . . .* (Leiden, 1703) but must have arisen after the recovery of Greek science in the fifteenth century (see the article by N.M. Swerdlow cited in Bibliography I.D below). There are very short works (less than twenty folios) following, but not joined to, copies of Mela's *De situ orbis* in the BNF and the BAV; while they are not identical, each has a list of later Greek mathematician-philosophers down to Ptolemy, brief notes on the usefulness of geography and reproduction with commentary of a fine hemispheric map of the zones and climates of earth, with another showing the "celestial sphere," and a list of peoples living along the important degree of longitude from the polar regions through Greece, Egypt, and Ethiopia to Meroe.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. WORKS OF MELA

A. Editions

p. 262b, end. Add:

P. Parroni (ed. and comm.), *Pomponii Melae De chorographia libri tres* (Rome, 1984).

A. Silberman (ed., trans., and comm.), *Pomponius Méla. Chorographie* (Paris, 1988).

K. Brodersen (ed. and trans.), *Kreuzfahrt durch die Alte Welt* (Darmstadt, 1994).

B. Translations

p. 263a37. Add:

C. Guzmán Arias, *Corografía. De chorografía* (Murcia, 1989); K. Brodersen (Darmstadt, 1994) (see above under I. A.); P. Berry, *Pomponius Mela. Geography/De Situ Orbis A.D. 43* (Lewiston, N.Y., 1997); F. E. Romer, *Pomponius Mela's Description of the World* (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1998); L. Beltramo (ed.), *Un antico volgarizzamento veneziano della Chorographia di Pomponio Mela* (Alessandria: Edizioni dell'Orso, 2002).

D. Specialized References

p. 264b20. Add:

J. André, "Des Indiens en Germanie?" *Journal des Savants* (1982) 45–55; R. Batty, "Mela's Phoenician Geography," *Journal of Roman Studies* 90 (2000) 70–94; E. Bianchi, "Teratologia et geografia. *L'homo monstruosus* in autori dell'antichità classica," *Acme* 34 (1981) 227–49; L. Charlo Brea, "Escritores gaditanos de la antigüedad clásica," in *Estudios sobre Columela*, ed. J. M. Maestre Maestre et al. (Cadiz, 1997), 93–99; K. Brodersen, "Mela in Mittelfranken: zu den Anfängen des Geographieunterrichts," in *Gymnasium Fridericianum: Festschrift zum 250-jährigen Bestehen des humanistischen Gymnasiums Erlangen* (Erlangen, 1995), 7–16; Brodersen, "Principia geographiae: antike Texte im frühen Erdkundeunterricht," *Anregung* 42 (1996) 29–43; S. Corsi, "Il sacrificio dei fratelli Fileni: un episodio fra storia e geografia," *Acta classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debreceniensis* 33 (1997) 83–89; A. Daneloni, "Fonzio e Pomponio Mela," *Studi medievali e umanistici* 2 (2004) 151–65 and plates 41–44; J. Desanges, "La face cachée de l'Afrique selon Pomponius Méla," *Geographia antiqua* 3–4 (1994–95) 79–89; M. E. Downs, "Spatial Conception in the Ancient Geographers and the Mapping of Hispania Baetica," *Classical Bulletin* 72 (1996) 37–49; R. Evans, "Ethnography's Freak Show: The Grotesques at the Edges of the Roman Earth," *Ramus* 28 (1999) 54–73; C. M. Gormley, M. A. Rouse, and R. H. Rouse, "The Medieval Circulation of the *De chorographia* of Pomponius Mela," *Mediaeval Studies* 46 (1984) 266–320; C. Guzmán Arias and M. E. Perez, *Concordantia in libros Pomponii Melae De chorographia* (Hildesheim

and New York, 1989); G. Arias, "El Brocense, editor de Pomponio Mela," in *Homenaje al profesor Luis Rubio*, 2 vols. (Murcia, 1987–89), 1, 557–61; G. Arias, "Pervivencia de las aportaciones del Pinciano al *De chorographia* de Pomponio Mela," in *Actes del IXè simposi de la Secció Catalana de la SEEC. St. Feliu de Guíxols, 13–16 d'abril de 1988. Treballs en honor de Virgilio Bejarano*, ed. L. Ferreres, 2 vols. (Barcelona, 1991), 1, 411–19; J. L. Hernández Rojo, "Centros de interés en la obra de Pomponio Mela," *Sodalitas* 2 (1981) 129–50; J. López Rueda, "Los comentarios de González de Salas al '*De situ orbis*' de Pomponio Mela," in *XAPIΣ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙΑΣ. Studia in honorem Ludovici Aegidii. Homenaje a Luis Gil*, ed. R. M. Aguilar et al. (Madrid, 1994), 799–812; P. Parroni, "Animadversiones in Pomponium Melam," *Rivista di filologia e di istruzione classica* 109 (1981) 424–32; G. Ragone, "Umanesimo e 'filologia geografica': Ciriaco d'Ancona sulle orme di Pomponio Mela," *Geographia antiqua* 3–4 (1994–95) 109–85, including 15 figures; R. Rollinger, "Ethnographie und Geschlechterrollen bei Pomponius Mela," in *Geschlechterrollen und Frauenbild in der Perspektive antiken Autoren* (Innsbruck, 2000), 187–222; A. Silberman, "Sur quelques toponymes de la côte africaine du golfe arabe (Pomponius Mela, III.80)," *Revue de philologie, de littérature et d'histoire anciennes*, 3d Ser., 59 (1985) 57–62; Silberman, "Les sources de date romaine dans la 'Chorographie' de Pomponius Mela," *ibid.* 60 (1986) 239–54; Silberman, "Le premier ouvrage latin de géographie et la chorographie de Pomponius Mela et ses sources grecques," *Klio* 71 (1989) 571–81; G. Stamm, "Die Sammlung eines Basler Bibliophilen aus dem 16. Jahrhundert in der Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Bern," *Librarium. Revue de la Société Suisse des Bibliophiles* 14 (Mai 1971) 23–39; N. M. Swerdlow, "The Recovery of the Exact Sciences of Antiquity: Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography," in *Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture*, ed. A. Grafton (Washington, D.C., 1993), 125–67; K. Tausend, "Inder in Germanien," *Orbis Terrarum* 5 (1995) 115–25; G. Winkler, "Geographie bei den Römern: Mela, Seneca, Plinius," in *Geschichte der Mathematik und der Naturwissenschaften in der Antike*, vol. 2: *Geographie und verwandte Wissenschaften*, ed. W. Hübner et al. (Stuttgart, 2000), 141–61.

COMMENTARIES

2. Joachimus Vadianus
a. *The edition of 1518*

p. 269a7. Add:

Manuscript:

(micro.) Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 27445, s. XVI (H. Hauke, *Katalog der lateinischen Handschriften der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek München. Clm 27270–27499* [Wiesbaden, 1975], 244–45; Kristeller, *Iter* 3.620a). The two commentaries differ only in their explicits, and so it is not possible to determine whether this manuscript, which ends incomplete at book II.41 *mons Taygetus*, contains the first or second commentary.

3. Petrus Johannes Olivarius

p. 272b, end. Add:

The 1556 edition of Olivarius' commentary contains (fols. 1v–4v) generalizations regarding Mela's ancient sources, style, and method of using geography, followed (fols. 4v–16v) by a much longer, more detailed discussion of the importance of Aristotle and the determination of longitude and latitude, including a chart of the five climatic zones.

9. Duncanus Macrudaerus

p. 281a6. Add:

McGruder's commentary is perhaps the first from sixteenth-century France to treat Mela as a geographer.

10. Fronto Ducaeus

p. 284a8. Add:

Vatican City, BAV, Reg. lat. 1524 begins with a discussion of the utility of geography taken from *De origine geographiae*. The commentary itself is very full and concentrates on geographical information alone (the ancient mythico-historical content has been removed).

The incomplete copy in Paris, BNF, lat. 18247 does not report the commentator's name. It is preceded by a full commentary on *De origine geographiae*, with its charts and partly in Greek, which displays stylistic features similar to Ducaeus' commentary on Mela (fols. 41r–169v). This opening section may represent an early draft by Ducaeus or, less probably, the work of another scholar. A Greek note on fol. 53r is dated "MDXXCIII."

p. 284a34. Correction:

"Paris: lat. 18247, s. XVI, fols. 41r–369v" should read "... fols. 41r–169v."

p. 284a37. Correction:

It lacks the ascription and title. Should read: Fol. 1r displays the title "Frontonis Ducaei Annotationes in Pomponii Melae (*corr. ex Mellae*) De situ orbis Anno Domini 1581. De origine Geographiae."

12. Jacobus Sirmundus

p. 284b27–28. Correction:

"... Ducaeus' commentary..." should read "... Sirmundus' commentary..."

p. 284b28. Add to *Manuscripts*:

(micro.) Utrecht, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, 7.F.1 (formerly 830), s. XVI/XVII (P. A. Tiele, *Catalogus codicum manu scriptorum Bibliothecae Universitatis Rheno-Traiectinae*, vol. 1 [Utrecht, 1887], 214; Kristeller, *Iter* 4.382a).

(micro.) St. Petersburg, Rossiiskaia Natsionalnaia Biblioteka, Cl. lat. Q 34, s. XVI ex. (Kristeller, *Iter* 5.192b). The text of this manuscript is much abridged, contains only one incomplete chart of the heavens and another of the royal genealogies, ascribes its original on fol. 42r to Sirmundus but continues the royal histories, breaking off on fol. 42v with events of 1627.

p. 285b7. Add new commentary:

14. Julius Caesar Bulengerus

The first works in Paris, BNF, lat. 10822 are the *De imperatore et imperio romano* and other Roman studies of Bulengerus (Jules-César Boulenger) copied by Antonius Favereau in 1588 (fols. 1r–140v; signed and dated on fol. 140v). He later copied Bulengerus' lengthy commentary on Mela (fols. 147r–261v), which contains references up to 1599. Favereau's title page to this second work (see below) specifically states that it contains the *praelectiones* of Boulenger on Pomponius Mela. Although the usual post-classical meaning of *praelectio* is "lecture," this strange document, sometimes terse, sometimes very detailed, omitting much (even Mela's name), surely does not contain fully finished lectures by Bulengerus but rather, perhaps, the humanist's lectern notes for several lectures on the subject with Sirmundus' earlier work serving as a close model.

These notes begin with *De origine geogra-*

phiae, skimming briefly through its generalizations and list of Greek scientists to concentrate suddenly and in detail on updated versions of the three original charts: the climatic zones, the celestial sphere, and the principal meridian of longitude, with a very detailed account of the latitudes of the peoples living on it. (This last chart is so long that it extends below the normal height of other folios). The fact that the hemispheric charts (fols. 152 and 158) are heavily annotated in a hand very different from Favereau's would suggest that the charts were supplied from an outside source. In addition, Favereau gives as Bulengerus' a good deal of mathematical computation to accompany the charts.

Bulengerus does not mention Mela's name and records just enough of his geography to show the exact order in some middle and later sections. In the last part of this work, the style is that of a learned humanist and consists of Bulengerus' own essays on specific peoples living in Mela's lands, their governments, customs, and magistracies such as he had written for the Romans and others, the longest being his analysis of the Turks.

Considered as a whole, this odd composition thus seems to be an attempt to build on a set of lectern notes for several lectures, thin or non-existent, on material Boulenger knew well, very detailed for the most difficult parts and written out in the case of his own new supplements.

Commentary (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, lat. 10822). (fol. 147r) In Pomponii Melae praelectiones de situ orbis Julii Bulengengeri (*sic*) Explanatio. [*Inc.*]: (fol. 148r) De origine et statu geographiae. Terrae descriptio quibus primum temporibus ___ (uncertain) missa sit non iniuria quaeritur. . . . / . . . [*Expl.*]: (fol. 261v) (illegible in present reproduction).

Manuscript:

(micro.). Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, lat. 10822, s. XVI/XVII, fols. 147r–261v (Kristeller, *Iter* 3.247b).

Biography:

Julius Caesar Bulengerus (Jules-César Boulenger) was born at London in 1558. The son of Pierre Boulenger, a fairly eminent humanist and teacher, he entered the Jesuit order in 1582, withdrawing from it with the consent of his superiors in 1594 to supervise the education of his brothers and nephews and returning to the Jesuits about

twenty years later. He acquired a doctorate in theology and taught as a Jesuit at Paris and Toulouse. His final Jesuit posting was at Pisa, where his father had also taught. He died in 1628.

Boulenger spent much of his career writing on a great variety of topics from classical Latin poetry, such as Persius and the sixth book of the *Aeneid*, to theological debate against Isaac Casaubon, but his interest in governments, offices, and institutions remained constant—the Roman empire, the Lotharingians, the Persians, Italy, the great churches of Constantinople, and France. So eminent a scholar as Joseph Justus Scaliger admired his efforts in the field of literary criticism.

Works:

He was the author of at least thirty-five works. These include: *Response à l'examen des lieux alleguez par le Sieur du Plessis Mornay, en l'epistre liminaire du liure contre la Messe* (1598); *De circo romano, ludisque circensibus; ac circi & amphitheatri venatione liber* (1598); *Liber de spoliis bellicis, trophaeis, arcubus triumphalibus & pompa triumphi* (1601); *De theatro ludisque scenicis libri duo* (1603); *Eclogarum ad Arnobium liber primus* (1612); *De tributis ac vectigalibus populi romani liber, in quo vectigalium regni Galliae, & eorum qui vectigalibus praesunt, origo illustratur* (1612); *Diatribae, ad Isaaci Casauboni exercitationes adversus Illustrissimum Cardinalem Baronium, in duas partes divisae* (1617); *De serenissimae Mediceorum familiae insignibus, et argumentis . . . dissertatio* (1617); *De Imperatore & imperio romano libri XII* (1618). *Historiarum sui temporis libri tredecim, quibus res toto orbe gestae ab anno millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo ad annum usque sexcentesimo duodecesimo continentur* (1619); *Opusculorum systema*, 2 vols. in 1 (1621).

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P. de Ribadeneyra, *Bibliotheca scriptorum Societatis Iesu* (Antwerp, 1643); G. Molier, *Dissertatio de Julio Caesare Bulengero* (Altdorf, 1691); G. C. Schultheiss, *D. J. C. Bulengero* (Altd., 1691); M. Dreux du Radier, *Bibliothèque historique et critique de Poitou*, vol. 3 (Paris, 1754), 291; J. Le Long, *Bibliothèque historique de la France*, 2d ed., 5 vols. (Paris, 1768–78), 2.371, 386 and 3.129, 688; Michaud 5.246; C. Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, new ed., vol. 2 (Brussels and Paris, 1891; repr. Héverlé-Louvain, 1960), cols. 366–72.