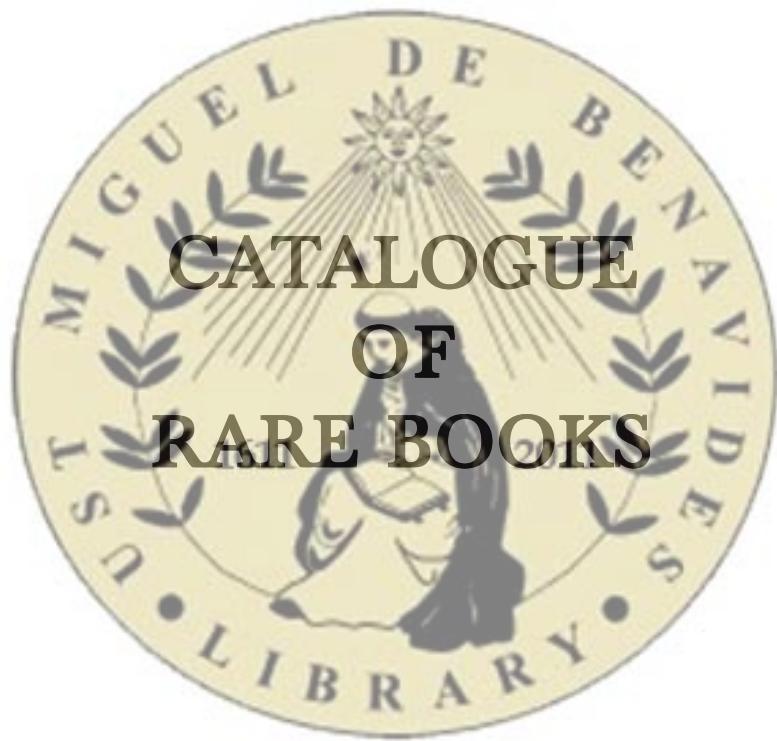




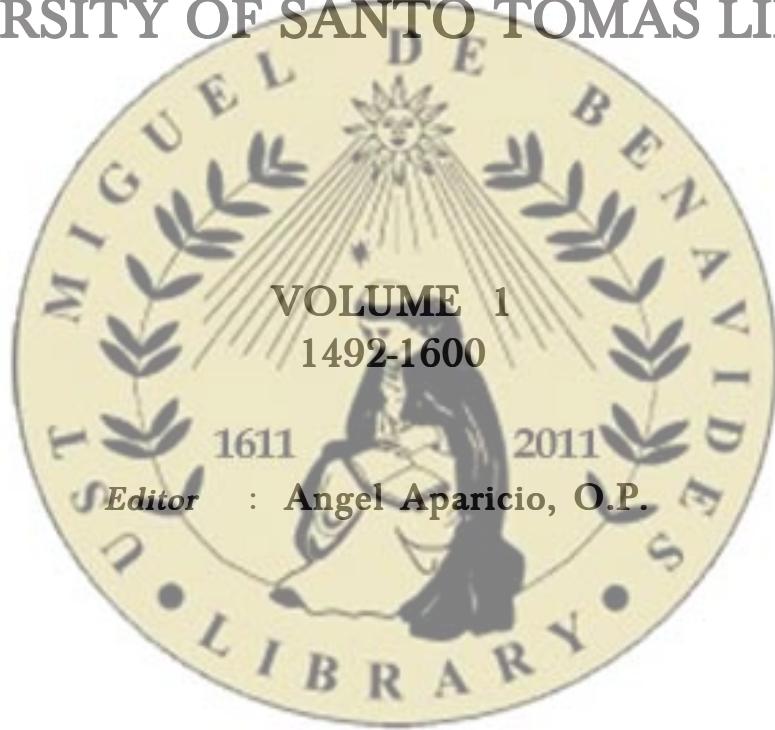
Fig. 1. University of Santo Tomas Main Building.





CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS

UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS LIBRARY



Manila, Philippines
2001





CONTENTS

Foreword

Prologue

List of Abbreviations, Acronyms and Symbols Used

List of Illustrations

Part 1

Catalogue of Books Printed Between
the Years of 1492 and 1600

Part 2

Detailed Reports of Books Printed Between
the Years of 1492 and 1600

Appendix A: “The University of Santo Tomas Library
- A Historical Outline,” by Fidel Villarroel, O.P.

Appendix B: “Dusty Sanctuary,” by Leila M. Maynard

Appendix C: Highlights in the History of the University of Santo Tomas

Indexes

Authors

Titles

Cities and Printers





Foreword

*For books are more than books, they are the life
The very heart and core of ages past,
The reason why men lived and worked and died,
The essence and quintessence of their lives.*

- Amy Lowell

With this initial volume, the University of Santo Tomas has taken the first step in the publication of a series of catalogues reflective of the uniqueness and diversity of our nation's cultural heritage. This publication contains a collection of 16th century titles of books preserved by the University. This is a precursor to two more volumes that will publish titles of books from the 17th until the 19th centuries.

With a sense of wonder and awe we reconstruct the history of how these literary pieces reached the academe. In this catalogue, we find a list of books that have seen the ravages of time, books that were donated, books preserved by good fortune to become a part of this important collection. Here we find a collation of books that miraculously stood the test of time. The present publication also highlights, through detailed reports, some of the most important books in the collection.

This catalogue is a capsule of archaic publications that fortunately, the UST Central Library has preserved for over five centuries. The University library is indeed, a treasure chest of precious books dating as far back as 1492, year when the only incunabulum in the collection was published.

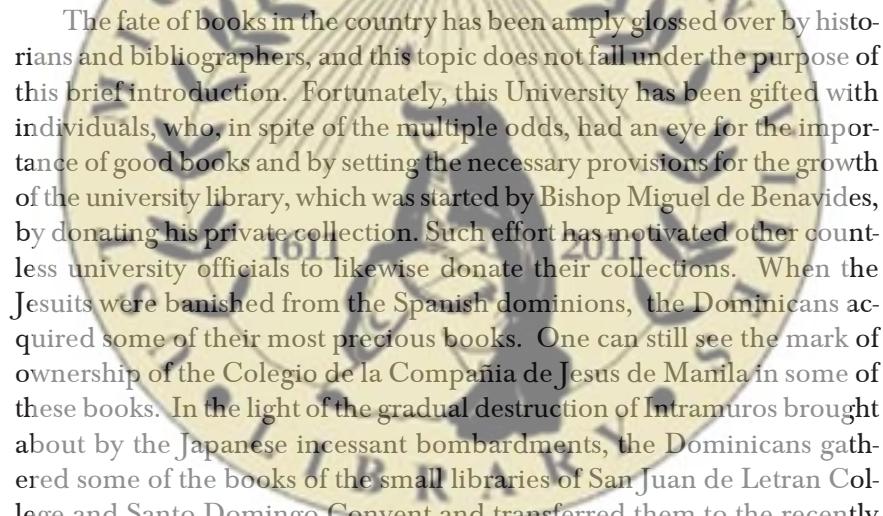
This eventuality would not have been possible without the concerned efforts of some people who put great value in the University's library collection. In itself, this publication is a testimony to the immense love these people offered in order to preserve the University's precious collection. To them, the University pays this fitting tribute.

Fr. Tamerlane R. Lana, O.P.
Rector
University of Santo Tomas



Prologue

The collections of rare books of the University of Santo Tomas Library is an eloquent witness to the role of this institution in nurturing the values that have contributed to the birth and growth of this nation. Education according to the Christian faith and the humanistic values as practiced by the university can be glimpsed from the remnants of a collection that served as the support to the courses offered in the early history of this institution. In the beginning the university limited herself to the formation of the clergy, but through the years the University of Santo Tomas expanded its course offerings with the new sciences following the curriculum of any other university then: Theology, the Arts, Law, Pharmacy, Medicine are all represented in this library, unique in this part of the world. Today, we are glad we can publish the first volume of this collection containing the catalogue of sixteenth century titles together with detailed reports of some of the most important books. Two other volumes containing the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries together with the Filipiniana Rare collection, are currently in preparation. It is our hope that they be published before the end of the year.



The fate of books in the country has been amply glossed over by historians and bibliographers, and this topic does not fall under the purpose of this brief introduction. Fortunately, this University has been gifted with individuals, who, in spite of the multiple odds, had an eye for the importance of good books and by setting the necessary provisions for the growth of the university library, which was started by Bishop Miguel de Benavides, by donating his private collection. Such effort has motivated other countless university officials to likewise donate their collections. When the Jesuits were banished from the Spanish dominions, the Dominicans acquired some of their most precious books. One can still see the mark of ownership of the Colegio de la Compañía de Jesús de Manila in some of these books. In the light of the gradual destruction of Intramuros brought about by the Japanese incessant bombardments, the Dominicans gathered some of the books of the small libraries of San Juan de Letran College and Santo Domingo Convent and transferred them to the recently built quarters of the University in Sampaloc. Presently, the University possesses a collection of Rare Books amounting to some 12,045 volumes.

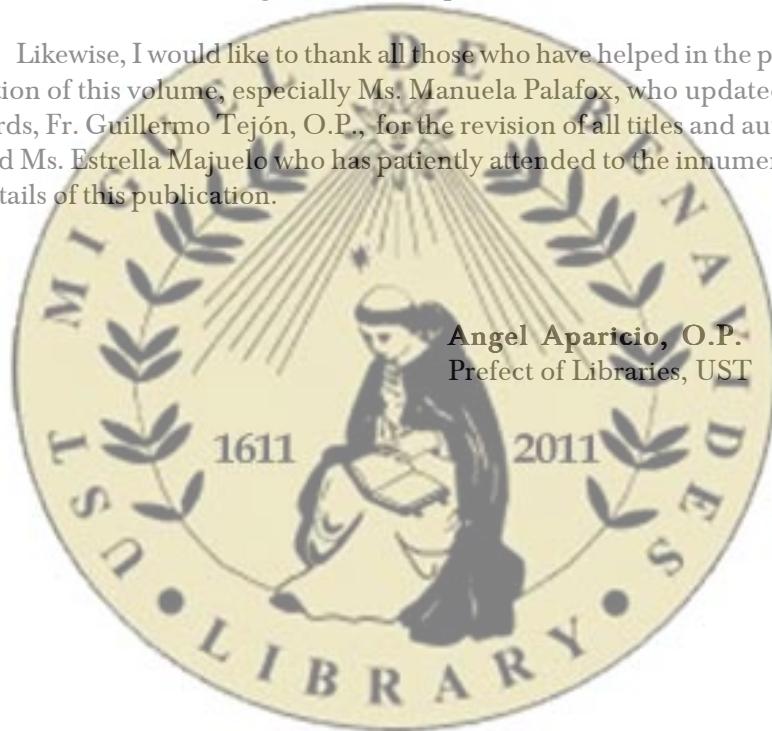
The present volume contains 466 titles arranged in chronological order starting with the only incunabulum in the collection published in 1492, to the end of the sixteenth century. In the second part of this volume, we are publishing for the first time the reports of 253 titles prepared by Ms. Leila M. Maynard and Robert M. Strong, internees in the UST Concentration Camp, who, despite meager resources, undertook the task of cataloging the Museum and Library collections of the University of Santo Tomas (from April 1943 through February 1945). At the end, we have included three appendices that shed additional light on the University Library and on the reports.



This publication is a tribute to the many selfless laborers who, because of their love for books, have contributed to a unique library in this part of the world. Perhaps... one can now better appreciate the fact that these magnificent books were gathered and preserved to mirror our national identity and cultural heritage.

The University of Santo Tomas Library acknowledges with gratitude the financial aid of *Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional*, Intramuros, Manila and of *The Toyota Foundation*, Tokyo, Japan in the production of the catalogue and in the publication of this volume.

Likewise, I would like to thank all those who have helped in the preparation of this volume, especially Ms. Manuela Palafox, who updated the cards, Fr. Guillermo Tejón, O.P., for the revision of all titles and authors and Ms. Estrella Majuelo who has patiently attended to the innumerable details of this publication.





LIST of ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS and SYMBOLS USED

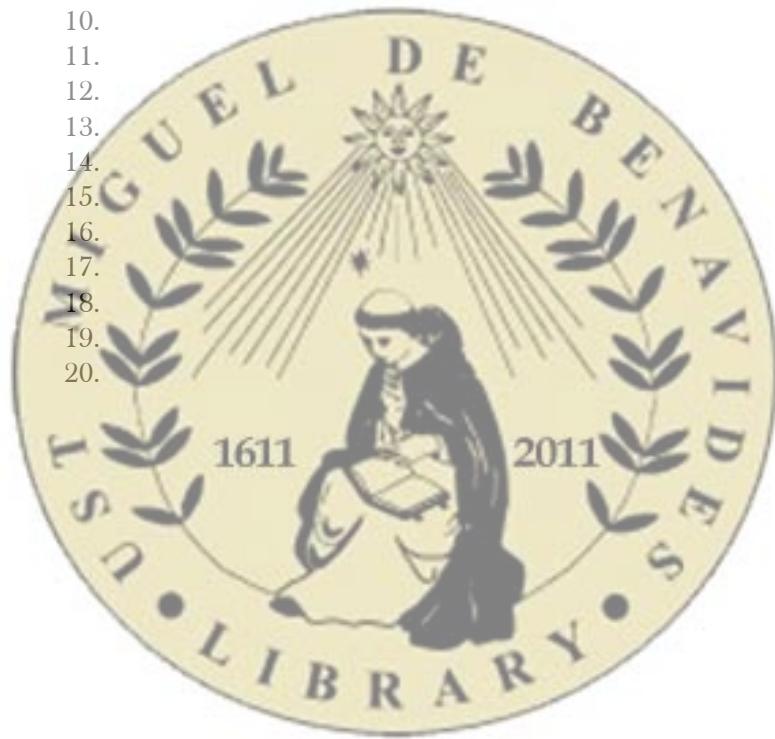
Archiepis.	- Archiepiscopus (Archbishop)
bk., bks.	- book(s)
Card.	- Cardinal
col., cols.	- column(s)
Di.	- Divus (Divine or Saint)
ed.	- edition/editor
Epis.	- Episcopus (Bishop)
et	- and
et al.	- <i>et alii</i> (and others)
etc.	- <i>et cetera</i> (and the other; the rest)
Fº	- folio (refers to size as 17 x 22 inches)
i.e.	- <i>id est</i> (that is)
ill.	- illustrations
O.B.V.R.C.	- Order of the Blessed Virgin for the Redemption of Captives (Mercedarians)
O.C. Order)	- Order of Cluny (Congregation of the Benedictine Order)
O.F.M.	- Order of the Friars Minor (Franciscans)
O.P.	- Order of Preachers (Dominicans)
O.S.A.	- Order of St. Augustine (Agustinians)
O.S.B.	- Order of St. Benedict (Benedictines)
O.S.H.	- Orden de la Hieronymo (Order of St. Hieronymus)
O.S.J.	- Order of St. Jerome (Jeronymites)
Pont.	- Pontiff (Pope)
p., pp.	- page(s)
pt., pts.	- part(s)
s.l.	- <i>sine loco</i> (Latin ‘without a place’). Used in catalogue entries when the probable place of publication cannot be ascertained.
s.n.	- <i>sine nomine</i> (Latin ‘without a name’). Used in catalogue entries when the name of the publisher is unknown.
S.I.	- Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
s., suppl.	- supplement
t.p.	- title page
USTRB	- University of Santo Tomas Rare Books
v., vol., vols.	- volume(s)
4º	- <i>quarto</i> (a book over 10 and under 13 inches high)
8º	- <i>octavo</i> (a book whose height is between 6 and 10 inches)
12º	- <i>duodecimo</i> (7 x 4 inches)
[]	- enclosed in bracket (information supplied)
[....?]	- probable date
[ca. ...]	- approximate date
[ca. ...?]	- probable approximate date





LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

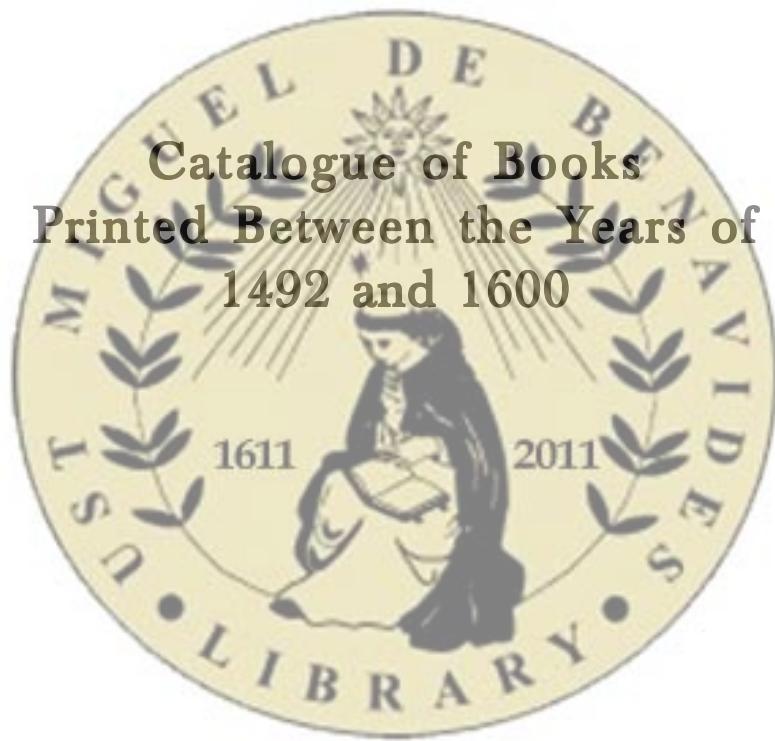






CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS

UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS LIBRARY



VOLUME 1
Part 1



1. FLAVIUS, IOSEPHUS (<i>see Part 2, # 1</i>) La Guerra Judaica / translated into Spanish by Alonso de Palencia. Seville : Menardo Ungut y Lanzalao Polono, 1492. [346] p. Originally written in Aramaic and translated into Greek by Josephus Flavius. Imperfect: t.p. missing.	1492
2. SPRENGER, JACOB Malleus Maleficarum Maleficas et Earum Haeresim vt Phramea Potentissima Conterens. [Paris] : Iehan Petit, [1500-1541]. 504, [37] p. Imperfect: t.p. missing. Includes index.	[1500-41]
3. VIVALDUS, JOANNES LUDOVICUS, O.P. (<i>see Part 2, # 2</i>) Aureum Opus de Veritate Contritionis. Tomus Secundus / edited by Hieronymus de Cervis de Bellano. Lyons : Joannes de Vingle, 1505. 188 leaves, [60] p. 8°. Includes index.	1505
4. ALBERTUS MAGNUS, SANCTUS (<i>see Part 2, # 3</i>) Summe Alberthi Magni : in two parts. Basle : Ex Officina Jacobi Phortzheim, 1507. 2 parts (201 leaves, [5] p.; [9] p., 237 leaves, [100] p.). Includes index.	1507
5. REGNIER, HELYAS (<i>see Part 2, # 4</i>) Super VI Decretalium ; with notations by Giovanni Andrea. Lyons : Jacobus Sacon, 1508. [9] p., 178 leaves. Imperfect: t.p. missing. Includes index.	1508
6. AURELIACO, PETRUS JACOBUS DE (<i>see Part 2, # 5</i>) Aurea et Famosissima Practica. Lyons : Joannes Moylin, 1511. 175 leaves, [17], [2] p. Includes index.	1511
7. VIVALDUS, JOANNES LUDOVICUS, O.P. (<i>see Part 2, # 6</i>) Opera Tomus Primus. Lyons : [s.n.], 1512. 324 leaves, [15] p. 8°. Imperfect: some pages (incl. t.p.) missing.	1512

* **Editor's note:** () These open and close parentheses refer to the second part of this volume, which contain the internees' reports



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1513 8. HEROLT, JOANNES, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 7*)
Sermones Discipuli de Tempore et Sanctis.
Paris : Nicolaus de Barra, 1513. [7], [732], [2] p.
Includes index.
- 1514 9. ALCASAR, LUDOVICUS DE, S.J.
Vestigatio Arcani Sensus in Apocalypsi cum Opusculo de Sacris Ponderibus ac Mensuris.
Antwerp : Apud Ioannem Keerbergium, 1514. 2 v. (1,153 p.).
Vol. 1: 610 p.; v. 2: 613-1,025, [80], [68] p.
Includes index.
- 1514-15 10. CAPREOLUS TOLOSSANUS, JOANNES, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 8*)
In Quattuor Libros Sententiarum.
Venice : Octavianus Scotus per Giorgium Arribenum,
1514-1515. 4 v. (304, 318; 138, 230 leaves). Fº.
USTRB copy bound in 3 vols.
Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 3 missing; between folios 312
and 313 (mistakenly numbered 113) of Volume 2,
a fragment of the musical manuscript had been cut.
Index in the first volume.
- 1516-18 11. RAULIN, JOANNES, O.S.B. (*see Part 2, # 10*)
Itinerarium Paradisi Complectens Sermones de Poenitentia, de Matrimonio, et Viduitate.
Paris : by Bertold Rembolt for Joannes Petit, 1516-1518.
3 v. ([14] p., 188 leaves; [12] p., 152 leaves; 379+ leaves).
Imperfect: t.p. of vols. 1 and 3 and final pages of
vol. 3 which is the index missing.
- 1517 12. ANTONINUS, SANCTUS, ARCHIEPIS. FLORENTIAE
(*see Part 2, # 11*)
Historiarum Domini Antonini.
Lyons : Joannes Clein, 1517. 2 v. ([17], [11] p., 235 leaves,
[11] p.; [19], [11] p., 253 leaves) Fº.
These are vols. 2 and 3 of a three-volume set;
vol. 1 was published in 1543 (*see Part 2, # 64*).
Imperfect: some pages of *Argumenta*
(incl. t.p. of vols. 2 and 3) missing.
Both volumes include index.



13. BELLA PERTICA, PETRUS DE (*see Part 2, # 12*) 1517
Quaestiones Aureae et Penitus Divinae/edited by Ioannes Thierry.
Lyons : Anthony Dury, Impensis Symonis Vincent, 1517.
[12] p., 180 leaves. 8°.
Includes index.
14. IMOLA, JOANIS DE (*see Part 2, # 13*) 1518
In Clementinas Opulentissima Commentaria ;
with legal annotations of Joannes of Folpertis.
Trent : Joanis de Ferraris, Girardus de Zeiis, 1518.
[38] p., 149 leaves.
15. RAULIN, JOANNES, O.S.B. (*see Part 2, # 14*) 1518
Doctrinale Mortis.
Paris : Joannes Petit, 1518. [12] p., 134 leaves. 4°.
Includes index.
16. ALBERTUS MAGNUS, SANCTUS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 16*) 1519
De Animalibus Libri Viginti Sex
/ corrected by Marcus Antonius Zimara.
Venice : Haeredes Octaviani Scoti, 1519. [9]
p., 105 [i.e. 205] leaves. F°.
Imperfect: some introductory pages (incl. t.p.) missing;
folio leaves 201-205 wrongly numbered 101-105.
17. ANTONIUS DE PADUA, SANCTUS (*see Part 2, # 18*) 1521
Quadragesimales Sermones et Sermones de Sanctis
/ edited by Joducus Badius.
Paris : Jost Bade, 1521. 176, 72 leaves.
Imperfect: the first 39 leaves (incl. t.p.) and leaves 34-46
of *Sermones de Sanctis* missing.
18. ————— (*see Part 2, # 17*) [1523]
Erudita in Daviticos Psalmos Expositio Incerto Auctore.
[Alcalá de Henares] : [Arnaldus Guillelmus Brocaris],
[1523]. [62], [20] p., 300 leaves.
This is vol. 1 of a two-volume set; vol. 2 missing.
Place and date of printing taken from Julio Cejador's *Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana* (Madrid, 1915), on p. 56
of the volume entitled *Epoca de Carlos Quinto*.
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1523 19. RAULIN, JOANNES, O.S.B. (*see Part 2, # 19*)
Quadragesimalium Sermonum Secunda Pars.
Paris : Engelbertus de Marnef, 1523.
401-781 leaves, [39] p. 8°.
This is vol. 2 of a set, the rest missing; it is assumed that the first
104 sermons appeared in vol. 1 which has 400 leaves.
Includes index.
- 1524 20. LOPEZ DE PALACIOS RUBIOS, JUAN (*see Part 2, # 20*)
Repetitio Rubricae de Donationibus Inter Virum et Uxorem
/ edited by Juan Bernardo Díaz de Lugo.
Lyons : Jacob Maréchal, 1524. 121 leaves, [50] p. F°.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- [1525] 21. BELLOVISU, ARMANDUS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 21*)
Collationes XCVIII in Psalmos.
[Lyons] : [Joannes Moylin], [1525]. 191 leaves. 8°.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Information as to place and date of printing were
taken from Quetif and Echard's *Scriptores*
Ordinis Praedicatorum. Lutetiae Parisiorum: Christophorum
Ballard and Nicolaum Simart, 1729. Vol. 1, p. 584.
- 1526 22. CURTE, ROCHUS DE (*see Part 2, # 23*)
Tractatus de Jure Patronatus.
Lyons : [Jacobus Myt], 1526. 96 leaves, [22] p.
Includes index.
- 1526 23. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 22*)
De Peccatis Summula.
Paris : Claudio Chevalionius, 1526. 303, 128 leaves. 8°.
Includes the *Ientacula Novi Testamenti*.
- 1528 24. ANTONIUS DE PADUA, SANCTUS (*see Part 2, # 24*)
Sermones Dominicales / edited by Badius.
Paris : Jost Bade, 1528. 340 leaves.
Imperfect: first leaves (incl. t.p. and index) missing.



25. SAVONAROLA DA FERRARA, GIROLAMO, O.P. <i>(see Part 2, # 25)</i> Prediche di Girolamo Savonarola. Venice : Agostino Zanni, 1528. [8] p., 178 leaves. 4°. Imperfect: t.p. missing and in several sections of the book, pages are wrongly numbered, and errors appear on page headings.	1528
26. DIOSCORIDES ANAZARBEUS, PEDACIUS De Medica Materia; De Letalibus Venenis. / translated from Greek into Latin and annotated by Marcello Vergilio. Cologne : Opera et Impensa Ioannis Soteris, 1529. [4], [20], 753 p., 78 leaves. Includes index. With: <i>Hermolai Barbari in Dioscoridem Corollariorum Libri</i> <i>Quinque.</i> Cologne : Apud Ioan. Soterem, 1530.	1529
27. ERASMUS ROTERODAMUS, DESIDERIUS <i>(see Part 2, # 26)</i> De Copia Verborum et Rerum . Alcalá de Henares : Miguel de Eguía, 1529. 248 leaves.	1529
28. ANTONINUS, SANCTUS, ARCHIEPIS. FLORENTIAE <i>(see Part 2, # 27)</i> Summa Theologica Moralis. Lyons : Jacobus Maréchal et Vincentius de Portonariis, 1530. 4 parts. F°. USTRB copy bound in 3 vols. Imperfect: t.p. of parts 1, 3 and 4 missing. Includes index.	1530
29. LAOSANA, JACOBUS DE, O.P. <i>(see Part 2, # 29)</i> Sermones Dominicales et Festivales per Totum Anni Circulum. Paris : Ambrosius Girault, 1530. 229, [1] leaves.	1530
30. MUSSIS, PETRUS DOMINICUS DE <i>(see Part 2, # 28)</i> Formularius Instrumentorum. Venice : Ioannis Tacuini de Tridino Monteferrato, 1530. [6] p., 207 leaves. Includes index.	1530



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1531 31. MARSILIUS, HYPPOLYTUS DE (*see Part 2, # 30*)
Consilia Criminalia (Volume I).
[Lyons?] : [Giunti?], 1531. [61] p., 276 leaves.
This is vol. 1 of a two-volume set, vol. 2 missing.
Includes index.
- 1532 32. BUTRIO, ANTONIO DE (*see Part 2, # 32*) In
Quinque Libros Decretalium Commentaria
/ edited by Flori de Sura.
Lyons : Ioannes Crespin, 1532. 2 v.
(186, 143; 163, 169 leaves). Fº.
- 1532 33. CAPELLA, MARTINIANUS MINAEUS FELIX (*see Part 2, # 31*)
Satyricon: De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii Libri II – de Arte Grammatica – Dialectica – Rhetorica – Geometria – Arithmeticata – Astronomia – Musica.
Basle : Henricus Petrus, 1532. [4], 226 p. Fº.
- 1532-35 34. CARTHUSIANUS, DIONYSIUS, SANCTUS (*see Part 2, # 33*)
In **Quatuor Evangelistas Enarrationes** / edited by Theodore Loer.
Cologne : Petrus Quentell, 1532-1535. 5 v.
Imperfect: t.p. of vols. 2 to 5 missing.
All volumes include index.
- 1533 35. LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNAEUS (*see Part 2, # 34*)
M. Annei Lucani Cordubensis Poetae Clarissimi Liber Primus Bella per Emathios / edited by Philip Beraldo.
Lyons : Melchior et Gaspar Trechsel Fratres, 1533. 305 p. 8º.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
- 1534 36. AURELIUS, AUGUSTINUS, SANCTUS, EPIS. HIPPONIENSIS
(*see Part 2, # 37*)
Expositio in Epistolas Divi Pauli ex Operibus Sancti Augustini Collecta à Venerabili Beda.
Paris : Iodocus Badius Asvensius, 1534.
[35] p., 336 leaves.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.



37. SANCTI VICTORIS, RICHARDUS (<i>see Part 2, # 35</i>) Opera Omnia. Lyons : Iacobus Giunti, 1534. [18] p., 203 leaves. : ill. Includes index.	1534
38. VIGO, GIOVANNI (<i>see Part 2, # 36</i>) Practica in Arte Chirurgica. Lyons : Joannes Moylin, 1534. 2 parts (2-279 leaves, [10] p.; 86 leaves, [4+] p.). 8°. USTRB copy bound in one vol. Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 missing and final index incomplete.	1534
39. FLAVIUS, IOSEPHUS (<i>see Part 2, # 39</i>) Antiquitatum Judaicarum Libri XX – De Bello Judaico Libri VIII - Contra Appionem Libri II - De Imperio Rationis Liber Unus / edited by Sigismund Gelenius. Paris : [Jean Petit?] Sold by Joannes Massaeus, 1535. [8], 743 p. Imperfect: several pages of the index missing.	1535
40. INNOCENTIUS IV, PONT. (<i>see Part 2, # 38</i>) Apparatus Super Quinque Libros Decretalium / edited by Lucius Paul Rhosellus. Lyons : Vincentius de Portonariis, Joannes de Moylin, 1535. 218, 39 leaves. Includes Baldus de Ubaldis' <i>Margarita Preclarissima</i> , edited by Paul Rhosellus.	1535
41. MAZZOLINI DE PRIERO, SYLVESTER, O.P. (<i>see Part 2, # 40</i>) Aurea Rosa Praeclarissima. Super Evangelia. Lyons : Benedictus Bonin, 1536. [6] p., 376 leaves, [12] p. 8°. Includes index which is misbound between tracts one and two.	1536
42. AFFLICTIS, MATTHAEUS DE (<i>see Part 2, # 41</i>) Decisiones Neapolitanae. Lyons : Antonius Vincentius, 1537. 172 leaves. 4°.	1537
43. DESPAUTERIUS NINIVITA, JOANNES (<i>see Part 2, # 42</i>) Syntaxis. Rome : Bonnemere, [1537?]. 144 leaves. Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.) and index missing.	[1537?]



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1538 **44. FRANCUS, PHILIPPUS** (*see Part 2, # 44*)
In Sextum Decretalium.
Lyons : Joannes Crespin Du Carre, 1538.
246 leaves, [40] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1538 **45. TREJO PLACENTINUS, GUTIERRIUS, O.F.M.**
(*see Part 2, # 43*)
Paradisus Delitiarum Pauli Apostoli.
Alcalá de Henares : Juan Brocar, 1538.
161 leaves, [44] p., 158+ leaves. : ill.
Imperfect: all after folio leaf 158 wanting.
Includes index.
- 1539 **46. ANCHARANO, PETRUS DE** (*see Part 2, # 46*)
Consilia.
Lyons : Joannes Moylin de Cambray, 1539. 188 leaves.
- 1539 **47. BERGOMENSIS, PETRUS, O.P.**
Tabula seu Index Atque Compendiumet Epilogus
Omnium Sententiarum Divi Thomae Aquinatis.
Venice : Apud Haeredes Lucae Antonii Junta, 1539.
[7] p., 396, 127 leaves. 4º.
- 1539 **48. STRABON** (*see Part 2, # 45*)
Geographicorum Libri XVII.
Basle : Joan Vualder, 1539. [75], 549, [20] p.
Includes index.
Includes the *Epitomae* of Gemusaeus.
- 1539 **49. SUAREZ, RODERICUS** (*see Part 2, # 47*)
Lectura in Leges et De Allegationibus.
Valladolid : Didacus Fernández de Córdoba, 1539.
[12] p., 216, 213 leaves.
Imperfect: dedication, table of contents, and index have
been misbound at the end of *Cedulario de Puga*.
Includes index.
With: Puga, Vasco de. *Provisiones Cedulas Instrucciones de Su Magestad.* Mexico : Pedro Ocharte, 1563 (*see Part 2, # 119*).



50. BARTOLUS à SAXOFERRATO (<i>see Part 2, # 48</i>) Lectura Super Tribus Libris Codicis. Lyons : [Gaspar Treschel], 1540. 61, 58 leaves. Imperfect: introductory material (incl. t.p.) and p. 1 missing.	1540
51. ERASMUS ROTERODAMUS, DESIDERIUS (<i>see Part 2, # 49</i>) Opera Omnia - Adagiorum Chiliades. [Basle] : [Frobenium?], [1540?]. [98], 1,070 p. Imperfect: t.p. missing; first page of the index misbound; the fifth “chilias” incomplete; the six-page index at the end of the book does not belong with this work. Includes index.	[1540?]
52. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS (<i>see Part 2, # 50</i>) In Epistolas Sancti Pauli Commentaria. Paris : [Ex Officina Oudini?], 1541. 292 leaves. Imperfect: t.p. and several pages of the index missing.	1541
53. DIONYSIUS AREOPAGITAE, SANCTUS (<i>see Part 2, # 54</i>) Scripta - Epistolae / translated by Jacques Lefévre d'Etaples. Alcalá de Henares : Joannes Brocarius, 1541. [18] p., 286 leaves. Includes index.	1541
54. DURANDUS, GUILIELMUS (<i>see Part 2, # 51</i>) Speculum ; with commentaries by Giovanni Andrea, Baldus and Henry Ferrendat. Lyons : Gaspar Treschel, 1541. 4 v. (135, 221 leaves, [108] p., 196 leaves). USTRB copy bound in 3 vols. Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 and the last 8 pages in vol. 4 missing. Index of the complete work is in v. 3.	1541
55. HIERONYMUS, MARCUS Opera. Lyons : Apud Seb. Gryphium, 1541. 359 p.	1541



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1541 56. ISERNIA, ANDREAS DE (*see Part 2, # 52*)
Super Usibus Feudorum.
Lyons : Jacob Giunti, 1541.
111 leaves, [17] p., 131 leaves, [8] p.
Includes index.
Includes Ioannes Andreas' commentary
on the Liber Sextus.
- 1541 57. SANCTO GEORGIO, IOANNES ANTONIUS DE
(*see Part 2, # 53*)
Super Quarto Decretalium.
Lyons : Vincentius de Portonarii, 1541. 155 leaves, [20] p.
Includes index.
- 1541-49 58. NEBRISSENSIS, ANTÖNIUS, ET AL. (*see Part 2, # 55*)
Collectanea de Variis Auctoribus.
Granada : Apud Inclitam Granatam, 1541-1549. [various pagings].
Imperfect: several pages missing.
Includes index.
- 1542 59. ALCIATUS, ANDREAS (*see Part 2, # 57*)
De Verborum Significatione.
Lyons : Sebastianus Gryphius, 1542. 275, [15] p.
Imperfect: introductions (incl. t.p.) missing.
Includes indices.
- [1542?] 60. ECKIUS, IOANNES (*see Part 2, # 61*)
Loci Communes Adversus Lutherum et Aliis Hostes Ecclesiae.
Lyons : Matthias Bonhome, [1542?]. 495, [14] p.
Imperfect: introductory materials (incl. t.p.) missing;
a gap of several pages after p. 495.
- 1542 61. LOBERA DE AVILA, LUYS (*see Part 2, # 56*)
Remedio del Cuerpo Humano.
Alcalá de Henares : Juan de Brocar, 1542.
[4] p., 183 leaves.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
The colophon in the final page states **Fue impressa la presente
obra llamada Vergel de Sanidad.** This must have been
wrongly included since *Vergel de Sanidad* is the title of another
treatise by the same author that is not included in this work.
Includes index.



62. LOPEZ DE PALACIOS RUBIOS, JUAN (*see Part 2, # 59*) 1542
Glosemata Legum Tauri.
Salamanca : Expensis Iohanis de Junta, 1542.
[3], [13], [1] p., 141, 50 leaves.
Includes index.
Errata on page following the index.
With: Cifuentes, Miguel de. *Glosa Sobre las Leyes de Toro*. Medina del Campo : Matheo y Francisco del Canto Hermanos, 1555 (*see Part 2, # 103*).
63. BALDUS DE UBALDIS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 58*) 1542
Commentum in Primum, Secundum et Tertium Decretalium.
Lyons : [Joannes Holbech, Petrus Fauldus], 1542.
260 leaves, [90] p.
Imperfect: initial section (incl. t.p.) missing.
Includes index.
64. THEOPHYLACTUS, ARCHIEPIS. BULGARIAE
(*see Part 2, # 60*) 1542
Omnis D. Pauli Apostoli Epistolas Enarrationes, per Joannem Lonicerum Conversas
Paris : Apud Jacobus Bogardum, 1542. [3], [58+] p., 386 leaves. 8°.
Imperfect: final pages of the index missing.
65. ANTONINUS, SANCTUS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS FLORENTIAE
(*see Part 2, # 64*) 1543
Chronica Antonini. Prima Pars.
Lyons : Apud Aegidium et Iacobum Huguetan, 1543.
[15], [9] p., 137 leaves.
This is vol. 1 of a three-volume set (*see also Part 2, # 11*).
Includes index.
66. COLUMELLA, JUNIUS MODERATUS (*see Part 2, # 63*) 1543
De Re Rustica Libri XII – De Arboribus.
Paris : Excudebat Rob. Stephanus, 1543. 498, [15] p. 8°.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
A title page had been reproduced in facsimile. It states that Sebastian Gryphius of Lyons printed the book in 1548. Clearly, this is an error, since the colophon is intact and reads as follows: "Excudebat Rob. Stephanus typographus regius, Parisiis, an. MDXLIII. XI Cal. Septembris."
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1543 67. COPERNICUS, NICHOLAUS (*see Part 2, # 62*)
Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, Libri VI
/ edited by George Joachim also known as Rheticus.
Nuremberg : Apud Ioh. Petreum, 1543. [4] p., 196 leaves : ill.
De
- [1543?] 68. HORBOCH, GUIELMUS (*see Part 2, # 65*)
Decisiones Nove Dominorum de Rota.
[Rome?] : [Udolrius?], [1543?]. [15] p., 131, 182 leaves.
Imperfect: introductory material (incl. t.p.) missing.
- 1544 69. CARTHUSIANUS, DIONYSIUS, SANCTUS (*see Part 2, # 67*)
**Epistolarum ac Evangeliorum de Sanctis per Totum Anni
Circulum Enarratio. Pars Altera** / edited by Theodore Loer.
Paris : Ambrosius Girault, 1544. [12] p., CCCVLI [i.e. CCCLV] leaves.
Last leaf CCCLV wrongly numbered CCCVLI.
Includes index.
- 1544 70. MEDINA, JOANNES (*see Part 2, # 66*)
Codex de Poenitentia.
Alcalá de Henares : Ioannes Brocarius, 1544.
[6] p., 208 leaves.
Includes index.
Errata on page following the index.
- 1545 71. MAYNUS, JASON (*see Part 2, # 68*)
Commentaria in Secundam Partem Infortiati.
Lyons : [s.n.], 1545. 166, [186] leaves.
Includes a *Repertorium*.
- 1546 72. CHASSENAEUS, BARTHOLOMAEUS (*see Part 2, # 70*)
Catalogus Glorie Mundi.
Lyons : Impressum Georgius Renault, 1546. [10] p., 330 leaves. : ill.
- 1546 73. TIRIQUEAU, ANDRE (*see Part 2, # 69*)
De Legibus Connubialibus, et Jure Maritali.
Paris : Apud Iacobus Kerver, 1546. [90] p., 199 leaves. F°.
Includes indices.
- 1547 74. HADRIANUS SEXTUS, PONTIFEX (*see Part 2, # 72*)
Quaestiones in Quartum Sententiarum.
Lyons : Guilielmus Rovilius, 1547. 438 leaves, [10] p. 8°.
Includes index.



75. SOTO, DOMINICUS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 71*) 1547
De Natura et Gratia. Liber Primus.
Venice : Luca Antonio Iunta, 1547. [5] p., 256, [7] leaves. 4°.
Imperfect: t.p. and first pages of the index missing.
76. TITELMANNUS HASSELENSIS, FRANCISCUS, O.F.M. 1547
Paraphrastica Elucidatio Evangeliorum.
Lyons : Apud Gulielmum Rovillium, 1547.
2 parts ([6], [16], 445; 303 p.). 8°.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Includes index.
77. TURRECREMATA, JOANNES DE, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 73*) 1547
Tractatus de Veritate Conceptionis Beatissimae Virginis Pro Facienda Relatione Coram Patribus Concilii Basileae Anno Mense Julio 1437 / edited by Albertus Duimius.
Rome : Apud Antonius Blando. 1547.
[12] p., 276 leaves, [30] p. 4°.
Includes index.
78. JOANNES DAMASCENUS, SANCTUS 1548
Opera.
Basle : Henricus Petri, 1548. [4], [9], [4], 618, 99 p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing. 1611
Includes index.
Contents: *De Orthodoxa Fidei Liber IV – Sermo de Defunctis – De Duabus Christi Voluntatibus.*
79. LIVIUS, TITUS 1548
Decas Prima. Libri X.
Lyons : Apud Seb. Gryphium, 1548. 873, [61+] p. 12°.
Imperfect: final pages of the index missing.
80. REBUFFUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 74*) 1548
Subtilissima Necnon Utilissima L. Unicae C. de Sententia Quae pro eo Quod Interest.
Paris : Apud Carolus Guillard Viduam Claudii Gulielmum, 1548. [3] p., 134 leaves, [23] p. 8°.
Includes index.
81. AUSONIUS, GALLUS (*see Part 2, # 82*) 1549
Opuscula Varia.
Lyons : Apud Seb. Gryphium, 1549. 236 p. 12°.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1549 82. BERMUDO, JUAN, O.F.M. (*see Part 2, # 81*)
**Declaración de los Instrumentos y Alabanzas
de la Música.**
Osuna : Juan de León, 1549. 145 leaves. 8°.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes musical scores and charts throughout.
- 1549 83. DIAZ DEL MONTALVO, ALFONSO (*see Part 2, # 79*)
Solenne Repertorium sev Secunda Compilatio Legum.
Salamanca : In Officina Petri de Castro, 1549.
[7] p., 133 leaves. F°.
Includes index.
- 1549 84. GALENUS, PERGAMENUS (*see Part 2, # 78*)
**De Alimentorum Facultatibus Libri Tres – de Attenuante
Victus Ratione / edited by Martinus Gregorius.**
Lyons : Apud Guilielmus Rovilius, 1549. [3], [4], 271 p.
Includes index.
- 1549 85. ————— (*see Part 2, # 77*)
Interpretatio Tragoediarum Sophoclis / edited by Vitus Winshemius.
Frankfurt: Excudebat Petrus Brubacchus, 1549. 415 p.
Imperfect: several pages missing.
Includes index.
- 1549 86. MAZZOLINI DI PRIERO, SYLVESTER, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 80*)
Summae, quae Summa Summarum Meritò Nuncupatur.
Lyons : Apud Joannes Frelionius, 1549.
2 parts (515 , [8] p.; 542, [3] p.). 4°.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Includes index.
- 1549 87. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, GAIUS (*see Part 2, # 76*)
Historia Mundi – Libri XXXVII ;
with commentaries by Sigismund Gelenius.
Basle : Froben, 1549. 671, [58], [150] p.
Includes index.
- 1549 88. STRABON (*see Part 2, # 75*)
De Situ Orbis (Graece et Latine). Libri XVII.
Basle : Henricus Petrus, 1549. [24], 797 p.
Includes index.



89. CELSUS, HUGO DE (*see Part 2, # 85*) [1550?] **Consilium Canonicum.**
[S.l. : s.n.], [1550?]. 318 leaves, [30] p. Fº.
Imperfect: introductory material (incl. t.p.)
and first two folio leaves missing.
Includes index.
90. LIVIUS, TITUS (*see Part 2, # 86*) [ca.1550?] **Décadas de la Historia de Roma.**
[Cologne] : [Arnoldo Byrckmanno], [ca.1550?].
606 leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: several pages at the beginning of the text
(incl. t.p.) missing; first page numbered 118.
91. LOMBARDUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 83*) 1550 **Sententiarum Libri IV** / edited by Jean Alaume.
Paris : Ex Officina Joannes de Roigny, 1550.
[1], [6], 654 p. 4º.
Imperfect: final pages wrongly numbered.
Includes indices.
92. MARTINIUS SILICAEUS, IOANNES (*see Part 2, suppl. # 2*) 1550 **De Divino Nomine Iesus – in Orationem Dominicam et Salutationem Angelicam Expositio.**
Toledo : Excudebat Joannes Ferrarius, 1550. 190 leaves. 8º
93. TITELMANNUS HASSELENSIS, FRANCISCUS, O.F.M. 1550 **In Cantica Canticorum – Elucidatio Paraphrastica in Librum Job.**
Paris : Mauritus à Porta, 1550. 2 bks. ([13], [5] p., 150 leaves; [13], [30] p., 215 leaves). 8º.
USTRB copy bound in 1 vol.one
Includes index.
94. STRACCHA, BENVENUTO (*see Part 2, # 104*) [between 1550 and 1555] **De Mercatura seu Mercatore.**
[Lyons] : [Jacobus Forus], [between 1550 and 1555]. 635 p.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1551 95. DURANDUS, GUILIELMUS (*see Part 2, # 87*)
Prochiron, Vulgo Rationale Divinorum Officiorum
/ edited by Nicolaus Doard.
Lyons : Apud Haeredes Jacobi Iunta, 1551. [50] p., 296 leaves. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1551 96. HOFMEISTERUS, JOANNES. O.S.A. (*see Part 2, suppl. # 4*)
Homiliae in Evangelia.
Paris : Apud Joannes Foucherius, 1551. [4] p., 332 leaves. 8º.
Includes index.
- 1551 97. MONTAÑA DE MONSERRATO, BERNARDINO
(*see Part 2, # 88*)
Libro de la Anathomia del Hombre.
Valladolid : Sebastián Martínez, 1551.
[14] p., 136 leaves. Fº. : ill.
- 1551 98. TILMANNUS, GODOFRIDUS (*see Part 2, suppl. # 3*)
**Allegoriae Simul et Tropologiae in Locos Utriusque
Testamenti XXXI Auctorum.**
Paris : Apud Carolum Guillard, 1551.
619 leaves, [52] p. 8º.
Includes index.
- 1551 99. TITELMANNUS HASSELENSIS, FRANCISCUS, O.F.M.
(*see Part 2, # 89*)
Philosophiae Naturalis Libri XII.
Lyons : Antonius Vincentius, 1551. 414+ p. 8º.
Imperfect: all after p. 414 wanting.
- 1552 100. CASAS, BARTOLOME DE LAS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 95*)
Brevíssima Relación de la Destrucción de las Indias.
Seville : Sebastián Trujillo, 1552. 214 leaves.
- 1552 101. CASAS, BARTOLOME DE LAS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 96*)
**Disputa o Controversia Entre las Casas y el Doctor
Gines Sepulveda.**
Seville : Sebastián Trujillo, 1552. 122 p.



102. CHASSENAEUS, BARTOLOMAEUS (*see Part 2, # 90*) 1552
Les Coustumes Générales de Duchie Burgongne.
Lyons : Michael Sylvius, 1552. [108] p., 1,528 cols. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Material in this volume is divided into twelve parts;
the titles, introductions, summaries, and page headings
are in French; the text in Latin.
Includes index.
103. ORTIZ, FRANCISCO, O.F.M. (*see Part 2, # 93*) 1552
Epístolas Familiares – Otras Obras
/ edited by Pedrarias de Avila.
Saragossa : Bartolomé de Najera, 1552. 136 leaves. 8º.
104. PINDARUS 1552
Olympia, Pythia, Nemea, Isthmia.
Frankfurt : Petrus Brubacchus, 1552. 370 leaves. 4º.
105. SILVESTRIS FERRARIENSIS, FRANCISCUS, O.P. 1552
(*see Part 2, # 92*)
Opuscolum de Evangelica Libertate.
Paris : Guilielmum Nigrum, 1552. 108 leaves, [3] p. 12º.
Includes index.
106. VILLALPANDO, JACOBUS DE (*see Part 2, # 94*) 1552
Solemnis Lectura et Repetitio Legis Vigessime Secundae.
León : Petrus de Celada, 1552. [22] p., 208 leaves. Fº.
Includes index.
107. CASTRO, PAULUS DE (*see Part 2, # 91*) 1552/1553
In Primam et Secundam Digesti Novi Partem
Patavinae Praelectiones.
Lyons : Part 1: Excudebat Petrus Fradin, 1553;
Part 2: Excudebat Balthazar Arnoulet, 1552.
2 parts (107, 131 leaves). Fº.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
108. CELSO, HUGO DE (*see Part 2, # 97*) 1553
Reportorio Universal de Todas las Leyes Destos
Reynos de Castilla / corrected by Andrés Martínez de Burgos.
Medina del Campo : [Francisco del Canto], 1553. [6] p., 339 leaves. Fº.
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- [1553] 109. WOLFIUS, HIERONYMUS (*see Part 2, suppl. # 5*)
Demosthenis et Aeschinis Orationes atque Epistolae.

Basle : per Ioannem Oporinum, [1553].

2 v. (523, 326 p.). 8°.

These are two volumes of a four-volume set
bound in one volume; the rest missing.

- 1554 110. CRUZ, JUAN DE LA, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 101*)
Hystoria de la Iglesia que Llaman Ecclesiastica y Tripartita
— 2nd ed. / translated from Greek into Latin by Rufinus of Aquileia.
Coimbra : Juan Alvarez, 1554. 171 leaves, [7] p. Fº.
Imperfect: some of the page headings are wrongly titled, and
Roman and Arabic numerals are mixed together in some
pages in the last section of the book.
Includes index.

- 1554 111. NUÑEZ DE AVENDAÑO, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 99*)
De Exequendis Mandatis Regum Hispaniae.
Salamanca : Excudebat Ioannes de Canova, 1554.
[15] p., 146, 32 leaves, [40] p. Fº.
Imperfect: introductory materials (incl. t.p.) missing;
name of printer appears on folio leaf 32.
Includes index.

- 1554 112. ————— (*see Part 2, # 98*)
Regularum Utriusque Juris Selectarum Liber
/ edited and compiled by Petrus Dueñas.
Salamanca : [s.n.], 1554. [10] p., 158 leaves, [44] p. Fº.
Imperfect: introductory materials (incl.t.p.) missing.
Includes index.

- [1555?] 113. CARTHUSIANUS, DIONYSIUS, SANCTUS (*see Part 2, # 106*)
Super Quinque Libros Sapientiales.
[Cologne?] : [P. Quentell?], [1555?]. [22], 593 p.
Imperfect: t.p. and the final index missing.
Includes index.

- 1555 114. CASTALION, SEBASTIANUS (*see Part 2, # 107*)
Sibyllinorum Oraculorum Libri VIII.
Basle : Joannes Oporini, 1555. 333, [1] p.
Errata on last page.



115. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, GAIUS (<i>see Part 2, # 102</i>) Naturalis Historiae. Libri XXXVII / edited by Sigismund Gelenius. [Basle?] : [Froben Press], [1555?]. [7], [27], 663, [58+] p. Imperfect: t.p. missing and the final index incomplete.	[1555?]
116. ATHANASIUS MAGNUS, SANCTUS, EPIS. ALEXANDRINUS Opera. Basle : Froben Press, 1556. [7], 730, 142, [22], [1] p. Includes index. Errata on last page.	1556
117. AURELIUS, AUGUSTINUS, SANCTUS, EPIS. HIPONIENSIS (<i>see Part 2, suppl. # 6</i>) Opera / edited by Erasmus. Basle : Froben, 1556. 10 v. Fº. USTRB has vols. 1, 4, 6, 7 and 9. Includes index.	1556
118. BIRGITTA à SUETIA, SANCTA (<i>see Part 2, suppl. # 10</i>) Memoriale Effigiatum Librorum Prophetiarum et Visionum. Rome : Franciscus Mediolanensis de Ferariis, 1556. [26], 144 [145-434], [149], [18], [142] p. Fº. : ill. Numbered pages end on page 144; succeeding pages up to p. 434 unnumbered. Includes index.	1556
119. DIONYSIUS AREOPAGITAE, SANCTUS (<i>see Part 2, suppl. # 9</i>) Opera Omnia, Cum Commentariis Dionysii a Rikel Carthusiani. Cologne : Ioannis Quentel, 1556. [30], 951 p. Fº. : ill. Includes index.	1556
120. GUILLIAUD, CLAUDIUS (<i>see Part 2, # 110</i>) In Sacrosanctum Iesu Christi Evangelium Secundum Joannem Enarrationes. Lyons : Antonius Vincentius, 1556. [72] p., 1,175 p. 8º. Includes index.	1556



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1556 **121. MENDOZA, ANDREAS, FR.**
Annotationes in Quatuor Regum Libros.
Basle : Hier. Frobenium et Nic Episcopium, 1556.
637, [84] p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- 1556 **122. MENESSES, PHELIPPE DE, O.P. (see Part 2, # 109)**
Luz del Alma Christiana.
Medina del Campo : Guillermo de Millis,
1556. 147 leaves. 4^o.
- 1556 **123. SANCTO PORTIANO, DURANDUS A, O.P. (see Part 2, suppl. # 7)**
In Quatuor Libros Sententiarum
/ edited by Nicholas à Martimbos.
Lyons : Bartholomaeus Fraenis et Gaspar à Portonariis,
1556. [3], [55] p., 364 leaves. F^o.
Includes index.
- 1556 **124. SAVONAROLA, HIERONYMUS, O.P. (see Part 2, suppl. # 8)**
Homiliae in Ruth, Micheam, et in Tria Alia Scripturae
Loca/ translated into Latin by Alfonso Muñoz.
Salamanca : Ioannes à Canova, 1556.
288 leaves, [11] p. 8^o.
Includes index.
- 1556 **125. SUAREZ, RODERICUS (see Part 2, # 108)**
Commentarii in L. Quoniam in Prioribus.
Salamanca : Excudebat Andreas à Portonariis, 1556.
[52], 460 [i.e. 456] p. F^o.
Imperfect: page 456 is wrongly numbered 460.
Includes index.
- 1557 **126. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS (see Part 2, suppl. # 11)**
Quaestiones Disputatae S. Thomae
Aquinatis Doctoris Angelici : in two parts.
Paris : Franciscus de Honoratis, 1557. 224, 162 leaves. F^o.
Imperfect: introductory materials (incl. t.p.) missing.

127. EUCLIDES MEGARENsis (*see Part 2, # 111*)

[1557?]

Philosophia Geometrica Elementa

/ interpreted by Bartholomew Zamberti.

[Venice?] : [s.n.], [1557?]. 586 p. Fº.: ill.

Imperfect: introductory materials (incl. t.p.) and index missing;
the first twelve pages are bound out of order.

128. ORIGEN

[1557]

Opera.

Basle : Froben, 1557. 2 v. ([26], [89], 883 p.; 498+ p.). Fº.

Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 missing and all after
p. 498 wanting.

Includes index.

129. SENECA, LUCIUS ANNAEUS

1557

Opera.

Basle : Coelius Secundus Curio, 1557.

[10], [3], [9+], 761 p. Fº.

Imperfect: some pages of index missing.

130. CARTHUSIANUS, DIONYSIUS, SANCTUS

1557/1568

*(see Part 2, # 112)***Enarrationes in Quatuor Prophetas Maiores.**

Cologne : Ex Officina Haeredum Ioannis Quentel,

1557/1568. 2 v. ([10], 814, [10], 358 p.). Fº.

USTRB copy bound in one vol.

Includes index.

131. CHRYSOSTOMUS, JOANNES, SANCTUS

1558

Opera.

Basle : Froben, 1558. 5 v. ([40], [17], [213] p., 979;

1,110, 1,886, 1,372 cols.). Fº.

USTRB has vols. 1, 3, 4 and 5.

Imperfect: cols. 1105-1108 in vol. 3 missing.

Indices found in vol. 1.

132. FAZELLO, THOMAS, O.P. (*see Part 2, rep # 113*)

1558

De Rebus Siculis Decades Dueae.Palermo : Ioannem Matthaeun Maida et Francisco Carrara,
1558. [28], 616, [2] p. Fº.

Includes index.

Errata on the last two pages.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1558 133. MANCINELLO, ANTONIO (*see Part 2, # 114*)
Sententiae Veterum Poetarum – de Poetica
Virtute et Studio / edited by George Major (Meier).
Lyons : Ioa. Tornaeus et Guil. Gazeus, 1558.
289, [13] p. 12°.
Includes index.
- 1558 134. SOTO, PETRUS, O.P.
De Institutione Sacerdotum.
Dillingen : [s.n.], 1558. [16], [4] p.,
391 leaves, [29+] p. 8°.
Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.)
and final pages missing.
Includes index.
- 1558 135. TITELMANNUS HASSELENSIS, FRANCISCUS, O.F.M.
Dialecticae Considerationis Libri Sex.
Lyons : Guilielmus Rovilius, 1558. 436, [8] p. 8°.
Includes index.
- 1558 136. VIGUERIUS, JOANNES, O.P.
Institutiones Theologicae.
Paris : Audoneus Parvus, 1558. [5], [22] p., 296, 116 leaves. F°.
Includes index.
- 1559 137. OVIDIUS NASO, PUBLIUS (*see Part 2, # 115*)
Metamorphoseon Libri XV.
Lyons : Apud Haered Seb. Gryphii, 1559. 411, [8] p.
Includes index.
- 1560 138. CAELIUS, LUDOVICUS
Lectionum Antiquarum Libri XXX.
Lyons : Apud Sebastianum Honoratum, 1560.
2 v. ([14], [40], [7], 748; [98+]; [46], 779, [112] p.).
Imperfect: final pages of the index in vol. 1 missing.
These are vols. 1 and 2 of a 3-volume set, vol. 3 missing.
Both volumes include index.



139. TURRECREMATA, IOANNES, O.P. Summae Ecclesiasticae Libri Quatuor. Salamanca : Ioannem Mariam à Terranova, 1560. [5], [19], 631 p. Fº. Includes index.	1560
140. HOSIUS, STANISLAUS (<i>see Part 2, # 117</i>) Confessio Catholicae Fidei Christianae / edited by Henricus Dunghen. Antwerp : Joannes Steltius, 1561. 423 leaves, [72] p. 8º. Includes index.	1561
141. PARIS, STEPHANUS, O.P. (<i>see Part 2, # 116</i>) Christiani Hominis Institutio Adversus Huius Temporis Haereses et Morum Corruptiones. Paris : Apud Gulielmum Julian, 1561. 300 leaves. 8º.	1561
142. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS In Quattuor Libros Aristotelis de Coelo, et Mundo Commentaria. Venice : Apud Hieronymum Scotum, 1562. [9] p., 399 leaves, [12] p., 186 leaves. Fº. : ill. Imperfect: some pages of the index missing. With: Aquinas, Thomas, Sanctus. <i>In Octo Physicorum Aristotelis Libros Commentaria.</i> Venice : Apud Hieronymum Scotum, 1558.	1562
143. CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS (<i>see Part 2, # 118</i>) Oratoriae Partitione. Paris : Ex Officina Thomae Brumennii et al., 1 562-1569. [various. pagings]. 4º. Fifteen pamphlets bound together. Imperfect: several pamphlets are incomplete and some pages have been misbound.	1562-69
144. CANUS, MELCHIOR, O.P. (<i>see Part 2, # 121</i>) De Locus Theologicis Libri Duodecim / edited by Valdés, Archbishop of Seville. Salamanca : Excudebat Mathias Gastius, 1563. 518 p. Imperfect: some introductory materials (incl. t.p.) missing.	1563



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1563 **145. CASALIO, GASPARÉ**
De Sacrificio Missae et Sacrosanctae Eucharistiae Celebration.
Venice : Jordanus Ziletus, 1563.
[12], [16] p., 211 leaves. 4º.
Includes index.
- 1563 **146. LUCRETIUS CARUS, TITUS** (*see Part 2, # 123*)
De Rerum Natura Libri IV a Dionysio Lambino Illustrati.
Paris : In Gulielmi Rivillij et Philippi G. Rovillij Nep.
Aedibus, via Iacobaea sub Concordia, 1563. 559 p. 4º.
- 1563 **147. PERALTA, PETRUS** (*see Part 2 , # 120*)
Commentarii in Titul. Ff. de Legatis Secundo.
Salamanca : Joannes Maria à Terranova,
1563. 622, [30] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1563 **148. SALINAS, MIGUEL, O.S.H.** (*see Part 2, # 122*)
Del Origen de las Lenguas y la Ortografía.
Alcalá de Henares : Pedro Robles y Francisco
de Cormellas, 1563. 306 leaves, [20] p. 8º.
Misbound in the front of the book is a section of several
pages containing the title page and introduction
to another work of Salinas, his *Libro Apologético que*
Defiende la Buena y Docta Pronunciación...
Includes index.
- [1564?] **149.** —————
Quaderno de las Leyes y Pregmáticas
(Cortes Españoles 1523-1563).
Alcalá de Henares : En Casa de Andrés de Angulo,
[1564?]. [44], 31, 47 leaves. Fº.
- [1565?] **150. GUAZZINI, SEBASTIANUS**
Opera Criminalia : in tres tomos distributa.
[S.l. : s.n.], [1565?]. [6], 750, [34] p.
Includes index.
- 1565 **151. OCHOA, JOANNES, O.P.**
Epitome Divi Thomae Aquinatis.
Rome : Antonius Bladus, 1565, 102, [1] leaves. 8º.
Errata on the last folio leaf.



152. RAMUSIO, GIANBATTISTA, ET AL. (*see Part 2, # 124*)
Navigationi e Viaggi.
Venice : Heredi de Luc'Antonio Giuntinell, 1565.
453 leaves. F. : ill., maps.
This is vol. 3 of a three-volume set;
vols. 1 and 2 missing.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
153. ————— (*see Part 2, # 160*)
Las Siete Partidas del Sabio Rey Don Alonso el Nono ;
glossarist was Gregorio López de Tovar.
Salamanca : Domingo de Portonariis Ursino,
1565/1576. 3 bks. Fº.
USTRB has four vols. The 1565 edition is in three complete volumes;
the 1576 edition is in only one volume containing the “primera
and segunda partidas.”
154. ALCIATUS, ANDREAS (*see Part 2, # 128*)
Emblematum Libri II ; with commentaries
by Sebastian Stockhamer.
Antwerp : Christophorus Plantinus, 1566. 250 p. 12º.
Imperfect: several pages missing; p. 227 and p. 238 of
Book II misbound between p. 260 and p. 261;
another page misbound between p. 208 and p. 209.
Book II begins on p. 211 and is only a fragment.
155. BERNARDUS, SANCTUS
Opera et Vita.
[Basle?] : [Ioan. Hernagij?], [1566?]. 344, 116,
[32] leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: leaves 1-186 (incl. t.p.) missing; first page
numbered 187. Place and date of printing taken from:
introduction to the appendix (p. 341) : An. Domini MDLXVI
mense mar tio Basilae per haredes Ioan. Hernagij, opera ac
studio D. Iacobi Pannelii Brugensis.
156. CARERIUS, LUDOVICUS (*see Part 2, # 127*)
Practica Causarum Criminalium.
Venice : Cominus de Tridiño Montisferrati, 1566.
246 leaves, [58] p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. and first pages of the index missing.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1566 157. CYRENSIS, THEODORETUS, BEATUS
De Selectis Scripturae Sacrae Quaestionibus Ambiguis.
Cologne : Ioannes Birckmannus, 1566.
[4], [29], 847 p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. and first pages of the index missing.
- 1566 158. FERNANDEZ MESSIA, TELLO (*see Part 2, # 125*)
In Primas XXXVIII Leges Tauri.
Granada : Hagonis à Mena & Renerii, 1566.
[20] p., 246 leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. and folio leaves 17-31 missing.
- 1566 159. SERLIO BOLOGNESE, SEBASTIANO (*see Part 2, # 126*)
D'architettura.
Venice : Francesco Senese é Zuane Krügher, 1566.
219 leaves. 4º.: ill.
Imperfect: several pages missing; folio leaves
150, 194, 195 and several others are misbound.
- 1566/1570 160. SOTO, DOMINICUS, O.P.
In Quartum Sententiārum Commentarii.
Salamanca : Excudebat Ioannis Maria à Terranova,
1566/1570. 2 v. ([4], [43], 991; [4], [30], 676 p.). Fº.
Both volumes have index.
- 1567 161. ANDEGAVIUS, RENATUS BENEDICTUS
Locorum Praecipuorum Sacrae Scripturae Panoplia.
Antwerp : In Aedibus Viduae & Haeredum Ioan.
Stelsij, 1567. (11), [520] p.
Imperfect: final pages missing.
Includes index.
- 1567 162. AZO, DINUS, ET AL. (*see Part 2, # 129*)
De Praescriptionibus.
Lyons : Haeredes Jacobi Iuncta, 1567. 798, [68] p.
Includes index.
- 1567 163. CYRENSIS, TEODORETUS
Opera (2nd Volume).
Cologne : Joannes Birckmannus, 1567.
[29], 725 p. Fº.
Imperfect: some introductory pages (incl. t.p.) missing.
Includes index.



164.

Infortiatum Pandectarum Iuris Civilis.

Lyons : Ex Typographia Ioannis Ansulti, 1567.

[1], [10] p., 1,851 cols., [37] p. Fº. : ill.

Includes index.

1567

165. PINTO, HECTOR, O.S.H.

In Esaiam Prophetam Commentaria.

Lyons : Apud Theobaldum Peganvm, 1567. [4], [12], [2], 542 p. Fº.

Includes index.

1567

166. PINTO, HECTOR, O.S.H.

In Ezechielem Prophetam Commentaria.

Antwerp : [s.n.], 1567. [7], [1], 578, [2], [60+] p. 4º.

Imperfect: t.p. and final pages of the index missing.

1567

167. POZO, MARTINUS ALPHONSUS DEL

Elucidationes in Omnes Psalmos David Regis.

Alcalá de Henares : Joannes à Vilanova, 1567. [9], [39], 633 p. Fº.

Includes index.

1567

168. TITELMANNUS, FRANCISCUS, O.F.M.

Elucidatio in Omnes Psalmos.

Antwerp : Vidua et Haeredes Joannis Stelsii, 1567.

[9], [19], p., 323, 56 leaves. Fº.

Includes index.

1567

169. TORRES, BARTOLOMAEUS

**Commentaria in Decem et Septem Quaestiones Primae
Partis Sancti Thomae de Ineffabili Trinitatis Mysterio.**

Alcala de Henares : Andreas de Angulo, 1567.

[7], [11] p., 226 leaves. Fº.

Includes index.

1567

170. VISDOMINI, FRANCESCHINO, O.F.M.

**Discorsi Morali Sopra gli Evangelii Correnti Dalla Domenica
de Settuagesima, Fino All' Ottava di Pasqua.**

Venice : Giovanni Battista Bozzola, 1567. [6] p., 185 leaves. 4º. : ill.

1567



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1568 171. ————— (*see Part 2, # 130*)
Ad Leges Taurinas Insignes Comentarii ;
glossaries written by Marcus Salon de Pace.
Valladolid : Franciscus Ferdinand à Corduba, 1568. 440 leaves. Fº.
Text of the original laws in Spanish; the commentaries in Latin.
- 1568 172. CELAYA, DOMINGO DE, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 133*)
In Septem Psalmos Poenitentiales Commentaria.
Salamanca : Joannes à Canova, 1568. 227 leaves, [40] p. 8º.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- 1568 173. HITTORPIUS, MELCHIOR, ET AL.
Ritus Ecclesiae Romanae et Alia Opera.
Paris : Nicolaus Faber, 1568. [6], [8] p., 1,452 cols., [54] p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- [1568?] 174. MESSIA PONCE DE LEON, LUDOVICUS (*see Part 2, # 131*)
Lex Toleti Commentarium.
Sevilla : Alfonso Escrivano, [1568?]. 202 leaves, [58] p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- [1568] 175. OROZCO, ALPHONSO DE, O.S.A.
**Declamaciones in Festis Beatae Mariae Virginis
et Tractatus Super Canticum Magnificat.**
[Alcalá de Henares] : [Apud Andream de Angulo: a Costa
de Alonso de Xaramillo librero], [1568]. [323] leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. and all after folio leaf 311 wanting.
- 1568 176. SANDOVAL, BERNARDO DE (*see Part 2, # 132*)
Tratado del Oficio Ecclesiástico Canónico.
Toledo : Francisco de Guzman, 1568. [7], 297, [16+] p. Fº.
Imperfect: index is incomplete.



177. AGUILERA, ANTONIO DE [1569]
Exposición Sobre Preparaciones de Mesue.
[Alcalá de Henares] : [s.n.], [1569]. 239 leaves.

178. BARTHOLINIS, BALDUM DE, ET AL. (*see Part 2, # 135*)
De Dote Tractacus.
Lyons : Haeredes Jacobi Junta, 1569. 849, [16] p.
Includes index.

179. FERO, JUAN, O.F.M.
Commentarium in Ioannem et Ad Romanos.
Alcalá de Henares : Andreas de Angulo, 1569.
[20], [9] p., 325 leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: some pages had been cut;
t.p. damaged.
Includes index.

180. LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNAEUS
De Bello Civili Libri Decem.
Lyons : Antonius Gryphius, 1569. 294, [19], [20] p. 12º.
Includes index.

181. NUÑEZ DE AVENDAÑO, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 137*)
**Quadraginta Responsa, Quibus Quamplurimae
Leges Regiae Explicantur.**
Salamanca : Joannes à Canova, 1569.
208 leaves, [30] p. Fº.
Includes index.

182. VERA CRUCE, ALPHONSUS A, O.S.A.
**Recognitio Summularum cum Textu
Petri Hispani et Aristotelis.**
Salamanca : Dominicus à Portonariis et Joannis Baptista à Terranova,
1569. [3], [157], [259], [8], 444 p. Fº. : ill.
Includes index.
Includes *Resolutio Dialectica cum Textu
Aristotelis and Physica Speculatio.*

183. VILLALOBOS, IOANNES BAPTISTA A (*see Part 2, # 136*)
Antinomia Iuris Regni Hispaniarum.
Salamanca : Alexander à Canova, 1569.
[16] p., 190 leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1569 184. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.
Prima Secundae Summa Theologiae D. Thomae Aquinatis, cum Commentariis.
Rome : Apud Iulium Accoltum, 1569.
36, 268, 123 leaves. Fº.
Includes index.
With: Vio de Caietani, Thomas. *Opuscula Omnia in Tres Distincta Tomos*. Rome : Apud Iulium Accoltum, 1570.
- 1569-73 185. ————— (see report on the *Polyglot Bible* in Part 2 at the beginning of the Second Catalogue)
Biblia Sacra / edited by Benedict Arias Montano.
Antwerp : Christopher Plantin, 1569-1573. 8 v.
Printed under the auspices of Philip II of Spain,
hence, it is sometimes called the *Biblia Regia*.
USTRB has vols. 1-5.
- 1569-80 186. ————— (see Part 2, # 134)
Opuscula Varia.
Antwerp : Ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1569-1580.
612 p. in various pagings.
- 1570 187. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS (see Part 2, # 142)
Commentaria D. Thomae Aquinatis in Aristotelem.
Rome : Apud Haeredes Antonii Bladii & Ioannem Osmarimum Liliotum Socios, 1570. 5 v.
USTRB copy bound in 3 vols.
- 1570 188. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS
Opuscula Omnia (17th Volume).
Rome : Apud Iulium Accoltum, 1570.
[2] p., 267, 147 leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: almost all pages of the index missing.
- 1570 189. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS
Summa Catholicae Fidei Contra Gentiles
/ cum commentaris Francisci Ferrarensi, O.P.
Rome : Apud Haeredes Antonii Bladii, 1570.
[28] p., 534+ leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: all after folio leaf 534 wanting.



190. ARETINUS à GAMBILIONIBUS, ANGELUS
(see Part 2, # 139)
In Institutiones Iustinianae Commentarii
/ edited by Pardulphus Prateius.
Lyons : Claudio Serarius, 1570. 357 leaves, [38] p. Fº.
Includes index.
191. BASILIUS MAGNUS, D.
Opera.
Antwerp : Philippus Nuntius, 1570. [6], [47], 1,043 p. Fº.
Corrected according to the “expurgatorium”
of 1612 as mandated by the Holy Office.
Includes index.
192. CASAS, CRISTOBAL DE LAS
Vocabulario de las Dos Lenguas Toscana y Castellana.
Seville : Vendese en Casa de Francisco de Aguilar,
Impresso en Casa de Alonso Escrivano, 1570.
2 parts (248 leaves). 4º.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Part 1: 153 leaves; pt. 2: 154-248 leaves.
Errata on verso of folio leaf 247.
193. DIOSSORIDES ANARZABEUS, PEDACIUS, S.I.
Acerca de la Materia Medicinal y de los Venenos Mortiferos
/ translated and annotated in Spanish by Doctor Andrés de Laguna.
Salamanca : Mathias Gast, 1570. 616, [26+] p. : ill.
Imperfect: t.p. and final pages of the ‘Tabla’ missing.
194. FUMUS PLACENTINUS, BARTOLOMAEUS, O.P.
(see Part 2, # 141)
Summa sive Aurea Armilla.
Antwerp : Viduam et Haeredes Ioan. Stelsii, 1570.
302 leaves. [4] p. 8º.
Includes index.
195. —————
**Index Operum Divi Thomae Aquinatis Doctoris Angelici
Ordinis Fratrum Praedicatorum quae in Decem et Septem
Dissecta Tomis, Hoc Ordini Digesta Sunt.**
Rome : Apud Haeredes Antonii Bladii & Ioannem Osmarinum
Liliotum Socios, 1570. [4], [3] p., 298, 107 leaves.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1570 | 196. POLYGRANUS, FRANCISCUS, O.F. M.
Postillae Sive Enarrationes in Evangelia per Singulos Dominicos Dies.
Cologne : Arnaldus Birckmannus, 1570.
2 v. ([14], 366; 458, [2], 117 p.). 8°.
Vol. 2 includes *Passio Domini Nostri Iesus Christi Secundum Quatuor Evangelistas*; cum commentariis F. Francisci Polygrani written in 1571.
Includes index.
- [1570?] | 197. SYLVESTER FERRARIENSIS, FRANCISCUS, O.P.
(see Part 2, # 143)
Commentaria Super Contra Gentiles.
[S.l. : s.n.], [1570?]. [28], 776 p.
Imperfect: t.p. and the 97th chapter as indicated in the index missing.
- [ca.1570] | 198. TIRIQUEAU, ANDRE (see Part 2, # 138)
De Retraict Lignagier.
[Paris] : [William Rouille], [ca.1570].
[38], 483, [44+] p.
This is vol. 3 of an incomplete set of Tiraqueau's works.
Imperfect: t.p. missing and final index is incomplete.
- 1570 | 199. ————— 1611 (see Part 2, # 140)
Volumen Omnia Tractatuum Criminalium
/ compiled by Joannes Baptista Zilletti.
Venice : Haer. Ioannis Mariae Bonelli, 1570.
[150] p., 473 leaves.
Includes index.
- 1571 | 200. ANTONINUS, SANCTUS, ARCHIEPIS. FLORENTIAE
Summae Sacrae Theologiae (Indices)
Venice : Apud Bernardum Iuntam et Socios, 1571. 157 leaves. 4°.
This is one volume of a set; the rest missing.
- 1571 | 201. ARIAS MONTANUS, BENEDICTUS
Commentaria in Duodecim Prophetas.
Antwerp : Christophorus Plantinus, 1571.
[7], 983, [1], [9] p. F°.
Includes index.



202. BERGOMENSIS, PETRUS, O.P.
Tabula Aurea in Omnia Opera Divi Thomae Aquinatis.
Rome : Antonius Bladius et Joannis Osmarinus, 1571.
[6] p., 298, 107 leaves. Fº. 1571
203. CANISIUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 144*)
**Authoritatum Sacrae Scripturae et Sanctorum Patrum, quae
in Catechismo Doctoris Petri Canisii Theologi Societatis
Iesu Citantur, Pars Secunda. De Sacramentis Ecclesiae.**
Venice : Bibliotheca Aldina, 1571. 179 leaves. 4º. 1571
204. GRANATENSIS, LUDOVICUS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 145*)
Collectanea Moralis Philosophiae: in tres tomos distributa.
Lisbon : Excudebat Franciscus Correa, 1571. 1,019, [11] p. 8º.
Includes indices.
Errata follows p. 494. 1571
205. MURETUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS
Orationes / by Marcus Antonius Muretus et Carolus Sigonius.
Rome : [s.n.], 1571. 458, [17], 112 p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index. 1571
206. VILLAVICENTIO, LAURENTIUS, O.S.A.
**Phrases Scripturae Sacrae Omnibus qui Sacras Scripturas in
Publicis Scholis Profitentur Vel Privatim Intelligere Optant,
Vel in Ecclesiis Inter Concionandum Populis eas
Interpretantur, Admodum Utiles et Necessariae.**
Antwerp : In Aedibus Viduae & Haeredum Ioannis
Stelsij, 1571. [7] p., 211 leaves, [12] p. 8º.
Includes index. 1571
207. ABRIL, PEDRO SIMON
Lengua Latina del Arte de Gramática.
Pamplona : [s.n.], 1572. [10], 356 p. 8º.
Imperfect: t.p. missing. 1572
208. [ABRIL, PEDRO SIMON?] [1572?]
Tractatum de Prosodia et Figurarum.
[S.l. : s.n.], [1572?]. 230 p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1572 **209. CHAERONENSIS, PLUTARCHUS
Vitae Comparatae Illustrium Virorum Graecorum et
Romanorum, a Chaeronensis Plutarcus et Aemilius Probus.**
Venice : Hieronymus Scotus, 1572. [52], 467 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1572 **210. ———— (see Part 2, # 147)
Consilia Feudalia ex Variorum Doctorum Scriptis**
/ compiled by Leonardo Lege.
Venice : Cominus de Tridino Montiferrato, 1572.
346, [22] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1572 **211. FABER, JOANNES (see Part 2, # 148)
In Quatuor Libros Institutionum Commentarii**
/ edited by Pardulphus Praefectus.
Venice : Joannes Baptista Somaschi, 1572.
187 leaves, [11] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1572 **212. GREGORIUS I, SANCTUS
Opera.**
Antwerp : Gerardus Smits, Vidua et Haeredes
Joannis Stelsii, 1572. 2 v. ([24] p., 231; 392 leaves,
[64] p.). Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 and folio leaves
97-113 of vol. 2 missing.
Includes index.
- 1572 **213. IORDANUS, LAELIUS
Tractatus de Majoribus Merumque Capitalium
Episcoporum Causis ad Papam Deferendis, et
Romanae Sedis Origine atque Authoritate.**
Venice : Dominicus Nicolinus, 1572. [22], [24] p., 74 leaves. 4º.
Includes index.
- 1572 **214. PALACIO, MICHAELIS DE (see Part 2, # 150)
Dilucidationum et Declamationum Tropologicarum in
Esaiam Prophetam, Libri Quindecim Tomis Tribus Divisi.**
Salamanca : Dominicus à Portonariis, 1572.
3 v. (256, 127, 168 leaves). Fº.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.



215. PALUDE, PETRUS DE Sermones sive Enarrationes in Evangelia et Epistolas Quadragesimales. Antwerp : Vidua et Haeredes Ioan. Stelsii, 1572. 312 leaves, [3] p. 8°. Includes index.	1572
216. PINTO, HECTOR, O.S.H. (<i>see Part 2, # 149</i>) In Esaiam Prophetam Commentaria. Antwerp : Vidua et Haeredes Ioan. Stelsii, 1572. [16] p., 420 leaves. 8°.	1572
217. RAVISIUS TEXTOR, JOANNES (<i>see Part 2, # 151</i>) Officinae Joannes Ravisi Textoris Epitome. Tomus Primus. Lyons : Sebastianus Honoratus, 1572. 2 v. (412, [4], 426, [4]), 79 p. 8°. USTRB copy bound in one vol. Includes indices.	1572
218. VEGA, ANDREAS De Justificatione Doctrina Universa Libris XV Absolute Tradita. Cologne : Geruinum Calenium & Haeredes Quentelios, 1572. [7], [2], [35], 867 p. F° Includes index.	1572
219. VERA CRUCE, ILDEFONSUS, O.S.A. (<i>see Part 2, # 146</i>) Speculum Conjugiorum. Alcalá de Henares : Joannes Gratianus, 1572. 658, [40], 143 p. 4°. Includes index. Includes an appendix to a former work of Vera Cruce published in 1571 by Petrus Cosin.	1572
220. MEDICIS, SEBASTIANUS DE (<i>see Part 2, # 153</i>) Tractatus de Regulis Juris – De Compensationibus. Florence : Junta, 1572-1573. 2 parts (488, [117] p.; 236, [22+] p.). USTRB copy bound in one vol. Imperfect: t.p. of part 1 and several pages in both volumes missing; first page of part 1 numbered 227. Index is included in both volumes; final index is incomplete.	1572-73



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1573 **221. ALBORNOZ, BARTOLOME DE
Arte de los Contractos.**
Valencia : Pedro de Huete, 1573. [7] p., 176 leaves.
- 1573 **222. CHAVES, THOMAS, O.P.
Summa Sacramentorum Ecclesiae ex Doctrina
Fratris Francisci Victoria, O.P.**
Salamanca : Dominicus à Portonariis, 1573.
[15] p., 266 leaves, [28] p. 8º.
- 1573 **223. CYRILL, SANCTUS, EPIS. ALEXANDRINUS
Opera Omnia.**
Paris : Apud Michaelem Sonnium, 1573.
2 v. ([6], 1,074, 759, [65] p.).
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Includes index.
- 1573 **224. PLAZA à MORAZA, PETRUS (see Part 2, # 152)
Epitome Delictorum Causarumque Criminalium, ex Iure
Pontificio Regio et Caesario, Liber I.**
Venice : Hieronymum Scotum, 1573.
[7], [3], [26], 798 p. 8º.
Includes index.
- 1574 **225. ARIAS MONTANO, BENEDICTUS
Davidis Regis ac Prophetae Aliorumque Sacrorum Vatum
Psalmi, ex Hebraica Veritate in Latinum Carmen
Observantissime Conversi.**
Antwerp : Ex Officina Christophori Plantini, 1574.
319, [6], [2] p. 4º.
Includes index.
- 1574 **226. CERDAN DE TALLADA, THOMAS (see Part 2, # 156)
Visita de la Carcel y de los Presos.**
Valencia : Pedro de Huete, 1574. 242 p. 4º.
- [1574?] **227. CHOPPINUS, RENATUS, ET AL. (see Part 2, # 154)
De Privilegiis Rusticorum – De Privilegiis Scholarium – De
Privilegiis Piae Causae – De Privilegiis Paupertatis**
a Renatus Choppinus, Lutius Horatius, André
Tiraqueau et Cornelius Benincasius.
Paris : [s.n.], [1574?]. 996, [110] p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing; pages 97-128 incorrectly bound between
p. 304 and p. 305 of the second work.



228. CHRYSOSTOMUS, JOANNES D. SANCTUS Divinorum Operum Tomus Quintus et Ultimus. Venice : Apud Iuntas, 1574. 505 leaves. Fº. This is vol. 5 of a five-volume set; the rest missing.	1574
229. CORDUBENSIS, ALVARUS Vita Vel Passio Beatissimi Martyris Eulogii Presbyteri et Doctoris. Alcalá de Henares : [s.n.], 1574. [12] p., 132 leaves, [4], [1] p. Imperfect: t.p. missing. Includes index. Errata on the last page.	1574
230. KEMPIS, THOMAS A Opera. Antwerp : Philippus Nuntius, 1574. [13], [14], [32] p., 378, 151 leaves. 8º. Includes index.	1574
231. SALYCETO, BARTHOLOMAEUS A (see Part 2, # 157) Super Primum et Secundum Codicis. Venice : [s.n.], 1574. 5 v. Imperfect: introductory materials (incl. t.p. of vols. 2 and 5) missing. Index on first volume.	1574
232. TIRAQUEAU, ANDRE (see Part 2, # 155) Opera. Frankfurt : Ex Officina Typographica Nicolai Bassaci, Impensis Sigismundi Feierabend, 1574. 4 v. USTRB copy bound in 2 vols. These are vols. 4-7 of Tiraqueau's works. Includes index.	1574
233. ARIAS MONTANO, BENEDICTUS Elucidationes in Quatuor Evangelia et Acta Apostolorum. Antwerp : Christophorus Plantinus, 1575. [5], 461 p. 4º.	1575
234. CASTRO, PAOLUS DE (see Part 2, # 159) Commentaria in Corpus Juris Civilis. Venice : [Giunti], 1575. 6 v. Fº. Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 6 missing.	1575



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1575 **235. CORDUBAE DE LARA, ANTONIUS** (*see Part 2, # 158*) De
Liberis Agnoscendis.
Seville : Alphonsus Escribano, 1575.
280 [i.e. 281] leaves, [30] p. Fº.
Folio leaf 281 is wrongly numbered 280.
Includes index.
Errata at the verso of the dedication.
- [1575] **236. INNOCENTIUS III, PONT.**
Opera.
Cologne : Maternus Cholinus, [1575].
[9], [19], 491 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1575 **237. LANCELLOTTUS PERUSINUS, ROBERTUS**
Tractatus de Attentatis et Innovatis.
[Rome] : Vincentium Accoltum? 1575.
[7], [2], 546, [98] p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- 1575 **238. MANNUCCII, ALDUS**
Adagia, Quaecumque ad Hanc Diem
Exierunt Accurate Nuper Emendata.
Venice : Aldus Mannucius, 1575.
[4], [115] p., 2,005 cols. 4º.
Imperfect: t.p. missing and all after
col. 2,006 wanting.
- 1576 **239. GRANATENSIS, LUDOVICUS, O.P.**
Tertius Tomus Concionum de Tempore quae a Pascha Dominicae
Resurrectionis Usque Sacratissimi Corporis Habentur.
Lisbon : Antonius Riberius, 1576.
2 v. (671; [6], 707 p.). 4º.
These are vols. 3 and 4 of a four-volume set;
vols. 1 and 2 missing.
- 1576 **240. ————— (see Part 2, # 161)**
Ordinarium Sacrarum Caeremoniarum et
Divini Officii ad Ritum Fratrum Praedicatorum.
Salamanca : Vincentius de Millis de Tridinis, 1576. 134 leaves. 4º.



- 241.** PASSERI, MARCUS ANTONIUS
In Tres Libros Aristotelis De Anima Exactissimi Commentarii. 1576
Venice : Apud Damianum Zenarum, 1576.
[6], [48] p., 202 leaves. Fº. : ill.
Includes index.
- 242.** SALON DE PACE, DIDACUS BURGENSIS 1576
(see Part 2, # 163)
Quaestiones Civilis. Prima Pars.
Medina del Campo : Franciscus à Canto, 1576.
[4] p., 285, [35] leaves. 8º.
Four pages of errata precede the text.
- 243.** SANCTO GEMINIANO, JOANNES A, O.P. [1576?] 1576
Summa quae de Exemplis et Simili Tudinibus Inscrifitur.
[Venice] : [s.n.], [1576?]. [17] p., 256+ leaves. 4º.
Imperfect: t.p. missing and all
after folio leaf 256 wanting.
Includes index.
- 244.** SONCINATUS, PAULUS, O.P. 1576
In Libros Metaphysicae Aristotelis
Acutissimae Quaestiones.
Venice : Haeredem Hieronymus Scotus, 1576. [30], 418 p. Fº.
Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.) missing.
Includes index.
- 245.** SYLVESTER FERRARIENSIS, FRANCISCUS, O.P. 1576
(see Part 2, # 162)
Quaestiones Eruditissimae in Libros Physicorum -
Quaestiones Eruditissimae in Tres Libros De Anima
Aristotelis Stagiritae / edited by Mathias Aquarius.
Rome : Antonius Bladius, 1576. 371, 42, 253, 25, 9 p. 8º. : ill.
Imperfect: t.p. of vols. 2 and 4 missing;
several pages are misbound.
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1576-77 **246. AURELIUS, AUGUSTINUS, SANCTUS, EPIS. HIPONIENSIS
Opera**
Antwerp : Christophorus Plantinus, 1576-1577.
10 v. Fº.
All volumes have index and another separate
volume of index for the complete work.
- 1576-78 **247. BALDUS DE UBALDIS, PETRUS (see Part 2, # 165)
Commentaria.**
Turin : Nicolas Bevilaqua, 1576-1578. 8 v.
- 1576-77 **248. MAYNUS, JASON (see Part 2, # 164)
Commentaria in Pandectem et Codicem Iustiniani.**
Turin : Heirs of Bevilaque, 1576-1577; 1622. 8 v.
With: *In Primam Codicis Partem Commentaria*. Venice : Junta, 1622.
- 1577 **249. CUJACIUS, JACOBUS (see Part 2, # 167)
Commentarii Codicis Justiniani, Novellarum et Feudis.**
Paris : Ex Typographia Olivarii de Harsy pro
Sebastiano Nivello, 1577. 627, [4], [4], [3] p. Fº.
This is vol. 4 of a five-volume set; the rest missing.
Imperfect: pages 65-112; 237-256 (incl. t.p.) missing.
Includes indices.
- 1577 **250. FERNELLIUS AMBIANNUS, JOANNES (see Part 2, # 166)
Universa Medicina.**
[Paris ?] : Apud Jacobum Stoer, 1577. 657, [53] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1577 **251. IUNCTINUS FLORENTINUS, FRANCISCUS
Commentaria in Sphaeram Ioannis de
Sacro Bosco Accuratissima.**
Lyons : [s.n.], 1577. 535-1,170, [37] p. : ill.
First page numbered 535.
Includes index.



252. MARULUS, MARCUS

[1577]

**Carmen de Doctrina Domini Nostri Iesu
Christi Pendentis in Cruce.**

[Antwerp] : [s.n.], [1577]. [14], 460, [16] p.

Imperfect: t.p. missing.

Includes index.

An errata page precedes the index.

253. STUÑIGA (ZUÑIGA), DIDACUS, O.S.A.

1577

(see Part 2, # 168)

**De Vera Religione in Omnes sui
Temporis Haereticos, Libri Tres.**

Salamanca : Mathias Gastius, 1577. 400, [57] p. 4º.

Includes indices.

254. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.

1577

**Tertia Pars Summae Sacrae Theologiae
Sancti Thomas Aquinatis Doctoris Angelici
– Additionis ad Tertiam Suce Summae Partem.**

Lyons : Sumptibus Philippi Tingni Florentini, 1577.

[12], [8], 748 p. Fº.

Includes index.

255. BOERIUS, NICOLAUS (see Part 2, # 170)

[1578]

**Decisiones Aureae Quaestionum Insignium in Sacro
Burdigalensem Senatu Discussae et Promulgatae et al.**

Lyons : [s.n.], [1578]. 1,020, [42] p. Fº.

Imperfect: t.p. missing.

Includes index.

256. BOSSIUS, AEGIDIUS (see Part 2, # 169)

1578

**Tractatus Circa Criminalem Materiam sive Actionem Fere
Omnem Exakte Continentes / edited by Francesco Bossi.**

Basle : Sebastianus Henricipetri, 1578. [100], 651 p. Fº.

Includes indices.

257. ————— (see Part 2, # 173)

1578

Calendarium Romanum Perpetuum / edited by Petrus Ruyssius.

Toledo : Joannes Plaza, 1578. 992, 90 p. : tables.

Imperfect: t.p. missing page and date of printing taken from p. 992.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1578 **258. CASIANUS, IOANNES**
De Coenobiorum Institutis Libri XII;
Collationes Libri XXIII (Volume I).
Antwerp : Ex Officina Christophori Plantini, 1578.
2 v. (606; 275, [25] p.).
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.) missing;
first page numbered 17.
Includes index.
Contents: Vol. II. *De Incarnatione Christi; Contra Nestorium;*
Catalogus Manuscriptorum Exemplariorum ad Quorum Fidem...
- 1578 **259. CASTRO ZAMORENSIS, ALFONSUS, O.F.M.**
Opera omnia.
Paris : Sebastianus Nivellus, 1578.
2 v. ([17], 1,303; 1181, [64] p. Fº).
Includes index.
- 1578 **260. CRUQUUS, IACOBUS**
Q. Horatius Flaccus, Ex Antiquissimis Undecim Lib.
M.S. et Schedis Aliquot Emendatus, & Plurimis Locis
cum Commentariis Antiquis Expurgatus & Editus.
Antwerp : Ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1578.
[14], 648, [14] p. 4º.
Includes index.
- 1578 **261. HYGINUS, C. IULIUS, ET AL.**
Fabularum Liber.
Paris : Joannes Parant, 1578. [5] p., 317 leaves,
[118] p. 8º.
Includes index.
Errata on page following the first index.
- [1578?] **262. LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNAEUS (see Part 2, # 172)**
Pharsalia / translated from Latin into Spanish by Martín Lasso de Oropesa.
[Burgos?] : En Casa de Phelippe de Junta, [1578?]. 410+ p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing and all after p. 410 wanting.
Includes *Addition*, an original work of M. Lasso
de Oropesa, referred to on the title page as the
History of the Triumvirate.



263. MAYNUS, JASON <i>(see Part 2, # 171)</i> De Actionibus. Lyons : Sumptibus Philippi Tinghi, Florentini, 1578. 150 leaves. Fº.	1578
264. PAYUA DANDRADA, DIEGUO Defensio Tridentinae Fidei Catholicae et Integerrimae Quinque Libris Comprehensa. Lisbon : Antonium Riberium Typographum, 1578. [14], [8] p., 358 leaves. 4º. Includes index.	1578
265. VEGA, PEDRO DE LA, O.S.H. Segunda Parte del Flos Sanctorum. Medina del Campo : Juan Sanchez, Pedro de Lequizamo, 1578. 304+ leaves. Fº. Imperfect: t.p. and all after folio leaf 304 wanting.	1578
266. HIERONYMUS, SANCTUS Opera. Antwerp : Ex Officina Christophorus Plantinus, 1578-1579. [31]; 530, 59; 287, 234, 222; 288, 314, [183] p.). Fº.: ill. USTRB copy bound in 4 vols. Includes index on the last volume. Contents: Vols. 1-3: <i>Epistolas et Libros Contra Haereticos</i> — v. 4: <i>Commentaria in Quatuor Prophetas Maiores</i> — v. 5: <i>Ecclesiasten, & Duodecim Prophetas Minores</i> — v. 6: <i>Commentaria in Matthaeum, & Epistolas Pauli ad Galatas, ad Ephesios, ad Titum ...</i> — v. 7: <i>Commentariorum D. Hieronymi Super Psalmos</i> — v. 8: <i>Commentariorum D. Hieronymi Adscriptorum</i> — v. 9: <i>Epistolarum D. Hieronymi Falso Adscriptarum.</i>	1578-79 9 v. (637,
267. BARTHOLOMAEUS, SOCINUS, ET AL. <i>(see Part 2, # 174)</i> Regularum Juris Civilis ac Pontificii — 3rd. ed. Lyons : Apud Simphorianum Beraud, 1579. 2 v. (792; 592, [164] p.). Includes index.	1579
268. ECKIUS, JOANNES	



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1579 **Homiliarum Super Evangelia Tomus Secundus.**
Paris : Apud Galeotum Prato, 1579. 341 leaves, [15] p. 4^o.
Includes index.
- 1579 **269. HARBORT, GUILIELMUS**
De Rota Decisiones Novae et Antiquae et Antiquiores.
Turin : Apud Haeredes Nicolai Bevilaquae,
1579. [2], [94], 655 p. F^o.
Includes index.
- 1579 **270. HOJEDA DE MENDOCA, ALFONSUS**
De Beneficiorum Incompatibilitate Atque
Compatibilitate Tractatus.
Venice : Apud Ioannem Variscus et Socios, 1579.
149 leaves, [14] p. F^o.
Includes index.
- 1579 **271. MEDINA, BARTHOLOMAEUS DE, O.P.**
Instruction de la Administracion del Sancto
Sacramento de la Penitencia.
Salamanca : [s.n.], 1579. [6], 356 leaves, [7+] p. 8^o.
Imperfect: t.p. and final pages missing.
1611 2011
- 1579 **272. SEGUSIO, HENRICUS DE**
Summa Aurea.
Turin : Nicolas Bevilaque, 1579. 375 leaves, [19] p. F^o.
Includes index.
- 1580 **273. CHAERONENSIS, PLUTARCHUS**
Opera quae Extant Omnia Ethica, Sive Moralia Completencia.
Frankfurt : Segismundus Feyerabendt, 1580. [4], [2], 742, [39] p. F^o.
Includes index.
- 1580 **274. CHAERONENSIS, PLUTARCHUS**
Summi et Philosophie et Historici Parallelæ, id est Vitæ
Illustrium Graecorum et Romanorum.
Frankfurt : Impensis Sigismundi Feyerabendt,
1580. 373 leaves, [27] p. F^o. : ill.
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

275. CLENARDUS, NICOLAUS
Institutiones ac Meditationes in Graecam Linguam.
Frankfurt : Apud Andream Wechelum, 1580. [7], [90], 443 p. 4^o.
Includes index.
- 1580
276. IAVELLUS, CHRISOSTOMUS, O.P.
Opera.
Lyons : Apud Symphorianum Beravd, 1580.
3 v. (911, 768; 86, [73] p.). F^o. : ill.
USTRB copy bound in 2 vols.
Includes index.
- 1580
277. MEDINA, BARTHOLOMAEUS DE, O.P.
**Expositio in Primam Secundae Angelici
Doctoris D. Thomae Aquinatis.**
Venice : Apud Petrum Dehuchinum, 1580. 664, [30] p. F^o.
Includes index.
- 1580
278. PICCOLOMINI, ALESSANDRO (*see Part 2, # 240*)
Della Sfera del Mondo.
[Venice?] : [Per Gio. Varisco & Compagni?], 1580.
[10], 252 p., 33, 98 leaves. 4^o.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes *De le Stelle Fisse Libro Uno*
- 1580
279. TARCAGNOTA, GIOVANNI
**Delle Historie del Mondo de M. Gio. Tarchagnota le
Quali Contengono Quanto del Principio del Mondo
Fino a Tempi Nostri Successo.**
Venice : Per Gli Heredi de Francesco & Michiel
Tramezini, 1580. 3 parts. 4^o.
USTRB copy bound in 4 vols.
Part 1, v.1.: [11], [45] p., 390 leaves; pt. 1,
v. 2: 392-876 leaves; pt. 2: [41] p., 565 leaves;
pt. 3: [10], [30] p., 361 leaves.
Includes index.
- 1580
280. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.
Scripta Philosophica; Commentaria.
Lyons : Simphorianum Beraud, 1580. 51-682, 270 p.
Imperfect: t.p. and final pages missing; first page numbered 51.
Includes T. de Vio Caietani's Commentary on
St. Thomas' *De Ente et Essentia Libellus*.
- 1580



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1580 281. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS
Summa Totius Theologiae D. Thomae Aquinatis
Cum Commentariis D. Thomae de Vio Caietani
Lyons : Apud Ioannem Iacobi Iuntae, 1581. 499, [314] p. Fº.
Includes index.

- 1581 282. AVILES, FRANCISCUS DE (*see Part 2, # 176*)
Nova Diligens ac per Utilis Expositio Capitum
seu Legum Praetorum ac Judicum Syndicatus
Regni Totius Hispaniae / edited by Francisco de Aviles.
Salamanca : Ildefonsus à Terranova et Neyla, 1581. 320 leaves, [5] p. Fº.
Includes index.

- 1581 283. CHRISTOPHORSONUS, JOANNIS
Historiae Ecclesiasticae Scriptores Graeci.
Cologne : Haeredes Arnoldus Birckmannus, 1581.
[27], 944, [26] p.
Includes index.

- 1581 284. PALACIO, MICHAEL DE
Enarrationes in Evangelium Beati Ioannis
Apostoli et Evangelistae.
Salamanca : Excudebat Ioannus Ferdinandus, 1581.
[6], 540, [2], [14], 289, [8] p. Fº.
Includes indices.
Includes *Enarrationes in Sacrosanctum Iesu Christi Evangelium Secundum Ioannem*.

- 1581 285. PALACIO, PAULUS DE
In Duodecim Prophetas Quos Minores
Vocant Commentarius Pius et Doctus.
Villa Viridis Francorum : Excudebat Antonius Riberius
Typographus, 1581. 276, [5], 256 p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.

- 1581 286. REBUFFUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 175*)
Primus Tomus Commentiarum in
Constitutiones, seu Ordinationes Regias.
Lyons : Apud Gulielmum Rovillium, 1581. 952 p. Fº.



287. REBUFFUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 175*)

1581

Tractatus Varii.

Lyons : Apud Guliel. Rovillium, 1581. 607 p. Fº.

288. ROJAS, JOANNES DE

1581

De Successionibus – de Haereticis

– Singularia in Fidei Favorem.

Salamanca : Ex Officina Ildefonsi à Terranova,

1581. 213, 129, 151, [38] p. Fº.

Includes index.

289. SANCTO GEMINIANO, DOMINICUS A

1581

(*see Part 2, # 177*)

Consilia.

Venice : Apud Philippum et Jacobum Juntam,
et Fratres, 1581. [17] p., 120 leaves, [18] p., 114 p. Fº.

Includes indices.

Includes Ioannes Antonius Rubeus' *Opinions
on Questions of Civil Law*.

290. SOTO, DOMINICUS, O.P.

1581

Ad Sacrum Concilium Tridentinum – de Natura et Gratia.

Lyons : Apud Ioannem & Iacobi Iuntae, 1581. [6], 183 p. Fº.

Includes index.

291. VILLANOVA, THOMAS A, O.S.A.

1581

Conciones Sacrae.

Alcalá de Henares : Fernandus Ramirez Excudebat,
1581. [50], [8] p., 255 leaves. Fº.

Includes index.

292. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.

1581

In Secunda Secundae Partis Summae Sacra

Theologiae S. Thomae Aquinatis.

Lyons : [s.n.], 1581. [5], [9], 682 p. Fº.

Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1581 **293. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.**
Opuscula Omnia.
Lyons : [s.n.], 1581. 299, 105 p.
Includes also: Chrysostomus Iavellus' *Expositio in Primum Tractatum Primae Partis D. Thomas Aquinatis; De Praedestinatione, Expositio Super Tractatum de Trinitate.*
- 1581 **294. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.**
Prima Secundae Partis Summae Totius Theologiae D. Thomae Aquinatis.
Lyons : Apud Ioannem Iacobi Iuntae, 1581.
[7], 388, 299 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1581 **295. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.**
Secunda Secundae Partis Summae Theologicae D. Thomae Aquinatis.
Turin : Nicolai Bevilaquae, 1581.
[12], [15], 918 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1581 **296. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P. (see Part 2, # 178)**
Summula – Ientacula Novi Testamenti.
Venice : Io. Mariae de Lenis, 1581. 606 p. 12º.
- 1582 **297. ALCIATUS, ANDRAEAS (see Part 2, # 181)**
Tomus IV Operum.
Basle : Thomas Gaurinus, 1582. 1,096 cols., [124], [5] p. Fº.
This is vol. 4 of a four-volume set; the rest missing.
Includes index.
- 1582 **298. BENEDICTUS, GULIELMUS (see Part 2, # 182)**
Repetitiones Cap. Raynutius Extra de Testamentis.
Lyons : Apud Bartholomaeum Vincentum, 1582.
145, [54] leaves, [84], [18] p., 262 cols. Fº.
Includes indices.
- 1582 **299. BERNARDUS PATRITIUS, IOANNES BAPTISTA**
Seminarium Totius Philosophiae.
Venice : Apud Damianus Zenarius, 1582.
2 v. ([11], [14] p., 357 leaves; 381 leaves). Fº.
Imperfect: some pages missing.



300.

**Commentariorum in Psalmos Sexaginta
Duos Davidicos (LXXXIX-CL).**

Lyons : Apud Carolum Pesnot, 1582. 610, [90] p.

This is vol. 2 of a set; the rest missing.

Includes index.

1582

301. FUENTE, JOANNES, O.F.M.

Commentaria In Marcum Evangelistam.

[Alcala] : [s.n.], [1582]. 368 leaves, [40] p. Fº.

Imperfect: t.p. missing; first page numbered 4.

Includes index.

1582

302. MARTINUS CANTAPETRENSIS, MARTINUS
**Libri Decem Hypotyposeon Theologicarum Sive Regularum
ad Intelligendam Sacram Scripturam.**

Salamanca : Ex Officina Ildefonsus à Terranova et Neyla,
1582. 9 leaves, 10-661 cols., 40 leaves, [61] p. Fº.

Includes index.

1582

303. MELA, POMPONIUS (*see Part 2, # 179*)

De Situ Orbis / edited by Andres Schott.

Antwerp : Ex Officina Christophorus Plantinus, 1582.

307 p. in various pagings. 4º.

Includes index.

1582

304. RAO DI ALESSANO, CESARE (*see Part 2, # 180*)

I Meteori.

Venice : Giovanni Varisco & Compagni, 1582. 167 leaves. 4º.

1582

305. SOTO, DOMINICUS, O.P.

Commentaria in Dialecticam et Octo

Libros Physicorum Aristotelis.

Salamanca : Ex Officina Ildefonsi à Terranova & Neyla,
1582-1583. [544 leaves in various foliations]. : ill.

1582-83

306. BALDUINUS, FRANCISCUS (*see Part 2, # 186*)

De Jure Civili – In Leges Romuli et Leges XII

Tabularum / edited by Henricus Petreus.

Lyons : Apud Carolus Pesnot, 1583.

[22], 703, [31], 132 p. Fº.

Imperfect: first t.p. missing; pages 178 to 185
that are bound in at the end of the first
volume do not belong in this book.

Includes index.

1583



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1583 307. BERNARDUS, SANCTUS (*see Part 2, # 183*)
Aurea Psalmorum Septem Poenitentialium
Expositio. / edited by Fabius Zoppinus.
Venice : Fabium & Augustinum Zoppinos, 1583. 144 p.
- 1583 308. GARCIA, FRANCISCO, O.P.
Tratado de los Contratos. Parte Primera.
Valencia : Juan Navarro, 1583. [17], [12], 734 p. 8º.
Includes index.
Errata on p. 734.
- 1583 309. HAERSOLTE, ARNOLDUS AB (*see Part 2, # 185*)
Adversaria de Actionibus Omnibus tam
Civilibus Quam Criminalibus.
Antwerp : Ex Officina Christophorus Plantinus, 1583. 716 p. 8º.
- 1583 310. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 184*)
Commentaria in Libros Aristotelis "De Anima".
Alcalá de Henares : Apud Ferdinandum Ramirez, 1583. 178 p. 8º.
- 1584 311. BAÑES, DOMINICUS, O.P.
Commentaria in Secundam Secundae Summa
Theologicae Angelici Doctoris D. Thomae.
Salamanca : Excudebat Apud Sanctum Stephanum Antonius Renaut, 1584. [9] p., 1,475 cols., [11], [44] p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- 1584 312. CANISIUS, PETRUS, S.I.
Alter Tomus Commentariorum de Verbi Dei Corruptelis
Adversus Novos et Veteres Sectariorum Errores.
Lyons : Apud Carolus Pesnot, 1584.
[22], 625, [2], [42] p. Fº.
This is vol. 2 of a 2-volume set; vol. 1 missing.
- 1584 313. GRANATENSIS, LUDOVICUS, O.P.
Conciones de Praecipuis Sanctorum Festis.
Antwerp : Christophorus Plantinus, 1584. 542 p. 8º.



314. LANCELOTUS, IOAN. PAULUS
Institutiones Juris Canonici.
Lyons : Apud Gulielmum Rovillium, 1584.
[14], 444. 84, [28] p. Fº.
Includes index.
Includes Flavius Ursinus Ferdinando's
Institutionum Iuris Canonici Commentariorum.
315. ————— (see Part 2, # 188)
Liber Sextus Decretalium Clementis V
Constitutiones Extravagantes ; with commentaries
by Giovanni Andrea and Zenzelinus de Cassanis.
Lyons : Apud Gulielmum Rovillium, 1584.
807, 319, 350 cols., [21] p. Fº.
Includes index.
316. MELO, GASPAR DE, O.S.A.
Commentaria in Sacrosanctum Mathaei Evangelium.
Valladolid : Excudebat Didacus Fernandez à Corduba,
1584. [35], 747, [28] p. Fº.
Imperfect: t. p. missing.
Includes index.
Errata on last page.
317. RICCIARDUS, PETRUS (see Part 2, # 187)
Commentaria in Subtiles ac Admodum Illustris
Materias – De Bonorum Possessionibus –
De Legatis – De Legatorum Ademptione.
Carmagnola : Marcus Antonius Bello, 1584. 204+ leaves. Fº.
Imperfect: introductory materials and
first twelve pages missing; all after
folio leaf 204 wanting.
318. EYMERICUS, NICOLAUS, O.P.
Directorium Inquisitorum cum
Comentariis Francisci Pegnae.
Rome : Populus Romanus, 1585. [18], 12], 610+ p.
Imperfect: all after p. 610 wanting.
Includes index.
319. GRANATENSIS, LUDOVICUS, O.P.
Concionum quae de Praecipuis Sanctorum Festis in
Ecclesia Habentur a Festo Sancti Andreeae, Usque as
Festum B. Mariae Magdalanae.
Lyons : Philippus Tinghi, 1585. 542 p. 8º.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

1585 | 320. MENOCHIUS, JACOBUS (*see Part 2, # 189*)

De Possessione Commentaria.

Lyons : [s.n.], 1585. 448, [190] p. Fº.

This is vol. 2 of a two-volume set;

vol. 1 missing.

Includes index.

1585 | 321. SEGURA DAVALOS, IOANNES

Directorium Judicum Ecclesiastici Fori.

Madrid : Apud Viduam Alfonsus Gomez, 1585.

[10] p., 224 leaves, [54+] p. 4º.

Imperfect: final pages of index missing.

Errata on first page.

1585 | 322. VILLAGUT, ALPHONSUS

Practica Canonica Criminalis.

Naples : Cominius Ventura et Socii, 1585.

[22], 503 p. Fº.

Includes index.

1585-86 | 323. DIES LUSITANUS, PHILIPPUS, O.F.M.

Quadruplicum Concionum Super Evangeli.

Salamanca : Joannes Ferdinandus, 1585-1586.

3 v. (829 [i.e. 298], [117]; 875, [39], 550 [i.e. 850]; 494, [109] p.). 4º.

USTRB copy bound in 4 vols.

Imperfect: p. 298 in vol. 1 is wrongly numbered 829; p. 850 in vol. 3, part 1 is wrongly numbered 550.

Includes index.

1585-1588 | 324. BAÑES, DOMINICUS, O.P.

Super Primam Partem D. Thomae.

Salamanca : Sanctum Stephanum Joannes, 1585/1588. 2 v.

Imperfect: books are badly damaged.

Includes index.

1585-88 | 325. MASCARDUS, JOSEPHUS (*see Part 2, # 190*)

De Probationibus.

Frankfort : Sigis. Feyerabendt, 1585-1588. 3 v. Fº.



326. CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS (*see Part 2, rep .# 191*)
Rerum ab Se Gestarum Commentarii.
Lyons : Apud Ant. Gryphius, 1586. 755, [56] p. 12°.
Includes index. 1586
327. CAPELLA VALENTINUS, ANDREAS
Commentaria in Jeremiam Prophetam.
Valencia (Carthusia Scalae Dei) : Hubertus Gotardus,
1586. [6], 786 p. 4°.
Errata on last page. 1586
328. GREGORIUS XIII, PONT.
Universi Juris Canonici Collectanea.
Frankfurt : Jonnes Wechelius, 1586. [in various foliations]. F°.
Includes index. 1586
329. GUERRA DE LORCA, PETRUS
**Catecheses Mistagogicae pro Advenis
ex Secta Mahometana.**
Madrid : Petrus Madrigal, 1586. [14] p., 153 leaves, [12] p. 4°.
Includes index. 1586
330. OLEASTRO, HIERONYMUS AB, O.P.
Commentaria in Pentateuchum Mosi.
Lyons : Apud Petrus Landry, 1586. [18], 650 p. F°. 1586
331. REBUFFUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 175*)
**In Tit. Dig. De Verborum et Rerum
Significatione Commentaria Amplissima.**
Lyons : Apud Gulielmum Rovillium, 1586. 780 p. F°.
Includes indices. 1586
332. REBUFFUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 175*)
Praxis Beneficiorum.
Lyons : Apud Guilielmus Rovilius, 1586. 802 p. F°.
Includes indices. 1586
333. TRUGILLO, THOMAS DE, O.P.
Thesaurus Concionatorum Libri Sex.
Venice : Excudebat Dominicus de Farris, 1586.
[14], [145] p., 1,883 cols.
Includes index. 1586



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1586 **334. TUDESCHIS, NICOLAS DE
Commentaria in Quinque Libros Decretalium.**
Lyons : [s.n.], 1586. 3 bks.
USTRB copy bound in 7 vols. including
the Consilia and the Index.
- 1587 **335. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS (see Part 2, # 195)
Opuscula Omnia.**
Venice : Apud Haeredem Hieronymi Scoti, 1587. 779 p. Fº.
- 1587 **336. BARONIUS, CAESAR CARD. (see Part 2, # 193)
Martyrologium Romanum.**
Venice : Petrus Dusinellus, 1587. 588, [66] p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- 1587 **337. ——————
Biblia sacra / edited by F. Ioannes Hentenius.**
Venice : Hieronymus Polus, 1587. 1126 p. : ill.
- 1587 **338. DIAZ DE LUCA, IOANNES BERNARDUS
Practica Criminalis Canonica.**
Alcalá de Henares : Joannis Gratianus, 1587. 523, [32] p.
Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.) missing.
Includes index.
- 1587 **339. GARSIA à SAABEDRA, IOANNES (see Part 2, # 229)
Tractatus de Hispanorum Nobilitate et Exemptione.**
Alcalá de Henares : Ioannis Gratianus, 1587.
10, 392 leaves, [54] p. Fº.
USTRB has 2 copies; one volume complete,
the other lacks pages 353 to 392.
Includes index.
- 1587 **340. GUTIERREZ, JOANNES
Canonicarum Utriusque Exteriores quam
Interioris Animae Quaestionum Liber Unus.**
Salamanca : Octavianus Parente, 1587.
[5], [2], 398, [47] p. Fº.
Includes index.
Errata precedes the text.



- 341. LOPEZ DE SALZEDO, IGNATIUS** 1587
Singularis et Excellentissima Practica Criminalis Canonica.
Alcalá de Henares : Joannes Gracian Typographus,
1587. 522, [32] p.
Includes index.
- 342. PERERIUS, BENEDICTUS** 1587
Commentariorum in Danielem Prophetam Libri Sexdecim.
Lyons : [s.n.], 1587. [9], [34], 812 p.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
- 343. PERPINIANO, PETRUS JOANNES, S.I.** 1587
Orationes.
[Rome?] : Ex Collegio Romano Societatis Iesu, 1587.
[18], 553, [3] p. 12°.
Includes index.
- 344. PRAETIS, SIMON (see Part 2, # 192)** 1587
De Ultimarum Voluntatum Interpretatione Tractacus.
Lyons : Ambrosius de Port, 1587. [5], [5], 277, 584, [93] p.
Imperfect: several pages are wrongly numbered.
Includes index.
- 345. RIBERA, FRANCISCUS, S.I.** 1587
In Librum Duodecim Prophetarum Commentarii.
Salamanca : Guillelmus Foquel, 1587.
[10], 632, 596 p. F°.
Includes index.
Includes 'Commentariorum in Nahum Prophetam'.
- 346. SANDAEUS, FELINUS (see Part 2, # 84)** 1587
Commentaria Juris Canonici.
Lyons : [s.n.], 1587. 4 v. (243, 208+, 231+, 39, 118 leaves). F°.
Imperfect: introductory materials (incl. t.p.)
and final pages in vols. 2 and 3 missing.
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1587 **347. TOLETUS, FRANCISCUS, S.I.**
Omnia quae Hucusque Extant Opera.
Lyons : Hvg. Porta, Apud Fratres de Gabiano, 1587. 204, 331 p.
Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.) missing;
first page numbered 5; index is only on letter A,
succeeding pages missing.
- 1587 **348. TORNERIUS, JACOBUS (see Part 2, # 194)**
Poemata (Latina) Selecta.
Rome : Alexander Gardanus et Franciscus Coattinus,
1587. 365 p. 12°.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Errata follows p. 180.
- 1587 **349. VIO CAIETANO, THOMAS DE, O.P.**
Opuscula Omnia.
Lyons : Ex Oficina Juntarum, 1587. 3 v. (299 p.).
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Vol. 1: 137 p.; v. 2: 137-181 p.; v. 3: 181-299 p.
- 1587/1590 **350. ZUMEL, FRANCISCUS, O.B.V.R.C.**
Commentaria in Primam Partem D. Thomae Aquinatis.
Salamanca : Excudebat Petrus Lassus, 1587/1590.
2 v. (621-1,207, [1], [55]; 765, [54] p.). Fº.
The two volumes have continuous pagination;
but page one starts on the second volume.
- 1588 **351. ARGOTE DE MOLINA, GONZALO**
Nobiliario de Andalucia (libro primero y segundo).
Seville : Fernando Diaz, 1588. 348 leaves. Fº. : ill.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
- 1588 **352. AZPILCUETA, MARTIN AB**
Commentaria et Tractatus.
Venice : Damianus Zenarius, 1588.
3 v. (421; 436, 163 leaves, [135] p.). Fº.
USTRB copy bound in 2 vols.
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

353. BONAVENTURA, SANCTUS, O.F.M
Opera .
Rome : Typographia Vaticana, 1588. 7 v. Fº.
USTRB copy bound in 6 vols.
All volumes have index.
- 1588
354. CUM-DII, LAURENTIUS, O.P.
Bibliotheca Homiliarum et Sermonum Priscorum Ecclesiae Patrum a Laurentius Cum-Dii et Gerardus Mosano, O.P.
Lyons : Ex Officina Iuntarum Ecclesiae Patrum, 1588.
3 v. ([13], 708, [12]; 790; [2], 773, [24] p.). Fº.
Includes index.
- 1588
355. MENDOZA, ALPHONSUS, O.S.A.
Quaestiones Quodlibeticae et Relectio Theologica de Christi Regno ac Dominio.
Salamanca : Michael Serrano de Vargas, 1588.
[13], 698, [38] p. 4º.
Includes index.
- 1588
356. PLATO
Opera Omnia / translated by Marsilio Ficino.
Lyons : Nathanael Vincentius, 1588. [11], 667. [31] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1588
357. SCOT, ALEXANDER
Aparatus Latinae Locutionis.
Lyons : [s.n.], 1588. 140, [6], [9], 1,245, [10] p. : ill.
Includes index.
- 1588
358. VELAZQUEZ DE AVENDAÑO, LUDOVICUS
(see Part 2, # 196)
Legum Taurinarum Glosa.
Toledo : Ioannes & Petrum Rodriguez, 1588.
[6] p., 204 leaves, [4] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1588
359. BARTOLUS à SAXOFERRATO (see Part 2, # 201)
Commentaria in Corpus Juris Civilis.
Turin : Society of Printers, 1589. 10 v.
- 1589



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1589 360. BERCHORIUS PICTAVIENSIS, PETRUS, O.S.B.
(see Part 2, # 198)
Dictionarium seu Repertorium Morale.
Venice : Gaspar Bindonus, 1589.
3 parts ([23], 527; [43], 653; [36], 504 p.). Fº.
Includes index.
- 1589 361. BERCHORIUS PICTAVIENSIS, PETRUS, O.S.B.
Reductorii Moralis. Libri Quatuordecim.
Venice : Gaspar Bindonus, 1589. [4], 698 p.
Includes index.
- 1589 362. BIGNE, MARGARINUS DE LA
**Bibliotheca Sanctorum Patrum seu Scriptorum
Ecclasiasticorum Tomi Novem** - 2nd ed.
Paris : [s.n.], 1589. 9 v. Fº. : ill.
Index is in the last volume.
- 1589 363. CANTERA, DIDACUS *(see Part 2, # 200)*
**Quaestiones Criminales Tangentes Judicem, Accusatorem,
Reum, Probationem, Punitiōneque Delictorum.**
Salamanca : Cornelius Bonardus, 1589. [4], 692, [20] p. Fº.
Includes index.
Errata precedes the text.
- 1589 364. KOELLIN, CONRADUS, O.P.
**Expositio Commentaria Prima, Subtilissima Simul ac Lucidiss
Cuntisque Theologicae Facultatis Secundum Quamcunque
Opinionem Studiosis, Maxime Necessaria in Primam
Secundae Angelici Doctoris S.Thomae 3 Aquinatis.**
Venice : Apud Franciscum Franciscum, 1589.
[14] p., 36 leaves, 982 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1589 365. MELO, GASPAR, O.S.A.
Commentarium in Apocalypsin.
Valladolid : Bernardinus Sancto Dominico, 1589.
[37], 955, [42] p. Fº.
Includes index.



366. MESUAE DAMASCENUS, IOANNES (*see Part 2, # 199*) 1589
Opera de Medicamentorum Purgantium Delectu Castigatione et Usu / edited by Ioannes Costaeus.
Venice : Apud Iuntas, 1589.
[9] p., 258 leaves, [9] p., 277 leaves, [11] p. Fº. : ill.
Includes indices.
367. OVIDIO NASON, PUBLIUS (*see Part 2 , # 197*) 1589
Las Transformaciones.
Valladolid : Por Diego Fernández de Córdova, 1589.
2 v. ([12], [20], [4] p., 179 leaves; 314 leaves). 4º.
USTRB copy bound in 1 vol.
Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 missing.
Errata on verso of t.p. of vol. 2.
- 368 REBUFFUS, PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 175*) 1589
**Explicatio ad Quatuor Primos Pandectarum Libros,
Novaeque Eorundem et Subtiles, Illustrationes.**
Lyons : Apud Gulielmum Rovillium, 1589. 437 p. Fº.
369. SOTO, DOMINICUS, O.P. 1589
De Iustitia et Iure.
Medina del Campo : Excudebat Franciscus à Canto, 1589.
896, [63] p. Fº.
Includes index.
370. STAPLETON, THOMAS 1589
**Promptuarium Morale Super Evangelia
Dominicalia Totius Anni.**
Douai : Apud S. Amatum, 1589. [30], 674, [28] p.
Includes index.
371. VILLADIEGO, GUNDISALVUS DE 1589
**Tractatus De Irregularitate, Suspensione
et Interdicto Ecclesiastico.**
Salamanca : Ioannes & Andreas Renaut, 1589.
196, [12], 106 p.
Imperfect: t.p. and index of the second tract missing.
First tract includes an index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1590 **372.** BAÑES, DOMINICUS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 207*)
Selectio de Merito et Augmento Charitatis.
Salamanca : Ioannes et Andreas Renaut, 1590. 164 p. 8º.
- 1590 **373.** BELLARMINUS POLITIANUS, ROBERTUS, S.I.
Disputationes de Controversiis Christianae
Fidei Adversus Huius Temporis Haereticos.
Lyons : Apud Ioan. Pillehotte, 1590. [15], 1,122, [64] p. Fº.
This is vol. three of a set; the rest missing.
Includes index.
- 1590 **374.** BODINO, IVAN (*see Part 2, # 204*)
Los Seis Libros de la República / translated from
French into Spanish by Gaspar Añastro Ysunza.
Turin : Herederos de Bevilacqua, 1590. 638 p. Fº.
- 1590 **375.** CAPPONIA à PORRECTA, SERAPHINUS, O.P. (*see Part 2, # 205*)
Veritates Aureae Super Totam Legem Veterem.
Venice : Antonius Zalterius, 1590. 904 p. in various pagings. Fº.
Includes indices.
- 1590 **376.** CAVALCANI, ORTENSIUS. (*see Part 2, # 208*)
Tractatus de Testibus.
Venice : Ex officina Ioannis Baptista Somaschi, 1590.
[84], 167 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1590 **377.** CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS
Orationes.
Frankfurt : Andreae Wechelius; Claudius Marnius;
Ioann. Aubrius, 1590. 3 v. (528, 482, 483 p.).
USTRB copy bound in 1 vol.
- 1590 **378.** TESSAURUS FOSSANENSIS, ANTONIUS (*see Part 2, # 206*)
Novae Decisiones Sacri Senatus Pedemontani.
Turin : Dominicus Taurinus, 1590.
[6], [14] p., 236 leaves, [1], [24] p. Fº.
Includes indices.
Errata on page preceding the final index.



- 379.** AZPILCUETA, MARTIN AB
**Consiliorum et Responsorum Libri Quinque Juxta
Quinque Libros et Titulos Decretalium Distincti.**
Lyons : Gulielmi Rovilli, Excudebat Petrus Roland,
Typographus, 1591. [7], [3], 663, [60] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 380.** BURGUNDUS BELVACENSIS, VINCENTIUS, O.P.
Speculum Maius.
Venice : Apud Dominicus Nicolinus, 1591.
4 v. ([4], [67] p., 424+ leaves; [59] p., 298 leaves;
[17] p., 280 leaves; [70] p., 491 leaves). Fº.
Imperfect: all after folio leaf 424 in vol. 1 wanting.
Includes indices.
- 381.** FRAGOSO, JUAN (*see Part 2, # 209*)
Chirurgia Universal.
Alcala de Henares : Juan Gracian, 1591. 326 p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing and several
pages are wrongly numbered.
- 382.** HENRIQUEZ, HENRICUS, S.I.
Theologiae Morales Summa.
Salamanca : Ioannes Fernandez, 1591. 2 v. Fº.
Vol. 1:[7], [9], 595, [27] p.; v. 2: 596-1,336, 182, [46] p.
Includes index.
- 383.** —————
Institutiones Dialecticae.
Rome : [Conimbricensis, Antonius Barrerius?], 1591. 415, [32] p. 8º.
Imperfect: t.p. missing; some pages are
wrongly numbered.
Includes index.
- 384.** ANGULO CORDUBENSIS, ANDREAS (*see Part 2, # 212*)
Commentaria ad Leges Regias Meliorationum.
Madrid : Apud Ludovicus Sanctius, 1592. [92], 684+ p. 4º.
Imperfect: all after p. 684 wanting.
Includes index.
Errata precedes the text.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1592 **385.** BAEÇA, GASPAR DE (*see Part 2 , # 210*)
Opera Omnia.
Madrid : Ludovicus Sanctorum, 1592. 307 p. Fº.
Includes indices.
- 1592 **386.** CEÑEDO, PETRUS
Collectanea ad Jus Canonicum.
Saragossa : Michael Ximenus Sanchez, 1592.
[6], [5], [8], 445, [55] p.
Includes index.
- 1592 **387.** GENEBRARDUS, GILBERTUS (*see Part 2 , # 213*)
Psalmi Davidis.
Lyons : Ex Officina Juntarum, 1592. 1,006, [72] p. 4º.
Includes indices.
- 1592 **388.** LEDESMA, PETRUS DE, O.P.
Tractatus de Magno Sacramento Matrimonii.
Madrid : [s.n.], 1592. [10], [22], 700, [29] p.
Includes index.
- 1592 **389.** LOPEZ, LUDOVICUS, O.P.
Instructorium Conscientiae.
Salamanca : Excudebat Iennes Ferdinandus, 1592.
[7], 976, [17], [50] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1592 **390.** LOPEZ, LUDOVICUS, O.P.
Tractatus de Contractibus et Negotiationibus.
Salamanca : Haeredes Cornelius Bonardus, 1592.
[10], [35], 528 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1592 **391.** MARANTA VENUSINUS, ROBERTUS (*see Part 2 , # 211*)
Aurea Praxis.
Lyons : Petrus Landry, 1592. 618, [108] p. 4º.
Includes index.
- 1592 **392.** MARIANA, JOANNES, S.I.
De Rebus Hispaniae Libri XX.
Toledo : Petrus Rodericus, 1592. [7], [11], 999 p. Fº.
Includes index.



393. RIBERA, FRANCISCUS, S.I. In Sacram Beati Ioannis Apostoli et Evangelistae Apocalypsim Commentarii. Lyons : Ex Officina Iuntarum, 1592. [10], [4], 447, [44], 320, [41] p. 4º. Includes index.	1592
394. SANSOLES, ALFONSUS DE, O.F.M. Epitome Sive Compendium Conceptuum Omnium Evangeliorum quae in Missali Romano Continentur. Medina del Campo : Excudebat Iacobus à Canto, 1592. [7], 223, [10] p. 4º. Includes index. Errata on first page.	1592
395. ARIAS MONTANO, BENEDICTUS <i>(see Part 2, # 218)</i> Hymni et Secula. Antwerp : Ex Officina Plantiniana, 1593. 324 p. 12º.	1593
396. AVENDAÑO, ALFONSUS DE, O.P. Commentaria in Evangelium Diui Matthei. Madrid : Apud Petrum Madrigal, 1593. 2 v. ([10], 811; 660, [69], [4] p.). Fº. Imperfect: t.p. missing. A four-page errata at the last page of vol. 2.	1593
397. CHARTARIUS, FLAMINIIUS <i>(see Part 2, # 215)</i> Tractatus de Executione Sententiae Contumacialis Capto Bannito. Venice : Apud Joannem Zenarium, 1593. 179 leaves. Fº.	1593
398. DECIANUS UTINENSIS, TIBERIUS <i>(see Part 2, 217)</i> Tractatus Criminalis. Turin : Haeredem Nicolas Bevilaquae, 1593. [2] p., 244 leaves, [80] p. Fº. This is vol. 2 of a two-volume set; v. 1 missing. Includes index.	1593
399. ————— Demostraciones Cathólicas y Principios en Qué se Funda la Firmeza de Nuestra Religión Christiana. Logroño : Mathias Mares, 1593. 395 leaves, [52] p. Fº. Imperfect: t.p. missing.	1593



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1593 **400. GREGORIUS TOLOSANUS, PETRUS** (*see Part 2, # 216*)
Syntagma Iuris Universi.
Venice : Damian Zenarius, 1593.
3 parts ([2], [4], 168; 298; [11], [7], 320 p.).
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Imperfect: t.p. of part 1 missing.
Includes index.
- 1593 **401. LOAISA, GARCIA**
Collectio Conciliorum Hispaniae.
Madrid : Petrus de Madrigal, 1593. [6], xxxix, 778, [7] p.
Includes index.
- 1593 **402. MESSANA, FRANCISCUS DE, O.S.H.**
Difficilia Hieronymi in Vere Catholici Hominis Speculum Alphabeti Feri in Lucem Prodeunt.
Madrid : Apud Guillelmum Foquel, 1593.
[10], 495, [94] p. 4º.
- 1593 **403. PERERIUS VALENTINUS, BENEDICTUS, S.I.**
Commentariorum in Genesim.
Lyons : Ex Officina Juntarum, 1593.
2 v. (806, [16+]; [6], [48], 577, [30], [8], 100, [12] p.
Includes index.
- 1593 **404. RICCIARDUS, PETRUS** (*see Part 2, # 214*)
Commentaria in Subtiles ac Illustres Materias de Obligationibus / edited by Bartholomew Ricciardi and Francisco Stephanus.
Venice : Apud Minima Societas, 1593. [2], [34], 248 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1593 **405. SCALIGERUS, IOSEPHUS**
De Emendatione Temporum.
Frankfurt : Apud Ioannem Wechelum, 1593.
[19], [3], 432, [12] p.
Includes index.
- 1594 **406. BAÑES, DOMINICUS, O.P.**
De Jure et de Justitia Decisiones.
Salamanca : Apud Ioannem et Andream Renaut Fratres, 1594. [8], 654, [1] p. Fº.
Errata on the last page.



407. GUILLEN à CERVANTES, IOANNES (*see Part 2, # 219*) 1594
Prima pars Commentariorum in Leges Tauri.
Madrid : Guillermus Drouy, 1594. 238 leaves. Fº.
408. PARAMO, LUDOVICUS DE 1594
Responsio Generalis Adversus Ea quae Opponuntur et Sciscitantur Contra Jurisdictionem Sancti Officii Regni Siciliae.
Madrid : Ludovicus Sanchez, 1594. [6], 120, [56] p. Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
409. SOLIS, FELICIANUS DE (*see Part 2, # 221*) 1594
Commentarii de Censibus.
Alcalá de Henares : Ex Officina Joannes Gratianus, 1594. [4], [4] p., 238 leaves, [25] p. Fº.
Includes indices.
410. STAPLETON, THOMAS 1594
Promptuarium Catholicum Super Evangelia Ferialis per Totam Quadragesimam.
[S.l. : s.n.], 1594. [14], 304, [8] p.
Includes index.
411. SURDUS, JOANNES PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 220*) 1594
Tractatus de Alimentis.
Venice : Apud Damiani Zenarius, 1594. [108] p., 417 leaves.
Includes index.
412. ZUMEL, FRANCISCUS, O. de M. 1594
Commentaria in Primam Secundae Sancti Thomae Aquinatis.
Salamanca : Excudebat Ioannes Ferdinandus, 1594.
2 v. ([7], [2], 756, [32]; [5], 893, [28] p.). Fº.
Includes index.
Errata on first page.
413. ZUÑIGA, GASPAR DE 1594
Concilium Provinciale Compostellanae.
Salamanca : Petrus Lassus, 1594. [20], 110, 11 leaves. 8º.
Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.) missing.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1595 **414. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS
Quaestiones quae Disputatae Dicuntur.**
Venice : Apud Haeredem Hieronymi Scoti, 1595.
226, 166 leaves, [6] p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1595 **415. AYERVE DE AYORA, ANTONIUS (see Part 2, # 225)
Tractatus de Partitionibus Bonorum Communium Inter
Maritum et Uxorem et Filios ac Haeredes Eorum.**
Alcalá de Henares : Joannes Iñiguez à Lequerica, 1595.
[3], [23] p, 232 leaves. Fº.
- 1595 **416. AZPILCUETA, MARTIN AB (see Part 2, # 223)
In Decretis Pontificum Gymnastae Primarii Praelectiones.**
Madrid : Apud Thomam Iunta, 1595. [6], [16], 198 p. Fº.
Includes index.
- 1595 **417. BARBOSA, PETRUS (see Part 2, # 222)
Commentariorum ad Interpretationem Tituli
Soluto Matrimonio Quemadmodum Dos Petatur.**
Madrid : Apud Ludovicus Sanchez, 1595.
2 v. ([4], [10], [57], 1,238; [2], [12], [91], 966 p.). Fº.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 missing.
Both volumes include index.
Errata at the beginning of vol. 1 and after the index in vol. 2.
- 1595 **418. PACIANUS, FULVIUS (see Part 2, # 224)
Practicabilis Tractatus De Probationibus.**
Frankfurt : Joannes Feyerabendt, 1595.
2 v. (215, 168 leaves). Fº.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 missing.
- 1595 **419. PEREGRINUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS (see Part 2, # 226)
De Fideicommissis Praesertim Universalibus
Tractatus Frequentissimus.**
Venice : Apud Rupertus Meietus, 1595.
[4], [4], [3], [60] p., 528 leaves. Fº.
Includes index.
Errata precedes the index.



420. PLATI, HIERONYMO, S.I.
Libro del Bien del Estado Religioso.
Medina del Campo : Santiago del Canto, 1595.
[42] p., 546 leaves, [15] p. 4º.
Includes index.
Errata on first page.
- 1595
421. SALLUSTIUS, CRISPUS CAIUS
Conjuratio Catilinæ et Bellum Jugurthinum – Fragmenta.
Venice : Apud Dominicum de Farris, 1595.
[14], 282, [24] p.
Includes index.
- 1595
422. SUAREZ, FRANCISCUS, S.I.
Commentariorum ac Disputationum in Tertiam Partem Divi Thomae. Tomus Primus.
Salamanca : Apud Joannes & Andreas Renaut, 1595.
[6], [12], 1,010, [48] p. Fº.
USTRB has the complete set of this work (vols. 1-5)
published between the years 1604-1608 in Maguntiae
by Balthasar Lippij, Sumptibus Arnoldi Mylij.
Includes index.
- 1595
423. DAVILA PADILLA, AGUSTIN, O.P.
Historia de la Fundación y Discurso de la Provincia de Santiago de México de la Orden de Predicadores – 2nd ed.
Brussels : En Casa de Ivan de Meerbe, 1596. [6], 654, [2+] p.
Imperfect: final pages missing.
- 2011
- 1596
424. IRENAEUS LUGDONENSIS, SANCTUS,
ARNOBIUS CATHOLICUS R A R Y . S
Adversus Valentini et Similiun Gnosticorum Haereses Libri Quinque.
Cologne : Arnoldus Millius, 1596.
[15], [6], [16], 569, [32] p. Fº.
Includes index.
425. LEDESMA, PETRUS DE, O.P.
Tractatus de Divina Perfectione, Infinitate et Magnitudine Circa Illius Verba “Ego Sum qui Sum” etc. Exodi Capit. 3.
Salamanca : Joannes & Andreas Renaut, 1596.
[10], [10], 884, [36] p. Fº.
Includes index.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

1596 426. SOLE, BRUNORUS A (*see Part 2, # 227*)

Propositionum Juris Pontificii et Caesarei

Compendium Resolutorium.

Venice : Apud Marcum Antonium Zalterium, 1596.

[4], [8], [1] p., 209 leaves. Fº.

Imperfect: t.p. missing.

Includes index.

Errata follows the index.

1596 427. STAPLETON ANGLUS, THOMAS

Antidota Evangelica Contra Horum Temporum Haereses.

Lyons : Claudius Chapel, 1596.

2 parts ([22], 412; [11], 363, [24] p.). 8º.

USTRB copy bound in one vol.

1596 428. XIMENEZ, SEBASTIAN (*see Part 2, # 228*)

Concordantiae Utriusque Juris Civilis et Canonici.

Toledo : Typis Petri Roderici, 1596. 2 bks. (987, 332 p.).

USTRB copy bound in one vol.

1596-1603 429. VEGA, PETRUS DE, O.S.A.

Declaracion de los Siete Psalmos Penitenciales.

Alcalá de Henares : Juan Iñiguez de Lequerica,
1596-1603. 3 parts ([30] p., 142, 95, 116, 154 leaves,
[16] p; [1], [19], [23] p., 459 leaves; 272 leaves).

Part 3 badly damaged.

Includes a separate volume for index.

1597 430. GIUVARA, PETRUS, S.I. (*see Part 2, # 231*)

Compendium Manualis Navarri.

Japan : In Collegio Japonico Societatis Iesu,
1597. 462, [45] p.

Imperfect: first few pages of the index missing.

1597 431. GRANATENSIS, LUDOVICUS, O.P.

Introducción del Symbolo de la Fe.

Barcelona : En la Imprenta de Jayme Cendrat, 1597.
[6], 400, [2], [6], 220+ p.

Imperfect: t.p. missing and all after p. 220 wanting.



432. SCOTUS, IOANNES DUNS, O.F.M.

1597

Scriptum Oxoniense in IV Sententiarum.

Venice : Apud Io. Baptista, et Io. Bernardi Sessam, 1597.

2 v. ([2], 310, 40 p., 116 leaves, 164 p.;

184, 36, 63, [99], [28] leaves. Fº.

Includes index.

433. TIRIQUEAU, ANDRE (see Part 2, # 230)

[1597]

De Nobilitate et Iure Primigeniorum.

[Frankfurt] : Johannes Saurius at the Expense of the
Heirs of Sigismund Feirabendt, [1597]. 475 p.

434. XUAREZ, CYPRIANUS, S.I.

1597

De Arte Rhetorica.

Madrid : Francisco Robles, 1597.

[1], [2], [8], 288, [3], [41] p. 8º.

Includes index.

435. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS

1598

Quaestiones quae Disputatae Dicuntur.

Venice : Haeredes Hieronymi Scoti, 1598. [6], 786 p. Fº.

Imperfect: introductory pages missing.

Includes index.

436. BARRADAS, SEBASTIANUS, S.I.

1598

Commentariorum in Concordiam Evangelicam.

Coimbra : [s.n.], 1598. [10], 924, [60+] p. Fº.

Imperfect: final pages of the index missing.

437. BUISSONIUS HANNONIS, IOANNES (see Part 2, # 232)

Historia ac Harmonia Evangelica.

Naples : Apud Jacobus Carlinus & Antonius Pacis, 1598.

[54], 409, [18] p. 8º.

Includes indices.

438. CERDA, MELCHIOR DE LA , S.I.

Apparatus Latini Sermonis.

Seville : Excudebat Rodericus Cabrera, 1598.

[4], [2], [5], 479, [4], [4], 581 p. 4º.

Includes index.

Includes *Usus et Exercitatio Demonstrationis*
& *Eiusde Variae ...*



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1598 **439. DIES LUSITANUS, PHILIPPUS, O.F.M.**
Marial de la Sacratissima Virgen Nuestra Señora.
Salamanca : Juan Fernandez, 1598.
[7], 612 [i.e. 949], [90] p. 4º.
Imperfect: p. 949 is wrongly numbered 612.
- 1598 **440. MARTIRES, BARTOLOME DE LOS (see Part 2, # 233)**
Compendium Spiritialis Doctrinae.
Madrid : Apud Ludovicus Sanchez, 1598. 453 p. 12º.
- 1598 **441. OSORIUS, JOANNES, S.I.**
Conciones.
Venice : Haeredes Melchioris Sessae. 1598.
2 v. ([6], [24], 787; [8], [34], 723+ p.). 4º.
USTRB copy bound in one vol.
Imperfect: some pages missing and
all after p. 723 wanting.
- 1598 **442. PINEDA, IOANNES DE, S.I.**
Commentaria in Job.
Seville : Joannes Rene, 1598.
2 v. ([8] p., xxviii, 796, [117]; [12, 1,152, [70+] p.). Fº.
Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 and final pages of the
index in vol. 2 missing.
- 1598 **443. SANTIAGO, HERNANDO DE, O.de M.**
Consideraciones Sobre Todos los Evangelios
de los Domingos y Fiestas de la Quaresma.
Lisbon : Antonio Alvarez, 1598. [7], 415 p. 4º.
- 1599 **444. ANGLUS, GREGORIUS, O.S.B.**
De Sacramentis.
Montecasino : [Ex Sacro Casinensi Cenobio?], 1599.
[8], [21], 554, [66], [2] p. 4º.
Imperfect: t.p. missing.
Includes index.
Errata on last page.



445. BAÑES, DOMINICUS, O.P.
**Institutiones Minores Dialecticae quas
Summulas Vocant.**
Salamanca : Excudebat Andreas Renaut,
1599. [9], 282 p. 4º.
Errata precedes the text.
446. DIAGO, FRANCISCO, O.P.
**Historia de la Provincia de Aragón de la Orden de
Predicadores Desde su Origen y Principio Hasta
el Año de Mil y Seyscientos.**
Barcelona : Sebastián de Cormellas, 1599.
[12], [6] p., 294 leaves, [4] p. Fº.
Includes index.
447. GAMA, ANTONIO DA (see Part 2, # 234)
Decisiones Supremi Senatus Regni Lusitaniae.
Valladolid : Apud Didacum Fernandez à Corduba,
1599. [3], [72] p., 354 leaves, [50] p., 68, 49, 46 leaves, [36] p. Fº.
Includes index.
448. HAEFTENUS, BENEDICTUS, O.S.B.
**Schola Cordis Sive Aversi a Deo Cordis
ad Eumdem Reductio, et Instructio.**
Antwerp : Apud Viduam et Filium Ioan. Bapt.
Verdussen, 1599. [14], [13], 553, [22] p. : ill.
Includes index.
449. HORACIO FLACCO, QUINTO
**Poeta Lyrico (Latino) / con la declaración magistral
en lengua Castellana por el Doctor Villén de Biedma.**
Granada : Sebastián de Mena, 1599. [8], 330 leaves, [7] p. Fº.
Errata precedes the text.
450. LASARTE ET MOLINA, IGNATIUS (see Part 2, # 235)
**De Decima Venditionis et Permutationis quae Alcabala
Nominatur. Liber Unus.**
Madrid : Apud Viduam Petri Madrigal, 1599.
[6] p., 212 leaves, [20] p., 71 leaves, [8] p. Fº.
Includes indices.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

- 1599 451. —————
Novum Testamentum Graece, cum Vulgata Interpretatione Latina.
Heidelberg : Ex Officina Commeliniana,
1599. [8], [2], 827 p. 8°.
- [1599?] 452. ————— (*see Part 2, # 237*)
Pandectarum Liber Bisegimus (Partes Quarte-Septima).
[S.l. : s.n.], [1599?]. 506-1,032 p. 8°.
Imperfect: introductory materials (incl. t.p.)
missing; first page numbered 506 which is probably vol.
2 of a complete work which has continuous pagination.
- 1599 453. SERARIUS, NICOLAUS, S.I.
In Sacros Divinorum Bibliorum Libros Tobiam, Judith, Esther, Machabaeos Commentarius.
Mainz : Balthasar Lippius, 1599. [6], 810, [6] p. F°.
Includes index.
- 1599 454. SUAREZ, FRANCISCUS, S.I.
Metaphysicarum Disputationum Tomi Duo.
Venice : Apud Baretium Baretium, & Socios, 1599
2 v. ([107], 698; 728 p.).
Includes index.
- 1599 455. SUAREZ à SANCTA MARIA, JACQUES, O.F.M.
Conciones Viginti Tres in Tria Prima Apocalypsis Capita.
Lyons : Apud Horatium Cardon, 1599. [14], 688, [27] p. 8°.
Includes index.
- 1599 456. SURDUS, JOANNES PETRUS (*see Part 2, # 236*)
Consilia Sive Responsa.
Frankfurt : Apud Andreae Wecheli Heredes, 1599.
2 v. ([5], 753, [51]; [5], 687, [44] p.). F°.
USTRB copy bound in 1 vol.
Imperfect: t.p. of vol. 1 missing.



457. VASQUEZ, GABRIEL, S.I.

**Commentariorum ac Disputationum in
Primam Secundae et Tertiam Partes S. Thomae.**

Alcalá de Henares : Ex Officina Joannis Gratiani, 1599. 883, [68] p.

This is vol. 1 of a three-volume set; vols. 2 and 3

published in 1605 and 1613 respectively.

Includes index.

1599

458. GUEVARA, ANTONIO (*see Part 2, # 238*)

Epistolas FAMILIARES.

Alcalá de Henares : Juan Gracián, 1599-1600.

2 parts (703 p.). 4°.

Part 1: 347 p.; pt. 2: 351-703 p.

1599/1600

459. SUAREZ, FRANCISCUS, S.I.

Varia Opuscula Theologica.

Madrid : Ex Typographia Regia, Apud Ioanem

Flandrum, 1599. [6], [2], 574 p. / Mainz : Balthasarum

Lippium, 1600. 707, [24+] p. F°.

Imperfect: final pages of the index of the 1600 ed. missing.

1599/1600

460. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS

Quaestiones Disputate de Potentia Dei.

[Venice?] : [Apud Hieronymum Scoti?], [159?]. 471+ leaves. F°.

Imperfect: t.p. missing and all after folio leaf 471 wanting.

[159?]

461. AQUINAS, THOMAS, SANCTUS

**Quaestiones Profundissimae de Potentia Dei a
Sanctissimo Doctore Thoma de Aquino Disputatae.**

[S.l. : s.n.], [15..?]. 386 leaves, [2+] p.

Imperfect: t.p. and final pages of the index missing.

[15..?]

462. CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS

Comentarios.

[S.l. : s.n.], [15..?]. 244 leaves, [21+] p.

Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.)

and final pages of the index missing.



XVICENTURYCATALOGUE

[15..?]

463. LIPSIUS, JUSTUS

Commentaria in Senecae Opera.

[S.l. : s.n.], [15..?]. 397-796, [24+] p. F^o.

Imperfect: first page numbered 397; pages 536 to 744
and final pages of the index missing.

[15..?]

464. SANCTO GEMINIANO, JOANNES A, O.P.

Summa.

[S.l. : s.n.], [15..?]. [16], 312+ leaves.

Imperfect: preliminary pages (incl. t.p.)
and all after folio leaf 312 wanting.

[ca.1600?]

465. ALEXANDRO, ALEXANDER AB (see Part 2, # 239)

Genialium Dierum.

[S.l. : s.n.], [ca.1600?]. [7], [15] p., [135] leaves,
[1] p., 384 leaves.

Imperfect: t.p. missing.

Includes index.

Errata on page following the index.

[ca.1600?]

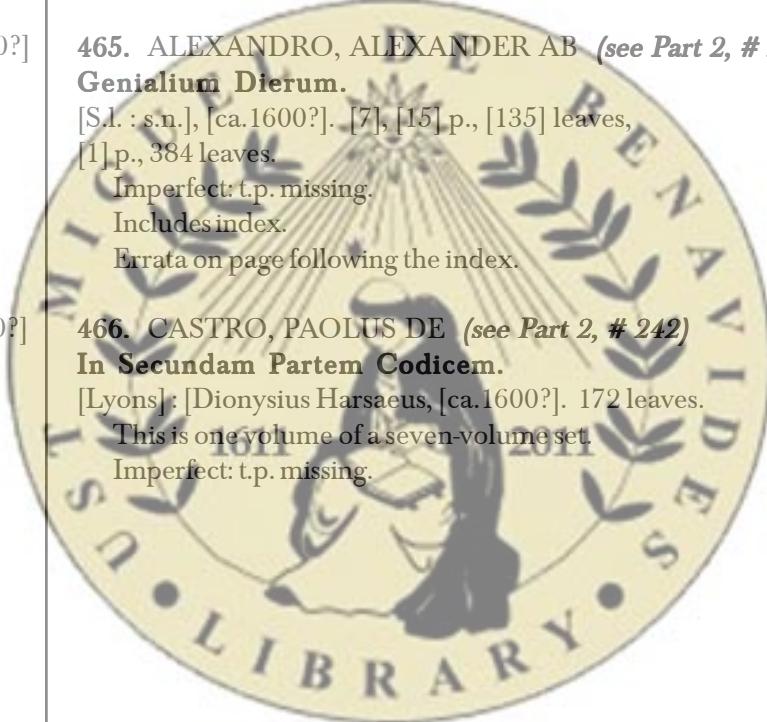
466. CASTRO, PAOLUS DE (see Part 2, # 242)

In Secundam Partem Codicem.

[Lyons] : [Dionysius Harsaeus, [ca.1600?]. 172 leaves.

This is one volume of a seven-volume set.

Imperfect: t.p. missing.



Editor's note: When this volume was in the press we discovered three new titles of books in the university's storerooms. We do not discard the possibility that other books may still be found in the future.



Fig. 2. The New UST Central Library Building,
Sampaloc, Manila, 1988.

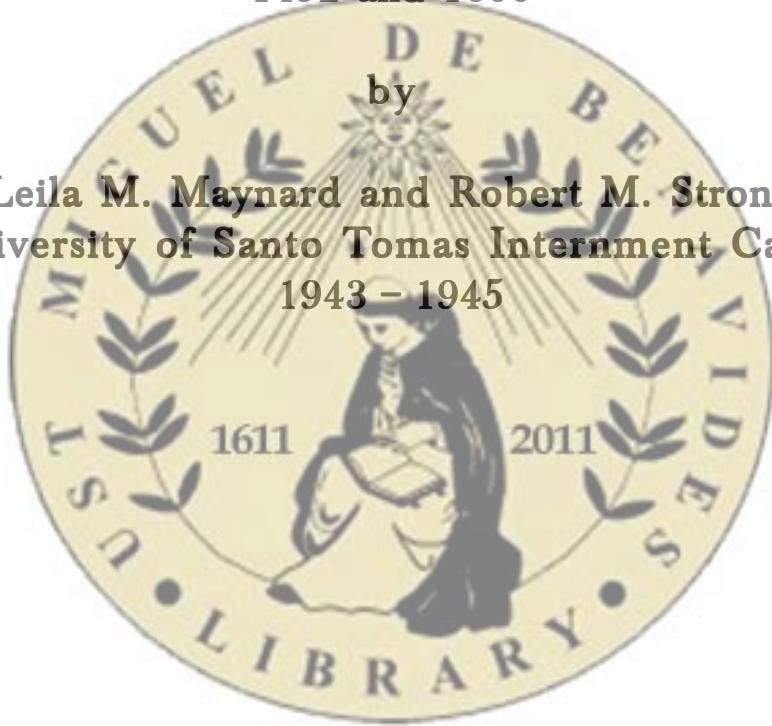


CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS

UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS LIBRARY

Detailed Reports of Books
Printed Between the Years of
1492 and 1600

Leila M. Maynard and Robert M. Strong
University of Santo Tomas Internment Camp
1943 – 1945



VOLUME 1
Part 2



Contents

THE FIRST CATALOGUE

Preface

Chronological List of Books (1 – 61)

THE SECOND CATALOGUE

Preface

Chronological List of Books (62 – 159)

The Polyglot Bible

THE THIRD CATALOGUE

Preface

Supplement to the Second Catalogue (1 – 11)

Chronological List of Books (160 – 242)

Editor's note: The reports are reproduced in the same manner as they were typewritten in three bound volumes.



THE FIRST CATALOGUE

A CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS PRINTED BETWEEN
THE YEARS OF 1492 AND 1542 FROM THE
UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS



UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP

1943



TO
THE VERY REVEREND FATHER PROVINCIAL
TOMAS TASCON, O. P.*
WHOSE ENCOURAGEMENT AND ASSISTANCE
HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THIS
WORK,



* **Editor's note:** Fr. Tomás Tascón González was born in León, Spain, in 1904. He arrived in Manila in 1933 and was Professor of Canon Law in the University. He was Provincial of the Holy Rosary Province from 1937-1947. During the difficult years of the Japanese occupation, he was in charge of the properties of the Dominicans in the Philippines and in the University of Santo Tomas. He negotiated the use of the university campus and buildings as a concentration camp and it was due to his ability that this was done without damage to university property. He is responsible for the restoration of the Dominican Province of Chile (1947-1955). He also worked in Rome, as superior of the Dominican Convent of the Santissima Trinitá and Professor of Canon Law at the University of Sto. Tomas in Rome (Angelicum), and as Consultant in the Pontifical Commission of Religious for the preparation of Council Vatican II. He died in Madrid in 1967.



PREFACE

In April, 1943, research work was finished on early printed books from the College of San Juan de Letran, then stored at the University of Santo Tomas. Immediately work was begun on the old books belonging to this University. Diligent search was made to locate all such volumes. They were found, for the most part, in the museum and in the library proper. A card catalogue was made for books printed prior to 1700, each card containing name of book and author, name of printer, date and place of printing, and a brief description of the book. There were about 400 such cards, representing approximately 500 volumes, since in many cases, one card described an entire set of books. Beginning then with the earliest books, detailed examination of each was made, and reports written and filed. This was completed up to the date 1575. At that point, the suggestion was made to include the ancient books from the Ecclesiastical Library of the Seminary and from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas. Many volumes were brought to light and submitted to the research workers for inclusion in the catalogue. Thirty-two volumes from the Archives and thirteen from the Seminary bore dates of publication preceding 1543. Since the earliest book of all was the incunabula "La Guerra Judaica", 1492, it was agreed to include in the first catalogue all books published within 50 years after that date. Thus, this catalogue contains reports on 61 books, printed from 1492 to 1542.

These books are largely written in Latin, though a few are in Spanish and Italian. Occasionally French and Greek texts appear. The work of translation and the writing of the reports has been done by Leila Maynard.* Robert M. Strong* arranged the cataloguing, appraised the books as to condition, and did research work regarding the printing and the printers. This work was sponsored by Mr. Luis de Alcuaz* who gave his cooperative assistance throughout the accomplishment of the project.

* **Editor's note:** Maynard, Leila Mitchell – the author of "Strange Reunion," *Saturday Evening Post*, CCXXVIII (April 7, 1956), lived in the Philippines for eighteen years. For more than half that time, she taught Latin at the American school. She was in the prison camp of Santo Tomas from January 1942 to March 1945, where, besides working on the rare books, she "continued to teach, attended adult classes, and was monitor of a room where twenty women lived in incredibly crowded quarters."

* **Editor's note:** Strong, Robert M. was in prison camp of Santo Tomas during the Japanese occupation. A book dealer by profession, Mr. R. M. Strong was responsible for the appraisal of the condition of the sixteenth century books available in the University during that time and which are included in the three-volume catalogue which is part of this publication. He also did the research work regarding the printing and printers of these early printed books.

* **Editor's note:** Alcuaz, Luis de was professor in Physical Chemistry in the University of Santo Tomas, acted as liaison officer between the University authorities and the Internee Committee of the Camp. Through his assistance, he became instrumental in the accomplishment of the three-volume catalogue prepared by Leila M. Maynard and Robert M. Strong.



We realize that this work is not complete, since under the present conditions, it was not possible to locate all the volumes which should be included. It is also true that lack of source books* has made it impossible to trace the authors and printers of some of these work with as much thoroughness as we would like. However, we hope that the catalogue will add to the interest and pleasure of those who inspect these old volumes.



* Editor's note: The following are the references cited in the reports:

Catalogo 70. Barcelona : Libreria Layetana, 1940.

Cejador y Frauca, Julio. *Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana.*
Madrid : Revista de Arch, 1916.

Enciclopedia Espasa Universal Europeoa - Americana. Barcelona : Espasa-Calpe,
S. A., 1930.

The Encyclopedia Americana, New York : The American Corporation, 1925.

The Encyclopedia Britannica: A New Survey of Universal Knowledge.
14th ed. London : 1930.

Herberman, Charles G, ed. *The Catholic Encyclopedia.* New York :
The Gilmary Society c1914.

Johnson, Henry Lewis. *Historic Design in Printing.* Boston : Graphic Arts, 1923.

Quetif, Jacobus and Jacobus Echard. *Scriptoris Ordinis Praedicatorum.* Lutetiae Parisiorum:
Christophorum Ballard and Nicolaum Simart, 1729.



GENERAL REPORTS

1. CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS
2. CORPUS JURIS CANONICI
3. OUTLINE OF COMPILATIONS
OF SPANISH LAW

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOOKS (REPORT NOS. 1 - 61)

<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
1	LA GUERRAJUDAICA	JOSEPHUS FLAVIUS	1492
2	AUREUM OPUS DE VERITATE CONTRITIONIS	JO. LUDOVICUS VIVALDUS	1505
3	SUMMA ALBERTHI MAGNI	ALBERTUS MAGNUS	1507
4	SUPER LIBER SEXTUS DECRETALIUM	HELVE REGNIER	1508
5	FORMA LIBELLI	PETER JACOBI	1511
6	OPUS REGALE (2 copies)	JO. LUDOVICUS VIVALDUS	1512
7	SERMONES DE TEMPORE ET SANCTIS	JOHN HEROLT	1513
8	IN QUATTUOR LIBROS SENTENTIARUM	JO. CAPREOLUS	1514-15
9	DE LAUDIBUS SANCTI LUDOVICI - DE LAUDIBUS SANCTAE CECILIAE	JOSSE CLICHTOVE	1516
10	ITINERARIUM PARADISII ET SERMONES	JO. RAULIN	1516-18
11	HISTORIARUM DOMINI ANTONINI	ST. ANTONINUS	1517



REPORT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF PRINTING
12	QUAESTIONES AUREAE ET DE FEUDIS	PIERRE DE BELLEPERCHE	1517
13	IN CLEMENTINAS CONSTITUTIONES	JO. DE IMOLA	1518
14	DOCTRINALE MORTIS	JO. RAULIN	1518
15	IN LIBRUM SAPIENTIAE	ROBERT HOLKOT	1518
16	DE ANIMALIBUS LIBRI VIGINTISEX	ALBERTUS MAGNUS	1519
17	EXPOSITIO ERUDITA IN DAVITICOS PSALMOS	UNKNOWN	c.1523
18	QUADRAGESIMALES SERMONES ET SERMONES DE SANCTIS	ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA	1521
19	QUADRAGESIMALIUM SERMONUM SECUNDA PARS	JO. RAULIN	1523
20	DE DONATIONIBUS	JUAN LOPEZ DE PALACIOS RUBIOS	1524
21	COLLATIONES XCVIII IN PSALMOS	ARMANDUS DE BELLOVISU	1525
22	SUMMULA DE PECCATIS	THOMAS DE VIO CAJETAN	1526
23	TRACTATUS DE JURE PATRONATUS	ROCHUS DE CURTE	1526
24	SERMONES DOMINICALES	ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA	1528
25	PREDICHE DEL GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA	GIROLAMO GIANOTTI	1528



REPORT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF PRINTING
26	DE COPIA VERBORUM	DES. ERASMUS	1529
27	SUMMA THEOLOGICA MORALIS	ST. ANTONINUS	1529-30
28	FORMULARIUS INSTRUMENTORUM	PETER DE MUSSIS	1530
29	SERMONES DOMINICALES	JACOB DE LAUSANNE	1530
30	CONSILIA CRIMINALIA	HIPPOLYTUS DE MARSILIIS	1531
31	SATYRICON SEU DE NUPTIIS	MARCELLUS CAPELLA	1532
32	COMMENTARIA IN QUINQUE LIBROS DECRETALIUM	ANTONIUS DE BUTRIO	1532
33	COMMENTARIA IN SACRIS SCRIPTURIS	DENYS THE CARTHUSIAN	1532-35
34	PHARSALIA	MARCUS LUCANUS	1533
35	OPERA OMNIA	RICHARD OF ST. VICTOR	1534
36	PRACTICA IN ARTE CHIRURGICA	GIOVANNI VIGO	1534
37	EXPOSITIO IN EPISTOLAS DIVI PAULI	ST. AUGUSTINE VENERABLE BEDE	1534
38	APPARATUS IN QUINQUE LIBROS DECRETALIUM	POPE INNOCENT IV	1535
39	OPERA FLAVII JOSEPHI	JOSEPHUS FLAVIUS	1535
40	AUREA ROSA	SYLVESTER MAZZOLINI	1536



REPORT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF PRINTING
41	DECISIONES NEAPOLITANAE	MATTHEW DE AFFLITTO	1537
42	SYNTAXIS DESPAUTERII	JOANNIS JAN VAN PAUTERAN	1537
43	PARADISUS DELITIARUM PAULI APOSTOLI	GUTIERRE TREJO	1538
44	IN SEXTUM DECRETALIUM	PHILIPPUS FRANCUS	1538
45	STRABONIS GEOGRAPHICO	STRABO	1539
46	CONSILLA SIVE RESPONSA	PETER DE ANCHARANO	1539
47	LECTURA IN LEGES ET DE ALLEGATIONIBUS	RODRIGO SUAREZ	1539
48	COMMENTARIA IN CODEM JUSTINIANI	BARTOLUS	1540
49	CHILIADES ADAGIORUM	DES. ERASMUS	1540
50	IN EPISTOLAS SANCTI PAULI	ST. THOMAS AQUINAS	1541
51	SPECULUM JUDICALE	GUILLAUME DURAND	1541
52	SUPER USIBUS FEUDORUM IN SEXTUM DECRETALIUM	ANDREA DE IERNIA JOANNES ANDREA	1541
53	PRAEPOSITUS SUPER QUARTO DECRETALIUM	JO. ANTONIUS DE SANCTO GEORGIO	1541
54	SCRIPTA D. DIONYSII AREOPAGITAE	DIONYSIUS THE AREOPAGITE	1541
55	COLLECTANEA DE VARIIS AUCTORIBUS	VARIOUS AUTHORS	1541-49



REPORT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF PRINTING
56	REMEDIO DE CUERPO HUMANO	LUIS LOBERA DE AVILA	1542
57	DE VERBORUM SIGNIFICATIONE	ANDREA ALCIATI	1542
58	COMMENTARIA SUPER DECRETALIBUS	BALDUS DE UBALDIS	1542
59	GLOSEMATA LEGUM TAURI	JUAN LOPEZ DE PALACIOS RUBIOS	1542
60	ENARRATIONES IN OMNES PAULI APOSTOLI EPISTOLAS	THEOPHYLACTUS	1542
61	LOCI COMMUNES ADVERSUS LUTHERUM	JOHANN ECK	c.1542





GENERAL REPORTS

1. CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS

Justinian, called the Great, most famous of the emperors of the Eastern Roman Empire, lived from 483 to 565. In modern times, his name is most familiar as a codifier of the law. He found the laws in a condition of the greatest confusion and contradiction and appointed a commission to put them in order. This was done with remarkable ability and dispatch. The result was the celebrated "Corpus Juris Civilis" which has immortalized his name. Upon this compilation most of the actual laws of Europe are based. The "Corpus Juris Civilis" was divided into four parts, as follows: The "Codex Constitutionum" which consisted of imperial ordinances of the past, previously partly collected by Theodosius and which now were made concise and clear and contradictions in a great measure removed; the "Digesta" or "Pandectae", an abridgement in fifty books of the decisions, writings and opinions of old Roman jurists; a handbook for students called "Institutiones"; and an unauthorized collection of constitutions subsequent to the Codex, called the "Novellae."

Previous to the time of Justinian, Theodosius and Valentinian had attempted codification of the confused mass of laws. But the "Codex Constitutionum", the initial accomplishment of Justinian's commission, was the first successful clarification of the thousand of edicts and decrees of his predecessors. Many of his own laws were incorporated therein and the Code automatically repealed every formal law not incorporated in it. It was, at the first compilation, composed of ten books. Several years later, after the publication of the Pandect, Justinian ordered the revision of the Code and this was speedily accomplished. The revised form of the Code in twelve books was the one which descended to posterity. It dealt with a great many ecclesiastical matters, as well as questions of civil law.

In the eleventh century, a group of scholars began to study the laws from a scientific standpoint and to edit them with commentaries. The chief and first of these glossarists was Irnerius who in his "Summa Codicis" produced an original and well-planned manual of the "Codex", omitting the last three books. The last of the early school of glossarists was Franciscus Accursius who died 1260. He made a summarized collection of the commentaries of the preceding century and a half which is called "The Great Gloss."

The scholarly commentators who followed the glossarists are called the post-glossarists and the greatest of them was Bartolus (1314-1357). A still later group of Humanists who studied the manuscript sources rather than the existing forms of the laws contain the names of Alciatus, Cujacius and Donellus, all of the sixteenth century.



The glossarists distributed the whole "Corpus Juris Civilis" into five volumes. The first three were composed of the Digest, divided as follows: "Digestum Vetus", "Infortiatum" and "Digestum Novum"; the fourth volume contained the first nine books of the Code; the fifth was called "Volumen Parvum Legum" and contained the Institutes, one hundred thirty-four of the Novels (known as the Authenticum), and the last three books of the Code. (April 16, 1943)*

2. CORPUS JURIS CANONICI

It has been necessary in the history of canon law that, from time to time, collections be made of the numerous canons, edicts, bulls, decisions and decrees of which it - canon law - is composed. The first great compilation of this sort was that of the monk Gratian, made about the year 1150. Since, with the changing times, it was essential that new laws be formulated, collections of papal decrees were required later. The second great compilation was that of Raymond of Pennaforte who was entrusted with the work by Pope Gregory IX in 1230. Between 1150 and 1280, five compilations of laws had been made. These were known as "Quinque Compilationes Antiquae" and they composed the text used at Bologna in the teaching of canon law.

In 1230, Gregory IX ordered his chaplain and confessor, St. Raymond of Pennaforte, to form a new canonical collection which was completed in 1234. St. Raymond followed the method of the "Quinque Compilationes Antiquae". The subject matter is divided into five books, the books into titles, and the titles into chapters as in the former compilations. This new collection was called "Decretales Gregorii" and is considered one of the greatest achievements of Gregory IX.

It was found expedient to publish a new official collection before many years had passed, since decretals were being issued from time to time and could not be conveniently added to the former collections. In 1298, Boniface VIII who himself was an eminent canonist, published the "Liber Sextus", so-called since it was an addition to the five books of Gregory. Included in the "Liber Sextus" are the constitutions subsequent to 1234 and the decrees of the two ecumenical councils of Lyons.

The next collection was prepared at the instance of Clement V and was ready to be published in 1314. Clement, however, died and the final touches were added to this work by his successor, John XXII. This collection published in 1317 is called the "Clementines" and includes the constitutions of Clement V and the decrees of the Council of Vienne of 1311. This ends the official collections. There is, however, still a later group of decretals. They usually are added as a part of the "Corpus Juris Canonici". These are the twenty "Extravagantes" of John XXII and the "Extravagantes Communes" of several other popes from Boniface VIII to Sixtus IV (1484).

* **Editor's note:** The date at the end of each report to the conclusion of each report was duly signed by Ms. L. Maynard.



In the sixteenth century the Council of Trent ordered that official books of the Roman Church be issued in correct editions and that compilations of ecclesiastical law be revised. A commission "Correctores Romani" established by Pius IV in 1563 ended its work under Gregory XIII and the official approved edition appeared at Rome in 1582. This, the "Corpus Juris Canonici" still has official status in the Roman Church although canon law has undergone various reforms and improvements since that time.

(April 23, 1943)

3. BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE COMPILATIONS OF SPANISH LAW

414-711. GOTHIC SPAIN

456- Visigoth invaders broke with the Roman Empire.

467-485 King Euric conquered entire peninsula.

642-672 Chindawinth and his son Recceswinth ruled.

Established uniform code for both Visigoths and Hispano-Romans, called the Lex Visigothorum, or more commonly the Fuero Juzgo.

711-1252. A. MOSLEM SPAIN

Law for the Moslems: Moslem law based on Koran.

Law for the Christians under Moslem rule

(Mozarabes): the Fuero Juzgo.

B. CHRISTIAN SPAIN

This period saw the rise of special fueros.

1. Municipal fueros (charters)

Towns became virtually independent political entities.

2. Fueros for the nobility.

Compiled in 1348 in Chapter 32 of the *Ordenamiento de Alcala* and in 1355 in the *fuero Viejo de Castilla* of Pedro I.

The nobles acquired great prestige in this period but the basic law was the Fuero Juzgo.



1252-1479. EFFORTS AT LEGISLATIVE UNIFICATION.

1255- The Fuero Real (Alfonso X)

More complete and systematic than preceding models. Based on existing fueros (1 and 2 above) and on the Fuero Juzgo. Adopted as supplementary law.

1265- Las Siete Partidas (Alfonso X)

Sources: Fuero Juzgo and Fuero Real but unduly influenced by canon law and Justinian Code. Not promulgated but widely used as reference and as textbook in the Universities.

1348- Ordenamiento de Alcala (Alfonso XI)

Decided the ranking of laws, as follows:

1. Ordenamiento de Alcala
2. Fuero Real and special fueros so far as in use.
3. Partidas (hereby officially promulgated).

1479-1517. ERA OF THE CATHOLIC KINGS.

1484- Leyes de Ordenamientos de Montalvo or Ordinanza de Castilla

Contained various ordinances of the Cortes, including the Ordenamientos de Alcala, 1348; and certain orders of the kings following Alfonso X. Contained 1163 laws, including 230 of era of Catholic Kings. Probably (though not certainly) promulgated. Very influential; 13 editions to 1513. Called preliminary draft for the compilation of 1567. Authenticity has been questioned.

1505- Leyes de Toro

Triumph of the principles of the Roman law. Reestablished the ranking of the various bodies of law set forth in the Ordenamiento de Alcala.



1517-1700. THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA

1567- Nueva Recopilación (Bartolomé de Arrieta)

Elaborated the Ordenanzas de Montalvo.

Added laws enacted since 1484.

Perpetuated the order of legal sources.

Failed to distinguish between supplementary law (e.g.

Partidas) and principal law, and so generally discredited.

Four editions (1581-1640) each with added legislation.

1567-1805. Autos Acordados.

1805. Novísima Recopilación.

(6/22/43)



**REPORT # 1****INCUNABULA - THE JEWISH WAR BY JOSEPHUS FLAVIUS**
- PRINTED IN 1492**“LA GUERRA JUDAICA” DE JOSEFO FLAVIO**

DESCRIPTION — This is the only example of incunabula in the library of the University of Santo Tomas. It was dedicated to Queen Isabella and printed in Spain in the year in which Columbus discovered America. The book is bound in full vellum over boards. Margins have been so closely cut that in many places the page heading has been cut off or is partly removed. The pages now measure 10-3/4" x 7-1/2". The binding and pages have both been skillfully repaired and the book seems to be complete.

The book opens with de Palencia's prologue. The first paragraph is rubricated, as are the first paragraphs of the translated works that follow. The prologue and the seven books on the Jewish war occupy 300 pages and the two books against Apion, 46 pages. There are two parallel columns of 49 lines each on each page. The spaces for initials throughout the book have been left blank with the plan of having them illuminated by hand. Printer's mark under the colophon on the last page of the book. There are no wood-cut initials or decorations. Printer's mark is a double shield hanging from a tree. On the shields are the large initials “M” and “S”. On the cover is a notation that the volume was brought from Amoy, China, in 1937.

PRINTED IN SEVILLE IN 1492 BY MENARDO UNGUT AND LANZALAO (OR STANISLAO) POLONO.

PRINTING — This book was printed in Seville in 1492 and is thus an example of Spanish incunabula. Printing was introduced in Spain probably about 1468 and incunabula from that country are extremely rare, although by 1490 printing was a flourishing trade in many Spanish cities. This volume possesses the qualities in general considered the distinguishing marks of incunabula: for example, the paper is hand-made and of the best quality, the Gothic type is large and clear, the pages are not numbered, the words of the text are often abbreviated apparently at the printer's discretion, and there is no title-page. At the end of the book appears a colophon which gives us the needed information about the printing. The last part of the colophon reads: “Fueron todos impresos en Sevilla año de nuestro salvador de mil e quatrocientos e noventa e dos años. Por Menardo Ungut Aleman e Lanzalao Polono compañeros, e acabados a veinte siete dias del mes de Março.”



Menardo Ungut and Lanzalao (or Stanislao) Polono were two Germans who went to Seville during the reign of the Catholic kings and were among the first to develop the art of printing in Spain. They appear to have been established with privileges in 1491. From that date until 1500 when Menardo died, the two men were the leaders of a company of German printers. Books printed by them are considered very rare. In Espasa "Enciclopedia Ilustrada Universal", Vol. 65, page 1013, we find the following statement: "Los libros confeccionados por ellos son muy raros y las noticias que se refieren a su vida, de verdadera importancia para los aficionados a estos estudios."

REPORT — Josephus, greatest of Jewish historians of antiquity, lived in the first century after Christ. He received an excellent education with special training in law. He joined the party of the Pharisees, attracted probably by the influence exercised by them, since it is said that he shared neither their political nor religious views. In the year 64 he went to Rome to intercede for some priests who had been called to account by the Emperor Nero. He was vastly impressed with the brilliance of court life and the overwhelming power of Rome. Returning to Palestine, he tried to tell his countrymen that resistance to Roman might was useless, but he could not avert the rebellion of 66. In this revolt he took the side of the insurgents and attempted to train an effective army. However, his forces were defeated and he was taken prisoner in 67. His life was spared by Vespasian after he had prophesied the latter's becoming emperor. He accompanied Vespasian to Alexandria but returned to Palestine to act as intermediary between the Roman army and the Jewish forces holding Jerusalem. His efforts to persuade the Jews to surrender were unavailing and he was a witness to the destruction of the Holy City and the Temple. His prophecy regarding Vespasian having been fulfilled, he became an honored favorite at court and added the family name of the emperor to his own and thus is known as Josephus Flavius. He became a Roman citizen, was granted a pension and an estate, and devoted himself to literary work.

The oldest extant work of Josephus is this, the Jewish war in seven books. It was written about the year 75, originally in Aramaic, but the Greek version was prepared by Josephus himself with the aid of Greek scholars. The first two books survey the history of the Jews from the capture of Jerusalem by Antiochus in 168 B. C. to the year 67. The other five books deal with the war in which he himself was a participant and covers the years 67 to 73. Its purpose was to explain again the great power of Rome and to prevent his countrymen in Babylonia from uselessly revolting as those in Palestine had done.

Josephus also wrote "Jewish Antiquities" in twenty books, surveying the history of the Jews from the creation to the beginning of the wars with



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Rome. His purpose was to glorify the Jewish nation in the eyes of the Romans. He wrote an "Autobiography" in which he defended himself from the charge of having incited the Jewish wars, and two books against Apion. Apion was a Greek grammarian of Alexandria who in the year 38 had headed an embassy sent to the emperor Caligula to complain of the Jews. Josephus, more than fifty years later, in his work "Against Apion" refuted the charges then made and attempted to correct some of the current misrepresentations regarding his people. The writings of Josephus are considered of great value for the information they give concerning the history of the Jewish nation.

This volume contains the seven books on the Jewish wars and the two books against Apion. They were translated into classical Spanish by Alfonso de Palencia, eminent scholar of the fifteenth century. De Palencia was much at the court of Spain and called himself, not without reason, one of the most loyal and disinterested of the servants of the queen. He wrote many Original scholarly works but is perhaps even more famous for his masterly translations into the Castilian tongue of books written in Italian, Greek, and Latin. He died in 1492. Thus this must be the last great work of translation performed by him.

The prologue written by de Palencia begins, "Dedicated to the very high and very powerful Señora Doña Isabel, queen of Castile and of Leon; of Aragon and of Sicily, etc. By the humble chronicler, Alfonso de Palencia, the translation of the seven books of the Jewish war and of the two books against Apion, grammarian of Alexandria, written first in Greek by the excellent historian Josephus, priest of Jerusalem, translated into Latin by the very excellent churchman, Rufinus, Patriarch of Aquileya, and now taken from the Latin and turned into romance Castilian by the same chronicler." Rufinus lived in the fourth century and executed many valuable translations of ancient Greek writings, putting many of them into Latin for the first time.

(February 20, 1943)



Fig. 3. A page from *La Guerra Judaica* by Josefo Flavio printed in 1492 (see report #1).



Fig. 4. Last page of the *La Guerra Judaica* by Josefo Flavio with the colophon and the printer's mark (see report # 1).

**REPORT # 2****A GOLDEN WORK ON TRUE REPENTANCE - PRINTED
IN 1505****AUREUM OPUS DE VERITATE CONTRITIONIS**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in vellum over boards, and margins cut. Pages measure 4-1/4" x 6-1/4". The book is loose from the binding, the spine is broken, and some pages are loose. There are worm holes and stains. There are marginal notes and underlining in a contemporary hand. In some places the acid of the ink has eaten through the paper. This book is a good example of a small book well-printed during the first part of the 16th century. Condition is fair.

This book opens with a rubricated title page with a wood-cut, pictorial initial A. The full title of the work is given and then a note stating that the book was sold by Stephan Gueynard, citizen and bookseller of Lyons. The first page containing the dedication is numbered folio 2. Unless the title page was considered folio 1, the latter page is missing. There are 188 folio leaves occupied by the text. The letter of De Bellano follows the colophon. A 60-page alphabetical index completes the book. The colophon, folio 188, states that the book was published at Lyons by Joannes de Vingle at the expense of Gueynard in 1505. This edition is listed in "Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum".

This volume was printed only five years after the incunabula period and many of its attributes are the same as those of the earliest printed books. There are interesting wood-cut initials throughout, both large and small. On the margins, along with printed notes, many small wood-cut hands point to the text. This was often found in early printing, particularly in incunabula. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used, the numeral being placed in the center of the upper margin.

PRINTED IN LYONS BY JOANNES DE VINGLE IN 1505.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Joannes Ludovicus Vivaldus, O.P., native of Insubria near Milan, was well-known at the beginning of the 16th century. He was a professor of Sacred Theology and gave learned expositions on the Scriptures and on the writings of the Church Fathers. He interpreted the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas with much success. Many of his writings were published at the expense of King Louis XII of France who reigned from 1498 to 1515.



This book, "Aureum Opus de Veritate Contritionis" by Vivaldus is dedicated to Louis of Saluzzo, Viceroy of Naples under the authority of Louis XII of France. This would indicate that the work was prepared for publication before 1502 since at that time the French were excluded from the Kingdom of Naples and it fell to Spanish hands. According to "Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum" by Quetif and Echard this book was first published at Saluzzo in 1503. A letter appearing at the end of the book just preceding the index written to Vivaldus by Hieronymus de Cervis de Bellano indicates that the latter edited this work. He submits his arrangement of the treatise for the author's approval, and this letter serves as an excellent summary of the whole work.

Vivaldus' prologue occupies folios three to seven and in it he emphasizes the necessity of repentance and the purifying effect of pain and anguish. This is very similar to Aristotle's idea of catharsis, the purification of emotions through tragedy. To translate a few lines of the prologue, "The anguish of contrition is a most efficacious heavenly medicine which, like a soothing bath, cleanses the mind of the morbid thoughts and cures the illness of the human heart". The tract itself is divided into five parts. In the first section the author proves by many wonderful examples that nothing serves so well to appease the wrath of God as the recognition of one's own sin. The second part is long, filling folios 80 to 163. Here the writer shows the way to all who wish to live according to the law of God. He explains the three orders of sins, the ten precepts of divine law, the seven mortal sins, the seven acts of mercy, the seven precepts of the Church, and the seven sacraments along with other rules which a godly man must bear in mind. The third part of the treatise defines true contrition, which means to be broken down with sorrow for sin. It is in this section of the treatise that Vivaldus develops thoroughly the idea of the necessity and good of contrition and says that it is never separated from sorrow and anguish of heart. He speaks of those who think themselves contrite, but are not. The fourth and fifth parts are very brief dealing with the penitent's resolution to sin no more, his confession and absolution and, lastly, the great joy that grows in the soul of one who through love of God had repented and been forgiven.

(October 6, 1943)



REPORT # 3

WORKS OF ALBERT MAGNUS - PRINTED IN 1507

SUMME ALBERTHI MAGNI

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Bound in full vellum over boards. Margins have been cut and pages now measure 8-1/2" x 11-3/8". There are a few stains and worm holes and the first and last pages are torn at the edges. The book is loose from the binding. Condition is poor and repairs are urgently needed.

This volume contains the entire "Summa" of Albertus in two parts. The first consists of 201 folio pages, followed by a five-page table of contents. The second part contains 237 folio pages preceded by a nine-page table of contents. A final index of 100 pages completes the volume.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1507 BY JACOB DE PFORTZHEIM.

PRINTING — Books published after the invention of printing in 1450 and before 1500 are called "incunabula". This one, published in 1507, is very close to that classification. Its characteristics are those which identify very early printing. There is no title page. Instead, on the first page is printed the name of the book, "Prima pars Summe Alberthi Magni: alias dicte: de mirabilis scientia dei" (The first of the Summa of Albertus the Great: otherwise called: concerning the marvelous knowledge of God). A note in smaller type states that indices have been appended. The pagination of this book is also typical of early printing. Each leaf is numbered in Roman numerals preceded by the abbreviation "Fol." For instance, the last leaf in part 1 is numbered "Fol. CCI". The initial spaces throughout the book have been left blank with the plan to illuminate them by hand. Unfortunately this was never done. The Gothic type is small but very clear, and the Latin words extravagantly abbreviated. The hand-made paper is heavy and of fine quality.

The ornate printers' marks found in the later 16th and 17th centuries were not common in the early days. Sometimes a small and simple device appeared in the colophon; more often only the date and place of printing and the printer's name. On the last page preceding the final index of this book are found these words, "Basilee ex officina industriae magistri Jacobi de Pfortzheim pridie Kalendo Aprilib[us] Anni Christiani 1507." At the end of the index appears a similar note, the date in this case being May. Of the printer nothing can be found in the reference books. Quite probably the name should be read Jacob of Pfortzheim (Germany) since German printers were scattered throughout Europe and introduced the art into many cities.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

REPORT — Albertus Magnus, 1206-1280, was one of the greatest scholars of the thirteenth century. He was a contemporary of other great thinkers — Roger Bacon, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Alexander of Hales. He was a scientist, philosopher, and theologian. In his knowledge of nature he surpassed all men of his time with the possible exception of Roger Bacon. He was great in his own name, but part of his renown is due to the fact that he was the teacher and guide of one greater than himself, St. Thomas Aquinas, whom he outlived and mourned. To Albertus Magnus credit must be given for bringing the teachings of Aristotle to the attention of medieval scholars, and his "Summa Theologicae" is a forerunner of the great work of St. Thomas Aquinas which bears the same title. Albertus wrote voluminously on the theological and philosophical questions. His complete works when first published in 1651 filled twenty-one folio volumes. His writings are an encyclopedia embracing almost every subject. His scientific and theological treatises are still greatly admired and were so highly regarded by his contemporaries that he received from them the title "Doctor Universalis". He entered the order of the Dominicans in 1223 and in 1254 was elected Provincial of the Order in Germany. He was beatified by Pope Gregory XV in 1622 and thus is known as Blessed Albertus Magnus.*

(June 5, 1943)



Fig. 5. Folio 2 of the *Summa Alberthi Magni* with the space for the initial still blank (see report # 3).

* **Editor's note:** Ms. L. Maynard failed to note that Albertus Magnus was canonized by Pope Pius XI on December 16, 1931. This is due to the fact that all the references she consulted were published prior to 1931, year of St. Albert's canonization.



Fig. 6. First page of *Summe Alberthi Magni* printed in 1507 with different ownership marks (see report # 3).

**REPORT # 4** (U.S.T. Archives)**COMMENTARIES ON THE LIBER SEXTUS - PRINTED IN 1508****SUPER LIBER SEXTUS DECRETALIUM**

DESCRIPTION — One volume lacking title page and introductory material. (Due to the extremely early date of this book, it is possible that there was never a title page as they were not universally used at that time.) It is complete. Rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut, pages measure 10-1/4" x 15-1/2". The spine of the book is broken, and there are a few worm holes. Marginal notes and underlining in ink by a contemporary hand appear throughout the book. The paper is handmade; the type, Gothic. The former is clean and in good condition and the latter, clear and well-cut. The book is rubricated throughout and contains a number of wood-cut initials. Some spaces were left blank for illumination by hand, which was never done. This book in large folio size is an excellent example of a book carefully printed by master craftsmen in the first ten years of the 16th century. It typifies the more expensive editions of that era better than any other book that has come to our attention in this library. Condition good.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1508 BY JACOB SACON.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — In 1234 the codification of canon law made at the instigation of Gregory IX appeared. It was the work of Raymond of Pennaforte and bore the title "Decretales Gregorii". It was composed of five books. In 1298 Pope Boniface VIII, at the request of the University of Bologna, ordered an additional compilation to be published. This included the edicts and decrees made between 1234 and 1298, especially those of the two ecumenical councils of Lyons. It was called the "Liber Sextus" and considered as an addition to the "Decretales" of Gregory IX. The "Liber Sextus" itself is composed of five books and like all other parts of the code of canon law, was repeatedly glossed. For further information on the "Corpus Juris Canonici" the reader is referred to the general report bound in the front of the catalog.

The book here reviewed contains commentaries on the "liber Sextus" written by Helve Regnier with additions by the celebrated Italian jurist, Giovanni Andrea. It opens with a diagram of the "Arbor Consanguinitatis" (Tree of Relationship or Blood Kinship) with an explanation by Andrea. A table of titles of the five books of the "Liber Sextus"



Fig. . Tree of Consanguinity - first page of the *Super VI Decretalium* by Helyas Regnier printed in 1508 with ownership marks (see report # 4).



follows and then nine pages of alphabetical index. A page of "Tabula Rubricarum" immediately precedes the text. Throughout the book the text of the "Liber Sextus" is printed in the center of the upper part of the page with the commentaries in slightly smaller type surrounding it. On every page appear notations signed by Jo. An. (Joannes Andreas).
(October 16, 1943)

REPORT # 5

SMALL WRITINGS OF PETER JACOBI - PRINTED IN 1511

LIBELLI PETRI JACOBI D E

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 10-3/4" x 6-3/4". Many pages are loose and the book is loose from the binding. There are a few worm holes and stains. The condition of the book is poor and repairs are urgently needed.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1511 BY JOHAN MOYLINALS OF CAMBRAY.

PRINTER — There is no information available. The lack of printer's mark, the foliate pagination in Roman numerals, the small distinct Gothic type, the heavy hand-made paper, and the much-abbreviated Latin found in this book are all characteristics of very early printing.

REPORT — This volume, containing the "libelli" (small writings) of Peter Jacobi, was printed in 1511. The title page carries only the statement, in Gothic type, that the book is made up of the small writings of Peter Jacobi with notes. On the back of the title page a brief dedication appears, made by Luis Martini of Spain to Humbert de Villanova, Royal Counselor of Lyons.

Although no information can be found regarding the author, Peter Jacobi, the contents of this book are most interesting. A very brief introduction written by him and dated 1311 tells us that he was a Doctor of Laws, residing in Aurelia in Celtic Gaul (now Orleans); that he was an instructor of advocates and wrote this book for the advanced scholars under his tutelage, that it deals with various actions at law and refers to various distinguished predecessors upon whose wisdom he relied.



There are 175 folio leaves in the book and more than 160 "libelli" are included. Each one appears to be a hypothetical case brought before a court of law and each is divided into definite sections which outline the various possible phases of the case. For instance, a title reads "De actiones de Constituta Pecunia" (on action regarding property settlements). The first heading "quam vobis" which may be translated "you have before you" introduces a statement of the case. The next section entitled "Positiones actoris" (position of the plaintiff), and the following, "Positiones rei" (position of the person accused) present the two sides of the argument. Then comes the "Sententia" (sentence) and the "Apello" (appeal). This order is not strictly adhered to. Sometimes various positions of the litigants are offered, questions introduced, a variety of decisions listed, etc. Marginal notes give reference to the works of famous jurists, Jason Maynus, Baldus, Bartolus, and others. These references are added by the editor, Luis Martini, since the jurists referred to lived after the time of Peter Jacobi. In brief, this book may be described as a manual for lawyers, containing concise summaries of representative cases. It is a terse condensation of actions at law, and must have been of great value in the days when the commentaries of one author alone on questions of jurisprudence filled many large volumes.

Following the text of this book there is printed a "repertorium" of seventeen pages, and a two-page index of titles. The colophon reads "Impressum Lugduni per Johannem Moylinal's de Cambray. Anno domini Millesimo quingentesimo undecimo vigesima septima die mesis Octobris." (June 2, 1943)

REPORT # 6 (U.S.T. Archives)

COLLECTION OF SMALL WRITINGS - PRINTED IN 1512

OPUS REGALE

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete (?). There is no title page, but this does not necessarily indicate that there ever was one, as title pages were not in general use until the middle of the 16th century. The text is complete, and fifteen pages of "tabula" follow the text. This table represents in brief the contents of each work found in this volume. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins very closely cut. The pages measure 4-1/2" x 6-1/4". The paper is heavy and of good quality. The type is small, Gothic, and very clear. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used. Many small hands appear in the margins, a characteristic of the earliest printed books. The first page is half-filled by an attractive wood-cut



Fig. . Title page of *Aurea et Famosissima Practica* by Petrus Jacobus de Aureliaco printed in 1511 (see report # 5).



Fig. . Folio 2 of *Aurea et Famosissima* by Petrus Jacobus de Aureliaco
(see report # 5).



which is surrounded by a wood-cut border. Printed below the scene is the text of the famous hymn, "Stabat Mater". Page two is rubricated and has a wood-cut initial and borders on three sides. Rubrication appears only on the first two pages. Each writing in the book is introduced by a full-page wood-cut. Many other pages have borders on three sides, and wood-cut initials appear throughout.

In the back of the book is found a fragment printed in Manila and bearing the date 1751. This would indicate that the book was either repaired or rebound about that time. The condition of the volume is good. This is one of the most interesting examples of early 16th century printing which has come to light in this library.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1512

PRINTING – The colophon merely reads, "Here ends the 'Opus Regale' printed in Lyons in 1512 in the month of August". No printer's name is mentioned.

REPORT – In a former report written on Joannes Ludovicus Vivaldus' "Aureum Opus de Veritate Contritionis" the little that is known about the author was included. He was well-known when the 16th century began and was under the patronage of Louis XII of France. The intelligent and scholarly Louis II of Saluzzo, Viceroy of the Kingdom of Naples, was the *Maeccenas* to whom he dedicated the work mentioned above, published first in 1503. When the French lost Naples to Spain in 1502, Louis of Saluzzo took refuge in France where he died in 1504. The first work in the volume here reviewed is a consolatory letter to the Marchioness Margarite de Fuxo upon the death of Louis her husband.

This book contains seven "opuscula" by Vivaldus, letters and tracts on various subjects. These writings were collected by Andreas de Soncino and first published in 1507 in Pavia. The first work, as mentioned above, is the letter of consolation to Margarite de Fuxo. This letter is augmented by a funeral sermon for Louis de Saluzzo called "Tractatus de Pugno Partis Sensitivae et Intellectivae". In this tract the author treats of grief for the dead and to what extent it is natural and right, and he warns that excessive grief develops into complaints and bitterness against God and thus becomes blasphemy. Throughout the letter and accompanying tract appear many eulogistic references to the dead Prince Louis. It is addressed to Wladislaus II, King of Bohemia and Hungary, and was written by Vivaldus at the instance of the Marchioness Margarite. In a report of this length it is impossible to go into the historic background of such a letter as this. such a letter as this. Pages could be written on the political situation in Hungary, the weakness of the king, the activities of the powerful and self-seeking Tomas



Bakocz, Hungarian politician and prelate. This letter refers to the duties of a proper king, warns against ambitious and unscrupulous councilors, and again eulogizes Prince Louis of Saluzzo.

The following tract, "De Laudibus ac Triumphis Trium Liliorum Quae in Scuto Regis Chritianissimi Figurantur", is an appreciation of the fleur-de-lis on the royal coat-of-arms of France. Following this appears "Tractatus Valde Utilis et Cunctis Necessarius de Cognitione Electorum a Reprobis", dedicated to Charles, Cardinal of Carreto. The thought developed in this treatise is that while the true cannot always be immediately distinguished from the false, still there are rules and guides in the Scriptures and the works of the Church Fathers that aid in making the distinction. The fifth work, "Tractatus de duodecim Persecutionibus Ecclesiae Dei", is also addressed to the Cardinal of Carreto and, as the title indicates, treats of the twelve persecutions of the Church of God. This treatise is long, filling folios 150 to 260. Among those whose activities afflict the Church are mentioned the early Roman emperors, the heretics, the Turks, hypocrites, and corrupt priests and prelates. The text "opusculum" entitled, "De Magnificentia Salomonis" treats of the glory of the court of Solomon and of his wisdom, referring to many comments on the subject found in ecclesiastical writings. The last tract, "Tractatus Devotissimus de Duplici Causa Contritionis", is dedicated to Peter of Saluzzo, Apostolic Prothonotary. This treatise reminds the reader of the work contained in the book, "De Veritate Contritionis"; the spiritual blessings deriving from true contrition are again pointed out. The author denies that one need be ashamed of weeping, for as he says, "All the holy fathers were prone to tears". This tract brings the collection to an end.

(October 16, 1943)

REPORT # 6-a (U.S.T. Archives)

COLLECTION OF SMALL WRITINGS - PRINTED IN 1512

OPUS REGALE (Second Copy)

DESCRIPTION — This is a second copy of the work described in the preceding report. It has been rebound in one quarter leather and marbled boards. It is incomplete, beginning with page seven and lacking the "tabula" at the end. Furthermore, the seven full-page wood-cuts which decorate the other copy of this work and add greatly to its interest, have been removed from this one. Since the text was continued on verso of each wood-cut illustration, this book is also incomplete in that respect. This volume has one characteristic which the other lacks; it has been rubricated by an early



XVICENTURYREPORTS



Fig. . A page substituting for the original title page of *Opera* by Joannes Ludovicus Vivaldus printed in 1512 (see report # 6).



Fig. . Sample illustration from the book *Opera* by Joannes Vivaldus (see report # 6).



Fig. . Sample illustration from the book *Opera* by Joannes Vivaldus (see report # 6).



Fig. . Back of title page of the book *Opera* by Joannes Ludovicus Vivaldus with the mark of ownership ‘Convento del Parian’ (First Dominican mission among the Chinese in present day Binondo, Manila) (see report # 6).



XVICENTURYREPORTS

hand. The artist, however, was neither skillful nor thorough and the result of his work is mutilation rather than improvement of the book. The two books are from the same edition.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1512.

PRINTING — The colophon merely reads, "Here ends the 'Opus Regale' printed in Lyons in 1512 in the month of August". No printer's name is mentioned.

(November 13, 1943)

REPORT # 7

SERMONS FOR THE YEAR AND ON THE SAINTS - PRINTED IN 1513

SERMONES DE TEMPORE ET SANCTIS

DESCRIPTION — The book is complete and has been rebound in limp vellum, and one of the leather ties is still intact. Margins have been cut, and pages measure 5-1/4" x 7-1/2". There are a few worm holes, but almost no stains or tears. Condition is good. The rubricated title page has been mutilated by the removal of the printer's mark. The wood-cut border, however, still remains. On the verso of title, paneled wood-cut has been likewise mutilated. However, there are three very interesting wood-cuts left in the volume. One follows the 37-page introductory index and immediately precedes the "Sermones de Tempore". Another introduces the "Sermones de Sanctis" and the third is on the final page. They are of unusual pictorial interest and well worth inspection. In addition, a series of small initials decorate the pages of this book. The text is printed in parallel columns in small Gothic type, well-cut and legible. The pages are not numbered. The Roman numeral at the upper right corner of each page refers to the number of the sermon printed thereon.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1513 BY NICOLAS DE LA BARRE.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — John Herolt, Dominican of the 15th century, is known to us only by his writings which show him to have been pious, modest, and scholarly. His contemporaries refer to him with praise, but no details of his life



*Fig. . A sample illustration from Ludovicus Vivaldus' *Opera* (see report # 6-a).*



XVICENTURYREPORTS



Fig. . Last page of the book *Opera* by Ludovicus Vivaldus (see report # 6-a).



are available. His works, which were printed under the name of "The Disciple" (his real name being concealed), appeared as early as 1480. There were numerous reprints in the following century.

The book here being reviewed is the property of the library of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the sermons, a brief topical summary of the same, and one short treatise of Herolt's, all of which were originally published in one volume in Nuremberg in 1480. Most of the book is filled by his sermons "De Tempore et Sanctis". The first section is composed of sermons for the whole year. There are 164 homilies in this group, several different sermons being given for one occasion. The final paragraph reads, "Here end the sermons, collected from the words of the saints and from many books, which are entitled 'The Sermons of the Disciple'. I have composed and collected these sermons, not brilliantly, in the manner of a master, but simply, in the manner of a disciple, just as I promised in the first sermon in this book; and if I have made errors in this work, I submit myself for correction to the Mother Church and offer my work for amending". The next section contains 48 sermons on the saints. The two groups fill approximately four-fifths of the book.

There follows a register of topics found in the sermons. The arrangement is alphabetical, and following each item reference is made to the sermon in which a discussion of the subject may be found. This is more than an index. It is, in effect, a compact, alphabetical summary of contents. The author calls it "a table of examples from the storehouse of the sermons of the Disciple". The last section of the book is composed of a short essay entitled "De Miraculis Beate Marie". It contains numerous examples of miracles performed in the name of the Blessed Virgin and is followed by an index of two pages.

(November 21, 1943)

REPORT # 8 (U.S.T. Seminary)

ON THE FOUR BOOKS OF THE SENTENCES - PRINTED IN 1514-1515

IN QUATTUOR LIBROS SENTENTIARUM

DESCRIPTION—Two volumes. These are Volumes One and Two of a 4-volume set; Volumes Three and Four are missing. The books have been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. Pages measure 8-1/4" x 11-3/4". There are a few worm holes and stains. The books have broken loose from their bindings, probably because they were placed upright on bookshelves and remained for centuries in that position, instead of being placed



flat on their sides as should have been done. Except for the fact that the binding is loose, the books are in perfect condition, far superior in that respect to the vast majority of 16th century books found in the library. These volumes are complete and open with half-title pages. The half-title page is a forerunner of the title page as we know it which was universally used about the middle of the 16th century.

The text is printed in parallel columns with marginal notes. The Gothic type is particularly well-cut and legible, and the hand-made paper is as white as on the day of printing. A few wood-cut initials in both volumes, and it can be said that these are fine examples of excellent early printing.

Between folios 312 and 313 (mistakenly numbered 113) of Volume II, a fragment of musical manuscript of 15th century is bound in.

**PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1514-15, BY THE HEIRS OF
OCTAVIUS SCOT, GEORGE ARRIVABENUS, TYPOGRAPHER.**

PRINTER — Following the colophon in each book, appears the mark of Octavius Scot, a striking and effective cross and circle design with the three initials O S M. We know little about this printer except that he was publishing at Venice during the incunabula period. His mark is reproduced in Johnson's "Historic Design in Printing" (Boston, 1923). Bound in the first part of Volume I, is a complete index for the entire work. It has its own title page which reads, "A catalog on Capreolus, edited by Fr. Bartholomew Spinaeus, O.P. of Pisa". On the following page, appears his letters to students, introducing his index. This letter is dated February, 1517. We assume that the publication of the four volumes was completed in 1516 or very early in 1517 at which time Spinaeus prepared the final index which was printed last, and that the index was then bound into the first volume. There are 76 pages in this appendix which is separately paginated and includes, besides the alphabetical table, four pages of corrections and four of vocabulary.

REPORT — John Capreolus, Dominican, was born near the end of the 14th century and died in 1444. In 1408 he became a professor at the University of Paris where he lectured on Peter Lombard's "Sentences", a standard textbook in theological schools of that time. About the same year, he began his famous defensive commentary on the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas which he finally completed in 1433. So learned and penetrating were his commentaries that he has been called "The Prince of Thomists" and "The Soul of St. Thomas". He ranks with Cajetan as a commentator on the works of the Angelic Doctor. Capreolus was a brilliant scholar and wrote with vigorous simplicity. His work is placed among the best writings of the age of Scholasticism.



The two volumes from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas of which this report treats contain his commentaries on St. Thomas Aquinas' "Commentaria in Libros Sententiarum". St. Thomas, who lived two centuries before Capreolus, had, like the latter, taught "The Sentences" in Paris and his commentaries on them furnished the plan and material for his great "Summa Theologica". The title page of Volume I of this work of Capreolus, translated in part, reads: "The defense of Joannes Capreolus of Toulouse, Prince of Thomists, on the four books of Sentences of the saintly and glorious Angelic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas". This work was first prepared for publication by Thomas de Sanctogermano and was first printed in Venice in 1483 by Octavius Scot.

Following the title page, is printed a 7-page table of contents. An "epistola prohemialis" occupies the next four pages. This letter was written by Thomas de Sanctogermano, mentioned above, and addressed to Cardinal Oliviero Caraffa, a member of an illustrious Neapolitan family and a relative of Giovanni Pietro Caraffa who became Pope Paul IV. A half-title page then introduces the commentaries on the first of the Sentences. On the verso, a letter to the reader, written by Amadeus Scot, refers to the first edition of the work of Capreolus printed by his father, Octavius. The prologue of Capreolus begins on the next page, folio two, and fills the first twenty folios. The commentaries proper begin on folio 21. There are 304 folio leaves in Book I, at the end of which the colophon reads: "Here ends the first book of the defense of the saintly and glorious Angelic Doctor, Thomas de Aquinas, on the first of the Sentences: edited by that excellent teacher, Joannes Capreolus of Toulouse, O.P., who in the year 1409 was lecturing on the Sentences in Paris: newly and accurately restored and purged of all errors: at the order of and at the expense of the heirs of the nobleman, Octavius Scot, citizen of Monsa, and of their associates: printed with the greatest care at Venice by George Arrivabenus, in July, 1514". Volume II opens with a half-title page, bearing only the words, "Capreolus super secundo Sententiae". A 4-page table of contents follows and the commentaries begin on folio four. There are 318 folios in this volume. The colophon is essentially the same, the date being May, 1515.

(October 18, 1943)



Fig. . Title page of the book *In Quattuor Libros Sententiarum* by Joannes Capreolus printed in 1514-15 (see report # 8).



Fig. . Folio 2 of the 'Directorium' from volume 1 of the book *In Quattuor Libros Sententiarum* by Ioannes Capreolus (see report # 8).



Fig. . Folio 2 of Capreolus' *Super Primus Sententiarum* from the book *In Quattuor Libros Sententiarum*, vol. 1 (see report # 8).

**REPORT # 9** (U.S.T. Seminary)**ESSAYS IN PRAISE OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. CECILIA -
PRINTED IN 1516****DE LAUDIBUS SANCTI LUDOVICI et DE LAUDIBUS
SANCTAE CECILIAE***

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one. This book is complete and is bound together with Dominic Soto's "De Natura et Gratia" published in Venice in 1547. The essays of Clichtove form the last section of this double volume which has been rebound in vellum over boards. The margins have been cut, and the pages now measure 5" x 7-1/4". The spine is broken, the book is loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. There are many worm holes and a few marginal notes and underlining in ink. This book has a wood-cut title page with the printer's initials. Several initials from the same set are scattered throughout the work. The colophon is found following the index. The condition is poor.

**PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1516 BY HENRY STEPHANUS
(ESTIENNE).**

PRINTER — This small book is not important for its contents since the two writings of which it is composed are only minor works of Clichtove. It is of great interest however because of its printing. It was published by the founder of the famous Stephanus Press, Henry Estienne (or Etienne, the French form of the name; Anglocized to Stephens; and Latinized to Stephanus). Henry Estienne came to Paris in 1502 and shortly after, established his press at the top of the Rue de St. Jean de Beauvais, opposite the law school. He died in 1520, and the press continued under the management of Simon de Colines, who married Estienne's widow. The Estienne establishment under the direction of Robert, son of the founder, and of the latter's son, Henry, reached its greatest height. This book is particularly interesting because it is very early French printing and is the work of one of the most famous French presses. Henry Estienne, the founder, lived less than twenty years after its establishment, and it is our belief that but few books issued from the press during that period. Hence they are rare and valuable now. Only one other book from the Estienne Press has been found in this library and that was printed by Robert in 1543.

*Editor's note: This book is missing from the Library collections.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

REPORT – The Flemish theologian, Josse Clichtove, (Jodocus Clichtovaeus) lived from 1472 to 1543. He studied at Louvain and Paris, became a doctor of theology, and in 1505 was appointed professor at the Sorbonne. In 1515 he undertook to direct the studies of Louis Guillard, Bishop-elect of Tournai, whom he accompanied to the latter place four years later. He returned to Paris, but in 1527 moved to Chartres at which place Guillard had been transferred. Clichtove was an outstanding antagonist of Luther and wrote many treatises against Protestantism. He wrote also various works in the fields of philosophy and theology including studies on the Scriptures and commentaries on Aristotle and some of the Church Fathers. His writings were published in Paris during his lifetime, between the years 1512 and 1535.

This book from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas contains two “opuscula” of Clichtove both dedicated to Guillard, Bishop of Tournai. The first essay is a panegyric of Louis IX, King of France from 1226 to 1270 who was canonized in 1297. Every student of medieval history knows the fascinating story of this ideal king who was both knightly and devout, fearless and compassionate. In this treatise Clichtove dwells on all the excellent qualities of St. Louis – his humility, abstinence from luxury, liberality, prudence, kindness, justice, and his stern disapproval of heretics. He speaks of the two Crusades made by Louis against the infidels and of his death on the second voyage. This small work ends on folio 34 and is followed by the bull issued by Boniface VIII by which Louis was canonized.

The second essay is “De Laudibus Sacratissimae Virginis et Martyris Ceciliae” in praise of the virgin martyr, St. Cecilia. Like the treatise on St. Louis, it is a eulogistic biography giving details of the life of the saint to show the nobility and beauty of her heart and soul. The author speaks in praise of virginity and points out that St. Cecilia is the most illustrious representative of that state. He describes her martyrdom and death and ends by describing the blessed state to which she was translated. The treatise ends on folio 65. A 2-page index for the two essays follows.

(October 20, 1943)

**REPORT # 10** (U.S.T. Seminary)**THE ITINERARY OF PARADISE AND SERMONS -
PRINTED IN 1516-1518****ITINERARIUM PARADISII ET SERMONES**

DESCRIPTION – Three volumes. Volume I, printed in 1516, lacks title page. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 5-1/2" x 7-1/2". The binding is loose and the spine is broken. There are many loose pages, stains, and worm holes. The condition is fair. An attractive full-page wood-cut is found in this book, depicting the book being presented to the Prior of Cluny. The shield and staff of the Order appear in the lower left corner.

Volume II - rubricated title page with printer's mark of Jehan Petit, bookseller of Paris, whose name in its Latin form, Johannes Parvus, appears below. This book was printed in 1518. Size and condition are the same as in Volume I.

Volume III - (no date). This book is thicker than Volumes I or II, and contains some duplication of text. Two pages of manuscript have been bound in the front of this book, probably at the time of rebinding. The condition is comparable to the above two volumes.

In all three of these volumes the small Gothic type is clear and legible and the paper of good quality. The general format of the books is attractive. In the third volume the format, in type, initials, page headings, and size of pages is identical with the other two books. The one difference is that it is printed in parallel columns, whereas the other two are not. Therefore, we conclude that the third volume was printed by the same publisher, Rembolt, and at approximately the same date.

**VOL. I – PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1516 BY BERTOLD
REMBOLT FOR THE BOOKSELLER JEHAN PETIT.**

VOL. II – PRINTED IN 1518, SAME AS ABOVE.

**VOL. III – PRINTED IN PARIS FOR THE BOOKSELLER
DAMIEN HICQUEMANTE (No date).**

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Joannes Raulin (Jean Rauhn) was a celebrated French preacher who lived from 1443 to 1514. After a brilliant scholastic career he became, in 1481, the Rector of the College of Navarre. His



XVICENTURYREPORTS

inclination being for solitude and study, he retired to the Abbey of Cluny, where he was influential in promoting reform through the houses of his Order. He wrote several works in Latin which, except for his Commentaries on Aristotle, were published after his death.

There are three volumes of Raulin's sermons in the library of the U.S.T. Seminary. Of these sermons the Encyclopedia Espasa has the following to say: "The sermons of Raulin are, like others of his time, on a level with the dramatic sketches of the same era. He never loses sight of moral interests, but he mixes Scriptural examples and anecdotes in a way which would be enough to scandalize a modern audience. However he does not use buffoonery as frequently as Barlotte, Menot, and others." Another commentator says that Raulin, like other early preachers, was remarkable for his vigorous and homely style of oratory.

The first volume begins with an index which has this introduction: "The index or table of Sermons on the Advent by Master Raulin, very celebrated throughout the world and distinguished among the fathers of the Order of Cluny while he lived." Following the index appears a dedicatory letter written by the monk Peter of Montmartre to Jacob of Ambosia, director of the monastery of Cluny. In the letter he refers to Raulin as follows: "His light is not extinguished by death but shines in the firmament of our Order."

The 188 folio pages of this volume contain 72 sermons. They begin with the eight sermons on the first Sunday of Advent and continue with two on St. Andrew. Besides the sermons on the four Sundays of Advent, included here are homilies on St. Nicolas, Blessed Thomas the Apostle, St. Stephen, and St. John. There are also a number of sermons on the Conception, Nativity, Circumcision, and Epiphany.

The second volume is entitled "Itinerarium Paradisi" and contains 40 sermons on penitence. In addition, there are twelve sermons on matrimony and four on widowhood. This book contains Raulin's original dedication to Louis de Gravilla, "archimarinus" of France, whose shield appears following the title page. A 12-page index follows. There are 152 folio pages in this book.

The third book has 379 pages. The first half contains many sermons on the Advent that are identical with those in Volume I. The title of this volume is "Sermones de Sanctis", and it is largely composed of homilies on the various saints. This volume, like the first, has a dedication written by the monk Peter of Montmartre. In this case the dedication is addressed to John of Magdalena, Prior of Cluny. Following the dedication are printed the table of contents and an alphabetical index.

(July 16, 1943)



Fig. . Annotations in one of the preliminary pages of *Itinerarium Paradisii*, vol. 1 by Ioannes Raulin printed in 1516-18 which reads 'Belonging to the Library of St. Jacinto of China. It was brought in the mission of 1715 by Rv. P.M. Fr. Juan de Toro, Vicar of St. Jacinto of China' (see report # 10).



Fig. . Illustration on page before folio 1 from the book *Itinerarium Paradisii* by Joannes Raulin (see report # 10).



REPORT # 11

HISTORY OF THE WORLD - PRINTED IN 1517

HISTORIARUM DOMINI ANTONINI

DESCRIPTION – Volumes Two and Three of a 3-volume set; Volume One missing. Rebound in full vellum over boards. The volume containing the second part measures 7-3/4" x 10-1/4", the margins having been closely cut. The pages in the third part measure 7-3/4" x 11". There are many worm holes, but the pages have been carefully repaired. The paper is of good quality, and the small Gothic type clear. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used. There are a few small wood-cut initials. These books are well-printed, complete, and in good condition.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1517 BY JOANNES CLEIN.

PRINTER – There is no mention of printer or date in the second part, but the information about the printing appears in the colophon of the third. As the two volumes are identical in format, it is obvious that they were printed at the same time and by the same printer. Of Joannes Clein there is no information available.

REPORT – St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence, lived from 1389 to 1459. He entered the Dominican Order at the age of sixteen, being the first to receive the habit for the Convent of Fiesole, constructed by Blessed John Dominic, Italian religious reformer. St. Antoninus served as prior of various convents in Italy, endeavoring constantly to promote the reforms begun by Blessed John Dominic. In 1436 he established the famous convent of St. Mark in Florence. In 1446 he was made Archbishop of Florence by Pope Eugene IV and continued in this position until his death. He worked zealously for the strengthening of religious discipline and for the relief of the poor, and occupied himself in visiting his parishes, in preaching, teaching, and writing books. He also acted as ambassador for the Florentine Republic on various occasions. He was canonized in 1523.

The literature produced by St. Antoninus show him to have been a profound student of theology and history. His chief work is "Summa Theologica Moralis". He wrote also a number of manuals for confessors and penitents, which were frequently reprinted. As an historian, St. Antoninus is famous for his "Chronican Partibus Tribus Distincta ab Initio Mundi ad MCCCLIX" also called "Historiarum Opus". This is a history of the world, intending to prove that divine providence has always made itself evident since the creation. Although St. Antoninus has



XVICENTURYREPORTS

been criticized for accepting erroneous statements made by his predecessors and incorporating them into his own narrative, he is considered to have written accurately and intelligently about the history of his own times. The two volumes with which this report is concerned contain Parts Two and Three of the history. "In Secundam Partem" begins with the 4th century in the time of Emperor Constantine, and Pope Sylvester I and continues to the 12th century when Henry VI was emperor and Innocence IV, pope. The second volume, "In Tertiam Partem" includes the period from the 12th to the 14th century. Part One of his history is also in this library, but having been published in 1543, it cannot be included with these earlier volumes in a chronological catalogue.

Each of these two books opens with a half-title page followed by an "argumenta" of about twenty pages. This "argumenta" is a summary of the contents of the book. An alphabetical index is then printed and the "tabula titulorum" — that is, chapter titles — immediately after. In the "Secundam Partem" one page of index is bound out of order. The text begins in both volumes without prefaces or introductions. At the end of the "Secundam Partem" is bound in a letter of Rabbi Samuel addressed to Rabbi Isaac concerning the prophets of the Old Testament. It was translated from the Arabic into Latin by Brother Alfonso Bonihominis, O.P. in 1339. The format of this "Epistola" being identical with that of the two volumes of this history indicates that it is also from the same press.

(October 5, 1943) 1611

2011

REPORT # 12 (U.S.T. Archives)

**GOLDEN QUESTIONS ON CRIMINAL LAW and TREATISE
ON FEUDALISM - PRINTED IN 1517**

QUAESTIONES AUREAE et DE FEUDIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume lacking title page and first part of the copyright. The dedication and a 12-page index which precede the text are complete as is the text, which occupies 180 small folio pages. The paper is of good quality and the type extremely small but very distinct. It has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. The pages now measure 4-1/2" x 6-1/4". The text is printed in parallel columns in small Gothic type. Many small wood-cut initials appear throughout. Pagination is foliate in Roman numerals. The book is loose from the binding, and there are a few worm holes and stains. Condition is good.

A first edition according to Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" Volume VII, page 1570.



PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1517 BY ANTHONY DURY FOR SIMON VINCENT.

PRINTER – No information available on either of these names. There are several books printed in the early 16th century by Simon and Anton Vincent in the library. They are all well-printed and are attractive.

REPORT – Pierre de Belleperche (Petrus de Bella Pertica) was a French jurist of the Middle Ages who died in 1308. He was a professor at Toulouse and at Orleans and later Bishop of Auxerre. He was a counselor of Philip the Fair whom he energetically abetted in his struggle against the claims of the Papacy. As a reward Philip named him Chancellor of France. Belleperche wrote commentaries on various parts of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* and other works in the realm of jurisprudence. He is listed in the Catholic Encyclopedia with the distinguished doctors of law. He received during his lifetime the title “Pater Peritorum” (Father of the Learned).

Philip the Fair was King of France from 1285 to 1314 and his reign is one of the most important in the history of medieval Europe, not only because he laid the foundations of the national monarchy of France, but because his successful opposition to Boniface VIII led finally to the establishment of the Papal Court at Avignon and the long “Babylonish Captivity” of the popes. To this king, Pierre de Belleperche was trusted adviser. In the brief introduction to the work in the book at hand he is called “*Juris Utriusque Monarche*”.

The book here being reviewed is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas and contains two legal treatises by Belleperche, the “*Quaestiones Aureae*” and the “*Tractatus de Feudis*”. It is dedicated to Aemundo Machart, canon of the Cathedral of St. Paul at Lyons. The dedication is written by the editor of this work, Joannes Thierry, doctor of law. There are 547 questions relating to criminal law outlined in this book, and fifteen “notabilia” (remarkable or unusual instances) are added at the end. The tract, “*De Feudis*” treats of the feudal laws, the rights and duties of master and serf, and of other various points arising under the feudal system, which at the time in which Belleperche lived still prevailed throughout Europe.

(October 20, 1943)

**REPORT # 13 (U.S.T. Archives)****COMMENTARIES ON THE CLEMENTINES - PRINTED
IN 1518****IN CLEMENTINAS CONSTITUTIONES**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. Bound in the original full limp vellum, with uncut margins. The binding is torn and the spine of the book is broken. There are a few worm holes and stains. The pages measure 11" x 16". The condition is fair. The paper is hand-made and of good quality. The type is Gothic and is clear and legible. This is the oldest work on canon law examined. A half title-page follows the index, and the text begins of Folio 2. There are two parallel columns on each page, and both inner and outer marginal notes at the beginning of the book. Later these notes are restricted to the outer margins. The book contains 149 folio pages.

**PRINTED IN TRENTO BY JOHN OF FERRARA AND GIRARD
DE ZEIIS.**

PRINTING – The colophon reads “Printed in the Town of Trent ... at the expense of John of Ferrara and of Girard de Zeiis, printer of the place ... in 1518.” No information is available regarding either of these men.

REPORT – The last of the official collections of canon law made in the Middle Ages was the one prepared at the order of Clement V, and so called the Clementines. It was first issued in 1317 under the auspices of Pope John XXII. The reader is referred to the general report on Canon Law for an explanation of the various compilations of Decretals, edicts, and statutes of the Church. Like all other collections and codifications, the Clementines were the subject of many commentaries and glossaries up to modern times.

The volume at hand is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the glossary of Joannes of Imola, with, as the title page states, “certain legal annotations of Joannes of Folpertis, placed conveniently on the margins at appropriate places.” The tabula, an alphabetical table of contents which occupies 38 pages, is the work of Nicolas de Lacu de Alice, who writes the dedication to the Duke of Savoy, Charles III. Besides that of the Duke, only one of these names appears to have escaped oblivion. That of Joannes of Imola is mentioned among the many commentators of the Clementines, in Espasa Vol. XIII, page 824. The accompanying note “Rome 1474” doubtless indicates the place and date of the first printing of this work. This author lived in the 15th century and was a Doctor of Law at Bologna. He wrote in Latin several works on various compilations of canon law, including, besides this one, the Decretals of Gregory IX, and the Liber Sextus.

(July 19, 1943)

**REPORT # 14****TEACHINGS CONCERNING DEATH - PRINTED IN 1518****DOCTRINALE MORTIS**

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum. Margins have been slightly cut and pages measure 5-1/2" x 8". The binding is loose from the book, but the condition is good. Rubricated title page showing the mark of Jehan Petit, bookseller of Paris, for whom the book was printed. An interesting wood-cut appears on the verso of title. It is particularly well done and clearly reproduced. The first page of the dedication made to Joannes de Boni is rubricated. A 12-page index precedes the first tract, and at the end of the third treatise the colophon appears.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1518 BY BERTOLD REMBOLT FOR JEHAN PETIT.

PRINTER — No information available on either Rembolt or Petit. Rembolt's mark does not appear in this book, however, it is reproduced in Johnson's "Historic Design in Printing".

REPORT — Joannes Raulin (Jean Rauhn), French religious, lived from 1443 to 1514. He was a brilliant student and in 1479 became a doctor of theology. Because of the austerity and piety of his nature, he chose to enter the Abbey of Cluny after having been elected rector of the College of Navarre. In 1501 the Cardinal of Amboise requested Raulin to introduce reforms in the houses of his orders, which duty he carried out with much zeal. He wrote in Latin several works including commentaries on the "logica" of Aristotle. He was famous as a preacher having a vigorous and homely style of oratory and adding variety and life to his homilies by including anecdotes that appealed to the simple and uneducated. Most of his sermons are extant, having been repeatedly published.

The title page of the book at hand freely translated reads, "Teachings from the Holy Writings concerning death by the most renowned Brother Joannes Raulin, learned professor of arts and theology in the University of Paris and the radiant morning star of the Fathers of Cluny. The teachings and attendant laws of bodily death, including the horrible roads which lead to hell and its various torments showing also accurately the way of truth which leads to Paradise and the folly of attempting to reach that blessed abode by an easy by-path". The book contains three tracts. The first, "De



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Consideratione Mortis", fills the first fifty folios and contains many thoughts about death. The author analyzes the fear of death and the refusal of many people to think about it. He encourages a consideration of death since the knowledge that one is sure to die will keep a man from the errors of greed, excess, pride, and presumption. He explains the necessity and the good of death and discusses the question of how much one should grieve for the departed. The second tract, "De Morte Culpe" occupies only four pages and serves as introduction to the third, "De Morte Gehenne". Here are warnings for those who live and die in sin and the certainty of their punishment in hell. The location of hell is verified by many Biblical references, and the punishments inflicted there are vividly portrayed. They include fire and bitter cold, the shrieking of the damned, evil smells and horrid sights, terror, hunger and thirst, torture and pain. At last he points out that all roads lead to eternal doom except those of truth and compassion.

(October 5, 1948)

REPORT # 15 (U.S.T. Archives)

READINGS ON THE BOOK OF WISDOM - PRINTED IN 1518

IN LIBRUM SAPIENTIAE PRAELECTIONES CCXIII*

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete. The initial index is incomplete beginning with the letter N. The title page is missing, as are any introductory prefaces that may once have existed. Following the index appears a prologue of Holkot to his own work. The text occupies 314 folios. The colophon appears on the last page, and the text is complete. This book is contained in a full vellum binding belonging to some other book. The title on the back of the spine has no relation to the contents. Margins have been cut, and pages now measure 5-1/4" x 7-3/4". The book is loose from the binding and nearly every page is loose from the book. The book has been badly eaten by worms, and many pages are torn. This whole is held together by a broken cardboard slipcase. The condition of the book is so poor that it is virtually beyond repair. The book is printed in parallel columns with small Gothic type. The pagination is foliate with Roman numerals. There are a few wood-cut initials.



Fig. . Title page in two colors (black and red) with printer's mark, from the book *Doctrinale Mortis* by Joannes Raulin printed in 1518 (see report # 14).



PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1518 BY JOANNES FRELLON AND BERNARD AUBRUS.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Robert Holkot, Dominican, was an English theologian and philosopher who died in 1349. He was a doctor at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He belonged to the school of Thomists, but in one respect was possibly not entirely loyal to the teachings of the Angelic Doctor. In his philosophy he inclined toward Nominalism without, however, going to the extremes of some members of that school. He wrote many theological and philosophical studies.

The book here reviewed from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas contains the work whose title serves as a heading for this report. Translated the title reads "213 Readings on the Book of Wisdom". The title as it appears above is taken from Quetif and Echard's "Scriptoris Ordinis Praedicatorum" where several pages are devoted to Holkot and his works. In the book which is the subject of this report there are only 211 readings, yet the book seems to be complete. Added after the last "praelectio" is the sermon, "De Studio Sacre Scripture". This book is divided into nineteen chapters equalling those of the Book of Wisdom. These are probably lectures given by Holkot while he was a teacher at one of the English universities.

(October 25, 1943)

REPORT # 16

**TREATISE ON ANIMALS BY ALBERTUS MAGNUS - PRINTED
IN 1519**

DIVI ALBERTI MAGNI DE ANIMALIBUS

DESCRIPTION — One volume. Rebound in contemporary limp vellum. Margins have bee cut and the pages now measure 7-3/4" x 11". The book is loose from the binding and many pages are loose. It is possible that some introductory pages have been lost, since none are at present included. Except for that, the book is complete. Repairs are needed. Printer's mark following the colophon and numerous woodcut initials throughout.

This book is sufficiently early to possess many qualities of incunabula. There is no title page. The first page carries only the title "Divi Alberti Magni de Animalibus Libre Vigintisex Novissime Impressi". Folio pagination in Arabic numerals is used. The Gothic type is extremely small



but clear. Optional abbreviation of the Latin words, combined with the small type, make the printing rather difficult to read. The paper is of good quality and a variety of small decorative initials appears throughout the volume.

**PRINTED IN VENICE BY THE HEIRS OF OCTAVIAN SCOT,
CITIZEN OF MONSA, AND BY THEIR ASSOCIATES IN 1519.**

PRINTER — No data on the life and works of Octavian Scot is available. In Johnson's "Historic Design in Printing" Scot's mark is reproduced with the notation that the mark was used by Octavian Scot of Monsa in the Milanese. We do know, however, that Octavian Scot was one of the great Italian printers of the incunabula period.

REPORT — Albertus Magnus, Universal Doctor, philosopher, scientist and theologian, lived from 1206 to 1280. He was perhaps the most learned man of his time, certainly the most widely read. Besides his theological and exegetical writings, he wrote treatises on logic, physical science, biology, psychology, morals, politics, and metaphysics. He is well-known as the teacher of St. Thomas Aquinas and was the contemporary of Roger Bacon. His works form an encyclopedia of the learning of his time and his comments and opinions are still universally admired.

The volume here dealt with contains the biological treatise "De Animalibus" in 26 books. The origin, habits, traits, description of animals and their usefulness to man are discussed in these 26 books. Birds and reptiles are included. Book 22 contains an interesting list of the names of the quadrupeds, Book 23 the list of birds, Book 24 the names of the swimming animals, Book 25 a list of reptiles, and Book 26 the names of "small animals not having blood" such as bees and ants.

The book opens with a nine-page table of contents listing the books in order and the divisions of each into tracts and headings. Without further introduction the text of Book 1 begins. The whole volume contains 205 folio pages. The last five are wrongly numbered 101-105. The colophon on the final page states that this book has been corrected by the most skillful philosopher, Marcus Antonius Zimara. This is most interesting and curious. Zimara was an Italian philosopher and doctor who lived from 1460 to 1532. He was known to be in sympathy with the Averroistic interpretations of Aristotle. Therefore, it is strange to find him "emending" the work of Albertus Magnus, who wrote two special treatises against the Arabian commentator, Averroes.

(June 11, 1943)



XVICENTURYREPORTS



Fig. . Printer's mark of *De Animalibus Libri Viginti Sex* by Albertus Magnus printed in 1519 (see report # 16).

**REPORT # 17****EXPOSITION ON THE PSALMS OF DAVID - PRINTED**
c.a. 1520**ERUDITA IN DAVITICOS PSALMOS EXPOSITIO
INCERTO AUCTORE**

DESCRIPTION — One volume of a two-volume set. Volume two is missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum. The binding is now completely separated from the book and the book itself is beginning to fall apart. The title page is loose, as is the last folio leaf. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 9-1/2" x 13". The condition is extremely poor.

PRINTING — There is no information given in this volume as to the date or place of printing. In the letter to the reader, Arnaldo de Brocar is mentioned as the printer. He was an eminent printer of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. He had printing establishments in various cities in Spain — Pamplona, Alcala, Burgos, and Toledo. It was Brocar who printed in 1514-1517 the "Biblia Poliglota" of Cardinal Francisco Jimenez de Cisneros. The type, which was expressly cut for that edition of the Bible, is said to have been of great excellence, exciting admiration through Europe.

In Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" (Madrid, 1915), on page 56 of the volume entitled "Epoca de Carlos 5th" this book is listed as having been published in Alcala in 1523. There is no reason to doubt that we have here a copy of the first edition published at Alcala de Henares in 1523 by Arnaldo de Brocar.

The paper used in this book is of good quality. The type is so clear and well-cut that the assumption that it may be the same as that used for the Polyglot Bible does not appear to be unreasonable. The first folio imitates the style of manuscripts, with pictorial borders and large ornate initial. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used, the Latin is much abbreviated, and there are few marks of punctuation. All these are qualities of books of the first period of printing. This book is from the press of one of the best known of early Spanish printers, who was established during the incunabula period. It is a fine example of that era, comparing unusually well with the work done in Germany, Italy, and the Low Countries. It should be rebound and carefully preserved.



REPORT – The title page of this book is most interesting and attractive. A wide border across the top, with pictures of saints and angels, bears the legend “Ad laudem et glo: Sanctiss: Trinitatis” (To the praise and glory of the Most Holy Trinity). Nine small wood-cuts form a frame for the rest of the page. They depict saints and apostles and under each is printed in red a short quotation or title. In the lower center appears the coat-of-arms of the Bishop of Burgos. In the center of the page, printed in red and black, is the explanation of the contents of the book. Translated, it reads as follows: “A learned exposition on the Psalms of David by an unknown author, now for the first time appearing before the world in printed form. It is divided into two books. In the first book are contained the expositions from the first Psalm ‘Beatus vir’ to the 89th Psalm ‘Domine refugium factus es mihi’. In the second, from this, the 89th ‘Domine refugium’ to the 150th, that is the last Psalm.”

On the following page is printed an unsigned letter to the reader in which the writer gives credit to the Bishop of Burgos, Juan Fonseca, for his interest and encouragement in having this work printed, and to Arnaldo Guillermo de Brocar, who willingly undertook the work of publishing it. A poem of Francisco Vergara, professor of Greek Literature at Alcala de Henares, on the subject “The Psalms of David” is printed on this page also. Sixty-two pages of “annotatio principalium sententiarum” follow, at the end of which a note reads, “Here, kindest reader, are all the notes on every verse: if it is not unpleasing to you to explore, you will be able to find with little effort (what you seek)”. Twenty pages of alphabetical index of verse follow.

Folio One contains the prologue by the unknown commentator, in which he discusses the inspiration and authorship of the Psalms. Folio Two, the first page of the text, is adorned like the title page with a border of small wood-cuts, and a beautiful ornate initial “B” introducing the first verse of “Beatus vir”. This page is rubricated. The Biblical text is throughout the book printed in large type and the exposition of the unknown author in smaller letters. There are 300 folio leaves in the book, which contains only the first book described on the title page, and ends with the 88th Psalm.

June 2, 1943.



Fig. . . Title page of Erudita in Daviticos Psalmos Incerto Auctore by an unknown author printed in 1523 (see report # 17).



XVICENTURYREPORTS



Fig. . Folio 2 of the book *Erudita in Daviticos Psalmos Incerto Auctore* (see report # 17).

**REPORT # 18****LENTEN SERMONS AND SERMONS ON THE SAINTS -
PRINTED IN 1521****QUADRAGESIMALES SERMONES ET SERMONES DE
SANCTIS**

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one, rebound in full vellum over boards. Margins have been closely cut, and the pages measure 3-3/4" x 5-1/4". The book is loose from the binding and many pages are loose. There are stains and worm holes. Marginal notes in an old hand appear on many pages, and numerous passages have been underlined in ink, the acid of which has eaten through the paper. There are a few wood-cut initials. The condition of the book is poor. Except that a dedication to the first book may be missing, the volume is complete.

Both books in this volume have title pages on which appears the mark of Badius. It is a wood-block showing the interior of a printing shop and is one of the earliest engravings of a printing press. Geofroy Tory, a great printer and engraver of the 16th century, designed a series of printing office interiors for Badius. Of all the printer's marks this is one of the most famous. The one appearing in this book is probably a copy of a Tory original since it does not exhibit the artist's mark, the Lorraine cross. This particular mark is reproduced in Johnson's "Historic Design in Printing". For further information about Geofroy Tory see Report No. 74.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1521 BY JOST BADE.

PRINTER — These sermons of St. Anthony were edited and published by Joducus Badius (Jost Bade), a scholar, poet, and printer of the 14th and early 15th centuries. The first book has no dedication, but the second is inscribed by the editor to Father F. Bernardino of Pinerola in the province of Turin. Badius was born in 1462 at Asch, near Brussels. He studied in Belgium and Italy and taught Greek and Latin in various places in France. He learned the art of printing at Ferrara and worked as proofreader in the establishment of John Trechsel. By 1500 he had his own printing press in Paris which was known as the "Prelum Ascensionum". To Badius, credit is given for the introduction of Roman type replacing the Gothic form used before. His three daughters married three famous French printers, Michel Vascosan, Robert Estienne, and Jehan de Roigny. He called his studio a "real sanctuary of the sciences".



Before Erasmus became an associate of Froben of Basle, some of his works were printed by Badius. The latter died in 1535 and has come down in history as one of the great early French printers. This book of St. Anthony's sermons was printed in Paris in 1521 during the lifetime of Badius and should be considered extremely rare.

REPORT – St. Anthony of Padua was born in Lisbon in 1195 and died thirty-six years later at Vercelli. He was the greatest thaumaturgist of his times, and the fame of the miracles he performed has never died. He joined the Canons Regular of St. Augustine at the age of fifteen, but later became a Franciscan hoping that he might suffer martyrdom by preaching to the Saracens. However, that was not to be, and he spent his short life in Europe, especially in Padua, preaching and teaching the Scriptures with wonderful insight. He was a most eloquent preacher and brought vast numbers of people to penitence and restored peace and harmony between many warring factions. He founded a convent in Padua, and it is said that the city became famous throughout the world because of the presence of the Saint. He is the Patron Saint of Padua and of Portugal, and is called the most celebrated follower of St. Francis of Assisi. In 1224 he wrote "Expositio in Psalmos", and in 1229 and 1230 he wrote "Sermones de Tempore" and "Sermones de Sanctis".

The volume which is here reviewed contains two books, the titles of which are given in the heading of this report. The first contains St. Anthony's sermons for the Lenten season beginning with the "Dominica Quinquagesima" and ending with "In Coena Domini". This may well be the last series of sermons preached by the saint, since it was during the Lenten season of 1231 just preceding his death that he preached with amazing success to enormous crowds of people, the audiences at times numbering thirty thousand. So great were the throngs turned by him to repentance that the priests of Padua were too few to receive the penitents. This book contains 176 folio leaves. The second book contains only 72 folios and is composed of "Sermones de Sanctis". The subjects of these homilies are the Apostles, Evangelists, martyrs, virgins, and saints. The last one is in commemoration of the faithful dead. There are thirty-five sermons in this small tome. Each book of this volume is introduced by an alphabetical list of contents.

(October 4, 1943)

**REPORT # 19****SECOND PART OF THE LENTEN SERMONS - PRINTED
IN 1523****QUADRAGESIMALIUM SERMONUM SECUNDA PARS**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, the second volume of a set, the rest of which are missing. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 4" x 6-1/4". The book is completely loose from the binding, and the spine is broken. Many pages are loose from the book. There are a few worm holes and stains. This is a well-printed small book of the early 16th century, and if it were properly rebound could be put in good condition. Its present condition is extremely poor.

Folio pagination in Roman numerals. The hand-made paper is heavy and of good quality. The Gothic type is small, but very legible. There are a few wood-cut initials. Title page with printer's mark. Printer's mark below colophon.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1523 BY ENGLEBERT MARNEF.

PRINTER – The printer's mark at the end is larger and slightly different from that of the title. The former bears two initials, E and G. This fact makes it possible to identify Englebert as the son, heir, or associate of Geoffroy Marnef, Parisian printer of the early 16th century. Geoffroy de Marnef was one of the French printers to publish books of music with the musical symbols.

REPORT – This book is the second volume of a set containing the sermons of Joannes Raulin (Jean Raulin), French preacher of the 15th and 16th centuries. All that can be found in available source books concerning Raulin and his work has been included in Report Nos. 10 and 14, to which the reader is referred. Contained in this book are Raulin's Lenten sermons, Nos. 105 to 167. The book begins with folio 401 and ends with folio 782. We can assume that the first 104 sermons appeared in Volume One which had four hundred folio pages. A 39-page index follows the title page. There are no introductions or dedicatory prefaces of any sort.

(October 5, 1943)



REPORT # 20 (U.S.T. Archives)

ON MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS - PRINTED IN 1524

DE DONATIONIBUS INTER VIRUM ET UXOREM

DESCRIPTION – One volume, lacks title, otherwise complete. At the end is one page of vocabulary and a full alphabetical index of fifty pages. The book is rebound in full vellum over boards and margins cut. The pages now measure 10-1/2" x 15-1/2". There are a few worm holes and stains. Condition is good. This large folio is printed in parallel columns with marginal notes. The type is Gothic, very well-cut and legible. The paper is heavy and of good quality. Folio pagination is used, and a few wood-cut initials appear throughout. This is a good clean copy of the large folio book so popular in the 15th and early 16th centuries.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1524 BY JACOB MARESCHEL FOR GASPAR DE ROSINOLIS OF SALAMANCA.

PRINTING – No information available.

REPORT – Juan Lopez de Palacios Rubios was a Spanish jurist and writer of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. He was a member of the Consejo Real, distinguished for his knowledge and wisdom. He was so highly esteemed by the Catholic kings that they named him one of the editors of the famous Leyes de Toro. He published various works, his most famous being those dealing with military affairs.

The book here reviewed is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the work "De Donationibus inter Virum et Uxorem", a treatise on marriage settlements between man and wife. The work was edited by Juan Bernardo Diaz de Lugo, an eminent Spanish canonist of the 16th century. He also was widely known for his wisdom, was a member of the Council of the Indies, and Bishop of Calahorra. He attended the fifth, sixth, and seventh sessions of the Council of Trent. Besides writing many original works, he edited with commentaries those of other well-known men. He wrote in Latin and Castilian, and his writings were much praised by his contemporaries. This volume he dedicates to Juan Pardo de Tavera, Cardinal, distinguished prelate, and statesman, who ten years after this book was published became Archbishop of Toledo.

This book opens with the dedication which is followed by a letter to the reader written by Alfonso Perez. This is the only page preceding the text.



The author's preface begins on folio one. This treatise occupies 117 large folio pages and is followed by the short tract, "In Materia Heresiis", page 117 to 121. "De Donationibus" treats of the dowry in all its aspects. That question, centuries ago, was one of very great importance, involving transferring of property and inheritance. In this work the author makes a comparative study of the treatment accorded the question by canon, civil, and royal laws. Following the usual custom, he makes multitudinous references to other great jurists, his predecessors and contemporaries.

(October 30, 1943)

REPORT # 21 (U.S.T. Archives)

98 READINGS FROM THE PSALMS - PRINTED IN 1525

COLLATIONES XCVIII IN PSALMOS

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete, rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. Pages measure 4-1/2" x 6-1/2". Folio 8 is bound upside down. The paper is of good quality, and the Gothic type small, but clear and legible. There are a few small wood-cut initials throughout. There are worm holes and stains, but the book is in good condition.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1525 BY JOANNES MOYLIN (DE CAMBRA) (?)

PRINTING — This book is incomplete, lacking title page and colophon; also possibly other material such as indices and introductions. There is no clue as to the place or date of printing or printer's name. However, the format indicates that it was printed in the first half of the 16th century. In Quetif and Echard's "Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum", Volume I, page 584, we find two editions of this work listed in that period. One was published by Badius at Paris in 1519, and the other by John Moylin de Cambray at Lyons in 1525. We believe the book at hand to be from the latter edition. Badius, it will be remembered, used Roman type instead of the Gothic generally used by other printers of his time. This book is printed in Gothic type. Furthermore, it contains 382 pages (191 folios) which coincides with the description of the edition of Moylin as given in Quetif and Echard. We have no definite information regarding John Moylin de Cambray. His name appears as printer of several books in this library, the dates of which range from 1511 to 1540.



REPORT — Armandus de Bellovisu, French Dominican of the 14th century was an illustrious scholar. He appears to have been at the height of his career during the pontificate of John XXII (1316-34) when he is known to have taught the Sentences in Paris and to have been Lector of the Sacred Palace. His writings include works on theology and philosophy, commentaries on the Bible and on the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, and various sermons, letters, and tracts.

The book of which this report treats is the property of the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the “Collationes XCVIII in Psalmos”. The word “collation” today in everyday speech means a light repast. The derivation of this word is interesting and worth mentioning in connection with this book. The meaning, now obsolete, of “collation” is informal treatise, address, or sermon. In the Middle Ages, members of a monastery gathered at the close of day for readings or conferences upon some chosen book or topic. These readings were called collations. During fasts, if a monk were wearied, he was permitted to take a small amount of food or drink just before the gathering took place so that the word “collation” came to be associated with light refreshment. This book then contains 98 collations, or informal treatises based upon texts from the Psalms. It opens with folio two where the dedicatory letter begins, this is addressed to Raimund, Cardinal of St. Eusebius. A table of contents follows, and the first collation appears on folio six. The introductory statement reads, “Here begin the collations of Brother Armandus de Bellovisu, Dominican, which he made for the different feast days of the saints and for others occurring throughout the year from texts taken from the Psalms”. The 98 collations appear to be complete and fill 191 folio pages. Each one is introduced by its number and title and a reference to the Psalm from which it is taken. For example, “Collation LI. De. Mortuis, ex Psalm. LXXII”. Psalm Seventy-two begins with the famous line, “Quam bonus Israel Deus” and treats of the punishment of the wicked and the justice of God to the faithful. Bellovisu’s treatise on this psalm is simple and homely as if he were talking to a small group of friends about the inevitability of death and its naturalness and rightness. There is a charming informality about these short essays that make them most readable and interesting.

(November 21, 1943)

**REPORT # 22** (U.S.T. Seminary)**TREATISES ON SINS AND JENTACULA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT - PRINTED IN 1526****SUMMULA DE PECCATIS ET JENTACULA NOVI TESTAMENTI**

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one. Rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 4-1/4" x 6-1/4". Many pages are loose and most of them are badly worm-eaten. The condition is fair. Each treatise has its own title page, the second one only being rubricated. Both volumes are complete. The paper is white and the type clear and legible.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1526 BY CLAUDE CHEVALLON.

PRINTING — The printer's mark is interesting, showing two horses beneath a fruit-laden tree. The face of the sun is seen through the branches. The relation between the horses and the name Chevallon can readily be understood. The caption beneath the mark reads "From the office of Claude Chevallon under the sign of the golden sun in the street of St. James." Of this printer no information is available.

REPORT — Thomas de Vio Cajetan (1469-1534) was an eminent Dominican Cardinal, philosopher, and theologian. His lectures and writings made him widely known and respected. He was one of the most eloquent of the exponents of the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas, on whose works he wrote extensive commentaries. He was created Cardinal in 1517 by Pope Leo X, and was shortly afterward sent to consult with Luther to attempt to obtain his submission. Failing in this, he acted as Judge at the Diet of Augsburg, and later helped in formulating the Bull of Excommunication against Luther. Cajetan was the representative of the Pope on many missions, and by Clement VII was called "The Lamp of the Church". Besides being very active as teacher and Papal Legate, he wrote many works. More than one hundred of his writings are extant and are studied to this day with interest and respect.

The book from the U.S.T. Seminary here being reviewed contains two of Cajetan's treatises, the titles of which appear in the heading of this report. The first is a "summula" or small summary of various sins and offenses against the rules of the Church. Here the author takes up the question of confession and absolution for such offenses and explains when they merit interdiction and excommunication. The arrangement is alphabetical, so that a veritable dictionary of sins is the result. Found



XVICENTURYREPORTS

in the list are such offenses as avarice, perjury, usury, wrath, ingratitude, sorcery, idolatry, and hypocrisy. Three hundred and three small folio pages are occupied by this treatise.

The second tract is much shorter, filling only 128 pages. Here Cajetan, under twelve divisions, presents literal expositions of 64 notable thoughts from the New Testament. The title, "Jentacula", literally translated means "breakfasts" and is explained in the dedication to Clement VII. In this dedication Cajetan says that the journey to Hungary and the fasts that it necessitated prompted him to prepare these "Jentacula". Interpreting the metaphor, it appears that he speaks of food for the mind at a time when his usual habits of profound study were interrupted, and that to avoid wasting his time, he wrote these brief expositions. Both treatises found in this book are dated 1523, the year in which Cajetan was sent by Pope Adrian VI as Legate to King Louis of Hungary to encourage Christian resistance to the Turks. He was recalled the next year by Clement VII and it was to the latter that both works were dedicated when first published at Rome in 1525.

(July 22, 1943)

REPORT # 23 (U.S.T. Archives)

TREATISE ON ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE - PRINTED IN 1526

1611

2011

TRACTATUS DE JUREPATRONATUS

DESCRIPTION — One volume, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. The pages now measure 4-1/2" x 6-3/4". The book is loose from the binding and the pages are stained and worm-eaten. In poor condition. This copy is a first edition. There are 96 small folio leaves in the book, which is completed by a 22-page alphabetical index. The title page is rubricated and decorated with an attractive wood-cut border. It bears the mark of the Vincent family of printers, and the date 1526. The dedication on the following page is made to Jaffredo Caroli. Introducing the text, which begins on Folio 2, is an attractive wood-cut initial. On the final page appears again the mark of the Vincents and the name Simon Vincentius.



PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1526 BY SIMON VINCENT.

PRINTING – The colophon states that this book was printed in Lyons in 1526 by Jacob Myt., obviously the name of the typographer. There are several books in this library that were printed by Anton or Simon Vincent, and they are uniformly well-done and attractive in format. However, we can not find the name of this family in any available reference book.

REPORT – “By the right of patronage (*ius patronatus*) is understood a determinate sum of rights and obligations entailed upon a definite person, the patron, especially in connection with the assignment and administration of a benefice; not in virtue of his hierarchical position, but by the legally regulated grant of the Church, out of gratitude towards her benefactor. Inasmuch as the rights of the patron pertain to the spiritual order, the right of patronage is designated in the decretals as *ius spirituali annexum*, and is therefore subject to ecclesiastical legislation and jurisdiction.” This quotation, taken from the Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. XI, page 560, concisely defines the term “jurepatronatus”, subject of the treatise which makes up the book at hand. The ramifications of this topic are manifold. For instance, the rights of patronage itself are of ten different kinds: personal or real, spiritual or lay, hereditary or restricted, etc. The patron, besides holding the right of appointment to certain Church benefices, has important duties which are defined in the section of this law called “*jura onerosa*”.

The law of patronage dates from the 5th century. In 441 the Synod of Orange granted to a Bishop who had built a church the right of presenting someone suitable for its administration. In the Decretals, Book III, Title 38, the name of “*patronus*” is given to one who builds or endows a church. Naturally, many abuses arose in connection with this law. During the centuries since the origin, various controversies have arisen and have been adjusted. Today the matter of patronage, since it involves property rights, has become a question not only of ecclesiastical but of civil interest.

The author of this book from the U.S.T. Archives was Rochus de Curte. He is mentioned in the list of Catholic writers who have written commentaries on this subject. He was a Doctor of Canon Law at Pavia. In this book he takes up the many phases of the question of patronage, and with references to former canonists, explains and defines them.

(July 22, 1943)

**REPORT # 24****SERMONS - PRINTED IN 1528****SERMONES DOMINICALES SIVE de TEMPORE**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in full vellum over boards, margins cut, and pages measure 3-3/4" x 5-1/4". The book is loose from the binding, and some pages are loose from the book. Underlining and marginal notes in an early hand appear on nearly every page. The ink has often eaten through the paper. There are stains and worm holes. Condition poor. Title page with printer's mark of Badius. A few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1528 BY JOST BADE.

PRINTER – For information regarding Bade see Report No. 18.

REPORT – The book here reviewed contains the "Sermones de Tempore" of St. Anthony of Padua written in 1229 and in 1230. It was printed by Joducus Badius (Jost Bade) in Paris in 1528. In a former report (No. 18) on "Quadragesimales Sermones et Sermones de Sanctis" appeared a discussion of the life of St. Anthony and of that of the printer, Badius. To that report the reader is referred for information concerning them. There are included in this book sermons for every Sunday in the year. In many cases two different homilies are presented for one occasion.

Badius, the printer, who was also a scholar and poet, edited these sermons as he did those of the volume of 1521. The dedication following the title page is addressed to the Reverend Father F. Bernardino of Pinerola. The dedication is interesting. It eulogizes St. Anthony and reminds the reader that Gregory IX, who canonized the saint, called him "The Ark of the Covenant", because of his profound knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Badius continues then with the information that he has prepared for publication these sermons from a manuscript found in an old Franciscan monastery in the mountains of Annon and that he has restored and corrected the manuscript with great pains. An alphabetical index follows the dedication. The sermons fill 339 folio pages. On the last page is printed an assertion made by a group of doctors of theology of Paris concerning the error of eating meat, eggs, butter, and milk during Lent. This decision is not dated nor is its relationship to the sermons of St. Anthony made clear. It follows the colophon which appears on the preceding page.

(October 5, 1943)

**REPORT # 25** (U.S.T. Seminary)**SERMONS OF SAVONAROLA - PRINTED IN 1528****PREDICHE DEL GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA**

DESCRIPTION – One volume lacking title page. The book opens at the dedication and is followed by a letter of Gianotti to all faithful followers of Christianity. The table of contents occupies eight pages and is incomplete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 5-3/4" x 7-3/4". The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. There are worm holes, and a few pages are foxed. Condition is poor. This book is printed in Roman type in parallel columns. Neither the type, paper, nor the printing are particularly good in quality. In several sections of the book, pages are wrongly numbered, and errors appear in page headings. The pagination is foliate in Roman numerals. There are a few wood-cut initials. First edition.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1528 BY AGOSTINO DE ZANNI.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – The background of this book is one of exceptional interest. It contains twenty-five sermons of Girolamo Savonarola, the great Italian reformer and fanatic of the 15th century. He was born in 1452 at Ferrara. His was a brilliant intellect, and he studied philosophy and medicine, until in his 22nd year he entered the Dominican Order. His whole nature revolted against the looseness of morals of his time, and he set for himself the task of reforming society. He was devout and ascetical and attempted to impose self-discipline on all with whom he came into contact. No danger was great enough to deter him from combating wickedness wherever he saw it. He attacked the court of Lorenzo de Medici and the Papal Court of Alexander VI. He became extremely influential in Florence where he was preaching after 1490 and at length, carried away by fanatical zeal, he disobeyed a papal order forbidding him to preach. In 1497 he was excommunicated. This did not, however, stop him. He denied the authenticity of the excommunication and continued his violent attacks against the pope. In April, 1498, he was arrested. He was tried, tortured, condemned to death, and hanged on May 22, 1498. This strange and fascinating life story of a monk who was in no way heretical, and yet who, by his obstinacy and passion for reform, was led to utter disobedience to his superiors, is one that has held the absorbed interest of readers in all succeeding centuries.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

The book with which this report deals is from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains twenty-five sermons of Savonarola, translated from Latin into Italian by Girolamo Gianotti, a contemporary and possibly a student of Savonarola. The translation of the full title of the work reads, "The sermons of Girolamo Savonarola of Ferrara of the order of Dominicans on the Psalm, 'Quam Bonus Deus Israel', preached in Florence in Advent of 1493. Given then in the Latin tongue and now translated into the common language by Fra. Girolamo Gianotti, diligently revised and corrected by many accomplished men, and printed in the Tuscan language. Dedicated by Gianotti to the excellent doctor of law, Bartholomeo di Messer Francesco Gualteroti, citizen of Florence, at present a member of the Venetian Senate and a celebrated orator of the Florentine Republic.

The first twenty-four sermons contained in this book are all based on the seventy-second Psalm which one should read to understand the thought that runs through them all. Briefly, it is that though the wicked appear to flourish on this earth, their end is punishment and destruction. The twenty-fifth sermon is based on the nineteenth chapter of the Apocalypse which again prophesies the utter ruin of the godless. These sermons fill 176 folio pages and are followed by a brief summary written by the translator.

(October 30, 1943)

REPORT # 26 (U.S.T. Archives)

ON THE SUPPLY OF WORDS - ERASMUS - PRINTED IN 1529

DE COPIA VERBORUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, bound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 4-5/8" x 6-5/8". The binding is loose from the book, which has almost completely fallen apart. The pages are loose, stained, and worm-eaten.

PRINTED IN 1529 IN ALCALA DE HENARES BY MIGUEL DE EGUIA.

PRINTER — We know little of this Spanish printer except that he was publishing in Alcala de Henares in the first quarter of the 16th century. Except for the page headings, italic type is used throughout the book. Folio pagination is used. An unusual initial "V" decorates the first page of the text, and a few smaller ones appear on later pages.



REPORT—In studying the life of Erasmus, it is impossible not to feel that he was the great central figure of his time. Though a Dutchman by birth, he was a true cosmopolite and belonged as truly in Italy and England as in his native land. Though an Augustinian priest, his tolerant and reasonable mind made it impossible for him not to understand the ideas and arguments of the reformers. For this he has been severely condemned, and indeed it is obvious that he was not so much a religious as a scholar. Surely no other man has ever equaled him in abundance of friends among great and eminent contemporaries. Popes Julius II, Leo X, Clement VII, and Adrian VI favored him with donations of money and offers of prebends. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's in London, was his good friend. At the same time Erasmus knew and corresponded with Luther, Oecolampadius, and Melanchthon. The greatest princes of the century — Emper Charles V, Henry VIII of England, and Francis I of France — knew and admired him. The scholarly thinkers Sir Tomas More and Juan Luis Vives were among those who cherished his acquaintance. The famous printers of his day were proud to publish his works and his association with Aldus of Venice and Froben of Basle did much to enhance the reputations of those already eminent printers. The artists Holbein and Durer were within the circles of his admirers, and it is because of their portraits of him that we today know so well how he looked. In reading his life, we feel that Erasmus brings together the great men of his time in one international group, as no other character in history has been able to do. Popes and princes, artists and printers, scholars and philosophers, faithful Catholics and heretics, all knew Erasmus, and it is he who gives coherence to this diversified group. The fact that he was not a good Catholic may be deplored, but does not detract from our admiration of his remarkable intelligence or our consciousness of the universality of his influence.

It is needless here to write of Erasmus' many works, since any interested student can find the list of them for himself. The book here being reviewed contains the "de Copia Verborum" written while Erasmus was in England in 1509. He was called there by King Henry VIII, and for a time taught at Cambridge, where he lectured on the Fathers of the Church and the New Testament, and where he wrote various elementary manuals, of which this is one. As the title indicates, it is a booklet dealing with the supply of words, their origin and their usage. The second section explains and gives examples of many figures of speech. This treatise, which fills 165 folio pages, is dedicated to his friend, the English divine, John Colet.

Two short tracts "De Ratione Studii" and "De Pueris Instituendis" occupy folios 166 to 178. It is because of such writings as these that Erasmus is given so high a place as an educator. They contain sound advice to teachers and parents, and emphasize the need of careful selection of subjects for study in order to develop the individuality of young students.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

These tracts are dedicated to his friend the Franciscan teacher Peter Vittrarius. The last section of this volume is made up of "De Conscribendis Epistolis" dedicated to Robert Fischer. It is a most entertaining work, describing what to avoid and what to strive for in letter writing, giving examples of various types of salutations and forms, and finally presenting models of letters to be used on various occasions. A letter of Erasmus to his former pupil, William Blount (afterwards Lord Mountjoy) is added to the treatise on letter writing, and two extracts from other letters complete the text. A brief index of nine pages follows.

The title page of this book bears an ornate border. Under Erasmus' name the familiar "damnato autore" appears, written in an early hand. At the bottom of the page a note explains that the book was expurgated according to the order of the Inquisitors in 1613. The following two pages contain a letter to the reader, written by the printer Miguel de Eguia. He explains the publishing of this work by saying that he had heard the printers of Spain blamed for not furnishing good manuals whereby the classics and the Scriptures might be studied to advantage; and upon inquiry scholars had advised him that the small writings of Erasmus were among the best, and so he presents this book to the public. Written on an upper margin in the same early hand is the rather despairing notation that so many things in this work are worthy of correction that it is scarcely possible to expurgate them all. The dedication of Erasmus to John Colet follows, and the text begins on Folio 4. Throughout the book occasional deletions of material, and many marginal notes, now nearly illegible, give evidence of an earnest attempt to correct the expression of the unorthodox views of the author.

(July 25, 1943)

REPORT # 27 (U.S.T. Seminary)

SUMMA IN FOUR PARTS - PRINTED IN 1529-30

SUMMA THEOLOGICA MORALIS PARTIBUS IV DISTINCTA

DESCRIPTION – The four parts of the "Summa" are found here bound into three books. The first volume contains Parts One and Two and the other two volumes, Parts Three and Four respectively. Part One has no title page and opens with the prologue and table of contents as is the case with each of the four parts. The colophon states that it was printed at Lyons by Jacob Mareschal for Vincent de Portonaris. The printer's mark of Mareschal appears on the last page. Part Two has a title page with an



elaborate wood-cut border. Enclosed by the border is the title of the book, the mark of Portonaris, and the date 1530. This book is incomplete by a few pages. Part Three lacks title page, and the colophon repeats the information found in that of Part One. Part Four also lacks title page. It has, however, a more lengthy colophon which adds to the others that the work was printed not only for Vincent de Portonaris but for the brothers, Melchior and Gaspar Trechsel, booksellers of Lyons in 1529. Following Part Four appears an elaborate "repertorium" compiled by Joannes Molitoris, O.P. It has its own title page, a duplicate in design of that introducing Part Two. This index is not dated either on title page or in colophon. It does contain, however, a dedication written by Lambert Campester and addressed to the very reverend Guilielmo Parvus. Campester lived in the early 16th century and was renowned for the critical editions of such works as this of St. Antoninus.

**PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1529-30 BY JACOB MARESCHAL FOR
VINCENT DE PORTONARIS AND MELCHIOR AND GASPAR
TRECHSEL.**

PRINTING — Of the printer, Jacob Mareschal, we have no information. The Portonaris family were eminent printers, originally of Italy, later of Spain. The names of two of the family, Vincent and Domingo, appear on title pages of many books published in Salamanca and Zaragoza in the 16th century. Melchior and Gaspar Trechsel were sons of the German, John Trechsel, who was printing in Lyons after 1487 and who acquired great celebrity. It was in the establishment of John Trechsel that Jodicus Badius, celebrated Parisian printer, worked as proof-reader when he was learning the art of printing.

REPORT — In a former report, No. 11, the life and work of St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence, were summarized. To that report the reader is referred for information regarding the saint. His most important writing was the "Summa" contained in the four volumes here being reviewed. The following is the translation of a description of this masterpiece taken from Quetif and Echard's "Scriptoris Ordinis Praedicatorum": "In Part One he treats of the soul, its powers in knowledge and free will, and then of sin in general, and of universal laws. In Part Two he discusses the seven deadly sins and their strange outgrowths, then he treats of simony and usury, of restitution, of the sins of speech, of pledges, and finally of infidelity. Part Three deals with marriage, continence, rulers, soldiers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, secular and ecclesiastical judges, and of hospitals; then of the churches and their patrons, of clerics and the Divine Offices, of the seven sacraments, of benefits, of the priests, confes-



XVICENTURYREPORTS

sors, preachers, prelates, bishops, cardinals, the pope, of councils, and finally of ecclesiastical judgments, of God, heaven and purgatory. Part Four discusses the cardinal and theological virtues and treats of grace and the gifts of the Holy Spirit." The Catholic Encyclopedia says of this "Summa", "It marked a new and very considerable development in moral theology. It also contains a fund of matter for the student of the history of the 15th century. Within fifty years after the first appearance of the work in 1477, fifteen editions were printed".

(November 1, 1943)

REPORT # 28

FORMS OF PROCESS IN COURTS OF LAW - BY PETER DOMINICUS DE MUSSIO - PRINTED IN 1530.

FORMULARIUS INSTRUMENTORUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages now measure 8" x 11-1/2". The book is in fair condition, although the title page is almost completely separated and the next several pages are torn at the edges. There are stains and worm holes throughout the book, the spine of which is broken.

Rubricated title page surrounded by floriated borders. Folio pagination. The hand-made paper is of good quality. The very complete index occupies six pages immediately preceding folio 1. On the first page there is an interesting wood-cut. The book contains 207 folio leaves.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1530 BY JOHN TACUINI DE TRIDINO MONTEFERRATO.

PRINTING — The colophon supplies all the information given regarding the printing of this book. It reads: "In Venice in the House of John Tacuini de Tridino Monteferrato, 1530, on the 23rd of July, the renowned Prince Andrea Griti reigning." No reference books available contain this printer's name. Andrea Griti was Duke of Venice after 1523.

REPORT — In the early development of printing and before the days of printers' mark and legends, title pages were often used to summarize the contents of books. The earliest examples had simplicity and dignity, but during the 16th and 17th centuries the title page became a veritable preface, lauding the book and its author, giving in detail the outline of



contents, and recommending the work for its usefulness and superiority. The volume here discussed, although printed as early as 1530, has such a title page. Translated in full it presents a review of the book which makes further comment superfluous, provided that we have no quarrel with the writer's opinion.

The translation runs as follows: 'Writs or forms of process in courts of law by the excellent and well-known advocate Peter Dominicus de Mussus of Piacanza. A golden and very useful work embracing formulas, conclusions, definitions, a guide for the composing of all kinds of documents: with all the necessary passages: by which the prudent and diligent reader will be able to find clearly defined many hidden things, obscured by modern notaries and unskilled advocates: to untie any number of knots: and easily will be able to understand more clearly things hitherto unknown and now brought into the light: to which has been added a very complete index so that average people ignorant of the science of law can more easily and advantageously find the conclusions of cases, the forms and all the headings just as they wish.' A further note reads, "It has been secured by law that no copyist may transcribe this book with impunity as is manifest in the decrees of the Senate of Venice and of the Princes of all Italy."

On the following page under the letter of dedication written by the author to Bishop Fabricius Merilianus, appears a short letter to the reader which is worth translation. It was written by Joseph Anguissola, professor of laws, and runs as follows: "In this extremely useful and abridged work, kind reader, you have a sort of condensation of forms of documents and a practical key to the whole forensic art. If, therefore, you wish in a short time to ascend to the level of the greatest and most celebrated of advocates, buy this little book for yourself, read it studiously and to it apply sedulous work. Thus having obtained your wish, you will forever give thanks in the first place to our greatest and best God, after that to the author and lastly to Philip Mussus, who rescued the work of his father from oblivion, brought it into the light and gave it to the printer." (June 4, 1943)

**REPORT # 29** (U.S.T. Seminary)**SERMONS FOR THE YEAR - PRINTED IN 1530****SERMONES DOMINICALES**

DESCRIPTION – One volume. There are no dedications or instructions in this book, and to that extent it may be incomplete. The sermons fill 229 small folio pages, and a table of contents follows. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins have been cut. The pages measure 4" x 5 3/4". There are a few worm holes, but the condition is good. This book is printed in parallel columns with extremely small Gothic type. The type is clear, and the book well-printed. The paper is clean and white. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used.

Rubricated title page with printer's mark. Numerous wood-cut initials appear throughout.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1530 BY AMBROSE GIRAULT.

PRINTER – The printer's mark which appears on the title page is reproduced in Johnson's "Historic Design in Printing". The date 1530 appears on the title and 1529 in the colophon. No information is available on Girault.

REPORT – Very little is known about the life of Jacob de Lausanne, so called because his home was in the city of Lausanne, on the lake of Geneva. He lived in the late 13th and early 14th centuries and is believed to have died about 1321. For many years he was instructor in the College of St. James in Paris where he interpreted the Holy Scriptures. He is known to have been there in 1316 and 1317. Some manuscripts believed by some authorities to have been written by him are preserved in the Sorbonne at Paris, and in various other places. His sermons were printed in Paris in 1530.

The book here being reviewed contains the sermons mentioned above. The full title of the book reads, "Sermons for Sundays and Festive Days for the Whole Circle of the Year, Declaimed by F. Jacob de Lausanne, O.P., Most Worthy Professor of Sacred Theology. Printed at the Request of a Certain Father, Professor of the Order of Franciscans." This edition is listed in Quetif and Echard's "Scriptoris Ordinis Praedicatorum" and the sermons are discussed there. Among other comments these editors say that in some respects the sermons seem to have been reported by someone hearing them, as was often the case in those days. They refer to the Gallic phrases inserted at intervals in the Latin text. A sentence illustrating this latter trait is found on folio 227" "Secundo docemur de prendre des chose du monde atrempelement et a raison."



They add that because of the excellent moral teachings with which they are filled, these sermons were eagerly sought out by preachers in that age and in succeeding ages.

(November 1, 1943)

REPORT # 30 (U.S.T. Archives)

DECISIONS IN CRIMINAL LAW - PRINTED IN 1531

CONSILIA CRIMINALIA

DESCRIPTION — This is Volume One of a two-volume set; Volume Two is missing. Sixty-one pages of index precede the text. There are dedications or introductions. The text is complete and is printed in parallel columns of extremely small Gothic type. The type is well-cut and the printing, legible. Folio pagination in roman numerals is used. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. Pages measure 4-1/2" x 7". The book is free from worm holes, but there are some stains, and the paper is dark with age. Condition is good.

Wood-cut initials appear throughout, and there are underlinings and marginal notes in a contemporary hand. Rubricated title page with an elaborate wood-cut border and a wood-cut insert showing Hippolytus teaching the laws to a group of students. This picture is duplicated on folio one.

PRINTED IN LYONS (?) IN 1531 BY GIUNTI (?)

PRINTING — The date 1531 appears on the title page and the initials I F. The place of printing and the printer's name are not given. On the final page is found a printer's mark in which the initials I F again appear and a small fleur-de-lis set within the branches of a tree. Two lions stand on either side. This identical mark appears in "Opera Omnia Richardi Sancti Victoris" published by Jacob Giunti in Lyons in 1534. We, therefore, assume that he is also the printer of this volume.

The family of Giunti was one of the most notable among Italian printers. Before 1500 they were established in Florence, and early in the 16th century they had founded branch offices in many cities of Europe, including Madrid and Lyons. The heirs of Jacob Giunti in Lyons continued printing throughout the 16th century. In Latin and Spanish the name became Junta. Their mark was the fleur-de-lis of Florence, and it appears, with slight variations, on the title pages of books printed by all the branches of the Giunti family.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

REPORT — Very little can be found in reference books in this library about Hippolytus de Marsiliis. The Encyclopedia Britannica contains a reference to him which states that he was a jurist of Bologna and notorious, on his own admission, as the inventor of the torture of keeping a prisoner without sleep. The book from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas here reviewed contains 76 decisions on criminal cases, most of them signed by Hippolytus and bearing the dates ranging from 1489 to 1507, from which we can conclude that he lived in the last half of the 15th and early 16th centuries. He is referred to in various places throughout the book as doctor of laws at Bologna.

The plan of the book is similar to many other works of its kind. A “concilium” is introduced by a statement of the “casus” following a para-graphic summary of the subsequent analysis, then the case is thoroughly examined with many references to opinions of famous jurists and with citations of civil and canon law bearing on the question. The decision is then stated and signed. One such signature reads, “et ita dico ego Hippolytus de Marsiliis J. U. doc. die ii, Aprilis MCCCCXCII” (and so say I, Hippolytus de Marsiliis, doctor of laws, April, 2, 1492). These signatures vary in form, and occasionally the names of other men appear as collaborators in the decision. Folio 74 is half-filled with such statements signed in agreement with Hippolytus and speaking of him in the most flattering terms. To a lay reader these closing notes, scattered throughout the book, furnish the most interesting portion of the work, although some of the cases themselves are well worth reading. Such is Concilium No. 65 where he discusses the value of confession made under torture or the fear of torture. Although the book is interesting it is, nevertheless, obviously limited in its appeal.

(November 2, 1943)

REPORT # 31

ALLEGORY IN TWO BOOKS and EXPOSITIONS ON THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS - PRINTED IN 1532

SATYRICON SEU DE NUPTIIS PHILOLOGIAE ET MERCURII

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 7-1/4" x 10-3/4". The condition of the book is very poor. There are many loose leaves and they are badly stained. The first and last several pages are torn at the edges, and throughout the book there are worm holes.

The title page is followed by a brief life of Capella and a four-page



index. The nine books fill 226 pages. At the beginning of each book there is a decorative border and wood-cut initial. The type is well cut and distinct and the quality of the hand-made paper is very good.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1532 BY HENRICUS PETRI.

PRINTER — The printer was Henricus Petri and his mark of hammer striking flame from a rock appears on the title page and colophon. To Henricus Petri himself there is no reference in any available source-book. We know, however, that there was a John Petri established in Passau as early as 1482. His name is also mentioned among the outstanding printers of Basle as an associate of the famous John Froben. We feel justified in assuming that Henricus Petri belonged to one of the best pioneer families of printers.

REPORT — Marcellus Mineus Felix Capella lived in the 5th century. The "Satyricon", his only extant work, is an encyclopedia of the cultural knowledge of his day. It consists of nine books of allegory written in a mixture of prose and verse. The first two books tell the story of the marriage of Mercury and the nymph Philologia. The others contain discussions of the seven liberal arts. In order, these are — Grammar, Dialectics, Rhetoric, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, and Music. The book on astronomy is notable because it seems to contain a prevision of the heliocentric system, since the figures of Mercury and Venus revolve around the sun, not around the earth. Copernicus quotes Capella, and it is thought likely that he may have received hints from him in the development of his own theory.

This book was in high repute during the Middle Ages, and was first printed in 1499 by F. Vitalus Bodianus. In the next century it was eight times reprinted. As an encyclopedist Capella comes chronologically after Pliny, and author of the most ancient of such works extant. The value of such a work lies in the fact that it reveals the sum of human knowledge of its time, and thus aids in the interpretation of other writings of the same era.

(June 2, 1943)



XVICENTURYREPORTS



Fig. . Title page of *Satyricon* by Martianus Capella printed in 1532 (see report # 31).



Fig. . Folio 1 of the book *Satyricon* by Martianus Capella (see report # 31).

**REPORT # 32** (U.S.T. Archives)**COMMENTARIES ON THE FIVE BOOKS OF DECRETALS -
PRINTED IN 1532****COMMENTARIA IN QUINQUE LIBROS DECRETALIUM**

DESCRIPTION – Four books bound in two of an incomplete set. In these two volumes from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas there are four separate books. Book One contains the commentaries on the first part of the first of the Decretals; Book Two, those on the second part of the first. These compose the first volume. Books Three and Four, dealing respectively with the first and second parts of the second of the Decretals, constitute the second volume. Since there are five books of Decretals, this set is far from complete. Book One contains 186 large folio pages; Book Two, 143; Book Three, 163; and Book Four, incomplete, ends of folio 169. These books have been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. The pages now measure 10" x 14-1/2". The books are loose from their bindings, and many pages are loose. There are worm holes and stains. The type is Gothic and the pagination, foliate. Condition is poor, and repair is urgently needed.

There are a few wood-cut initials found throughout. Each of the four books has a title page with ornate wood-cut border.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1532 BY JOHN CRESPIN.

PRINTING – These books all bear the date 1532. The colophons for the first three books are essentially the same. The fourth book is incomplete. John Crespin, who died in 1572, was a French printer and a man of letters. In 1544 he was indicted on the charge of heresy and fled to Geneva where in 1550 he established a press on which he printed thereafter only Protestant books. Obviously he was in 1532 printing in Lyons, although little is to be found out concerning his life previous to his flight to Geneva. Hugo de la Porte was a French printer and bookseller of the early 16th century whose son, Ambrose, succeeded him.

REPORT – The background of the books reviewed in this report is best understood by a study of the codifications of canon law. In the first part of this catalog the reader will find a brief summary of such collections. These codes were glossed time without number of jurists during the centuries that followed their compilations. The "Decretales Gregorii" appeared in 1234 at the order of Pope Gregory IX. We have here the



commentaries of Antonius de Butrio on the Decretals of Gregory. Antonius de Butrio, who lived from 1338 to 1408, was a celebrated canonist and a doctor of laws at Bologna, whose famous university at that time drew students of law from all over the world. De Butrio was a learned and pious man, greatly esteemed by Pope Gregory XII and other contemporaries. Besides other commentaries on the Decretals, he also glossed the Liber Sextus and wrote a few treatises on legal questions.

The method used in these commentaries is not unusual. Paragraphic summaries appear from time to time enabling the reader to see at a glance the substance of the following text. These commentaries were edited by Flori de Sura who, according to the title page, corrected and arranged the material and prepared a very complete index for the entire work. The letter, however, does not appear in these two volumes. Flori de Sura was a doctor of laws at Lyons in the 16th century.

(November 6, 1943)

REPORT # 33 (U.S.T. Seminary)

**COMMENTARIES ON THE SCRIPTURES - PRINTED
IN 1532-1535**

COMMENTARIA IN SACRIS SCRIPTURIS

1611 2011

DESCRIPTION – Five volumes of the works of Denys the Carthusian. These books are part of a broken set. They have been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. Pages measure 8" x 11-1/2". All the books are loose from their bindings, and many pages are loose. The Gothic type used is well-cut, and the paper is of fair quality. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used. One interesting set of initials showing children at play is found throughout the five volumes. All these books are incomplete, and only one has a title page. The text in all appears to be intact. Only one volume has a colophon. In general these books are in poor condition. They are, however, good examples of the better printing done in Germany in the first half of the sixteenth century. In the ensuing report more detailed information regarding the description of the various books will be found.

PRINTED IN COLOGNE IN 1532-1535 BY PETER QUENTELL.

PRINTER – Of the printer, Peter Quentell, we know very little. There was a Henry Quentell printing at Cologne between 1479 and 1506. We assume that Peter was his son or heir. While each of these books does not



state that the printer was Quentell we can assume almost without question that they are from his press. We come to this conclusion by comparing the paper, printing, initials, and decorations with the work from the press of Peter Quentell.

REPORT — Denys the Carthusian (Denys von Leeuwen) who lived from 1402 to 1471 was renowned for his learning and saintliness. He entered the Carthusian monastery in 1423 and devoted himself thereafter to the duties of strict monastic life. Although he spent many hours each day in prayer and meditation, he found time nevertheless to read almost all the ecclesiastical writings of the Fathers, saints and scholars down to his own time. It is therefore all the more surprising that he was able to produce so many literary works. His own commentaries and treatises fill twenty-five folio volumes. He made little attempt at originality, but rather collected the opinions of his predecessors, grouping them to throw all possible light on the subject being treated. He wrote, however, many treatises and sermons of great original value. In general, his works form a great encyclopedia of the scholastic teaching of the Middle Ages.

Although the love of meditation and study inclined Denys the Carthusian to a quiet monastic life, his fame extended throughout Europe, and he was consulted by men of all ranks. When Constantinople fell in 1453, all Christendom realized the threat that menaced it and Denys, like all ardent Christians, exerted himself to consolidate the Western world against the common enemy. When Pope Nicholas V sent Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa as Papal legate to reform the Church in Germany and to preach a crusade against the Turks, the latter took Denys with him and was greatly assisted by him. It is impossible to read of this scholarly saint without receiving an impression that his life was one of intense activity combined with sincerest piety.

There are many volumes of writings from the pen of Denys the Carthusian in the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. Five of them published at approximately the same time have been grouped together for this report. Others will be reviewed later, chronologically according to the dates of printing. Only one volume of the five contains a title page. It has an elaborate wood-cut border and states that the book was printed in Cologne by P. Quentell in 1532. On verso of title page appears the dedication of the editor, Theodore Loer, Carthusian, whose life of Denys had been published in Cologne in 1530. The dedication, dated 1532, is addressed to Henry VIII of England, "with all reverence and honor". This is an interesting historical item, since the following year saw the legalization of Henry's divorce from



Catherine and of his marriage to Ann Boleyn. Curious, too, is the fact that the Carthusian Order was the only one in England to make a corporate resistance to the policy of Henry VIII and in 1535, a number of monks were put to death with great cruelty. However, subsequent events cannot change this dedication of the work of a great Carthusian by another of the same order to a king who became, within a few years, the enemy of their church and brotherhood.

This volume contains a complete index and a commentary of the four Evangelists. The author's prologue precedes each set of commentaries except the first. To that extent the book is probably incomplete. The next book, identical in format and therefore assumed to be of the same printing, contains commentaries on the Pentateuch. The initial index is incomplete, as in the final epilogue. The commentaries on the first five books of the Old Testament are, however, complete with the author's prologue in each case. A third book opens with Theodore Loer's dedication to Cardinal Erardo de Marka, dated 1534. A complete index follows the dedication. This volume contains the commentary of Denys on the Psalms and is complete as to text. At the end appear commentaries on various canticles taken from the Old Testament. These are introduced by a letter to the reader, written by the editor. A fourth volume contains commentaries on the books of Job, Tobias, Judith, Esther, Esdras, and Machabees. The first section is incomplete. It opens with the last page of the introduction, dated 1534. Only a small section of the index remains. In other respects the book appears to be complete. The last of this group of books contains commentaries on the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, Kings, and Paralipomenon. It also begins with the last of an introductory letter, dated 1535. The index and text are complete. The book contains a colophon which reads: "At Cologne by the honest citizen, Peter Quentell, 1535".

(November 3, 1943)

REPORT # 34 (U.S.T. Seminary)

THE PHARSALIA - PRINTED IN 1533

PHARSALIA M. ANNEI LUCANI

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete, lacks title page and prefaces. It opens at page three, the beginning of Book One. From there on it is complete and contains 305 pages. The book is bound in limp vellum, and the pages measure 4"x 6". The margins have been cut, and there are a



few worm holes and stains. There are marginal notes in ink. The book is printed in italic type and decorated with a few wood-cut initials. The book is loose from the binding, and the condition is poor.

Bound at the end of the book is a page of early printing. Since the binding appears to be contemporary, this page is undoubtedly older than the book.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1533 BY MELCHIOR AND GASPAR TRECHSEL.

PRINTER — Melchior and Gaspar Trechsel were the sons of John Trechsel, German printer who established a press at Lyons in 1487. He printed exclusively Latin works. His sons inherited the printing business of their father, and were equally able craftsmen. It was in the shop of John Trechsel that the subsequently famous Joducus Badius worked as a copy-reader and studied the art of printing.

REPORT — Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, Roman poet, lived in the first century after Christ. Of illustrious ancestry, he displayed rhetorical and oratorical ability at an early age. He was born in Spain at Corduba and studied at Rome and Athens. He was called to Rome by the emperor, Nero, and made Quaestor. However, his friendship with the emperor declines and in 65 A.D. he became one of the conspirators in a plot to kill Nero. The conspiracy was exposed and Lucan, with other noblemen, was condemned to death. He thereupon committed suicide and died at the age of thirty-six. He had written a number of poems and miscellaneous works, such as dramas, sketches, and letters. His chief performance, the "Pharsalia", in ten books is the only work that is extant, excepting a few fragments. It is an epic poem telling the story of the struggle between Caesar and Pompey and is incomplete; that is, it lacks polish and contains faults which the author no doubt would have corrected had he lived longer. During the Middle Ages Lucan was preferred to Vergil by many scholars, and his influence on classical French drama through Corneille has been very great.

The little book of which this report treats is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the complete "Pharsalia" as edited by Philip Beraldo, Italian writer of the 15th century. Beraldo taught ancient literature at Bologna; gave public instruction at Parma, Milan, and Paris; and edited notable editions of the major Latin writers. Following the tenth book appears the brief life of Lucan, the material taken from the works of illustrious authors, and on the final page is printed a brief summary of the country, family, and life of the poet written by Beraldo. Throughout the text the editor's notes appear in the margin,



and explanatory discussions of some length are occasionally interspersed. These are very well done and of invaluable help to a student reading the poem.

(November 6, 1943)

REPORT # 35 (U.S.T. Archives)

**ALL THE WRITINGS OF RICHARD OF ST. VICTOR -
PRINTED IN 1534**

OPERA OMNIA RICHARDI SANCTI VICTORIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. Pages measure 8-1/4" x 11-1/4". The pages are badly stained, and there are worm holes and a few tears. The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. It is possible that an editor's preface or dedication once preceded the text. It is now lacking and the book is probably incomplete to that extent. The text is complete. Condition is poor, and repair is urgently needed.

The Gothic type used in this book is small, but clear-cut. Many small wood-cut initials appear throughout. The text is printed in parallel columns, and the pagination is foliate in Roman numerals. Rubricated title page with wood-cut border and printer's mark. Table of contents and alphabetical index follow this page. There are 203 folio pages in the book.

**PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1534 FOR JACOB GIUNTI BY
NICOLAUS PETIT AND HECTOR PENET.**

PRINTER — On the title page appears the printer's mark of two lions and a miniature fleur-de-lis set in the branches of a tree. The name of Jacob Giunti, bookseller of Lyons and the date 1534 appear below the mark. For information about the Giunti family, famous Italian printers and booksellers, the reader is referred to Report No. 30. The mark of the fleur-de-lis invariably appears on the title pages of books from their presses. On the last page the colophon reads: "Nicolaus Petit and Hector Penet, printed from their type the works of Richard of St. Victor, recently and most faithfully corrected, in the year 1534". The book was obviously printed for Jacob Giunti by the two men whose names appear in the colophon.

REPORT — In 1108 the School of St. Victor near Paris was founded by



XVICENTURYREPORTS

William of Champeaux, Arch Deacon of Notre Dame. Out of St. Victor's and Notre Dame grew the University of Paris. It became the center of piety and learning and attracted students from all over the world. To these schools came many men whose names are now immortal, among whom may be mentioned Abelard, Hugh of St. Victor, Peter Lombard and Richard of St. Victor. The latter was by birth a Scotchman who, in 1155, entered the monastery. He held himself strictly to a monastic life, but his fame as a theologian went abroad and all that he wrote was eagerly read. He became prior of the monastery in his later years. He died in 1173. His writings are of three kinds — dogmatic, mystical, and exegetical.

The book here reviewed is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas and contains all the writings of Richard of St. Victor. It is divided into two parts. The first part contains many "opuscula" of Richard, tracts and treatises written on diverse subjects. His two books on mystical contemplation, "Benjamin Minor" and "Benjamin Major" and the allegorical treatise on the Tabernacle are here. Also found in this section is the dogmatic work, "De Trinitate, Libri Sex", with the supplement on the attributes of the Three Persons, the latter dedicated to St. Bernard of Clairvaux. Many other dissertations, mystical and allegorical in nature, are included. Some have very interesting titles as, for instance, "On the Contemplation of Evils Which Will Come at the End of the World" and "A Comparison of Christ to the Flower and Mary to the Branch".

The second part of the book contains an explanation of the building of the Tabernacle and a tract of the temple of Solomon. Commentaries on some of the Psalms occupy folios 125 to 143, and brief commentaries on the Song of Songs follow. The latter are introduced by a prologue ascribed by some scholars to St. Gregory. A section, folios 141 to 171, is very curious, containing an explanation of the temple of Ezechiel with illustrative diagrams. The last 30 folios are composed of annotations on the Apocalypse. The book contains all the known works of Richard of St. Victor and a few of those here included are not positively known to have been written by him.

(November 6, 1943)

REPORT # 36 (U.S.T. Archives)



Fig. . Title page of *Opera Omnia* of Richardus Sancti Victoris printed in 1534, with several ownership marks (see report # 35).



Fig. . Folio 162 of *Opera Omnia* by Richardus Sancti Victoris showing the plan of the Temple of Ezechiel (see report # 35).



PRACTICE IN THE ART OF SURGERY - PRINTED IN 1534

PRACTICA IN ARTE CHIRURGICA

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 4" x 6". The binding is torn, and the book is loose from the binding. The book is almost free from worm holes, but is somewhat stained. Except for the binding, the condition is good.

The first title page is missing, and the final index is incomplete. Otherwise the volume is intact. The text is printed in parallel columns in small, legible, Gothic type. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used, and woodcut initials and decorations appear throughout.

PRINTED IN 1534 BY JOANNES MOYLIN FOR JACOB AND FRANCESCO GIUNTI OF FLORENCE.

PRINTING — Following the nine books of Vigo's "Practica in Arte Chirurgica" and a 10-page table of contents, the colophon states that Joannes Moylin printed the book at Lyons for Jacob and Francesco Giunti of Florence in 1534. The following page exhibits a mark depicting two lions on either side of a tree in the branches of which is set a small fleur-de-lis. The initials I F appear on a shield attached to the tree. This mark occurs in several books printed in the decade, 1530-40, found in this library. They were invariably printed for some member of the Giunti family. The initials I F very probably stand for Junta Fratres (Giunti Brothers), Junta being the Latinized form of the name. Another colophon following the second section of the work repeats the information given in the first. A discussion of the Giunti, Italian printers, will be found in Report No. 30.

REPORT — Giovanni Vigo, Italian surgeon, lived from about 1460 to 1517. He rendered distinguished service during the siege of Saluzzo in 1485-6. In 1495 he moved to Savona where he captured the attention of the Cardinal of Rovere, afterward Pope Julius II, who named him his personal physician. His most important work is, "Practice in the Surgical Art" in nine books, first published at Rome in 1514. It went through numerous editions and translations.

This book from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas contains the work mentioned above. It opens with Vigo's dedication to Bandenelli, Cardinal of Sauli, which is immediately followed by the author's preface to his work. He refers briefly to the history of surgery from ancient times, mentioning among others the names of Galen, Avicenna, Mesue, Celsus,



XVICENTURYREPORTS

and Abulcasim. Then he describes the intention of his own work and summarizes its contents briefly. The first book of the nine comprising this work is written on general anatomy, and marginal notes make constant reference to the great physicians of the ancient and medieval world. The remaining eight books deal in order with abscesses, wounds, ulcers, "morbus gallicus", fractures and dislocations of bones, medicines compounded from herbs, antidotes, and miscellaneous ailments and treatments. Between Books Four and Five are printed two letters, one written by Vigo to Giovanni Antracino and the latter's reply. Antracino was an Italian physician and writer (1465-1530). He was physician at the courts of Popes Adrian VI and Clement VII. These letters express mutual admiration and appreciation. Book Seven is one of the most interesting in the entire work. Arranged in alphabetical order, different herbs and plants are listed, and their medicinal value explained. Very entertaining ideas are found in this section, as when the author says that unripe olives with salt strengthen the appetite and the stomach, but that ripe ones are hard to digest and have no food value. The last book, called simply "Additions" is fascinating in subject matter. Among the topics here treated are the following: the proper diet and regimen for children, sleep and dreams, fevers, excessive perspiration, dyeing of the hair, removal of warts, the curing of a harsh and grating voice, exercises to cure a hunchback, and the treatment of dead bodies to prevent putrefaction. Many more of equal interest are included in this wide range of subjects. A book of this kind retains its appeal throughout the centuries, since everyone is interested to see what were the ideas of physicians four hundred years ago.

This volume contains, in addition to the work described above, a second book with separate pagination. It is composed of two sections, each with a title page. The first contains Vigo's own additions to the preceding work. Another exchange of letters between the two doctors, Vigo and Antracino, introduces this section. They are dated 1527. Vigo explains this addition to the book as being an explanation of some points not sufficiently clarified before and says that some things omitted in the first volume are included. The last part of the book, although it has its own title page, continues the pagination of the preceding section. It is a "compendium" or abridgment of surgery for students wishing to exercise the art, and the editor is Marianus of St. Barolitanus. A letter by Antracino to the reader introduces the work. He speaks in terms of highest praise of Marianus. This "compendium" is brief, occupying only 32 folio pages. The final index is incomplete.

(November 9, 1943)

REPORT # 37 (U.S.T. Seminary)



**ST. AUGUSTINE'S EXPOSITION ON THE PAULINE EPISTLES,
COLLECTED BY THE VENERABLE BEDE - PRINTED IN 1534**

**EXPOSITIO IN EPISTOLAS DIVI PAULI EX OPERIBUS
SANCTI AUGUSTINI COLLECTA A VENERABILI BEDA**

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete; title page missing. The book is rebound in limp vellum, margins have been cut, and pages measure 8-1/2" x 12". The book is loose from the binding, the spine is broken, and many pages are loose. Condition is fair. This book is printed in parallel columns of well-cut Roman type, adopted by Badius to replace the Gothic type universally used before. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used. While the paper is of fair quality, it is discolored by stains in many places.

Many wood-cut initials of the same design appear throughout. With the crible background and graceful foliate pattern, these initials strongly resemble those executed by Geoffroy Tory for Estienne's Latin Bible of 1540. Tory was the artist who designed the famous mark of Badius, the interior of a printing shop. The title page of this volume undoubtedly exhibited that mark, and it is quite possible that Tory designed the initials found throughout this book. A large initial P of entirely different design recurs throughout the volume. This is a book of rare interest and the work of a famous French press. It should be repaired.

**PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1534 BY JODICUS BADIUS (JOST
BADE) AND JEHAN DE ROIGNY.**

PRINTER — The printer of this book was also eminent in his particular field. Although the title page has been removed, the colophon states that the printing was done in the office of Jodicus Badius, at his own expense and that of Jehan de Roigny, in 1534. De Roigny was a son-in-law of Badius, as were Robert Estienne and Michel Vascosan, all printers of note. Badius' printing establishment was in Paris - for a discussion of his career and importance as a printer see Report No. 18.

REPORT — This unusual book is distinguished in subject matter, author, editor, and printer. Few books that have come under our inspection have combined so many great and famous names. Collected here are the commentaries of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, on the Epistles of St. Paul the Apostle. These comments were scattered throughout the voluminous writings of St. Augustine and were searched out and collected by another great Doctor of the Church, the Venerable Bede. It is hardly necessary in a



report of this kind to point out the great historical and theological importance of the Pauline Epistles. Furthermore, the name of St. Augustine is known to every student of history and every encyclopedia contains pages reviewing his life and work. He lived from 354 to 430 and his influence on the Western Church was immeasurable. His long life was one of vital activity and his autobiographical works, the "Confessions" and "Retractions" have maintained their universal interest to the present day. Next to the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas, those of St. Augustine were most frequently printed in the first half-century of printing. His best-known work, "The City of God", was published thirty-three times in the incunabula period, St. Augustine cannot be summarized in a paragraph; therefore the reader is referred to source books where his life is fully discussed.

The Venerable Bede, whose "Ecclesiastical History of the English People" is his most famous work, lived from 672 to 735. Besides his great history, this scholarly monk wrote exegetical and didactic treatises and collected the writings of his renowned predecessors. The present work is of the latter type. With amazing industry he searched the writings of St. Augustine for commentaries on the letters of St. Paul and combined them into one volume. The preface of the book at hand, written by Gaufrid Boussard, is worth reading. It eulogizes both St. Augustine and Bede and points out the marvel of having in one volume the work of both men. The author compares their work, the comparison so much more effective in Latin than in English, as follows, "Augustin texuit, Beda contexuit. Ille multa sacra pictaciola in apostolum variis in locis scribendo dispersit, hic dispersa in unum pulchre redigit. Ille posuit et exposuit, hic ex illo nobile volumen composuit. Mirus Bedae labor et ferme incredibilis". "Augustine composed, Bede collected. The former scattered about in various places in his writings many small priceless memoranda on the Apostle, the latter brought them all beautifully together. Augustine expounded and Bede composed a noble volume for him. The labor of Bede is marvelous and almost incredible." The editor goes on to say that so vast are the writings of Augustine that few men have read more than a few of them. But Bede, unbelievably, searched through them all for the treasures here compiled.

This book opens without title page at an alphabetical index of thirty-five pages. Boussard's preface to the book, a general prologue to the letters of St. Paul and an introduction to the Epistle to the Romans, all precede folio one where the text proper begins. Here on folio one appears a brief outline of Bede's life and work, presumably written by the editor. The text of St. Paul's letters is printed in large type and the commentaries from the writings of St. Augustine follow each excerpt. Marginal notes give the source of the commentaries. This plan is followed throughout the book. The Epistles end on folio 325. There follow seven sermons in praise of Paul the Apostle by St. John Chrysostom, Doctor of the Greek Church, who lived in the 4th century. He has been called the greatest preacher ever heard in the



Christian pulpit. His name means "Golden-Mouthed" and his sermons have an unequalled persuasive beauty and power. Thus we find associated in this volume the names of St. Paul, St. Augustine, Venerable Bede, and St. John Chrysostom, a group of the greatest distinction.

(November 11, 1943)

REPORT # 38 (U.S.T. Archives)

COMMENTARIES ON THE DECRETALS - PRINTED IN 1535

APPARATUS IN QUINQUE LIBROS DECRETALIUM

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one. Rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and pages measure 10-3/4" x 15-1/2". The books are loose from the binding. The spine is broken, and whole sections of the book are loose. Condition is poor. These two book are complete, and their title pages are rubricated with printer's mark and enclosed in wood-cut borders. The text is printed in parallel columns with marginal notes. The type is Gothic, large and legible. Pagination is foliate in Roman numerals. On the first page of the first book appear two attractive initials with floral backgrounds; thereafter, however, a hodge-podge of small initials is used indiscriminately, and detracts from the appearance of the pages, otherwise pleasing.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1535 BY JOANNES MOYLIN FOR VINCENT PORTONARIS.

PRINTER – On both title pages appear the date 1535, and the mark and name of Vincent de Portonaris. Both colophons state that the printing was done in Lyons by Joannes Moylin. The Portonaris family, originally Italian printers, established themselves in Salamanca and Zaragoza early in the 16th century and were printers and booksellers of wide renown. The years 1529 to 1536 embrace one of the few periods in the first half of the 16th century when Spain and France were not at war. In this period the Portonaris family of Spain ordered books printed for them in various establishments in Lyons, where printing flourished.

REPORT – Innocent IV held the papacy from 1243 to 1254. Except for the very brief reign of Celestine IV, Innocent was the immediate successor of Gregory IX. The latter is famous for his codification of canon law, the "Decretales Gregorii" which appeared in 1234. Innocent IV, before his accession was Sinibaldo de Fieschi, Count of Lavagna. He was educated at Parma and Bologna and taught canon law at the latter place for some



XVICENTURYREPORTS

time. It is perhaps natural that as a trained canonist he should have written commentaries on the Decretals of Gregory. His career as Pope does not concern us here but it is very interesting to discover that his gloss on the Decretals is considered the best ever written. It was first published in Strasburg in 1477 and later reprinted.

This book from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas, contains the commentaries of Innocent IV on the Decretals. Following the rubricated title page, the life of Innocent is briefly sketched by Dr. Thomas Diplovacium. The editor of this publication was Lucius Paul Rhosellus, who on folio 2 explains why Innocent wrote the commentaries. He quotes first from the third chapter of Ezechiel where the Lord spoke to the prophet, telling him to eat the book and go speak His words to the people of Israel. The mission of Innocent was similar, says the editor, since the intricacy and variety in the Decretals made them hard to understand. Innocent corrected the laws and removed corruptions and uncertainties, thus clarifying them for all readers. The commentaries on the 5 books of the "Decretales Gregorii" fill 218 large folio pages. Marginal notes and topical summaries appear throughout.

With separate title page and pagination, a second book follows, it is the "Margarita" (Pearl) of Baldus de Ubaldis, an alphabetical guide to the contents of the gloss of Innocent. It was also edited by Rhosellus and dedicated to Joannes Argentinus. Baldus de Ubaldis (1327-1406) was an Italian jurist of great fame, a pupil of Bartolus and later a teacher at the famous school of law in the University of Bologna. He taught in other cities as well and wrote a number of commentaries on civil law. This index fill 39 folio pages and is complete.

(November 2, 1943)

REPORT # 39 (U.S.T. Seminary)

WORKS OF JOSEPHUS FLAVIUS - PRINTED IN 1535

OPERA FLAVII JOSEPHI

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete. Rebound in vellum over boards, and the margins cut. Pages measure 8" x 11-3/4". The title page has been colored by crayons and defaced by notes in ink. A set of very attractive initials appear throughout the book, though in a few instances the initial spaces have been left blank, as if for hand illumination. The type is Roman, the paper of fair quality. The first index is only



a fragment of eight pages, ending at the letter E. The text, however, appears to be complete. There are many stained pages and a few worm holes. The binding is breaking away from the book, the condition is fair.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1535 BY JEAN PETIT (?) SOLD BY JEAN MASSEUS.

PRINTING – The title page of this book has a wood-cut border inclosing a table of contents, a printer's mark, and the subscription, "Sold in Paris under the shield of Britain, near the hill of St. Hilary by Jean Masseus, 1535". Three shields appear in the upper border, all showing the fleur-de-lis of France, and one, the caravel of the ancient shield of the city of Paris. In the lower center a shield exhibits the initials I P, and the name Petit appears several times in the border. Therefore, we assume that Jean Petit, well-known bookseller and printer of Paris, ordered the publication of the book. There is no colophon in this volume. Following the title page the editor, Sigismud Gelenius, dedicates this edition to Bishop Giles Remus. The dedication is dated Basle, 1534. This book certainly was sold in Paris, but where it was printed is not definitely known. It resembles in format books printed in Basle much more than it does French printing of the same period. In Espasa, "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" we find the statement that the first French edition of this work appeared in 1558 which, if true, confirms our opinion that this volume was not printed in France, but is an earlier Basle edition.

REPORT – Josephus, Jewish historian, was born in Jerusalem in the year 37 and died in Rome in 95. He was well educated in law and was a skillful writer. He visited Rome in 64 as an intermediary between his people and the Emperor Nero. Vastly impressed with the power and brilliance of Rome, he returned to Palestine and attempted to persuade his countrymen not to resist the force of Roman arms. Not being able to convince them, he joined them in the revolt against Rome and eventually was defeated and taken prisoner. He gained the favors of the Emperors Vespesian, Titus and Domitian, became a Roman citizen, was granted a pension and devoted himself to literary work. The writings of Josephus are of the greatest importance in confirming historical facts related in the Bible and are the best source for information regarding the customs and institutions of the Jews.

This book from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas contains all the major works of Josephus except his Autobiography. First appears the "Jewish Antiquities" in 20 books, a history of the Jewish race from the creation of the world down to the year 66. This is the work which makes clear the rise and mutual relations of the various Jewish sects, their



Fig. . Page 322 of *Opera* by Iosephus Flavius printed in 1535 with an attractive initial 'A' (see report # 39).



customs and loss of independence. The twenty books of this important historical work occupy 483 pages. Pages 484 to 694 contain "De Bello Judaico" in seven books, and paged 694 to 730, the two books, "Contra Appionem". The last two writings, were reviewed in report no. 1, on "La Guerra Judaica", to which the reader is referred. The last work, "De Imperio Rationis", a philosophical treatise, has an introduction by Erasmus who prepared it for publication by comparing various manuscripts. This treatise describes the martyrdom of the Machabees and is only 12 pages long. In the 4th century the literary productions of Josephus were translated from the original Greek into Latin by Rufinus, patriarch of Aquileya, whose valuable translations of this type have caused his name to live through the ages. The first two books of Josephus bear the name of Rufinus as translator. It is probable that the translation of the "Contra Appionem" is also his, since he is known to have put the work into Latin.

(October 29, 1943)

REPORT # 40 (U.S.T. Archives)

**THE GOLDEN ROSE - EXPOSITION ON THE GOSPELS OF
THE YEAR - PRINTED IN 1536**

AUREA ROSA

1611 **2011**
DESCRIPTION — One volume, rebound in one-quarter leather and boards. The margins have been closely cut (to the extent of actually mutilating the text on many pages), and the pages now measure 4-3/8" x 6-3/8". The text is printed in parallel columns in small Gothic type. There are a few worm holes, and the pages are badly stained. Condition, however, is good. There are 376 folio pages in the book indicated by Roman numerals. There are a few small wood-cut initials throughout.

Rubricated title page bearing the date 1536. This is surrounded by a wood-cut border with an attractive wood-cut inset showing a haloed monk in his study surrounded by books.

**PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1536 BY BENEDICT BONNNY FOR
GIUNTI BROTHERS.**

PRINTING — The colophon states that the printing was the work of Benedict Bonnnyn of Lyons who published the book at the expense of the Giunti Brothers, Jacob and Francisco, of Florence. The date given here is April 1535. Misbound between tracts one and two, are 12 pages of index which belong at the end of the volume. On the last page of the index



appears the mark of the two lions standing on the either side of a tree. A small fleur-de-lis is set within the branches, and a shield hanging from the tree bears the initials I F which we assume to stand for Junta Fratres. Of Bonnyn, the typographer, we can find no information. For the Giunti brothers, see Report No. 30.

REPORT — Sylvester Mazzolini was born at Priero, Piedmont, in 1460. He died in Rome in 1523. From the name of his birthplace, he is commonly known as Sylvester de Priero. The latter form of his name appears on the title page of the book which is the subject of this report. At the age of fifteen, Mazzolini entered the Dominican Order. He was a brilliant student, taught theology at Bologna, Pavia, and Rome. In 1515, he became Master of the Sacred Palace, an office which he held until his death. He wrote on many subjects in the realms of science, history, philosophy, and theology. He is said to have been the first theologian to champion the Roman Popes against Luther, and his controversy with the latter led to the writing of many attacks against the heretics.

This book from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas contains the “Aurea Rosa” (Golden Rose) of Mazzolini, an exposition of the Gospels of the year. Following the title page and a 6-page tabula, the prefatory letter is addressed to the Reverend Father Ludovicus Thieneus Vincent. Then the “Argumentum” of the author, which is a brief statement of the plan and content of the work, appears. In part, it reads as follows: “I will divide the whole work into four parts or tracts. The first of these will concern the meaning of divine eloquence and the rules of interpreting the scriptures. The second will be an exposition of the Gospels of the year, not only explaining the literal meaning, but also the allegorical, anagogical, and moral. The third treatise will treat of many little questions—theological questions pertaining to the Gospels, and moral questions, not directly related to them, but nevertheless appropriate in this place. Lastly, the teachings of the saints will be briefly considered and some of the more obscure passages will be elucidated.” It would be difficult to improve upon this, the author’s own summary of the book.

The first treatise is very short, occupying only 16 pages. He states briefly the rules for interpreting Scripture and speaks of the differences in literal and allegorical meanings. The second treatise fills more than three-fourths of the book. Here are the Gospels for the whole year, with quotations from the Evangelists. Typical of the whole, is the first section. Under the heading “Dominica prima in adventu” the first nine verses of the twenty-first chapter of Matthew are quoted. Six pages of explanation followed. At the end, one paragraph gives the allegorical meanings of the passage and the other the anagogical or mystical interpretation. The third treatise has for its subject matter 69 pertinent questions and 65 non-



pertinent, as outlined by Mazzolini in his "argumentum". The fourth section is brief and treats of the saints and the celebration of their feast days.
(November 22, 1943)

REPORT # 41

DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF NAPLES - BY MATTHEW DE AFFLITTO - PRINTED IN 1537

DECISIONES NEAPOLITANAE

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. One hundred Seventy-Two folio leaves. Rebound in limp vellum and margins slightly cut. The pages now measure 6-1/2" x 9". There are a few worm holes and many stains. At some time in the past numerous sections of the text were underlined in ink. The ink has eaten through the paper, and many pages are now marred for this reason. On the whole, however, the book is in fair condition.

Rubricated title page and rubricated title page for the index. Both have a border and an insert of interesting wood-cut designs. The small wood-cut initials throughout the volume are worth inspection. The Gothic type used in this book is extremely small, but clear enough that it can be read with little difficulty.

PRINTED AT LYONS IN 1537 BY ANTON VINCENT.

PRINTER — No information available. A large wood-cut appears on the page following the colophon. It depicts two hallowed saints, one bearing keys, the other a sword, holding between them a cloth on which is painted the head of Christ, with the marks of thorns on his brow. Below is depicted small vine from which a sign depends, with the initials A.V. We believe that this device in its entirety is used by Vincent as his mark. Variations of the same have been seen in other books.

REPORT — Matthew de Afflitto was an Italian jurisconsult of Naples who lived from 1430 to 1510. He held the chair of civil law in the University of Naples and was president of the Royal Camara under King Ferdinand I and his son, the Duke of Calabria. He published various treatises and writings on questions of law and these books were often reprinted.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

The volume with which this report deals contains the work of de Afflitto on the Council of Naples. It was published in Lyons in 1537. The title page states that this incomparable work is guaranteed to be untouched, but titles, notes, and indices have been added by Ramundus Fraguier, student of law. Fraguier wrote the dedication to Peter Lyzet, president of the Parliament of Paris. This dedication follows the title page. The text begins immediately after.

(June 9, 1943)

REPORT # 42 (U.S.T. Archives)

SYNTAX OF JAN VAN PAUTERAN - PRINTED IN 1537 (?)

SYNTAXIS JOANNIS DESPAUTERII

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. The title page, introduction, dedication, and index are missing. Rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been closely cut and the pages now measure 4-1/2" x 6-3/4". There are many worm holes and stains. The spine of the book is broken and several pages are loose. The condition is poor.

PRINTED ca. 1537 BY A. BONNEMERE.

1611

2011

PRINTING – The colophon reads “Impressum sub Ca. Ma. anni M.XX. Calculo. Romano: typis et accuratione. A. Bonnemere.” The meaning of the numerals here can not be learned from any source books available. The typographer was obviously A. Bonnemere, whose name does not appear in reference books in this library. In Espasa “Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada”, Vol. 18, page 593, the works of Despauterius are listed and in each case followed by a date, which we assume to be that of the first printing. The “Commentarii Grammatici” is dated 1537 and the other books of this author 1530 and 1535. On this assumption the book could have been not published before 1537 and may have been printed after that. For convenience in making this catalogue, we are using the date 1537.

REPORT – At the time of the Renaissance the study of the Latin and Greek languages flourished and became extremely widespread. The University of Louvain, founded in 1426, was a center of the Latin studies, chiefly in the Ecole du Lis, founded in 1437. In the latter school the professor of Latin was Jan van Pauteran (Despauterius). He lived from 1460 to 1520 and owes his fame to his “Commentarii Grammatici”, a Latin



grammar which was universally used for 200 years in spite of its many faults. The work included explanations of grammar, syntax, prosody, and figures of speech.

The book with which this report deals is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas. It is the "Syntaxis", a part of the work mentioned above. It contains an explanation of Latin usage of words and constructions of sentences. The rules are stated, many examples given, and quotations from outstanding classical writers offered in proof of the rules. Marginal notes briefly summarize the text.

This book is incomplete and the first page is Folio 3. On Folio 4 begins Book 8 of the Grammatical Commentaries. There are 144 folio pages in the book. On the last page appear two letters written by Despauterius to his friends, Langimercius and Joannes Laurentius. They are dated 1513 and 1514. The latter date has apparently been taken by a previous observer as the date of publication and is now written on the outside cover of the book.

(July 15, 1943)

REPORT # 43 (U.S.T. Archives)

COMMENTARIES ON THE PAULINE EPISTLES - PRINTED IN 1538

PARADISUS DELITIARUM PAULI APOSTOLI

DESCRIPTION— One volume incomplete rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 7-3/4" x 10-1/2". There are a few worm holes, but many pages are badly stained. The book is loose from the binding, and the spine is broken. Condition at best is fair, and repair is needed.

The text is printed in parallel columns, the extracts from the Epistles in Roman type, the commentaries in smaller Gothic. In numerous places passages are printed in Greek and Hebrew characters.

Title page depicts a coat-of-arms of the castle and lion of Castille and Leon, Spain, enclosed in a wide wood-cut border. There are attractive wood-cut initials throughout, and there are scattered illustrative drawings. Of particular interest is the one of the sign of Osiris, Egyptian god, on folio 60. In the second half of the book on folio 25 appears an illustration of the motto "Festina Lente", the basic design of the Aldine press mark. A full page wood-cut is found in the last half of the book.

PRINTED IN ALCALA IN 1538 — PRINTER PROBABLY JUAN

**BROCAR.**

PRINTING — No date or printer's name is indicated. The only date appearing is found at the end of the index where the following motto is printed, "Finis Tabulae anno 1537 explicitae". Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" lists this book as having been first printed in Alcala, 1538. Because, judging by the title page, it was printed in Spain and because the date 1537 appears in the index, we are assuming that this is a copy from the 1538 printing. It is thus a first edition. We believe the printer to have been Juan Brocar of Alcala, since initials from the same set appear in "Scripta D. Dionysii Areopagitae", known to have been published by Brocar in 1541.

REPORT — The title page of this book from the Archives reads as follows, "A garden of hidden things from Paul the Apostle in which all the epistles of the apostle are embellished with wonderful skill with sayings from the most excellent authors. They are explained exactly, with nothing omitted from the text. This garden was collected by the work and industry of the reverend Father Gutierrez Trejo of Plasencia, Franciscan, interpreter of Divine Scripture". There follows the dedication of Father Trejo to Juan Tellez Giron, Duke of Osuna. In this prefatory dedication the author compares the Apostle Paul to a flourishing tree, possessing the most luxuriant foliage, beautiful flowers and finest fruit.

The prologue to the commentaries begins on folio 4 and the text of the first letter, the Epistle to the Romans, begins on Folio 7. The first three verses of chapter 1 are printed in large type. Seven columns of small type contain comments on these three verses. Quotations are made from the books of Genesis, Daniel, Luke, Joshua, Hebrews, Corinthians, Timothy, Zacharias, Psalms, Kings and Paralipomenon and from the writings of St. Jerome, Origen, Philo, Chrysostom, Augustine and St. John Damascene. Marginal notes are printed in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. This method is followed throughout the volume which contains all the epistles of St. Paul.

The book is divided into two parts, the first comprised of the letters to the Romans and the two to the Corinthians. This part ends on folio 161. A triple index is then inserted, possibly bound out of order in rebinding the book. It contains first a list of the books of the Bible and under each title the location of references taken for these commentaries; the second part of the index is an alphabetical table of topics; the third section is an appendix to the second. There are 44 unnumbered pages in these indices. The rest of the volume contains all the other epistles and is separately paginated. In this half of the book there are 158 folio pages. It is incomplete, the Epistles to the Hebrews ending with chapter 12.

(November 9, 1943)

REPORT # 44 (U.S.T. Archives)

**ON THE LIBER SEXTUS - PRINTED IN 1538****IN SEXTUM DECRETALIUM**

DESCRIPTION — One volume rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 10-1/4" x 15". The text is printed in parallel columns in Gothic type with marginal notes. The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. There are worm holes and stains. Condition poor.

Rubricated title page with wood-cut border. There are numerous small wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1538 BY JOHN CRESPIN FOR HUGO DE PORTE.

PRINTER — For the printer, Crespin, and the printer and bookseller, Hugo de Porte see Report No. 32.

REPORT — The subject matter of this volume from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas is so familiar that little comment need be made. It contains the commentaries of Philippus Francus on the Liber Sextus. There are many volumes of commentaries on the codes of canon law in this library. For a general discussion of such codifications and for identification of the Liber Sextus, the reader is referred to the report "Corpus Juris Canonici", bound in the first part of the catalogue. In no source book available can we find the name of the commentator of this volume but we learn from the introduction that he was a doctor of laws at Perusia. On verso of title page, is printed an alphabetical table of rubrics contained in this volume. The text of the Liber Sextus begins immediately on folio 1. There are 247 folio pages in the book and both text and the following 40 page index are complete. The colophon states that the additions of Nicolaus and of Hugo Celsus have been included and an inspection of the text shows that annotations of many other jurists have been brought into the work also. The names of Giovanni Andrea, Imola, Peter de Ancharano, Bartolus, and others often appear.

(November 4, 1943)

REPORT # 45



*Fig. . An illustration from the book *Paradisus Delitiarum Pauli Apostoli* by Fr. Guteirrius Trejo of Plasencia printed in 1538 (see report # 43).*



GEOGRAPHY BY STRABO - PRINTED IN 1539

STRABONIS GEOGRAPHICO - LIBRI XVII

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. It has been rebound in modern one-quarter leather and the margins cut. The pages now measure 7-1/2" x 11-1/4". The book has been skillfully repaired and is now in good condition. Title page partially destroyed. There are numerous wood-cut initials throughout the book, one set of which warrant attention. They depict small nude children at play, and are both amusing and attractive.

There are 549 pages of text and 20 pages of index. On the final page is written in faded ink, in Spanish, a note that the book was bought in Seville in 1631 on the 29th of November.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1539 BY JOHN VUALDER.

PRINTER – No information available. The city of Basle was, in the early 16th century, a flourishing center of printing and many beautiful editions issued from its presses. This book is representative of the excellent work of that city and period. The type is exceedingly clear and distinct and the paper, after 400 years, still white. Altogether, this is a book of far more than ordinary value and interest.

REPORT – Strabo, Greek historian and geographer, was born in Pontus about 63 B.C. His "Geography" is the most important work of its kind that has come down to us from antiquity. It appears to be the first attempt to collect all available geographical knowledge. Strabo conceived the idea that a treatise on the subject should embrace not only physical description, but mathematical, political, and historical information as well. He traveled a great deal and actually visited most of the lands surrounding the Mediterranean. His interpolated notes on personal observations are of the greatest value to historians.

The "Geography" is divided into seventeen books. The first two are introductory, Books three and four deal with Spain and Gaul, Books five and six with Italy and Sicily, Book seven with north and east Europe, Books eight, nine, and ten with Greek lands. The eleventh Book deals with the main divisions of Asia and the next three with Asia Minor. Book fifteen treats of India and Persia, Book sixteen of Assyria, Babylonia, Syria and Arabia, and the last Book deals with Egypt and Africa. In these discussions Strabo describes the countries, their physical attributes, and produc-



tions. In general, he follows the plan of Eratosthenes, his predecessor, who first laid down a scientific basis for geography. However, the work of Strabo is highly original and valuable.

The first two pages of the volume at hand have been, like the rest of the book, beautifully repaired. However, only fragments of the title page and the first dedication remain. This dedication was written by Conrad Heresbach, to whom credit is given on the title page for having removed many corruptions from the original Latin translation. The second dedication, written at the time of publication, is by Jerome Gemusaeus, a professor at the University of Basle, who lived from 1505-1543. He was a philologist and one of his works is printed here, the "Strabonis Geographicorum Epitomae", an abridgement of the "Geography". The fragmentary page preceding this writing contains what appears to be a list of authorities cited by Strabo, and on the next page is printed a life of the geographer by Heresbach. The "Epitomae" of Gemusaeus fills 75 unnumbered pages.

The theme of the first book of Strabo is summarized by Conrad Heresbach and while the other "argumenta" introducing the following books are not signed, he undoubtedly wrote them all. A twenty-page index ends the volume.

(June 4, 1943)

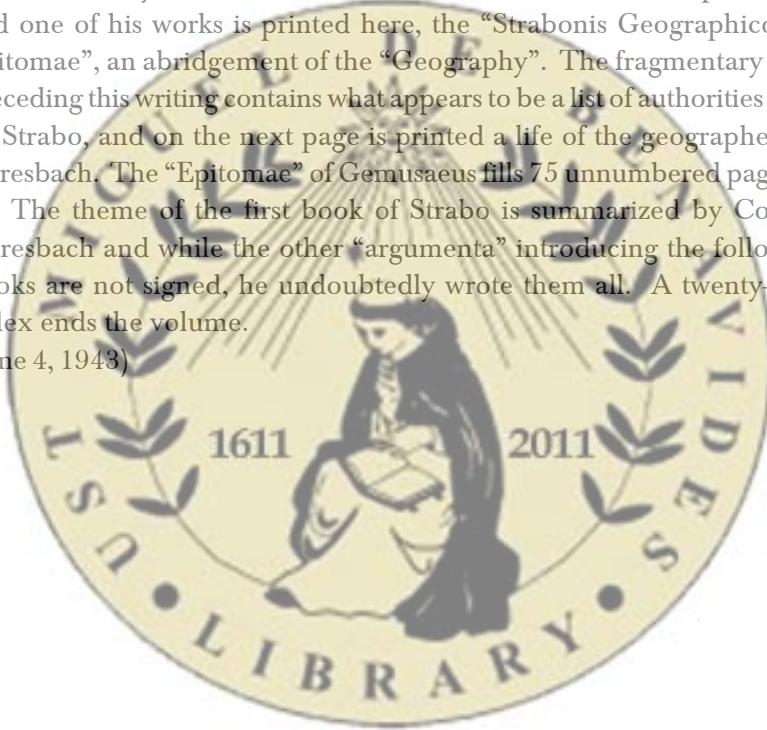


Fig. . Owner's mark at the bottom of the last page of *Geographicorum Libri XVII* by Strabon printed in 1539 which says 'I REPORT # 46 (U.S. Syll. Archives) to this book in U.S. Syll. November 29, 1631 at the price of 19.29 (see report # 45).



DECISIONS (CANON LAW) - PRINTED IN 1539

CONSILIA SIVE RESPONSA

DESCRIPTION – One volume bound in limp vellum (contemporary). The leather thongs have been replaced by heavy cord ties and the margins appear uncut. The pages measure 11" x 16-1/2". The title page is loose and the spine of the book is broken. There are worm holes and tears. The condition is poor.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1539 BY JOANNES MOYLIN (GIUNTI).

PRINTING – The rubricated title page of this book is enclosed in an ornate wood-cut border. Besides the name of the work and the author it carries only the date 1539. The colophon reads “Joannes Moylin who is commonly called de Cambray, typographer of Lyons, printed (this).” We have reason to believe that this volume is from the press of Jacob Giunti and that Moylin was a workman in that printing office. Our reasons are as follows: In this library there is a copy of “De Usibus Feudorum” printed in Lyons in 1541, which has a title page identical in border, rubrication, and arrangement of material. However, the inset wood-cut is different and carries the name “Jacobus Giunta” and the mark of the fleur-de-lis. In format the two books are alike. A peculiarity exhibited by these two books alone identifies them as being from the same press. Following the colophons appear quotations from the Letters of St. Paul, in one case to the Galatians, in the other, to the Romans. Both contain the same thought, that “a man is justified by faith and not by the works of the law”. For a discussion of the Giunti family of printers see Report # 30 on “Rationale Divinorum Officiorum”.

REPORT – Petrus de Ancharano lived in the 14th century (c.1330-1416). He was one of the great canonists and jurists of his time, and was called by his contemporaries “the anchor of the law”. The last of the compilations of canon law appeared in 1317 and the century that followed saw many commentaries written. This was the age of Bartolus, Baldus, Paul de Castro, and Bartholomew de Salyceto, all famous glossarists. Peter de Ancharano wrote, besides the work here reviewed, commentaries on the Decretals, the Liber Sextus, and the Clementines. He was probably a teacher at the University of Bologna, founded in the 11th century and famous as a school of jurisprudence. This assumption is based on a statement found at the end of Part One of this book, which reads “End of the first part of the Decisions



XVICENTURYREPORTS

of the very eminent Doctor of Laws Petrus Ancharano which are collected and arranged in the famous studio at Bologna."

This work, from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas, contains more than 400 decisions in the realm of canon law. It is divided into two parts, the first one ending on Folio 80. The complete title is sometimes written "Consilia et juris Responsa data in gravissimis controversiis", indicating that the decisions here reviewed were those made in cases where a great difference of opinion existed. The titles include questions far too numerous to list, extending from baptism to inheritance of property, and from mendicant friars to kings and kingdoms. Most of the Consilia are signed by Peter de Ancharano. However, some bear the signatures of others, as for instance "Ego, Florianus de Sancto Petro; Ego, Karolus de Zamberis; Bartho. de Salyceto." On the last page, Folio 188, several of these collaborators have added signed statements which are interesting to read. Most of the decisions in this volume are dated, the dates ranging from 1380 to 1410.

(July 25, 1943)

REPORT # 47

LECTURES ON THE LAWS AND A TREATISE ON ALLEGATIONS - BY RODERIGO SUAREZ - PRINTED IN 1539

LECTURA IN LEGES ET DE ALLEGATIONIBUS

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. This book has been rebound with another, the "Provisiones Cedulas" of Vasco de Puga, printed in Mexico in 1563. Bound in full limp vellum. The margins have been cut and pages now measure 7-3/4' x 10-1/2". The condition of the volume is very poor. Pages are marred by worm holes and stains, and the book is loose from the binding.

PRINTED IN VALLADOLID IN 1539 BY DIEGO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA.

PRINTER – The colophon gives full details of the printing, as follows: "Printed in the noble city of Valladolid in 1539, June 20, in the establishment of Diego Fernandez de Cordova at the trouble and expense of licentiate Fernando Suarez, son of Rodrigo Suarez."

The printer's mark of Diego Fernandez de Cordova appears on this page. It is an attractive design of circle and cross. A family by the name of



Fernandez de Cordova was outstanding among the early Spanish printers. Alphonso was the first Spanish printer to assist in the introduction of the art into Spain. In 1484 he was printing at Valencia. Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" suggests that perhaps Diego was a member of the same family.

REPORT – Rodrigo Juarez (or Suarez) was a Spanish juris-consult and writer who lived at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. He was well trained in law and practiced at Valladolid. King Ferdinand made him "regidor" of his native city, Salamanca. Later, when his reputation had become very great, he was appointed Judge of the Chancellery. He was celebrated for his learning and uprightness and wrote various works.

The volume described in this report contains a series of lectures by Juarez, as well as his work called "De Allegationibus". The lectures deal for the most part with various questions arising in relation to the laws of marriage and inheritance. The topics are taken from the "Fuero Real de España" to which reference is made by book, law, and title number in each case. Some of the headings are as follows: "Ganancia" (in modern times called Gananciales, which is concerned with property acquired during a marriage and its division in the event of the dissolution of the marriage); "Arras" (the dower or marriage portion); "Deudas" (the debts acquired by people espoused, especially the conditions under which a wife may assume debts without her husband's permission); "Casamientos" (marriage contracts); and a variety of other topics having to do with inheritance. The last of the series of lectures has for its subject "Security or bail in criminal cases". These readings fill 117 folio leaves. The second section, folios 118 to 215, is comprised of twenty-eight "allegationes". These allegations are the citing of evidence by way of proof. Each lecture allegation throughout the book is signed "Rodericus".

This work is written in a very curious mixture of Latin and Spanish. A typical sentence of this type appears at the end of "In Causa Criminali", folio 117. It reads: "In causa criminali si accusatus fugit, non exhibetur, el fiador peche quinientos sueldos al Rey". Although there is no difference in the type nor does the punctuation indicate it, it is quite clear that Spanish is used when quoting directly from the "Fuero Real" and that Juarez' own commentaries are written in Latin.

This book opens with a title page on which is printed, within an elaborately engraved border, a lengthy explanation of the author's reasons for writing the work. A twelve-page preface follows. The dedication, table of contents, and index of this book have been misbound at the end of the "Cedulario de Puga". They are not in order. The last page of the index is followed by the table of contents and the dedication of Fernando Suarez, and the rest of the index is then bound in.

(June 5, 1943)

195



Fig. . Title page of *Lectura in Leges et De Allegationibus* by Rodericus Suarez printed in 1539 (see report # 47).



Fig. . Colophon of the book *Lectura in Leges et De Allegationibus* by Rodericus Suárez with the printer's mark of Diego Fernández de Córdoba (see report # 47).



REPORT # 48

**COMMENTARIES ON THE JUSTINIAN CODE - BARTOLUS -
PRINTED IN 1540**

COMMENTARIA IN CODEM JUSTINIANI

DESCRIPTION — One volume, rebound in limp vellum. Margins have been cut and the pages measure 11" x 16". There are a few worm holes, but the condition is very good. The title page, introductory material, and page one are missing.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1540.

PRINTING — The rubricated title page found in the second book states that the printing was done in Lyons in 1540. No printer's name is given. However, the identical title page appears in the volumes of "Speculum Judicale" by Guillaume Durand, printed in Lyons in 1541. In the latter books the name of the printer occurs in the colophon of the Volume II as Gaspar Trachsel. We may assume that this book is also from his press.

REPORT — Bartolus of Saxoferrato was an Italian jurist and a teacher of civil law at the University of Perugia after 1343. His commentaries on the Justinian Code are of great authority and are considered by many to be almost as important as the Code itself. He and his followers, called the "Bartolists" in the 14th and 15th centuries, largely caused the development of a definite system of common law in Italy whence it spread to Germany and the rest of Europe.

The volume of Bartolus with which this report deals is obviously one of a set of which the other books are missing. It contains the commentaries of Bartolus on the last three books of the Code of Justinian and a second book, his commentaries on the "Authenticum". For information regarding the Justinian Code in general, see the report on "Corpus Juris Civilis" bound in the first part of this catalogue. This book opens without title page and lacks introductory material, including page 1. Page 2 contains a statement that the three books of the Code are the subject matter of the volume and that the commentators are Angel de Perusio, Alexander de Imola, and Benedict de Vadi. It contains 61 folio pages.

(June 9, 1943)

**REPORT # 49** (U.S.T. Seminary)**ADAGIA - PRINTED IN 1540****CHILIADES ADAGIORUM**

DESCRIPTION — One incomplete volume of a set, the rest missing. The book has been rebound in three-quarter leather (modern) and skillfully repaired. The paper is white and of good quality, and the type, clear and legible. Some passages and a few whole pages have been deleted with ink. Margins have been cut, and pages measure 7-1/2" x 11". Except for the incompleteness, the book is in very good condition.

There are a few large wood-cut initials, and spaces have been left blank for hand-illumination. Incidentally, initials of this same set appear in "Opera Flavii Josephi", 1535 (see Report No. 39). This similarity of initials strengthens our belief that the latter book was printed in Basle and not in Paris.

The book opens without title page at the index, the first page of which is misbound. The fifth "chilias" is incomplete. A 16-page index at the end of the book does not belong with this work.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1540 BY THE FROBEN PRESS (?)

PRINTING — As this volume lacks both title page and colophon no statement regarding the printing can be found in it. Our only clue as to date lies in Erasmus' postscript to Charles Mountjoy dated Basle, 1536. We know that the "Opera Omnia" of Erasmus was printed in Basle by the Froben Press in 1540. In format this book is identical with others in this library known to be from that press. Furthermore, it carries the label on the back, "Eras. Roterodamus Opera Omnia", indicating (since it contains only one of his writings) that it is a part of a set which included them all. Our conclusion is therefore that it was printed in Basle in 1540 by the Froben Press. For the printer, John Froben, see Report No. 76.

REPORT — This book contains one of the best-known works of Erasmus, the great scholar of the Renaissance. It is the famous "Adagia", and the story of its growth and various publishing brings into prominence many salient traits in the character of the author and many facts about his life. Erasmus was born in 1466, and by 1492 had developed a great love of learning and had reluctantly become a member of the Augustinian Order. Discontented with monastic life, he became the Latin secretary to the Bishop of Cambrai. By the kindness of the Bishop, he continued his education at Paris and began to travel about Europe. About this time he had as a pupil a



XVICENTURYREPORTS

young Englishman, William Blount, 4th Baron Mountjoy, at whose suggestion he visited England. Mountjoy became his patron, introducing him to eminent men of letters and granting him a pension for life. Thus it happened that when Erasmus' first literary work, "Collectanea Adagiorum", appeared in 1500, it was dedicated to Mountjoy. This collection contained about 800 proverbs with brief commentaries.

It was after 1500 that Erasmus entered upon the study of Greek and, and having mastered the language, he plans a new edition of the "Adagia" on a much grander scale. The 800 adages were increased to more than 3000, and the commentaries were made more copious and exhibited the author's greater breadth of knowledge. This new "Chiliades Adagiorum" was published by the foremost printer of Italy, Aldus Manutius, in 1508. It was rededicated to Mountjoy. In 1511, Joducus Badius of Paris was prepared to reprint the "Adagia", but in some manner the commission was given instead to John Froben of Basle who printed the work in 1514. Thereafter Erasmus was closely associated with Froben, and the press prospered under the combined efforts of the two men of genius. Froben died in 1527, and two years later Erasmus left Basle, but in 1535 he returned again to supervise editions being produced by the Froben Press. He died in Basle in June, 1536.

All through his life Erasmus added to and amended the "Adagia". It was an immense success, as even the severest critics of Erasmus admit that it deserved to be. It is full of scholarly wit and moral teachings applied cleverly to the Renaissance world. We cannot here discuss the many other literary productions of this great Humanist or comment except in passing on the vast influence he exerted on the intellectual world. His complete works were printed by the Froben Press in 1540. They filled nine volumes.

We believed the volume here reviewed to be of that edition. It is the property of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It begins with a triple index of 98 pages. The first part lists alphabetically the proverbs, the next a topical index of subjects, and the last a combination of the two preceding indices containing both Latin and Greek references. Finally a list of authors from whom Erasmus drew the adages in his work is presented. These include Latin and Greek classical authors, Church Fathers, and Biblical writers. It is interesting to note that the longest lists of citations follow the names of Aristophanes, Cicero, Homer, Horace, Plato, Plutarch, and Vergil.

Facing page one appears a letter written at Basle dated 1528, and addressed to Charles Mountjoy, son of William, Erasmus' friend and patron. Erasmus urges the boy to read and enjoy this work dedicated to his father. Below this first letter appears a brief note addressed also to Charles and dated 1536 referring to the death of William Mountjoy, which occurred in



1534. This last was written only four months before Erasmus' own death. These two epistles were obviously added when a new edition was being prepared. Beginning on page one, the original dedication to William Blount, Baron Mountjoy, is printed, and the author's preface to the text follows.

The proverbs are divided into "chiliades", or groups of one thousand; each of these being in turn divided into "centuria", or hundreds. There are four complete "chiliades" in this volume and a fragment of the fifth. In order they contain 348, 279, 216, 198, and 21 pages. This is interesting evidence that the commentaries grew in length as he revised the earlier collections. Each proverb is printed in the original Latin or Greek and followed by an explanation and by comments of the author. This particular volume has an additional charm since some scholar of the past has written in the margins many Spanish equivalents to the Latin and Greek proverbs of Erasmus. For instance, "Mors Omnibus Communis" is thus annotated:

"El pobre y el cardinal
todos van por un igual."

Another, "Amicorum Admonere est Mutuum" has this accompanying rhyme:

"No hay mejor espejo
que un amigo viejo."

Like many marginal notes in old books, these add interest to the volume for a modern reader.

(November 20, 1943)

REPORT # 50

COMMENTARIES ON THE EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL - BY ST. THOMAS AQUINAS - PRINTED IN 1541

IN EPISTOLAS SANCTI PAULI COMMENTARIA

DESCRIPTION — One volume. The title page and several pages of index are missing. There are 292 folio pages of text, which are complete and contain all the letters of St. Paul, with St. Thomas' annotations. Rebound in full leather (modern). The book has been skillfully repaired and is now in good condition. The margins have been cut and the pages measure 7-1/2" x 11-3/4". Numerous wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1541.

PRINTING — The only information given in regard to the printing is found in the colophon, which states simply that it was published in Paris



Fig. . Title page of Adamantius Origines' *Opera* printed in 1557 with the mark of the Froben Press.



Fig. . Page 296 of *Chiliades Adagiorum* by Erasmus printed in 1540 showing the whole page to have been deleted (expurgated) by in (see report # 49).



Fig. . Page 413 of the book *Chiliades Adagiorum* by Erasmus with marginal notes in Latin and Spanish (see report # 49).



in 1541. The quality of the paper and type is not particularly good. There are many errors in page numbering and in spelling of page headings.

REPORT — The life of St. Thomas Aquinas may be read in any encyclopedia. There is so much that must be said of him that a brief summary of his life and work is all but impossible. Rather than attempt such an outline, it seems more profitable and interesting to translate in part the dedication to this book, St. Thomas' commentaries on the Pauline Epistles. The dedication was written by Jacobus Albertus, and was addressed to Bishop John de Bus. After explaining his reasons for dedicating the book to the Bishop, Albertus continues as follows:

“Since there is nothing new under the sun and no end to the writing of books (as is confirmed by this effort of mine) it seems to me to be a better deed to restore the records of ancient authors falling apart under the carelessness of scribes than to compose new volumes. Moreover, among the ancient Latin Doctors of the world I think there is scarcely another more worthy than St. Thomas Aquinas, and against the objection of anyone I will say it. Jerome may be more skilful in tongues, Augustine may be less limited in explaining the difficulties of questions and in interpreting the Scriptures, Bernard may be in his speech more melodious; Gregory more reach in pleasing manners. Many others have excelled in their own particular qualities, but whom can you give me who has solved the questions of the Sacred Writings with equal penetration and has treated the problems of almost all sciences as well? Who has considered the Sacred Letters with equal sincerity? Who has avoided suspected doctrines more carefully? Who so well prepared has attacked and answered the subtleties of erring heretics? Read him in the Summa, in which are questions concerning God, the angels, man, the soul, customs, Christ, sacraments, and the future state of the good and of the bad. Read him in his Sacred and in his other writings. Certainly you will find all the answers to all heresies, even the modern ones, so that it would appear that he was guided by a prophetic divine spirit, reaching even the heretics of the future. Read him in the Pauline Epistles, in which the vast depth of his thought is truly abysmal. After you read the moderns, either Erasmus whom you greatly love for his eloquence, in which he excels, and for his gifted tongue, or any other modern writer. You will see that if they say anything good, Thomas has said it before them.”

The dedication translated above is typical of the heartfelt eulogies that have been written about the Angelic Doctor for nearly seven centuries. This, his commentaries on the Epistles of St. Paul, is not considered one of his major writings. Nevertheless, it is penetrating and masterly.

(June 8, 1943)

**REPORT # 51****EXPLANATION OF CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND CANONICAL
PROCEDURE - BY GUILLAUME DURAND - PRINTED IN
1541****SPECULUM JUDICALE**

DESCRIPTION – Four volumes, rebound in limp vellum. Margins have been cut and pages measure 11" x 15-1/2". A few of the pages in each volume are slightly torn and a few worm holes and stains are found. In general, the condition is fair.

Rubricated title pages, each of which has a wood-cut depicting Durand as a teacher facing his pupils, who sit at narrow desks. The shields on which one would expect the printer's mark to appear the blank. Wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1541 BY GASPAR TRECHSEL.

PRINTER – The name of the printer is found in the colophon of Volume 2, which reads: "The end of the second part of the 'Speculum' of Master Durand, an excellent and true interpreter of the laws by Gaspar Trechsel of Lyons." Gaspar and Melchor Trechsel, brothers, were printers of Lyons in the 16th century. Their father, John, a German, established the printing house in 1487.

REPORT – Giillaume Durand, 1230-1296, was a French canonist and liturgical writer. He taught canon law at Modena and was later chaplain and auditor at the papal court under Clement IV. In 1274 he accompanied Gregory X to the Council of Lyons where he was influential in the drawing up of the constitutions of the Council.

His principal work is the "Speculum Judicale". It is an explanation of civil, criminal, and canonical procedure. It is a remarkable combination of the separate parts of civil and ecclesiastical law and is distinguished for its clarity, method, and practical sense. Giovanni Andrea in 1346 wrote a commentary on the "Speculum", as did Baldus. From this work comes the title of the "Speculator" by which Durand is known.

The four volumes in this library contain the "Speculum" of Durand, with the commentaries of Andrea, Baldus, and occasionally the additions of Henry Ferrendat. Volume I lacks a title page but is otherwise complete. It contains 135 folio pages. Volume II, with 221 folio pages, contains the second part of the "Speculum". The first section of Volume III is comprised of the index to the complete work and has its own



title page. The rest of the book – 196 folio pages – is made up of parts three and four of this work. There is a fourth volume which is a duplicate of the last mentioned except that it lacks the Index. The pages of this book are badly torn in the letter section and eight pages are lacking in the end. The material in this volumes is placed in the manner customary in glosses. The original work of Durand is printed in the center of the page and the commentaries surround it.

(May 6, 1943)

REPORT # 52 (U.S.T. Archives)

**ON FUEDAL CUSTOMS, AND ON THE LIBER SEXTUS -
PRINTED IN 1541**

SUPER USIBUS FEUDORUM et SEXTUM DECRETALIUM

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one. Rebound in limp vellum, and margins have been cut. Pages now measure 10-3/4" x 13-1/2". There are many loose pages, worm holes, stains, and tears. Condition poor.

The first book has a rubricated title page enclosed in an elaborate wood cut border. An insert bears the name of Jacob Giunti, his mark the fleur-de-lis, and the date 1541. The setter, Joannes Dominicus Guarnerius. This book contains 111 large folio pages and is concluded by a seventeenth page index. Volume two lacks title page and colophon. However, it corresponds to the first in quality of paper, type and general format. We conclude that this volume was printed by Guinti at the same time, that is 1541, as volume one. In this book there are no dedications or introductory material written by the editors.

A few decorative wood cut initials are found throughout both books.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1541 BY JACOB GIUNTI - TYPESETTER, JOANNES DOMINICUS GUARNERIUS.

PRINTER – See Report No. 30 for information regarding the House of Giunti.

REPORT – The volume with which this report deals is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas and contains two separate books bound together. The first is "Super Usibus Feudorum" by Andrea de Isernia, and the second is the Commentary of Joannes Andrea on the Liber Sextus. As the title indicates, the subject of the first book is feudalism. the author



Fig. . Title page of the second part of *Speculum* by Guilielmus Durandus printed in 1541 (see report # 51).



Fig. . Page 57 of the *Speculum* by Guilielmus Durandus showing the original work printed in the center with the commentaries surrounding it (see report # 51).



XVICENTURYREPORTS

treats of various phases of the institution — the customs, the rights and duties of lords and vassals, the power of abbots and ecclesiastics in general, the controversy of investiture (that is, the method by which the ceremonial conveyance of land was made), and various crimes and punishments. He goes back to the time of the Emperors Lothair III and Frederick and cites the laws and customs promulgated or changed by them.

After having existed for seven centuries, feudalism declined near the end of the 13th century. At the same time its customs became a matter of great interest to certain professional lawyers and judges who collected and put into writing the feudal usages with which they were familiar. The last half of the 13th century was an important era for such codifications, which in turn tended to crystallize various feudal laws, especially those governing the transfer of land. It is apparent that this work of Andrea de Isernia is such a compilation of feudal usages.

The second book in this volume is the work of the famous Italian canonist of the 13th century. Joannes Andrea (Giovanni d' Andrea) lived from 1270 to 1348 and was a teacher at various universities for more than forty years. He wrote many commentaries on canon law and this one on the Liber Sextus is considered of outstanding worth. The full title reads "Glossarium in VI Decretalium Librum". For further information on the Liber Sextus, see General Report No. 2.
(August 18, 1943)

REPORT # 53 (U.S.T. Archives)

READINGS ON THE FOURTH OF THE DECRETALS - PRINTED IN 1541

PRAEPOSITUS SUPER QUARTO DECRETALIUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume rebound in vellum over boards and margins cut. Pages measure 10-1/2" x 15-1/4". The text is printed in parallel columns in Gothic type. The paper is heavy and of good quality. There are a few worm holes and stains. Folio pagination in Arabic numerals is used. Condition good.

This volume opens with rubricated title page a decorative wood-cut border, and the printer's mark appears. The dedication follows the title page, and the text begins immediately after. It fills 155 folio pages, and a 20-page alphabetical index completes the book. There are numerous small wood-cut initials throughout.



PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1541 FOR VINCENT PORTONARIS (TYPOGRAPHER UNKNOWN).

PRINTING — Portonaris was a publisher and bookseller of Salamanca (see Report No. 27) who often had books printed for him in Lyons. While the name of the printer does not appear in this volume, the general style and format indicates that the book was printed in Lyons. Jacob Mareschal and John Crespin both printed books at the order of Portonaris between 1529 and 1540. This book could have been printed by either of these men or another printer of Lyons.

REPORT — This volume from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas contains reading on the fourth of the Decretals as composed by Joannes Antonius of St. George, head of the church of St. Ambrose in Milan. It is dedicated to a more famous man than the author, Ascanio Maria Sforza, vice-chancellor to Pope Alexander VI. Alexander VI was pope from 1492 to 1503. Thus we can identify the date of the work as being in the last decade of the 15th century. This is one of the innumerable commentaries on the Decretals which were a favorite topic for canonist after the 13th century when they first were published. For a general discussion of the "Corpus Juris Canonici", the reader is referred to a report bound in the first of this catalogue.

The fourth book of the Decretals deals largely with espousals and marriage with all attendant questions of dispensations, of those marriageable age, of clandestine marriages, of the marriage of lepers, of slaves and of those having close blood kinship. A long section treats of legitimacy. The question of divorce is expounded and the always important one of dowries. The last discussion is on the topic of second marriages. Following the usual method, the commentator quotes from the opinions of his famous predecessors and contemporaries. Each division is preceded by a paragraphic summary of the ensuing material.

(November 4, 1943)



REPORT # 54 (U.S.T. Archives)

WRITINGS OF DIONYSIUS THE AREOPAGITE - PRINTED IN 1541

SCRIPTA D. DIONYSII AREOPAGITAE

DESCRIPTION – One volume bound in limp vellum, margins cut, and pages measure 4-1/2" x 6-5/8". The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are loose from the book. The spine is broken. The type is Roman; the pagination, foliate in Roman numerals. The title page is badly mutilated, but interesting. Enclosed by a wood-cut border appears the figure of a decapitated man in the robes of a priest holding his head in his hands, crowned with a bishop's miter. We find in reading the life of St. Denis, Martyr, bishop of Paris that he is usually represented in this manner since the legend says that after he was beheaded, his corpse arose and carried his head for some distance. There are several well-executed wood-cut initials and borders.

PRINTED IN ALCALADE HENARES IN 1541 BY JUAN BROCAR.

PRINTER – The colophon of this book reads “Published by Juan Brocar at Alcala de Henares in 1541”. The family of Brocar was engaged in the business of printing almost from the beginning of the establishment of that art in Spain. Arnaldo Guillen de Brocar and his son Juan were well-known publishers, and printed in Pamplona, Alcala, Burgos, and Toledo at the end of the 15th and during the first half of the 16th century.

REPORT – In the Apostolic age, there lived in Athens a judge of the Areopagus who was converted by the preaching of St. Paul. He is mentioned by name in Acts XVII, 34, as “Dionysius the Areopagite” and became, according to early evidence, the bishop of Athens. Through the subsequent ages, much confusion arose in connection with the name. For centuries, a series of writings were ascribed to him which scholars of a later day proved to have originated not earlier than the 5th century. Their author is now called Dionysius the Pseudo-Areopagite. The second error arose when the original Areopagite was confused with St. Denis (Dionysius), the First Bishop of Paris, the holy martyr of Gaul, who lived in the 3rd century.

Until the 15th century, no doubts were cast on the authenticity of the writings of Dionysius and they were believed to have been written in the Apostolic age. Great scholars, theologians and mystics of the Middle ages



regarded them with reverence and awe and based their teachings upon the doctrines of the Areopagite. Two translations from the original Greek had been made in the 9th century, one by the scholar Scotus Eriugena which, because of its great excellence, was used for three centuries. The writings were repeatedly translated after the 12th century and the names of three of the translators concern us in connection with the book being reviewed here. Ambrose Camaldulensis in 1436, Marsilius Ficinus in 1492, and Faber Stapulensis about 1498, produced translations of Dionysius, all of them calling him "The Areopagite". As early as 1450, however, some scholars, notably Laurentius Valla, expressed doubts as to the genuineness of the writings and began to question their authorship. To conclude briefly, it has now been established that the author of the Areopagitc writings lived in the fifth century and he is designated by the title "Dionysius the Pseudo-Areopagite".

These writings consist of four treatises and ten letters. The treatises appear in this book in the following order: "De Coelesti Hierarchia", "De Ecclesiastica Hierarchia", "De Divinis Nominibus" and "De Mystica Theologia". These writings fill 133 folio pages. Folio 134 introduces the letters of Dionysius and lists eleven of them. The first ten are now considered authentic; the eleventh, to quote the Catholic Encyclopedia "is a medieval forgery based on the seventh letter."

This edition of the writings of Dionysius is the work of Jacques Lefevre d'Etaples (Jacobus Faber Stapulensis), French philosophical and biblical scholar who lived from 1455 to 1536. It was first published in Paris in 1498. His letter to the reader fills several pages in the introductory section. While he refers to it as the new translation, it is clear that it is not so much his own as that of Ambrose Camaldulensis, whose preface follows the latter of Lefevre d'Etaples. An index of the treatises and letters of Dionysius the Areopagite, Glorious martyr, bishop of Athens and Apostle of Gaul." This is interesting in that it identifies Dionysius the Pseudo-Areopagite with the original Dionysius of Athens and also with the martyr of Gaul. Thus this confusion added to confusion, and three men of different eras are mistakenly identified as one person.

The treatise and letters of Dionysius end on folio 152. The next 48 folios contain the letters of St. Ignatius of Antioch, who lived in the first century after Christ. There are fifteen letters in this collection. Since they are only seven letters now believed to have been written by St. John the Apostle and the one to the Blessed Virgin and her reply about which the Catholic Encyclopedia says "These are probably of Western origin, dating no further back than the 12th century". These letters are edited by Symphorianus Champerius of Lyons and were first published in Paris, 1516. Lack of space forbids our going into the controversy which has long raged regarding the authenticity of these letters. It resembles the debate con-



cerning the person of the Pseudo-Areopagite. The famous letter of Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, to the Church at Philippi follows those of Ignatius. Polycarp was a contemporary of Ignatius and one of the letters of the latter is directed to him. The letter of Polycarp to the Philippians was first published in the Latin version by Jacques Lefevre d'Etaples in his edition of the Ignitian letters in Paris 1498.

Folios 205 and 268 contain the commentaries of Marsilius Ficinus on two of the treatises of Dionysius "De Divinis Nominibus" and "De Mystica Theologia". The next tract is a translation from the Greek of an account of the martyrdom of St. Denis, Bishop of Paris, here of course identified with the Areopagite and with the author of the Areopagitc writings. The translator of this account is not named but probably was Lefevre d'Etaples, who was the editor of the book of which this one is a reprint. The "Apologia" which follows is also unsigned but since it refers to the work of Faber Stapulensis, it can hardly have been written by him. Probably some Spanish scholar who supervised the Spanish edition, added this "Apologia" which is a presentation of many proofs to show that the writings were the work of the original Areopagite who was also the holy martyr of Gaul. Laurentius Valla is attacked in this treatise, rather amusingly in some respects. The writer says that it is not to be wondered at that Valla questioned the genuineness of the Areopagitc writings since he criticized Cicero's use of the Latin language and opposed the philosophy of Aristotle and thus proved himself to be of unbalanced mind. It is interesting to observe that after 400 years, it is the opinion of Valla that has been vindicated. The last page of text is a brief emphatic statement by Juan Novio addressed to Theodore Loer of Cologne, reiterating the belief in the authenticity of the writings of the Areopagite.

(November 19, 1943)

REPORT # 55 (U.S.T. Archives)

COLLECTION FROM VARIOUS WRITERS - **PRINTED IN 1541-49**

COLLECTANEA DE VARIIS AUCTORIBUS

DESCRIPTION — Seven pamphlets bound together. The dates range from 1541 to 1549. They have been bound in limp vellum, and the margins closely cut. The pages measure 5" x 7". The binding is completely loose. Pages are loose, torn, and worm-eaten. The type is Roman, and the paper is of poor quality. The book is in extremely poor condition.



PRINTED IN GRANADA IN 1541-49 PRINTER UNKNOWN.

PRINTING – We know that these pamphlets were printed in Granada. They were probably collected and bound together by some contemporary student. The name of the printer and the publisher are unknown, but the various pamphlets obviously come from the same press.

REPORT – This small book from the University of Santo Tomas Archives is incomplete and in very poor condition. It contains a collection of various Latin writings in prose and verse, having but little relation one to another. It begins with fragments of an introduction and several pages of Cato's "De Praeceptis Vitae Communis". Marcus Porcius Cato, Roman statesman, lived from 234 to 149 B.C., and was the first Latin prose writer of any importance. He wrote a set of maxims for the guidance of his son and some verses containing rules for everyday life. Included here is the "Disticha" of Dionysius Cato, mistakenly attributed to Cato the Elder.

Two short books on manners, especially table manners, follow Cato's poetry. These are also in verse and the first one is by Joannes Sulpicius Verulanus, the second is unsigned. Up to this point, the book lacks many pages and is only fragmentary. A page surrounded by a wood-cut border now introduces the fables of Aesop. There are three books of these rhymed tales and they seem to be complete. The last page contains some verses by Peter Aegidius of Antwerp who was possibly the editor of the fables, and on the same page, a colophon states that the book was printed in Granada in May, 1545. The next section is entitled "Floretus" and is again a group of precepts in verse. It deals with various sins, sacraments, and virtues. Two short poems on the "Five Keys of Wisdom" and "Five Guides for Conduct" follow, after which another colophon reads, "Granada, April 1545".

The next part of the book is introduced by a title page, listing the names of four works contained in it. Of these four, only two follow. The first is the "Recognitio Hymnorum" by Antonio de Nebrija. This work is better-known by the title under which it was first published, "Aurea Hymnorum Expositio". Antonio de Nebrija, Spanish scholar (1444-1532) was chronicler for the Catholic Kings and professor of Latin at the Universities of Salamanca and Alcala. He is considered one of the foremost Spanish Humanists of the 15th and 16th centuries. He wrote many works in Latin, largely dealing with the Latin and Castilian tongues. The work here reprinted was first published in 1526. It begins with a letter by Nebrija, in which he salutes the officials of the Academy of Salamanca. A short prologue precedes the commentaries. In it he says that there are four principal authors of hymns—Gregory, Prudentius, Ambrose and Sedulius. In the ensuing pages many hymns are explained in a scholarly manner. The



XVICENTURYREPORTS

hymn itself is printed in large type, and Nebrija's notes in small type accompany each one. He discusses the material, origin, meaning, and use of each hymn. This is the only section of the book which has numbered pages. There are 55 folio leaves with one page of index following. The title page bears the date 1541 and the name Granada. Here are printed prayers which are chanted in the universal church at all seasons of the year. This work is listed on the title page of Nebrija's "Expositio" but whether or not it is his work cannot be determined.

(November 16, 1943)

REPORT # 56

REMEDY OF THE HUMAN BODY - BY DR. LUIS LOBERA DE AVILA - PRINTED IN 1542

REMEDIO DE CUERPO HUMANO

DESCRIPTION – One volume. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins very closely cut. The pages measure 7" x 10". The book is almost entirely separated from the binding and the body of the book is falling apart. Some of the pages, including the title page, are loose and all are marred by worm holes. The book is in extremely poor condition.

PRINTED IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1542 BY JUAN DE BROCAR.

PRINTER – Juan de Brocar was the son of Arnaldo de Brocar, well-known in the early days of printing in Spain. His name was originally Brocard or Brocart, and he was one of the many who went from Germany and the Low Countries to establish presses in the rest of Europe. If this was, as we suppose, printed in 1542, it is a first edition of the work.

REPORT – The title page of this volume reads "Care of the Human Body and a Miscellany of Experiences and other most useful things: Newly Composed by the Very Excellent Doctor Luis Lobera de Avila, physician to His Majesty: Dedicated to the Illustrious and Most Reverend Don Garcia de Loaisa, Cardinal and Archbishop of Seville, President of the Council of the Indies, Commissioner General of the Holy Cruzada, and a member of the Secret Council of his Majesty."

Luis Lobera de Avila was a Spanish physician who studied in France. Returning to Spain, he entered the service of Charles V, who named him as



personal physician and took him on all his expeditions to Europe and Africa. Dr. Lobera de Avila wrote several books on medicine which were published between 1542 and 1551. In the dedication to the Archbishop he excuses himself for not having written in Latin, with the plea that a book of this sort should be for the edification of all, an idea rather in advance of his time. Don Garcia de Loaisa became confessor to Charles V in 1532. He was a Dominican and succeeded Cardinal Cajetan as General of the Order. As indicated on the title page, he held various offices of considerable political importance.

Following the dedication, a short index of four pages precedes the "Libro de Anatomia", which occupies eleven folio pages. This section has the text printed in Spanish in the center of the pages, with a commentary in Latin around it. It names and describes the various parts of the body and serves as a chapter of reference for the rest of the book.

The "Cure of the Human Body" is dedicated to Dr. Bernal Diaz de Luco. It continues through Folio 161. Many diseases are discussed on these pages and the causes, symptoms, and cures are outlined. Following this treatise appears another work of Dr. Lobera de Avila, the "Antidotario", which fills 44 folio pages. Here directions are given for the compounding of various concoctions which alleviate pain and counteract poison. At the end of this section an interesting note states that this "Antidotario" was composed with the advice of very excellent druggists, among whom was Miguel Tolosa, druggist of the Holy Inquisition.

The colophon states that this book, called "Vergel de Sanidad" was published at Alcala de Henares by Juan de Brocar in 1542. This is confusing, since the work here mentioned is not a part of this volume. A treatise with the title "Vergel de Sanidad que por otro nombre se llamaba Banquete de caballeros y orden de vivir" by Dr. Lobera de Avila was published at Alcala in 1542, as were the three writings found in this book. The conclusion must be drawn that at the time of binding or rebinding the wrong final page was included. However, since a number of this doctor's treatise were published at Alcala in 1542, we assume that the same printer produced them all, and that Juan de Brocar printed this book.

(June 14, 1943)



REPORT # 57

**ON THE MEANING OF WORDS - BY ANDREA ALCIATI -
PRINTED IN 1542**

DE VERBORUM SIGNIFICATIONE

DESCRIPTION—One volume incomplete. Title page and introduction missing. Rebound in full vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 8-1/2" x 11-3/4". The binding is loose from the book and the condition is poor. The format of this book is very attractive, as the type is clear and distinct and the hand-made paper of good quality. Wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1542 BY SEBASTIAN GRYPHIUS.

PRINTER—Sebastian Gryphius (Greyff) was a German printer who became established in Lyons in 1528. His publications are renowned for their correctness. It is interesting to find that Francois Rabelais was acting as editor for Gryphius in 1532.

REPORT—Alciati was a brilliant Italian jurist who lived from 1492-1550. He studied law at Pavia and Bologna and at the age of 26 became professor of law at Avignon. Francis I of France summoned him to Bourges, where he became an instructor at the University. Later he taught at Pavia, Milan, and other centers of learning. Pope Paul III and Emperor Charles V both honored him. He was the first of the scholars to give original research to the civil laws, instead of following the glossarists. He interpreted the laws by studying the history, languages and literature of the ancient times. He wrote several works on jurisprudence, among which is the volume "On the Meaning of Words".

This book is incomplete in the first section, lacking title page and introductions. Pages 3 and 4, which are the first in the book, contain the end of the author's dedication. The text of "De Verborum Significatione" begins on page 5. The four books of this treatise end on page 102. In this learned discourse the etymology and usage of many Greek and Latin terms are fully treated, with many references and marginal notes citing famous jurists and classical writers.

Beginning on page 103 and continuing to the end of the volume appears what may be called a practical application of the treatise. Alciati quotes selections from the jurists of antiquity — Ulpian, Paul, Gaius, Labeo, and Pomponius. The interpretations of these great jurists had been incorporated in the Justinian compilation, and Alciati, in going back to them, was examining the true sources of legal terminology. He quotes from the classical writings on jurisprudence, and then literally, word by word, takes the



quotations apart and compares, examines, and explains the meaning of the terms used in the light of his own knowledge of the literature and language of ancient times.

Four indices follow the text. The first gives an alphabetical lists of laws cited; the second, which fills ten pages printed in fine type, lists the terms explained in this work; the third, proverbs or figures of speech used by jurisconsults; and the fourth refers to laws and to the works of classical authors.

(June 15, 1943)

REPORT # 58

COMMENTARIES OF BALDUS ON THE DECRETALS -
PRINTED IN 1542

COMMENTARIA BALDI SUPER DECRETALIBUS

DESCRIPTION — One volume, rebound in vellum over oak boards. Margins have been cut and pages measure 10-3/3" x 15-3/4". There are worm holes on every page; otherwise, the condition is good. The title page and initial section of the book are missing. The first page is Number nine. There are 260 folios in the volume, and the 70-page index that follows is complete.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1542.

PRINTING — The colophon gives the date and place of printing, but no mention is made of the printer.

REPORT — Peter Baldus de Ubaldis, 1327-1406, was disciple of Bartolus, greatest of the post-glossarists. Baldus was a student not only of civil law, but also of canon law and was a legal adviser to Urban VI and other Popes during his lifetime. Paul de Castro was his pupil. He wrote commentaries on various parts of the "Corpus Juris Civilis", but left them in a more or less incomplete state. His best work is considered "In Usus Feudorum". He is also the author of the monographs "De Pactis" and "De Constituo". The reputation of Baldus during his lifetime was very great, partly because of his activity and prominence. He has since been criticized as a plagiarist.

Among the works of Baldus are the commentaries on the three books of the Decretals contained in the book here reviewed. The reader is referred to the general report on the "Corpus Juris Canonici" bound in the first part of this catalogue, for information regarding the Decretals.

(June 9, 1943)

**REPORT # 59** (U.S.T. Archives)**GLOSS ON THE LAWS OF TORO - PRINTED IN 1542****GLOSEMATA LEGUM TAURI**

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one. This report deals with first volume. Rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages measure 7-3/4" x 11". The binding is loose from the front part of the book, the spine is broken, and the pages are badly stained. The work is complete and the book is in need of repair. This book is printed in Spanish in large, clear, Gothic type. The quoted law is printed all the way across the page, the commentaries in parallel columns. Pagination is foliate in Roman numerals. Rubricated title page with wood-cut border. There are some very attractive initials throughout. They combine floriate design with the grotesque, and the result is unusually pleasing. Bound with this book is another one printed in 1555.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1542 FOR JUAN DE JUNTA.

PRINTER – The colophon reads in part: "Printed at the University of Salamanca at the expense of Juan de Junta, eminent printer, in October, 1542". Junta is the Latinized form of Giunti, the name of a well-known Italian printing firm. They established offices in many cities of Europe. For further information regarding the Giunti, see Report No. 30.

REPORT – Juan Lopez de Palacios Rubios was a Spanish jurist and writer of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. He was a member of the Consejo Real and so highly regarded by the Catholic Kings that he was appointed by them as one of the editors of the *Leyes de Toro*. He wrote various legal treatises and some writings dealing with military problems. The book here reviewed is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas and contains Rubios' gloss on the Laws of Toro. For this important code, and its place in the history of Spanish law, the reader will please see the outline bound in the first part of this catalogue.

On the verso of title page, appears the permission of the King of Spain to reprint the gloss by Rubios, dated at Valladolid 1542. This permission was granted at the request of the Licentiate Alfonso Perez de Vivero, editor of this edition, who wrote the dedication on the following page. The latter is addressed to Juan Tavera, Archbishop of Toledo. A 13-page index and one page of errata follow. Just preceding folio 1 appears the original authorization of the works of Rubios. It is the order of Juana la Loca that this interpretation of the *Leyes de Toro* be accepted throughout her realm. It will be remembered that following the death of Queen Isabella, Juana was technically the ruler of Spain for many years.



The gloss of Rubios begins on folio 1. The introductory sentence states that the work was begun and finished in the year 1518. The 83 laws are quoted verbatim and following each one, a few pages are devoted to the careful interpretation of Rubios. Continually, he calls attention to the opinions of other great jurists—Paul de Castro, Bartolus, Giovanni Andrea and others. One hundred forty-one pages are filled by this work.
(November 18, 1943)

REPORT # 60 (U.S.T. Seminary)

COMMENTARIES ON THE EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL -
PRINTED IN 1542

**ENARRATIONES IN OMNES PAULI APOSTOLI
EPISTOLAS**

DESCRIPTION—One volume incomplete. Rebound in limp vellum over boards, and margins cut. Pages measure 4" x 6-1/4". There are worm holes and tears. Condition good. The type is Roman, small and clear. Folio pagination in Arabic numerals is used. Title page with printer's mark. Throughout the volume, initial spaces have been left blank for hand-illumination which was never done. There are also a few wood-cut initials. On the verso of the title page, appears a table of contents. Three pages of notes on the Epistles and 58 pages of index follow. The index is incomplete, ending with the letter V. The commentaries begin on page 1. The text of the Epistles is printed in italics throughout the book, the annotations in small Roman type. Three hundred eighty-six folio pages are filled by this work. The text is complete.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1542 BY JACOB BOGARD.

PRINTING—The title page exhibits the mark and name of Jacob Bogard, printer of Paris, and the date 1542. The mark is attractive, showing a staff shaped like the letter T, around which a serpent is coiled and at the base of the staff, two clasped hands. Of the printer, Bogard, we are not able to secure any information. The book has no colophon.

In a book catalog we found a reproduction of a title page of a book printed in London, dated 1600. This book was printed by Peter Short, and the same mark appears here that is on the title page of the book under review. We have been unable to find any information regarding Peter Short. However, the book in the catalog is a work of William Gilbert and is valued at £250.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

REPORT—Among the names of illustrious commentators on the Epistles of St. Paul are found those of the greatest Fathers and doctors of the Church, as well as those of the most eminent scholars of every age. Such names as Origen, Chrysostom, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Erasmus, Cajetan and a Lapide appear on the list. Another of this distinguished group is Theophylactus, Archbishop of Bulgaria. He lived in the eleventh century and was one of the most famous of the medieval Greek exegesis. The book here reviewed is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas and contains the commentaries of Theophylactus on the letters of St. Paul, as edited by John Lonicer and printed in 1542. Lonicer was a German physician and Humanist (1499-1569), professor of literature and theology at Marburg, the city of his birth. He was skilled in the Hebrew and Greek languages and wrote various medical works, besides editing such works as this. The title page states that Lonicer translated these commentaries directly from the Greek manuscripts into Latin.

(November 16, 1943)

REPORT # 61 (U.S.T. Archives)

ARGUMENTS AGAINST LUTHER AND OTHER ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH - PRINTED c. 1542

LOCI COMMUNES ADVERSUS LUTHERUM ET ALIOS HOSTES ECCLESIAE

DESCRIPTION—One volume incomplete, rebound in limp vellum and the margins very closely cut. The pages now measure 3" x 4". The text is printed entirely in italic type. The pages are stained and worm-eaten. There are many underlining and marginal notes in ink by an early hand. Small wood-cut initials appear throughout. Condition very poor.

This book lacks title page and probably other introductory material. There is a hiatus of several pages just following page 496.

PRINTED IN LYONS c. 1542 BY MATTIAS BONHOME.

PRINTER—The colophon states, "Published in Lyons by Mattias Bonhome". No date is given. According to the Catholic Encyclopedia this work of Eck's went through forty-five editions between 1525 and 1576. Judging by the format, we place the printing of this book at about the date 1542. The name of the printer, Mattias Bonhome, is not mentioned in available source books.



REPORT – Johann Eck (Eckius) was a German theologian who lived from 1486 to 1543. He studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg. After obtaining a doctor's degree, he was appointed professor of theology at the University of Ingolstadt in 1512 and for thirty-two years remained connected with the university as dean and rector. While still a young man, he wrote a number of literary works on geography and philosophy. It is, however, as the principal opponent of Luther that Eck is remembered. After the appearance of Luther before the public about 1519, Eck devoted himself continually to combating the teachings of the Reformer. In speeches, pamphlets, and debates, he defended the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Because of the constant stream of essays and tracts that issued from his pen, he became very prominent and was considered an authority on theological questions. He was appointed Apostolic Prothonotary by Leo X and was given the task of executing the provisions of the papal bull of excommunication against Luther. To quote the Catholic Encyclopedia: "Eck fully deserved the prominence gained by him during the struggle against Protestantism. He was the most distinguished theologian of the time in Germany, the most scholarly and courageous champion of the Catholic Faith".

Listed first among the important works of Eck is the "Loci Communes", which is contained in the book here being reviewed. It is composed of thirty-seven essays attacking the errors of the Protestants. The titles are listed on the first three pages of the book. The range of subjects is very wide, going from the authority of the Church to the war against the Turks. The dedication to Conrad A. Tungen, Bishop of Wurzburg, follows. It is incomplete. Page one of the first essay is also lacking. The celebrated thesis on the Primacy of Peter is the third of this group. Many of these tracts have at the end a section entitled "Obiciunt Haeretici" or "Obicit Lutherus" and immediately following another with the heading, "Respondent Catholici". Beside Luther, Zwingli, Karlstadt, and Oecolampadius are quoted and attacked. The last five pages of the book contain a letter of St. Cyprian to Cornelius on the necessity of obedience to the priests.

(November 21, 1943)



XVICENTURYREPORTS



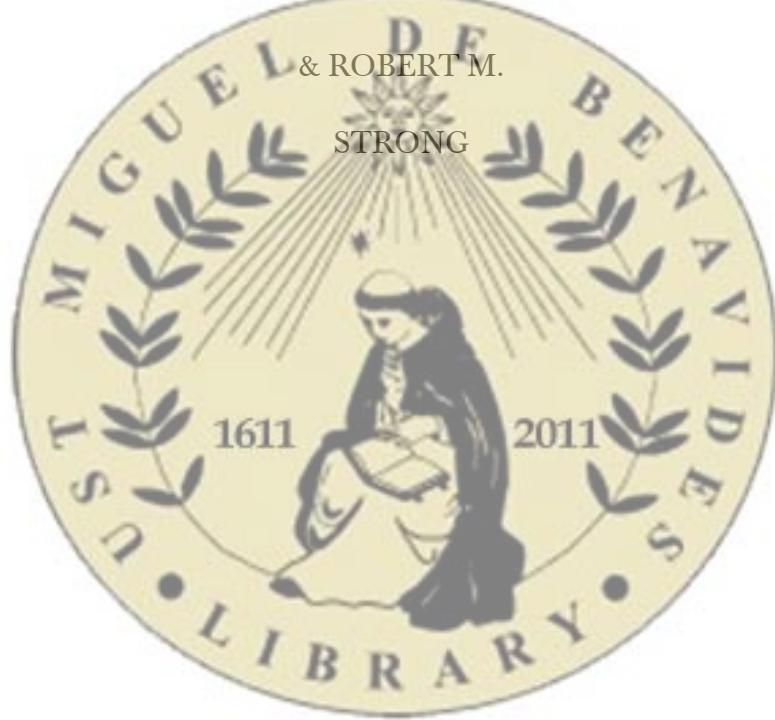


XVICENTURYREPORTS

THE SECOND CATALOGUE

A CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS PRINTED BETWEEN
THE YEARS OF 1543 AND 1575 FROM THE
UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS

BY LEILA MAYNARD

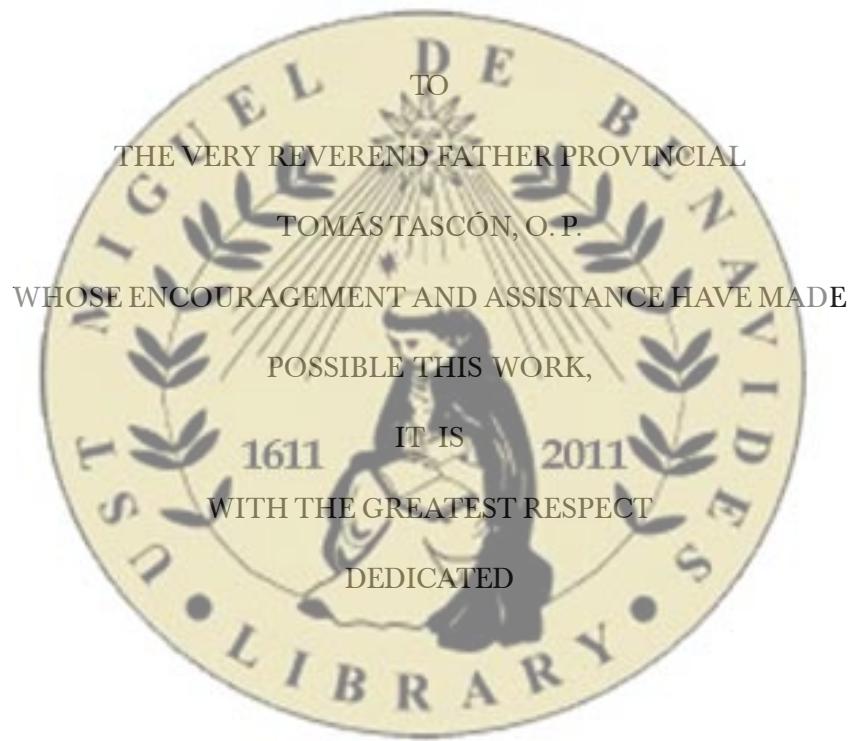


UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP

1944



XVICENTURYREPORTS





PREFACE

This is the second catalogue of the 16th century books found in the libraries of the University of Santo Tomas. The first catalogue included all volumes printed between the dates 1492 and 1542. This continues through the year 1575. At various times previous to the completion of the first catalogue, books published in the 16th century were brought from the Archives and the Library of the Seminary and given to the research workers for examination and cataloguing. So far as is known, all volumes printed before 1550 were thus transferred. The intention was at that time to include in future catalogues other books found in the Archives and Seminary Library that were printed within a given period and to bring them to the University Library gradually as they could be conveniently dealt with. However, in February, 1944, it became impossible to move such books. Therefore, this catalogue includes all known volumes that happened to have been brought from the Archives and Seminary before February of this year. A previous survey showed that there were at least 58 more volumes printed within these dates on the shelves of those libraries. A list of such books with their stack numbers is bound in at the end of this volume. Thus, the unavoidable incompleteness of this catalogue is apparent.

Three of the great presses of the 16th century are represented in these volumes – Plantin of Antwerp, Aldus of Venice, and Froben of Basle. Among the books of special interest to the lay reader, mention may be made of “De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium”, a first edition of Copernicus’ great work; the histories of Pliny and St. Antoninus; Strabo’s Geography and Galen’s “De Alimentorum Facultatibus”; Bermudo’s treatise on music; the curious History of the Northern Nations by Olaus Magnus with its fascinating wood cuts; the Zamberti edition of Euclid’s Geography; Ramusio’s “Navigationi e Viaggi”, compiled from original documents of great explorers; and the illustrated work on architecture by Serlio. There are, of course, many writings of ecclesiastics on Church history and sacred literature and many others dealing with poetry and letters. The language used is chiefly Latin, with Spanish in second place. A few are printed in Italian and occasional French, Greek, and Portuguese texts appear.

As was the case in the compilation of previous catalogue, the research work has been done by Leila Maynard and Robert M. Strong. The former did the necessary translations and wrote the reports. Mr. Strong examined the books and is responsible for their physical description. He also arranged the cataloguing. The present plan is to continue the preparation of a third catalogue which will probably include all available volumes printed between 1576 and 1600.



XVICENTURYREPORTS





**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOOKS
(REPORT NOS. 62 - 159)**

<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
62	DE REVOLUTIONIBUS ORBIUM COELESTIUM LIBRI VI	COPERNICUS	1543
63	DE RE RUSTICA	COLUMELLA	1543
64	CHRONICA ANTONINI PRIMA PARS	ST. ANTONINUS	1543
65	DECISIONES DOMINORUM DE ROTA	HORBOCH	1543
66	CODEX DE POENITENTIA	DE MEDINA	1544
67	SERMONES DE SANCTIS	DENYS THE CARTHUSIAN	1544
68	COMMENTARIA IN SECUNDAM PARTEM INFORTIATI	JASON MAYNUS	1545
69	DE LEGIBUS CONNUBIA...	AND. TIRQUELLI	1546
70	CATALOGUS GLORIAE...	CHASSENEUZ	1546
71	DE NATURA ET GRATIA	DOMINIC SOTO	1547
72	QUAESTIONES IN QUARTUM SENTENTIARUM	POPE ADRIAN VI	1547
73	TRACTATUS DE VERITATE CONCEPTIONIS BEATISSIMAE VIRGINIS	JUAN DE TORQUEMADA	1547
74	REPETITIO L. UNICAE C. DE SENTEN.....	PETER REBUFFE	1548
75	DE SITU ORBIS	STRABO	1549



<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
76	HISTORIA MUNDI LIBRI XXXVII	PLINY THE ELDER	1549
77	INTERPRETATIO TRAGOEDIARUM SOPHOCLIS	WINSHEMIUS	1549
78	DE ALIMENTORUM FACULTATIBUS	CLAUDIUS GALEN	1549
79	SOLENNE REPERTORIUM	ALFONSO DE MONTALVO	1549
80	SUMMA SYLVESTRINA	MAZZOLINI	1549
81	DECLARACION DE LOS INSTRUMENTOS	BERMUDO	1549
82	OPUSCULA VARIA	AUSONIUS	1549
83	SENTENTIARUM LIBRI IV	PETER LOMBARD	1550
84	SUPER DECRETALIBUS (2 vols.)	SANDES	c. 1550
85	CONSILIA CELSI HUGONIS	HUGO DE CELSIS	1550
86	DECADAS DELA HISTORIA DE ROMA	LIVY	c.1550
87	RATIONALE DIVINORUM OFFICIORUM	GUILLAUME DURAND	1551
88	LIBRO DE LA ANOTHOMIA DEL HOMBRE	MONTAÑA DE MONSERRATE	1551
89	PHILOSOPHIAE NATURALIS LIBRI XII	TITELMANN	1551
90	CONSUETUDINES DUCATUS BURGUNDIAE	CHASSENEUZ	1552



<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
91	COMMENTARIA IN NOVUM DIGESTUM	PAUL DE CASTRO	1552
92	OPUSCULUM DE EVANGELICA LIBERTATE	SILVESTER	1552
93	EPISTOLAS FAMILIARES	FRANCISCO ORTIZ	1552
94	REPETITIO LEGIS XXII, TIT.I, PARTIDA VII	VILLALPANDO	1552
95	BREVISSIMA RELACION DE LA DESTRUCCION DE LAS INDIAS	DE LAS CASAS	1552
96	CONTROVERSIA ENTRE LAS CASAS Y EL DOCTOR SEPULVEDA	DE LAS CASAS Y SEPULVEDA	1552
97	REPERTORIO UNIVERSAL DE TODAS LAS LEYES DE CASTILLA	HUGO DE CELSO	1553
98	REGULAE UTRIUSQUE JURIS SELECTAE	PEDRO A DUEÑAS	1554
99	DE EXEQUENDIS MANDATIS REGUM HISPANIAE	AVENDAÑO	1554
100	OPERA MARCI HIERONYMI VIDAE	VIDA	1554
101	LA HISTORIA DE LA IGLESIA	JUAN DE LA CRUZ	1554
102	NATURALIS HISTORIA	PLINY THE ELDER	1555
103	GLOSA SOBRE LAS LEYES DE TORO	CIFUENTES	1555
104	DE MERCATURA	BENVENUTO	



SEU MERCATORIBUS

STRACCHA (and others)

c.1555

REPORT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF PRINTING
105	HISTORIA DE GENTIBUS SEPTENTRIONALIBUS	OLAUS MAGNUS	1555
106	ENARRATIO D. DIONYSII CARTHUSIANI	DENYS THE CARTHUSIAN	c.1555
107	SIBYLLINORUM ORACULORUM LIBRI VIII	CASTALION	1555
108	COMMENTARII IN L. QUONIAM IN PRIORIBUS	RODERIGO SUAREZ	1556
109	LUZ DEL ALMA CHRISTIANA	FELIPE MENESSES	1556
110	EVANGELIUM SECUNDUM JOANNEM	GUILLIAUD	1556
111	EUCLIDIS MEGARENsis GEOMETRICA ELEMENTA	ZAMBERTI	1557
112	ENARRATIONES IN PROPHETAS	DENYS THE CARTHUSIAN	1557-68
113	DE REBUS SICULIS DECADES Duae	FAZELLO	1558
114	SENTENTIAE VETERUM POETARUM	MANCINELLI	1558
115	METAMORPHOSEON LIBRI XV	OVID	1559
116	CHRISTIANI HOMINIS INSTITUTIO	STEPHAN PARIS	1561
117	CONFESSIO CATHOLICAE FIDEI CHRISTIANA	HOSIUS	1561
118	COLLECTIO EX OPERIS LATINIS	VARIOUS WRITERS	1561-69



<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
119	PROVISIONES CEDULAS INSTRUCCIONES DE SU MAGESTAD	VASCO DE PUGA	1563
120	COMMENTARIA DE LEGATIS PERALTA		1563
121	DE LOCIS THEOLOGICIS, LIBRI XII	MELCHIOR CANO	1563
122	DEL ORIGEN DE LOS LENGUAJES Y DE LA ORTOGRAFIA	MIGUEL SALINAS	1563
123	DE RERUM NATURA	LUCRETIUS	1563
124	NAVIGATIONI E VIAGGI	GIAN BATTISTA RAMUSIO	1565
125	IN PRIMAS XXXVIII LEGES TAURI	FERNANDEZ MEJIA	1566
126	D'ARCHITETTURA	SEBASTIANO SERLIO	1566
127	PRACTICA CRIMINALIS	LUIS CARERIO	1566
128	EMBLEMATICUM LIBRI II	ANDREA ALCIATI	1566
129	DE PRAESCRIPTIONIBUS	VARIOUS WRITERS	1567
130	COMMENTARIA AD LEGES TAURINAS INSIGNES	SALON DE PAZ	1568
131	LEX TOLETI	LUIS MEJIA PONCE DE LEON	1568
132	TRATADO DEL OFFICIO ECCLESIASTICO CANONICO	SANDOVAL	1568
133	IN SEPTEM PSALMOS POENITENTIALES	DOMINGO DE CELAYA	1568
134	OPUSCULA VARIA (Plantin Press)	VARIOUS AUTHORS	1569



<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
135	TRACTATUS DE DOTE	VARIOUS AUTHORS	1569
136	ANTINOMIA JURIS REGNI HISPANIARUM	VILLALOBOS	1569
137	QUADRAGINTA RESPONSA AVENDAÑO		1569
138	DE RETRAICT LIGNAGIER AND. TIRAUQUELLI		c.1570
139	COMMENTARI IN INSTITUTIONES JUSTINIANI	ANGEL ARETINI	1570
140	VOLUMEN OMNIVM TRACTATVM CRIMINALIVM	ZILETTI	1570
141	SUMMA SIVE AUREA...	BARTOLOMMEO FUMO	1570
142	COMMENTARIA IN ARISTOTELEM	ST. THOMAS AQUINAS	1570
143	COMMENTARIA SUPER CONTRA GENTILES	SILVESTER	c. 1570
144	AUCTORITATES SACRAE SCRIPTURA ET SANCTORUM PATRUM	PETER CANISIUS	1571
145	COLLECTANEA MORALIS PHILOSOPHIAE	LUDOVICO GRANATENSIS	1571
146	SPECULUM CONIUGIORUM	VERACRUZ	1571-72
147	CONSILIA FEUDALIA EX VARIORUM SCRIPTIS	VARIOUS AUTHORS	1572
148	COMMENTARIA IN QUATTUOR LIBROS INSTITUTIONUM	JOANNES FABER	1572



<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
149	IN ESAIAM PROPHETAM COMMENTARIA	HECTOR PINTO	1572
150	DELUCIDATIONUM ET DECLAMATIONUM TROPOLOGICARUM IN ESAIAM	MIGUEL DE PALACIO	1572
151	EPITOME OFFICINAE	JUAN TIXIER DE RAVISI	1572
152	EPITOME DELICTORUM	PLAZA A MORAZA	1573
153	TRACTATUS DE REGULIS JURIS	SEBASTIAN MEDICES	1573
154	TRACTATI DE PRIVILEGIIS	RENATO CHOPPINI (and others)	1574
155	OPERA ANDREAE TIRAKQUELLI (2 vols.)	TIRAKQUELLI	1574
156	VISITA DE LA CARCEL	CERDAN DE TALLADA	1574
157	COMMENTARIA IN CODICEM ET DIGESTUM VETERUM (5 vols.)	BARTHOLOMEW A SALYCETO	1574
158	COMMENTARII DE LIBERIS AGNOSCENDIS	ANTONIO CORDOBA DE LARA	1575
159	COMMENTARIA IN CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS	PAUL DE CASTRO	1575



XVICENTURYREPORTS





THE POLYGLOT BIBLE PRINTED BY CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN*

In checking the books in the Library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas, several volumes of the famous Plantin Polyglot Bible were found. Since access to the seminary has been discontinued, it is impossible to bring these books to the University Library for inspection and cataloguing. However, because of the importance and extreme value of this edition of the Bible, we consider it worthwhile to include a brief discussion of this work. We believe these to be by far the most valuable books in the possession of the various libraries of the University of Santo Tomas.

Christopher Plantin (1514-1589) was one of the most eminent of 16th century printers. From his press at Antwerp, which he established about 1555, issued many beautiful editions. This remarkable printing house continued throughout the 17th and 18th centuries under the management of the Plantin heirs. Plantin's printer's mark of a hand holding a compass with the motto "Labore et Constantia" is famous throughout the world. Further details of the life and work of this printer can be found in any encyclopedia.

Plantin's most renowned publication was the Polyglot Bible which appeared between the years 1569 and 1573 in eight volumes, folio. This masterpiece was printed under the auspices of Philip II of Spain and is hence sometimes called the "Biblia Regia". To supervise the editing of this work, Philip sent Spain's outstanding scholar, Arias Montano, who worked with Plantin during the years of publication. As a result of this edition, Plantin received the title "prototypographus regius" and exclusive right to print all the liturgical books for the great domain of Philip II. The text of the Polyglot Bible is printed in the following manner: The upper section of each page is divided into two columns. On the page to the left, the first column contains the Syriac text and the second, a literal Latin translation of the same. On the opposite page, the first column presents the Vulgate in Latin and the second, the Greek text. The lower part of both pages is occupied by the Hebrew version. A reduced facsimile of two pages of the Polyglot Bible is found in the Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. 12, pages 222-223.

We suggest that when communications are again restored, some important library such as that of the Vatican, the British Museum, or the Huntington Library of America be notified that Santo Tomas possesses a set of this Bible so that it may be listed among the copies now known to be extant.

***Editor's note:** The UST library has five volumes in fairly good condition. Plantin printed eight. Thus, the university has an incomplete collection. Obviously, this is not a report based on a first-hand account. The internees-catalogers never had the opportunity to have this collection in their hands.



Fig. . This is the title page of the *Polyglot Bible* published between the years 1569 and 1573.

**REPORT # 62****THE COPERNICAN THEORY OF ASTRONOMY -
PRINTED IN 1542****DE REVOLUTIONIBUS ORBIUM COELESTIUM LIBRI VI**

DESCRIPTION—One volume complete. Rebound in vellum over leather. Binding appears to be contemporary. The margins have been only slightly cut and the pages now measure 7-1/4" x 10-1/4". The condition of the book is poor to the extreme. It is literally falling apart page by page.

A four-page table of contents precedes Book 1. There are six books altogether, and each is illustrated with wood-cut diagrams and many pages of astronomical charts. There are 196 folio leaves in the book. The type is clear, the letters well spaced, and the paper heavy and of good quality. The format of the book is most pleasing.

PRINTED IN NUERMBERG IN 1543 BY JOHN PETREIUS.

PRINTER—We know nothing about the printer except that he was chosen by the friends of Copernicus to publish this work. The printing is very good, an example of the excellent work done in Germany in the early 16th century.

REPORT—The story of the publication of this book excels in interest that of any other volume found in this library. It begins with the life and work of Copernicus, his development of the revolutionary heliocentric theory of astronomy, and his reluctance to permit the publication of his conclusions. Various disciples and friends had spread abroad his ideas, which created the greatest interest. At last, in 1541 when Copernicus was 68 years old, he yielded to the urgent requests of two distinguished churchmen, Cardinal Schonberg of Capua and Bishop Tiedemann Giese of Culm, and consented to its publication. Pope Paul III approved and permitted the dedication to be addressed to him.

George Joachim, known as Rheticus, friend and follower of Copernicus, was given charge of editing the work. Difficulties arose for him, however, because of his acceptance of the Copernican theory, and having been dismissed from his position as teacher at Wittenberg, he was forced to go to Leipzig. The illness of the author made it possible for him to superintend the publishing of his book, and so that duty was given to a scientist of Nuremberg, Schoner, and to a reformer by the name of Andreas Osiander.

When the book appeared in 1543 Copernicus was dying, and indeed he saw the published work for the first time on the day of his death. He was,



XVICENTURYREPORTS

fortunately for him, too ill to note what Osiander had done. This German, whose real name was Andrew Heiligmann, had at one time been ordained a priest. Later he became a follower of Luther, and when the duty of editing the work of Copernicus devolved upon him, he feared the criticism of Luther and Melanchthon, who disapproved of the heliocentric theory. Therefore, entirely upon his own authority, he introduced the word "hypothesis" on the title page and wrote an unsigned preface which he substituted for the real one by the author. In his preface he admonished the reader not to accept the hypothesis as true. This was nothing more than shameless effrontery, since Copernicus at no time called his system an hypothesis. It was not until 1566 that a new edition was issued at Basle under the editorship of Rheticus.

This volume of Copernicus "On the Revolutions of the Celestial Bodies" is from the first edition. The title page contains the phrase of the meddling Osiander "Novis insuper ac admirabilibus hypothesibus ornatos", and his preface follows immediately after. Osiander did not tamper with the text of the book, or, except for the preface, with the introductory material. The letter of Cardinal Schonberg written to Copernicus in 1536 requesting that his manuscript be published is reproduced following the preface. Then appears the dedication of Copernicus addressed to Pope Paul III, in which the author says that he trusts that the approval of the Holy See will protect his work from the attacks of mathematicians and philosophers.

A book of this kind is extremely interesting and rare for several reasons. In the first place, the great proportion of books printed in the first century after 1450 were reproductions of manuscripts, works by the Church Fathers, or commentaries on theological, philosophical, and legal writings of the ages past. Original and contemporaneous works were printed comparatively rarely. Here we have a first edition of one of the most revolutionary scientific treatises of all time, published in the lifetime of the author. Furthermore, the story of its printing brings in personalities reflecting the religious conflict of the early 16th century. Its false preface presents the human element to a very unusual degree. Everyone concerned in the publication becomes very real, from Pope Paul III, the author and his friends, to the reformer Osiander, and Luther, his ideal. Lastly, the book is a fine example of the very good printing which made the productions of the early German presses famous throughout Europe.

Such a book would be a proud possession in any library, and no possessor should ever have allowed it to deteriorate to its present condition. We can not be too emphatic in urging that it be repaired, rebound and cared for.

(June 11, 1943)



Fig. . . De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium by Nicolaus Copernicus. Dedication of the author to Pope Paul III (see report # 62).



Fig. . Page 182 which is the beginning of the sixth book of Copernicus' *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium* (see report # 62).

**REPORT # 63****HUSBANDRY OR RURAL ECONOMY - JUNIUS MODERATUS
COLUMELLA PRINTED IN 1543****DE RE RUSTICA**

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. This book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 4" x 6". Title page missing. The first one hundred pages are hardly more than fragments, though they were at one time repaired with amazing industry. Each page was copied in facsimile and the piece was pasted in proper position. These bits of paper having become unglued, are now scattered throughout the book. They are covered with a fine accurate script which is an exact counterpart of the italic type in which the whole book is printed. There are 498 pages in the book and a fifteen-page index follows the text. The condition of the whole volume is very poor.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1543 BY ROBERT STEPHANUS.

PRINTER – A title page for this book has been reproduced in facsimile. It states that Sebastian Gryphius of Lyons printed the book in 1548. This is an error, since the colophon is intact and reads as follows: "Excudebat Rob. Stephanus typographus regius, Parisiis, an. MDXLIII. XI Cal. Septembris".

Robert Stephanus, more generally known as Robert Estienne, was an outstanding scholar and printer of the 16th century. His father, Henri, founded a printing establishment in Paris about 1502. Robert Estienne was in charge of the business by 1526. In 1539 and 1540 he was made King's printer for Hebrew, Latin, and Greek. He is especially renowned for his critical edition of the Vulgate, printed in 1528, and for the later edition of 1538-40. He printed numerous editions of the Latin classics. In 1551 he was forced, because of his Protestant views, to flee to Geneva, where he established a press and printed many reform writings. His brother, Charles, took charge of the Paris establishment. A son of Robert, Henri, inherited the press at Geneva, and continued printing there until 1598. The publications of the House of Estienne are noteworthy for their correctness and good taste. Their mark is the olive tree. It is interesting to find, on page 470, a letter written by Aldus to the reader explaining the order of books in this work of Columella. This must have been written by Aldus Manutius, the great Venetian printer, for some previous edition, since he died in 1515 and his grandson, a namesake, was not born until 1547. It is known that Charles Estienne was a friend of Paul Manutius, son of Aldus. The use of italics throughout this book also indicates relationship between the two great printing families,



XVICENTURYREPORTS

since italic type was introduced by the Aldus press. However, European printers in general freely copied any new type, and except for the circumstance referred to above, the kind of type used would not excite comment or indicate association.

REPORT — Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella, author of treatises on agriculture, philosophy, and astronomy, lived in the first century of our era. He passed his youth in the country near Cadiz, where his uncle and tutor, Marcus Columella, instructed him in rural economy and where he learned to love the rustic life. After the death of Vergil, in 19 B.C., agriculture had been forgotten in Rome, and in an attempt to reawaken interest in the wholesome life of the country, Columella wrote "De Re Rustica".

All his extant works are contained in the volume in this library. They are the twelve books of the work named above and the treatise on trees "De Arboribus". They treat of the cultivation of different kinds of grain, vegetables, trees, flowers, and fruit, and the rearing of cattle, birds, fishes, and bees. Many authorities feel that this work is justly ranked with Vergil's "Georgics". The tenth book is written in dactylic hexameter, in imitation of Vergil's poetry. The others are in pure and correct prose.

(June 14, 1943)

REPORT # 64

**1611 2011
HISTORY OF THE WORLD - PRINTED IN 1543**

CHRONICA ANTONINI, PRIMA PARS

DESCRIPTION — This is Volume One of a 3-volume set; Volumes Two and Three of this edition are missing. However, this volume combined with those printed in 1521 makes up the complete history of the world by St. Anthony. This book is complete and has been rebound in limp vellum over boards. The margins have been slightly cut and pages measure 7-1/2" x 11-1/2". There are a few worm holes, many of which have been carefully repaired. Folio pagination in Roman numerals. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout. The hand-made paper is heavy and of good quality. The Gothic type is extremely small, but well-cut, clear, and legible. The book is in excellent condition.

Rubricated title page with printer's mark and ornate wood-cut border.

PRINTED IN 1543 BY GILES AND JACOB HUGUETAN.

PRINTER — No information available.



REPORT—In a former report (No. 11) the life and work of St. Antoninus, Archbishop of Florence*, was summarized and his “History of the World” reviewed. The reader is referred to that report which deals especially with the second and third volumes of the history, published in 1517. Volume one which is the book reviewed in the present article was published in 1543. It contains St. Antoninus’ preface to his history in which he explains his intention in writing the book and briefly outlines its contents. There follows a letter to the reader written by Jacob Romeburg dated 1527. Chapter One of the history, which begins to folio three, starts with the story of Adam and Eve, and the eight chapters in this volume narrate the history of the world from the creation to the time of Emperor Constantine in the 4th century. The plan of this volume is the same as that of the two volumes of 1517. Fifteen pages are devoted to a “argumenta”, a summarized version of the contents. There follows an alphabetical index and then a table of chapter headings with a brief statement of chapter contents. St. Antoninus’ preface and the letter of Romeburg precede the text.

(October 6, 1943)

REPORT # 65 (U.S.T. Archives)

**DECISIONS OF THE SACRA ROTA ROMANA -
PRINTED C. 1543**

DECISIONES DOMINORUM DE ROTA

DESCRIPTION—One volume incomplete; the title page and introductory material are missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the pages now measure 5-1/4" x 7-1/4". The type is Gothic, small but well cut. The pagination is foliate in Roman numerals. Folio one has a wood-cut headpiece and wood-cut border. Small wood-cut initials are used throughout.

On the cover of this book a list of contents has been written in ink along with the name Rome and the date 1543. Both the latter are followed by question marks. Assuming that the writer had as a basis for his assumption some material now lacking in the book, we accept this place, name and date for the purpose of cataloguing.

* **Editor's note:** There is a mistake in identity here. Instead of St. Anthony of Padua, it should be St. Antoninus of Florence referring to Report No. 11 of the two volumes of “Historiarum” by St. Antoninus of Florence dated 1517 and not 1527 as mentioned in the first part of this report.



PRINTED IN ROME? IN 1543? PRINTER UNKNOWN.

REPORT—The Sacra Rota Romana in medieval times was the supreme court of Christendom. It was made up of twelve judges called “auditores” from various sections of Europe. As the geographical jurisdiction of the Pope grew less, the Rota declined the importance, and after the Council of Trent its powers were divided among various committees of cardinals called “congregations”. However, in 1908, Pius X restored the Rota as the supreme ecclesiastical court of appeal for both civil and criminal cases. The origin of the name “Rota” is obscure and according to the Catholic Encyclopedia it appeared first in 1336.

The book from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas which is the subject of this report contains many decisions of the Rota while it was still a flourishing and powerful body. The book opens with a 50-page alphabetical index entitled “Index of the new, old, and ancient decisions of the judges of the Rota”, and the principal part of the book is divided into three sections following this classification. On folio one begins the account of the new decisions. The brief preface is worth translation, especially since the book lacks all other introductory material. It reads in part, “In the name of God. Amen. At the order and wish and unanimous consent of all my co-auditors of the Sacred Apostolic Palace convened in the Rota who are as follows: Robertus de Strarensis, Arnoldus Terrenus, Galbardi, Joannes de Veyrol, Nicolas de Cremona, Peter Chambon, Egidius Bellemere, Bertrand de Alamo, and Joannes de Amelia with Bertrand, Bishop of Pamplona, being of the same opinion. I, Guilielmus Horboch, German, doctor of laws, and least among the masters, my fellow auditors, have collected the conclusions or decisions in which the greater part of the auditors of the Rota have agreed. These I have collected and written up to the year 1381 and all have been submitted to the correction and emendation of my masters”.

One hundred thirty-one folio pages are occupied with 490 decisions called “new”. The next section of the book is separately paginated and is entitled “Conclutiones sive Decisiones Antique Dominorum Auditorum de Rota”. In its 101 folio pages 886 decisions are summarized. The latter portion of this volume contains the “Decisiones Ultime” as collected by Bernardus de Bisgneto. The concluding paragraph states that Bernardus was a cardinal and auditor of the Rota and contains the date 1377. Following the collection of Bernardus appear extracts from a book which Thomas Falsloti compiled “which compilation he collected from the words of the judges then in office”. The first date is 1336. Here is mentioned Durandus who was “Auditor Generalis Causarum Sacri Palatii” about 1270. Two short sections at the end of this volume contain various ordinances of Pope Sixtus IV and Pope Innocent VI. The latter, who was pope from



1352-1362, assigned to the auditors of the Rota, whose services had been free, a fixed income to encourage a more impartial administration of justice. This section of the book is incomplete.

(January 24, 1944)

REPORT # 66

PENITENCE - BY DR. JUAN DE MEDINA - PRINTED IN 1544

CODEX DE POENITENTIA

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 7-3/4" x 11-1/2". Many pages are loose and the condition in general is poor. Rubricated title page which bears the coat-of-arms of the Primate of Spain. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used. The type is clear and the hand-made paper of good quality. Numerous wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1544 BY JUAN DE BROCAR.

PRINTER – Juan de Brocar was the son of Arnaldo de Brocar, well-known printer of Spain in the incunabula period. The famous work of the Brocar was the "Biblia Poliglota" of Cardinal Cisneros, completed in 1517. The books printed by the Brocars press are superior to most books produced in Spain in that era, and compare very well with the better work of Germany, Italy, and the low Countries.

REPORT – Juan de Medina was one of the most eminent theologists of the 16th century. He was born in 1490 and died in 1547. For twenty years he was primary professor of theology at the College of St. Ildefonsus. He wrote chiefly on moral theology and ethics. Many editions of his works were printed in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The book of which this report treats contains six tracts by Juan de Medina on the following topics: The Contrite Heart, Confession, Absolution, Fasting, Charity and Prayer. It is dedicated to the Archbishop of Toledo, Juan Tavera, who was prominent in political, as well as ecclesiastical, affairs until his death in 1545. A six-page index and one page of corrections precede the text of the first tract, "De Poenitentia". Following folio 208, where the sixth treatise ends, an additional page contains an ode addressed to Juan de Medina, and on the next page is printed a letter to the



XVICENTURYREPORTS

reader, written by the printer, Juan de Brocar.

Opposite the letter appears the printer's mark of Brocar, which is very curious and well worth inspection. It shows a man struggling with the forces of evil, represented by a woman and Satan. His eyes are cast upward where two angels hold a crown. The Latin inscription below the crown reads "legitime certanti" (for him who struggles justly). A quotation from Job is printed outside the border of the engraving "The life of man upon the earth is warfare. The enemy approaches on the right and on the left he must be feared". In his letter Brocar develops this theme, reaching the conclusion that such books as this one by de Medina are an aid to man in his struggle against the temptations of this world. At the end he advises the reader that he will soon publish the additional treatise "De Restituzione et Contractibus".

(June 15, 1943)



Fig. . Printer's mark of Juan de Brocar on the last page of the *Codex Poenitentia* by Joannes Medina (see report # 66).



Fig. . Rubricated title page of Joannes Medina's *Codex de Poenitentia* printed in 1544 which bears the coat-of-arms of the Primate of Spain (see report # 66).



Fig. . Last page of the book *Codex de Poenitentia* by Joannes Medina which contains the letter to the reader, written by the printer, Juan de Brocar (see report # 66).



REPORT # 67

SERMONS ON THE SAINTS - PRINTED IN 1544

SERMONES DE SANCTIS

DESCRIPTION -- One volume complete rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. The pages measure 7-3/4" x 12". The book is loose from the binding, and there are worm holes and stains. Condition is good. The type is Roman, and the pagination foliate in Roman numerals. Numerous wood-cut initials appear throughout. There is an elaborate wood-cut title page picturing among other designs the four Evangelists and the Nativity.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1544 SOLD BY AMBROSE GIRAULT.

PRINTING — The title page states that the book was sold by Ambrose Girault in Paris under the Sign of the Pelican in the street of St. James. Girault's life and work are not mentioned in any source book available, but in Johnson's "Historic Design in Printing" there appears a reproduction of his printer's mark. He may have been both publisher and seller of this book. The date is 1544. There is no colophon.

REPORT — Denys the Carthusian (Denys von Leeuwen) who lived from 1402 to 1471 was renowned for his learning and saintliness. He entered the Carthusian monastery in 1423 and devoted himself thereafter to the duties of strict monastic life. Although he spent many hours each day in prayer and meditation, he found time nevertheless to read almost all the ecclesiastical writings of the Fathers, Saints and scholars down to his own time. It is therefore all the more surprising that he was able to produce so many literary works. His own commentaries and treatises fill twenty-five folio volumes. He made little attempt at originality, but rather collected the opinions of the subject being treated. He wrote however, many treatises and sermons of great original value. In general, his works form a great encyclopedia of the Scholastic teaching of the Middle Ages.

Although the love of meditation and study inclined Denys the Carthusian to a quiet monastic life, his fame extended throughout Europe, and he was consulted by men of all ranks. When Constantinople fell in 1453, all Christendom realized the treat that menaced it and Denys, like all ardent Christians, exerted himself to consolidate the Western world against the common enemy. When Pope Nicholas V sent Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa as Papal legate to reform the Church in Germany, and to preach a crusade against the Turks, the latter took Denys with him and was greatly assisted by him. It is impossible to of this scholarly saint without receiving an im-



XVICENTURYREPORTS

pression that his life was one of intense activity combined with sincerest piety.

There are many volumes of writings from the pen of Denys the Carthusian in the library of the seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. This volume contains the "Sermones de Sanctis" and is Volume Two of his homilies. Theodore Loer, Carthusian, edited the work and dedicate it to John II von Metzenhausen, head of the diocese of Trier near Cologne. This dedication appears following the title page. Twelve pages then contain an index of the works in the book. Since they are listed in order, this index is also a table of contents. The sermons fill 355 folio pages. The author begins with the brief preface to the lay readers in which he explains the importance of veneration of the saints. A preface, "Ad Religiosos" (those dedicated to the Church) follows. Throughout the book appear brief discussions addressed to the latter group. In most cases, several sermons are given under the name of the saint.

(February 9, 1944)

REPORT # 68

COMMENTARIES ON THE SECOND PART OF THE INFORIATUM - BY JASON MAYNUS - PRINTED IN 1545

COMMENTARIA IN SECUNDEM PARTEM INFORIATI

DESCRIPTION — One volume rebound in limp vellum. Margins cut and pages measure 10-3/4" x 15-3/4". Condition is fair. Printer's mark on title page. Wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1545.

PRINTING — The printer's name is not given, but a printer's mark, depicting a burning salamander, is found. We know that this mark was used by both Spanish and French printers during the 16th century.

REPORT — This the earliest volume of a complete set of the Commentaries of Jason Maynus on the Pandect and the Code of Justinian. For further information, see the report immediately succeeding this one. Also see the comment on the Justinian Code, which appears in the first section of this catalogue.

(April 16, 1943)

**REPORT # 68-a****COMMENTARIES OF JASON MAYNUS ON THE PANDECT
AND THE CODE OF JUSTINIAN ***

Jason Maynus, Italian jurisconsult, lived from 1435 to 1519. He was distinguished teacher of law at Bologna, Pisa and Padua. As a follower of Bartolus he wrote commentaries on the Pandect and the Code of Justinian. He is also known for his original work "De Actionibus". The complete work of Jason Maynus in ten volumes are found in this library. Someone interested enough to desire that the whole series of books be on hand, has collected the volumes from various editions. The ten volumes placed in order of logical treatment of subject matter are as follows:

Volume Number	Title	Printer	Place	Date
I	Index	Bevilaque	Turin	1577
II	First Part of the Old Digest	Bevilaque	Turin	—
III	Second Part of the Old Digest	Bevilaque	Turin	—
IV	First Part of the Infortiatum	Bevilaque	Turin	1577
V	Second Part of the Infortiatum and Index (2 volumes)	—	Lyons	1545
VI	First Part of the New Digest 1576	Bevilaque	Turin	
VII	Second Part of the New Digest	Bevilaque	Turin	1576
VIII	First Part of the Code	Junta	Venice	1622
IX	Second part of the Code	Bevilaque	Turin	1576
X	De Actionibus (for Philip Tinghi of Florence) 1578	—	Lyons	

From the list above, it seems evident that this library at one time possessed a complete set of Maynus' works printed at Turin. The volumes dealing with the Old Digest, though they lack title-pages, are clearly the work of Bevilaque and Sons, as is apparent from the format. The three volumes missing from the Turin edition have been replaced by others from Lyons and Venice. The two from Lyons are from different printers. One dated 1545 bears the mark of a salamander. The other of 1578 carries the famous mark of the House of Junta, the Florentine fleur-de-lis. No printer's name is given in either case. Volume VIII containing the first part of the

* **Editor's note:** This work was placed here because vol. V was printed in 1545. It is not numbered by the reporter because the majority of the volumes were printed after 1545. However, for purposes of identification, we assign it a number).



Code was printed in Venice in 1622 by Junta.

Junta is Latinized form of Giunti, the name of a famous Florentine printing house, established in 1497. Offices were later established in many cities, including Lyons. Their mark was the fleur-de-lis. The printer's mark of Bevilaque is an adaptation of the bull of Turin, taken from the shield of that city. It shows the head and shoulders of a bull studded with stars, emerging from the clouds, and carries the motto "Mi Coelestis Origo" in an oval frame. What we know of Nicolas Bevilaque of Turin we have learned from reading the dedication and his letter to the reader found at the beginning of the Index, Volume I.

The dedication is made to Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, one of the most renowned princes of the 16th century. He succeeded to the title of Duke of Savoy in 1553 but because of the wars between Spain and France, in which northern Italy was a pawn and a battlefield, he did not come into his possessions until 1558. Moreover, the French held Turin until 1562 and only then did the city once more become independent. His kingdom at last being free of foreign control, the Duke turned his full energy to the restoring of his principality. He reformed the currency, reorganized justice, and fortified the frontiers. Nor did he forget the arts and sciences. In the dedication Nicolas Bevilaque calls him a Maecenas, a patron of the arts. The printer says that it was at the wish and by the encouragement of Emmanuel Philibert that his printing press was set up, and that he considers it very fitting that the first production of that press be one dealing with law and justice, since the prince is greatly honored for his just dealing.

In the letter to the reader, Bevilaque commends this edition of Jason Maynus and adds that in the near future the works of Bartolus will be published. This library possesses the complete commentaries of Bartolus published at Turin by the Society of Printers in 1589 in which reference is made to the previous edition of Bevilaque. The title pages state that the volumes were printed by the heirs of Nicolas Bevilaque, yet he himself wrote the dedication, presumably just before the books went to press. We can therefore assume that Nicolas died about the year 1575.

There are here eleven volumes bound into ten books. The complete Index appears twice. Volume IV is incomplete. The books have been rebound in limp vellum and the bindings of three of the volumes are torn at the Spine. The margins have been cut and the pages measure 10-3/4" x 15-3/4". The books appear to have been used a great deal and to be worn from handling. Many pages are lose and there are worm holes in every volume. However, the set is complete except for a brief section at the end of Volume IV, and the condition on the whole is fair.

(April 16, 1943)

**REPORT # 69****ON THE LAWS OF MARRIAGE - ANDRE TIRIQUEAU -
PRINTED IN 1546****DE LEGIBUS CONNUBIALIBUS ET JURE MARITALI**

DESCRIPTION – On volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins have been cut. The pages now measure 8" x 12". There are many worm holes and a number of loose pages. However, it may be said to be in fair condition. Title page with printer's mark and numerous wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1546 BY JACOB KERVER.

PRINTER – Of this printer we can obtain no information. It is quite possible that he was a son of Thielman Kerver, one of the greatest Parisian printers of the preceding generation.

REPORT – Andre Tiraqueau, learned French jurist, lived from 1480-1558. He was much respected during his lifetime for his wisdom and integrity. As Seneschal of his native city, Fontenay-de-Comte, he was instrumental in setting at liberty Rabelais, who was imprisoned there. Later Rabelais wrote a eulogy of Tiraqueau in "Pantagruel" and dedicated to him the Book 2 of the Manardi edition. Tiraqueau's enduring fame is perhaps due as much to his friendship to Rabelais as to his own learning. He wrote several books, copies of which are to be found in this library.

This volume on the laws of marriage and marital rights was printed when the author was 66 years old, although he had written it more than 25 years before. One of the introductory letters, written by his son Michael, explains that the book when previously printed abounded in errors to such an extent that his father resolved never to attempt its publication again. However, influenced by the pleading of friends, he had at last with much labor corrected it and allowed his son to superintend the work of having it printed.

Ninety pages are devoted to indices, letters to the reader, and eulogies of the author in verse and prose. The fifteen laws of marriage fill pages 1 to 199. Included here are seven glosses on various ambiguous terms. Innumerable references to historical, mythological, Biblical, and patristical writings, and to works of jurisprudence and those of classical authors support every precept laid down by Tiraqueau. The names of writers thus cited are listed in the index and fill nine columns of small print. Thus this treatise is a symposium on the customs of marriage, in the sense that it is a collection of opinions on one subject. It is an



XVICENTURYREPORTS

historical document of great interest and value, presenting the results of studious research. The conclusions reached and the laws formulated are the author's own deductions.

A modern reader finds this book highly entertaining. Most of the rules might be called advice to a young man in choosing and managing a wife. Some of the precepts are as follows: "Take not a wife who is too beautiful nor yet one who is misshapen, but choose one who is moderately handsome. Let the husband and wife be equal in age and fortune; above all, let a man beware marrying a woman older or richer than himself. Give careful attention to the parents, the nationality, and the habits of a future wife. Let men correct their wives by example and by kindness combined with severity. Let women take care of the household and be content with that. Let man and wife depend upon mutual affection and not upon magic charms and love philters." Many quotations from the prose and poetry of the ages past, as well as from the modern laws illustrate each rule.

(June 16, 1943)

REPORT # 70 (U.S.T. Seminary)

CATALOGUE OF EARTHLY GLORY - PRINTED IN 1546

CATALOGUS GLORIAE MUNDI

1611

2011

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8-1/2" x 12-3/4". The book is loose from the binding, and the spine is broken. There are a few worm holes and stains. The condition is poor. As this book is of exceptional interest, it should be repaired while still complete.

It has an elaborate rubricated wood-cut title page. Printer's mark is at the end. Following the title page appear the dedication and preface and then a 10-page table of contents. The text occupies 330 folio pages, numbered in Arabic numerals. The book has been slightly expurgated, and a statement to that effect has been written in ink following the colophon on page 330. The book is printed in Roman type, and there are a few wood-cut initials. There are several full-page wood-cut illustrations.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1546 BY GEORGE REGNAULT.

PRINTING — The colophon states that the book was printed in Lyons by George Renault. On the verso of this page appears the mark of Anton Vincent. There are several books printed by Simon and Anton Vincent in the library of the University of Santo Tomas, but their names do not appear in any source book available.



REPORT — Bartholomew Chasseneuz, jurisconsult and magistrate of France, lived from 1480 to 1541. In 1508 he was king's counsel and in 1532, president of the Parlement of Provence. He was a man of prominence in his time and wrote several learned works. The "Catalogus Glorieae Mundi" here reviewed was first published in Lyons in 1529. The dedication, addressed to Cardinal Antonio de Prato was written in that year, although this volume was published seventeen years later.

The catalogue consists of twelve books each dealing with a phrase of earthly glory, the things that men consider worthy of respect and honor. The author spares no pains in his classification and in the accompanying explanations. Book One treats of the reverence due to men of high rank—princes, prelates, and nobles. In this connection, coats-of-arms and heraldic designs are explained, and illustrations appear of patterns of shields with discussions as to the significance of various figures and colors. Following page ten, a double-page wood-cut illustration shows the insignia of different kings of the earth. In the lower left-hand corner surprisingly appears the shield of the fabulous Prester John, here styled "Rex Indie". The insignia of the Sons of Israel occupy the second page of these designs.

Book Two deals with the duties of women and the virtues for which they are honored and praised. Such are modesty, compassion, diligence, wisdom, sagacity, beauty, home-keeping, virginity, unstained widowhood, and honor paid to parents and husband. The author mentions many great and noble women of the past. Book Three is the only part of this work which departs from the terrestrial plane and concerns itself with celestial affairs. It treats of the orders of the heavenly bodies. The archangels, angels, cherubim, and the spirits of the dead are each assigned a place in the complicated ranks of the spiritual world. Here also Chasseneuz mentions the veneration and honor of saints and the beatification and canonization of holy men.

Book Four explains the order of the dignitaries of the Church and the honor and reverence rightly given them by men in general. The relative importance of pope, cardinals, archbishops, bishops, abbots, deacons, priors, rectors, and all the other officials connected with the Church, is discussed. The various orders of monks and priests are mentioned with notes concerning their excellencies and worth.

Book Five has for its subject, kings and princes. They are honored, says the writer, for their truth, justice, piety, liberality, good faith, wisdom, the latter especially required in princes. After this general discussion, he mentions specifically the excellent traits of the kings of France, Spain, and England. Brief mention is made of the nobility, princes and kings of lesser power. Book Six treats of the duties of the magistrates who serve the king in private or public office such as the personal attendants of the royal household, and those who collect taxes. This is closely connected with book seven which has to do with judges, counselors,



XVICENTURYREPORTS

governors, chancellors, lawyers and clerks of the courts. All who serve the king in such wise are deserving of great respect from other citizens since their nearness to the king gives them a sort of reflected glory. Book Eight deals with the origins and status of the nobility. A noble owes his position to one of a number of causes—inheritance, wisdom, service to princes, or to some outstanding virtue. Men become nobles by marriage, by adoption, and by riches, but those of wisdom and virtue are to be honored above those of mere wealth and inheritance. The praise and honor due to men of military rank are explained in Book Nine. Various military orders such as the Knight's Templar, and the Order of St. Michael are praised. The virtues of soldiers for which they are admired are listed.

Book Ten of this catalogue names and discusses the pre-eminent sciences. First among these are canon and civil law, theology, philosophy, and medicine. Poetry, history, grammar, dialectics, music, mathematics, and astronomy are also included. Book eleven is entitled "Of the Plebs, Artisans and Mechanics". Here the author writes of agriculture, architecture, metallurgy, and surgery, and of hunting, fishing, and merchant shipping. Of special interest in this section of the book is the part that discusses the invention of printing. It is found on page 230 and is accompanied by a wood-cut illustration of a printing-office interior. This closely resembles the mark made by Geoffroy Tory, eminent artist of this period, for Jost Bade, Parisian printer. Book twelve can hardly be summarized, since the topics dealt with are exceedingly numerous and range from paradise and the soul, to the excellence of certain foods and wines. Everything that human beings call good is outlined here—money and love, work and leisure, homes and libraries, theaters and games, flowers and trees, and precious stones, as well as the blessings of the spirit and the mind. This book is certainly of far more universal interest than the others and is, in itself, a true "Catalogus Gloriae Mundi".

Introducing each of the twelve books of this volume is a full-page wood cut of exceptional interest. Space forbids descriptions, but the students is referred to them and will find them entertaining and well worth study. Each illustrates the content of the book to follow. The title page is also very interesting, being a wood cut with the title inset and printed in red. Various banners bear Biblical excerpts which point out the evanescent quality of earthly glory. One feels that these inscriptions are not completely in harmony with the text and express rather the ideas of the editor or printer, since this edition appeared after the death of Chasseneuz.

(February 8, 1944)



Fig. . The elaborate wood-cut title page of *Catalogus Glorieae Mundi* by Bartholomaeus Chassenaeus printed in 1546 (see report # 70).



Fig. . Last folio leaf of the book *Catalogus Glorie Mundi* by Bartholomaeus Chassenaeus which contains a statement written in ink showing that the book has been slightly expurgated (see report # 70). It can be observed how the poor quality ink of the note has eaten the paper.

**REPORT # 71** (U.S.T. Seminary)**ON ORIGINAL SIN AND GRACE - PRINTED 1547****DE NATURA ET GRATIA**

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one. Bound with this volume is a small book containing two “opuscula” by Josse Clichtove printed by Henry Estienne in Paris in 1516 (Report No. 9). These two books are unrelated and probably were bound together by some owner centuries ago. The binding is vellum over boards. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 5" x 7-1/4". The books are loose from the binding, and there are many worm holes. Condition is poor.

The book under review has no title page and initial index incomplete, beginning with the letter I. Text is complete. There are few woodcut initials.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1547 BY HEIRS OF LUCA ANTONIO JUNTA (GIUNTI).

PRINTER – The mark of the fleur-de-lis with the initials L A appears below the colophon. Junta is the Latinized form of the Italian Giunti, the name of a family of great prominence in the printing annals of Italy. They come originally from Florence and were publishing there and in Venice before 1500. Luca Antonio was in charge of the Venetian office from 1482 to 1527 and his heirs for many years after that. The Giunti established branch offices in Spain and France, and their mark of the fleur-de-lis appears on the title page of many books published in 16th century.

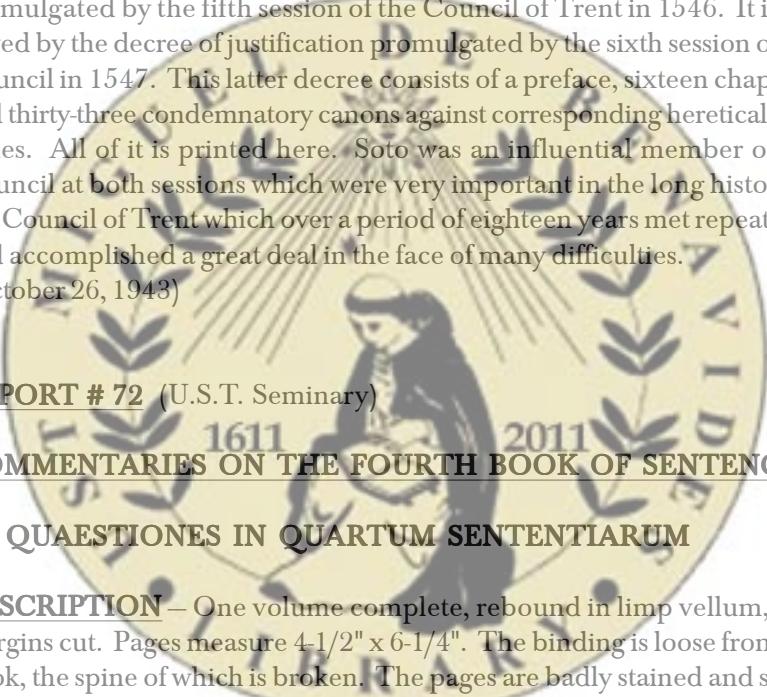
REPORT – Dominic Soto, renowned theologian of the 16th century, was born in Segovia in 1494 and died at Salamanca in 1560. He studied in his native city and at the University of Alcala and later in Paris. In 1520 he was made professor of philosophy at the College of San Ildefonso where he was highly successful and became widely known and respected. Suddenly he abandoned a promising career and sought entrance to the Dominican Order which accepted him in 1525. He taught and wrote in the years that followed until in 1545. Emperor Charles V appointed him Imperial Theologian at the council of Trent. It was at Trent that the treatise, “De Natura et Gratia”, was written. It was dedicated to the fathers of the Council. In 1547 Charles V called Soto to Germany to become his confessor and spiritual adviser. From 1552 to 1556 he held the chief chair of theology at Salamanca. His writings are mostly philosophical in character though several are exegetical.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

This book from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas opens with an incomplete index followed by the dedication to the Fathers of the Council of Trent. The treatise itself is divided into three books and with the preface fills 255 folios. In this tract Soto interprets original sin and grace according to the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas. He wrote against Pelagianism, an ancient heresy which denied original sin as well as Christian grace, and he attacks Lutheranism and its many attendant errors. Just preceding the dedication two pages contain a list of thirty-five errors of Luther and his followers, which are proved false in this treatise. Fifteen pages at the end of the book contain the dogma of original sin with five canons against the opposing doctrines of heretics. This decree was promulgated by the fifth session of the Council of Trent in 1546. It is followed by the decree of justification promulgated by the sixth session of the Council in 1547. This latter decree consists of a preface, sixteen chapters, and thirty-three condemnatory canons against corresponding heretical doctrines. All of it is printed here. Soto was an influential member of the Council at both sessions which were very important in the long history of the Council of Trent which over a period of eighteen years met repeatedly and accomplished a great deal in the face of many difficulties.

(October 26, 1943)



REPORT # 72 (U.S.T. Seminary) COMMENTARIES ON THE FOURTH BOOK OF SENTENCES

QUAESTIONES IN QUARTUM SENTENTIARUM

DESCRIPTION—One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages measure 4-1/2" x 6-1/4". The binding is loose from the book, the spine of which is broken. The pages are badly stained and some of them in the middle of the book appear to be scorched by fire. There are a few worm holes, and the condition is poor.

Title page with printer's mark. Following the title page is a letter to the reader written by the printer. The text of the commentaries begins on folio two. There are 438 small folio pages in the book, and a ten-page index completes the volume. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1547 BY WILLIAM ROUILLE.

PRINTER—No information available. The names of the heirs of Rouille continue to appear on title pages of books published throughout the 16th and 17th centuries.



REPORT — The life of Pope Adrian VI is full of interest to a student of the early 16th century. Born in Utrecht in 1459, he was of lowly parentage and obtained an education only by the courageous struggle of his widowed mother. Eventually he became professor of theology at Louvain. In 1506 he was chosen by Emperor Maximilian as tutor for his grandson, the future Charles V, who was then six years old. Within a short time he was on friendly terms with Ximenez with whom during the minority of Charles he was associated in governing Spain. The influence of Adrian at this time upon the future emperor can hardly be over-emphasized. The fact that Charles and his son, Philip II, were both ardent defenders of the Church when it was being violently attacked is probably greatly due to the instruction with which Charles was imbued in his youth. In 1522 at the age of sixty-three, Adrian was selected to the papacy. Great difficulties surrounded him in that capacity. The Turks were threatening Hungary, revolt was rampant in Germany, Francis I of France and Charles V were hostile to one another and threatened by going to war to divide the two strongly Catholic nations. Finally, the papal treasury was depleted because of the extravagances of Adrian's predecessor, Leo X. With all his problems Adrian dealt gravely and earnestly, but within two years his health failed and he died.

Two writings of Adrian have survived, one of which, "Commentarius in Librum IV Sententiarum Petri Lombardi", was first published in 1512 from the notes of students without the author's knowledge. It is this work which is here reviewed. The book at hand is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas and contains, as the title indicates, commentaries on the fourth book of the Sentences of Peter Lombard. These Sentences are so familiar to everyone that little need be said of them. The author lived in the 12th century. The Sentences are really compilation of theological doctrine and are divided into four books. The work was immensely popular and became a textbook in theological schools and the subject of innumerable commentaries. The four books deal with the doctrines of the seven sacraments and with eschatology—that is, the four finalities of death, judgment, hell, and heaven. This book is considered the most important part of Peter Lombard's work since it crystallized the doctrine of sacrament, accepting it not merely as "a" sign of a sacred thing, but as capable of conveying the grace of which it is a sign." The commentaries of Adrian deal with this fourth book in so far as it treats of the seven sacraments.

(August 14, 1943)

**REPORT # 73** (U.S.T. Seminary)**TREATISE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION -
PRINTED IN 1547****TRACTATUS DE VERITATE CONCEPTIONIS BEATISSIMAE
VIRGINIS**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in full vellum over boards, and the margins cut. The pages measure 5-3/4 x 8-1/4" and are stained and worm-eaten. The book is loose from the binding. Condition poor. The paper and printing are only fair in quality. The type is Roman, and throughout the book many initial spaces have been left blank for hand-illumination. There are a few wood-cut initials. Title page with printer's mark of Bladus and printer's mark on final page.

PRINTED IN ROME IN 1547 BY ANTONIO BLADUS.

PRINTER – Bladus was a well-known Italian printer born in Asola. Hence the title "Asulanus" which is sometimes added to his name. He printed at Rome until his death in 1567, and his sons continued the press until 1598.

REPORT – Cardinal Juan de Torquemada (Joannes de Turrecremata) was an eminent Dominican theologian and jurisconsult of the 15th century. He died about 1468 and is said to have been nearly eighty years of age at that time. He was the uncle of Tomas de Torquemada, first Grand Inquisitor of Spain. He took a prominent part in the councils of Basle and Florence and was a leading exponent of pontifical power, which theory he defended in his "Summa de Ecclesia". At one time he was Master of Sacred Palace. Students of early printing will find the following information interesting. In 1455 Torquemada was given charges of the Abbey of Subiaco near Rome, and it was at his invitation that the Germans, Svenheim and Pannartz, established a printing press at the Abbey in 1464. These men were the first printers in Italy and in 1467 moved their press to Rome.

In 1439 the controversy then raging regarding the Immaculate Conception was brought before the Council of Basle for a settlement and definition. This debate lasted two years, and the two referees were John of Segovia and Juan de Torquemada. The latter wrote a memorandum of the discussion and the conclusions. It was entitled "Tractatus de Veritate Conceptionis Beatissimae Virginis", a copy of which is the subject of the following report.



In Quetif and Echard "Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum", Volume I, pages 837 to 843, there is lengthy discussion of the life and works of Torquemada to which the reader is referred. Following the title of this present work, the following statement appears: "Published first at Rome by Antonio Bladus with prefaces and indices. This book exists in Paris in the Bibliotheque Mazarin. Printed in elegant Italian type. Our Albertus Duimius prepared this edition under the eyes of Bartholomew Spina, Master of the Sacred Palace, who was already an old man and devoted to this edition, relieved of his labor by his death which occurred in 1546. He (Duimius) changed the division of the chapters a little and purged the manuscript of faults which had crept in by the errors of the amanuensis, and he prefixed a preface to lovers of the truth in which he revealed candidly whatever he had altered in this edition and explained his reasons for doing so."

The volume at hand exactly answers the description above. It was published by Bladus in Rome in 1547 and has the preface "Syncerae Veritatis Amatoribus" written by Duimius. Following the preface, a 12-page table of chapter headings precedes the text of the treatise. Thirty pages of indexes complete the volume. This tract is divided into thirteen chapters presenting the evidence in the Old and New Testament, in the writings of the Fathers and Saints, in the decisions of various synods and the opinions of learned exegetes on the question of original sin in connection with the Blessed Virgin and Christ, her son.

(February 3, 1944) 1611 2011

REPORT # 74

CIVIL LAW - BY PETER REBUFFE - PRINTED IN 1548

REPETITIO L. UNICAE - PRO EO QUOD INTEREST

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum. Margins have been cut and pages measure 4-1/2" x 6-1/2". The binding is loose from the front of the book, the spine is broken, and many pages are held only by a thread. The book is badly worm-eaten and stained, and in general in very poor condition. This is a fine example of the early pocket-size editions. There are numerous wood-cuts throughout.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1548 BY CAROL GUILLARD, WIDOW OF CLAUDE GUILLARD.



PRINTER – The title page carries the printer's mark of Claude Guillard, printer of Paris. We can obtain no information about the Guillards, but the printer's mark bring in one of the most famous names in the history of printing. It is signed with the Lorraine cross, the mark of Geoffroy Tory. Tory was a scholar, printer, and engraver of great eminence. He was the first man to be appointed King's printer, and received that honor from Francis I in 1530. Thereafter the office continued in existence for three centuries. Although he was a renowned scholar, printer and book binder, it was as an engraver in wood that he was particularly outstanding. He designed title pages, ornamental borders, and marks for many of the truly great printers who were his contemporaries. His name is associated with Simon de Colines, Badius of Brussels, Christopher Plantin of Antwerp, and others.

Tory probably did more than any other one man to bring the printed book into its own. Prior to his time books had been more copies of manuscripts and lacked any individuality of their own. He encouraged an entirely new format, and it is largely through his efforts and those of his followers that the book is as we see it today. Examples of his work are extremely rare and this library is indeed fortunate to have an example, even though it is the mark of another and less well-known printer.

REPORT – Peter Rebuffe was a French jurist who lived from 1487 to 1557. He was professor of canon law at various centers of learning. He wrote treatises and commentaries on the laws of France and on the Justinian Code. His complete works were published in 1586 at Lyons.

This volume, "Repetitio L. unicae C. de senten. pro eo quod interest" was written when Rebuffe was an instructor at Montpellier. It is one of his commentaries "in titulum Digesti" and deals with the question of damages. The following statement taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 14, page 684, contains the substance of this question:

"By Roman law, where one party to a contract made default, the other could enforce, over and above the fulfillment of the agreement, compensation based on the difference (*id quod interest*) to the creditor's position caused by the default of the debtor, which was technically known as mora, delay. This difference could be reckoned according as actual loss had accrued, and also on a calculation of the profit that might have been made had performance been carried out. Now this developed the canonist doctrine of damnum emergens and lucrum cessans respectively, which played a considerable part in breaking down of the ecclesiastical prohibition of the taking of usury." It is this point in civil law that Rebuffe develops in his treatise.

The book opens with title page followed by the author's dedication to Cardinal Antonio a Prato and a letter to Jacob Clericus Cotierius. Three pages of "conclusiones" precede a very brief index. A double-page dia-



gram "interesse divisio" shows the ramifications of the questions of damages and is well worth studying. Foliate pagination is used in this book and the last leaf is numbered 133. The text is made up of a long preface, brief statements of various points in dispute regarding the matter of damages, and glosses on all these points. A twenty-three page index and an "interpretatio" by the author completes the volume. The last section explains point by point the diagram mentioned above. Very probably the latter has been misbound, since the interpretation logically should accompany the chart. Together, they form the most interesting section of the book.

(June 16, 1943)

REPORT # 75

GEOGRAPHY BY STRABO - PRINTED IN 1549

STRABONIS DE SITU ORBIS LIBRI XVII

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. Margins have been cut and pages now measure 7-1/2" x 11-1/2". The book has been skillfully repaired and rebound and is now in excellent condition. Printer's mark at end. Numerous wood-cut initials throughout. With its clear type, good hand-made paper, and attractive format, this book is one that any library may be proud to own.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1549 BY HENRICUS PETRI.

PRINTER – The printer was Henricus Petri and his mark of a hammer striking flame from a rock appears at the end of the book. To Henricus Petri himself there is no reference in any available source-book. We know, however, that there was a John Petri established in Passau as early as 1482. His name is also mentioned among the outstanding printers of Basle as an associate of the famous John Froben. We feel justified in assuming that Henricus Petri belonged to one of the best pioneer families of printers.

REPORT – This is the second copy of Strabo's "Geography" found in this library. Report # 45 which describes the other book, printed in 1539, contains also general information regarding the author and his famous work. The books are alike in that they were printed at Basle before 1550 and contain the complete seventeen books of the "Geography". Except for that, they are quite different.

The title page of this volume displays the name of Strabo's work written both in Greek and in Latin. An explanatory note states that the text is



Fig. . Title page of *Subtilissima Necnon Utilissima L. Unicae C. de Sententia quae pro eo Quod Interest* by Petrus Rebuffus, printed in 1548. It carries the printer's mark of Claude Guillard (see report # 74).



here presented in both languages and, as in the 1539 edition, credit is given to Conrad Heresbach for removing the many errors in which the original translation of Guarinus and Gregorius abounded. Twenty-four pages of index follow the title page. The dedication by Marcus Hopper of Basle is addressed to Giles Tschudi, Swiss historian, who lived from 1505 to 1572. It was Tschudi who wrote the history of the Swiss Confederation, into which he incorporated the legend of William Tell. Thus it is very interesting to find as a background for the first initial on page 1 a scene picturing William Tell aiming with a crossbow at an apple placed on the head of his son.

The Greek and Latin text are printed in parallel columns throughout the 797 pages of this book. Most of the seventeen sections into which Strabo's work is divided are introduced by brief "argumenta", a statement of the theme. These presumably were written by Marcus Hopper who edited the work.

On the title page the printer's name has been deleted. In other books printed by him and previously examined the same deletion occurs. If this has been done with good reason, we may conclude that Henricus Petri was one of the printers of Basle who assisted the Protestant Reformation. The City of Basle became during the early 16th century a hotbed of heresy. At the University were many great scholars, some of them of Protestant sympathies. Included in the number were Erasmus and Ecolampadius. Many reform writings were printed on Basle's thriving presses and thence disseminated far and wide. It may be that Petri was numbered among those who secretly aided the Protestant cause. We can only speculate, since name does not appear in any source-book available.

(June 4, 1943)

REPORT # 76

HISTORY OF THE WORLD BY PLINY - PRINTED IN 1549 - FROM THE FROBEN PRESS

HISTORIA MUNDI - LIBRI XXXVII

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Rebound in modern one-quarter leather. Margins have been cut and the pages now measure 8" x 12". The book has been repaired and the condition is good. The format is attractive, the hand-made paper heavy and white, and the type clear and legible. The title page bears the mark of the famous printer Froben, and the same device appears on the colophon. There are many attractive wood-cut initials.



This book is Froben edition of the only extant work of Pliny the Elder. Both because of the nature of its contents and because of the quality of its printing, it is rare and valuable book.

PRINTED AT BASLE IN 1549 BY JEROME FROBEN AND NICOLAS EPISCOPIUS.

PRINTER — Froben was born in Bavaria about 1460 and was educated at the University in Basle. In 1491 he started a printing firm at Basle and before long had gained a reputation for printing particularly good books. Froben was an intimate friend of Erasmus, and for a time Erasmus acted as editor of the press (1521-1527). Some of the better known editions which were printed by Froben and edited by Erasmus were: Works of St. Jerome, St. Cyriac, Tertullian, Hilary of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose. Many of Erasmus' own writings were printed by this press. The New Testament in Greek, printed in 1516, was used by Luther for his translation. Another great name associated with Froben was that of Hans Holbein who illustrated many of the editions from this printing house.

Froben died in 1527. He had planned to print editions of the Greek fathers but did not live to execute them. However, they were well done by his son Jerome and his son-in-law Nicolas Episcopius. As a result of Froben's work, Basle had become the leading center of German book trade. Froben's mark was caduceus — that is, an herald's staff with snakes intertwined — and the Latinized form of his name, "FROBUS".

REPORT — Gaius Plinius Secundus (c. A.D. 23-79), Roman scholar and historian, is known to every student. Of his many writings only one is now extant, the "Naturalis Historia". During his lifetime Pliny was greatly admired and throughout the Middle Ages his Natural History occupied a place of highest esteem. The work has not lost its charm and interest even in the present day. It is an encyclopedia of learning and art, insofar as they are connected with nature. Pliny traveled a great deal, studied constantly, and relied upon the authority of famous predecessors. He candidly gave credit to those from whose writings he borrowed — Varro, Aristotle, Juba, Duris of Samos, Xenocrates, and Antigonus. It is worth noting that Pliny's death was caused by his zeal for scientific observation. At the time of the great eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. when Pompeii was destroyed, he crossed the Bay to observe the phenomenon at close range, and did not return.

The volume with which this report deals is complete, containing the 37 books with dedications and indices. Book 1 is comprised of an alphabetical table of contents and Book 2 is made up of a mathematical and



physical description of the world. The contents of the other books are as follows: 3-6, geology and ethnology; 7, anthropology and human physiology; 8-9, zoology; 12-27, botany, agriculture, horticulture, and materia medica; 28-32, medical zoology; and 33-37, mineralogy, including painting, modeling and sculpture.

The book is dedicated to Emperor Vespasian, whose son Titus was Pliny's good friend. The commentator of this edition was Sigismund Gelenius. The text of the 37 books fills 671 pages, after which the annotations of Gelenius appear. The 58 pages of comments are unnumbered. They are mainly comparative notes on the various sources of Pliny's work — manuscripts and former editions. A copius index of 150 pages completes the volume. In it are listed alphabetically the thousands of things mentioned in the books of Natural History.

(June 17, 1943)

REPORT # 77

INTERPRETATION OF THE TRAGEDIES OF SOPHOCLES - BY VITUS WINSHEMIUS - PRINTED IN 1549

INTERPRETATIO TRAGOEDIARUM SOPHOCLIS

DESCRIPTION — Only volume incomplete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages now measure 4-1/4" x 6-1/4". The binding is separated from the body of the book and the spine is broken. The pages are badly stained and worm-eaten, and the condition is poor.

The following misleading inscription appears on the back of the book, "Brubachius interpretatio comediarum Sophoclis". Brubachius was the printer, not the author; and the plays of Sophocles by no stretch of imagination can be called comedies.

PRINTED IN FRANKFORT IN 1549 BY PETER BRUBACHIUS.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Sophocles, Greek tragic poet, lived in the 5th century B.C. He wrote countless poems, elegies, and songs, and more than one hundred dramas. Of all of these, only seven plays remain intact, although there exists fragments of many others. These seven tragic dramas have been translated and edited innumerable times. They were first printed by Aldus in 1502.

The translation of the title page of the volume at hand reads: "An interpretation of the tragedies of Sophocles for use of the young who



XVICENTURYREPORTS

are studying the Greek language. Edited by Vitus Winshemius. The names of the tragedies: Ajax Flagellifer, Electra, Oedipus Tyrannus, Antigony, Oedipus Coloneus, Trichiniae, Philoctetes. Published in Frankfort by Peter Brubachius in March 1549."

The dedication is made by the editor to Edward VI of England. In it Winshemius declares that the study of the tragedies of Sophocles is appropriate in all ages, lest men forget that crime is followed by the most dire punishments. For each of the seven tragedies the editor wrote a brief preface outlining the theme and indicating the particular truth or moral emphasized in it. These prefaces are in some cases incomplete, since someone has cut out a number of pages. Four pages have been removed just preceding the first play, and pages 119-122 have been cut out in the introduction to Oedipus Tyrannus. Those that remain, however, state that the "argumentum" for this tragedy was the work of Joachim Camerarius, one of the most notable of German humanists of the 16th century. He was particularly a scholar of Greek and Latin classics and translated into Latin many of the Greek writers, including Sophocles. He was, however, a friend of Erasmus and Melanchthon and a leader in the Protestant Reformation. This explains the removal from this work of the pages which bore his name. The same mutilation has taken place in the introduction to Oedipus Coloneus, where pages 235-238 are missing.

In the present condition of the book it is impossible to ascertain whether or not we have here the translation of Sophocles made by Camerarius, although it seems very probable that such is the case. Winshemius speaks of himself as editor, not as translator. If this is the translation of Camerarius, it is valuable as an example of the work of an eminent humanist scholar.
(June 20, 1943)

REPORT # 78

ON SOURCES OF FOOD - CLAUDIUS GALEN - PRINTED IN 1549

DE ALIMENTORUM FACULTATIBUS

DESCRIPTION—One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages measure 3" x 4-1/2". The binding has separated from the front of the book and the spine is broken. The first four pages and a few others in the middle of the book are loose. There are stains and a few worm holes. The condition is poor.

The book opens with a title page, followed by a three-page diagram of the contents of the first treatise, and a four-page index. The first tract fills 244 pages and the second 25.

**PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1549 - WILLIAM ROUILLE.**

PRINTER – No information available. The title page bears the printer's mark and name of William Rouille. However, the colophon reads: "Lugdini, excudebant Philibertus Rolletius et Batholomaeus Fraenus".

REPORT – Claudius Galen is the most celebrated of medical writers of antiquity. He lived in the second century A.D. He was a man of great learning and studied deeply the various schools of philosophy. His training in this regard was so thorough and his treatises on philosophical matters so numerous that in the generation following his death he was honored not so much as a physician, as a philosopher. However, it is as a writer on medicine and anatomy that he is esteemed today. He was the first anatomist who attempted to discover the uses of the organs by vivisection and experiments on living animals. Although he disagreed with most of his contemporaries, he enjoyed immense success as a doctor. He attempted to restore the standards of medical science to the ideals of Hippocrates, and to lift the social status and integrity of physicians.

He wrote several hundred treatises on various subjects. Eighty-three of those which are extant are considered genuine. This book contains two of his tracts, "De Alimentorum Facultatibus" (on source of food) and "De Attenuante victus Ratione" (on a diminishing quantity of food). The former occupies the greater part of the volume. It is composed of three books and deals with, first, the edible plants and herbs, flowers and fruits; second, with animals that furnish us meat – quadrupeds, birds, and fish; third, with the various parts of the animals that man may consume with benefit to himself. The second, a very short treatise, is discussion of diet in different diseases.

The editor of this volume was Martinus Gregorius. His marginal notes refer from time to time to previous translations and editions. For instance, notes on page 107, 135, and 154 point out errors in the Aldine edition. The entire book is most entertaining. Galen describes the virtues and effects of all sorts of food and drink. For example, his discussion of wines is in part as follows: "All confess that wine indeed is included in the number of things which nourish our bodies. If anything sustains us, it is of course food, and certainly wine must be placed in that class. Certain doctors, however, deny that it should be called a food because in every-day speech a drink is contrasted with a food, which latter is meat, victuals, or anything eatable. For these reasons they do not wish to call wine a food, although they do not deny that it is nourishing and that we require it in our daily life. Perhaps, though, they will permit me to add here a brief word about wine. Hippocrates listed it in his work on nourishment in dangerous diseases rather as a medicament than a food. . . . Of all wines the heavy red wines are best suited



XVICENTURYREPORTS

for generating blood. After them are the brown heavy wines; then the sweet wines if they are of a good red color and dark; moreover in consistency heavy and with an astringent quality. The wines that are white and sour are least nourishing, for of all wines one white in color and light in consistency nourishes least, resembling as it does water mixed with honey."

In the same manner are analyzed the kinds and uses of various cereals, of different roots and berries, of milk and cheese, of cakes compounded of meal, oil, honey, and wine, and many hundreds of many other foods. Galen's style is most attractive and informal. Many statements are introduced by expressions such as "I have known cases. . ." "I have seen men suffering from. . ."; "Let us not digress further but return to the benefits to be derived. . ."; etc. The entertaining content and the facile style make this book delightful to read.

(June 20, 1943)

REPORT # 79

COMPILATION OF LAWS OF CASTILE - PRINTED IN 1549

SOLENNE REPERTORIUM SEU SECUNDA COMPILATIO LEGUM MONTALVI

DESCRIPTION — One volume. Rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 8-1/4" x 12". The book is marred by worm holes and stains. The middle section has been scorched by fire and the paper is a dark brown in color. The general condition of the volume is poor. The text occupies 133 folio pages and is complete. There are numerous wood-cut initials.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1549 BY PEDRO DE CASTRO.

PRINTER — The colophon states that this book was printed at the printing office of Pedro de Castro at the expense of the bookseller Guillermo de Milles. After the revolution of the Comuneros which destroyed a great part of the population in 1521, the inhabitants of Medina del Campo returned to commercial activity and the advance of printing increased, due particularly to the skill and constant work of Pedro de Castro, of the family of Milles, and of the family of Cantos, which families monopolized printing in Medina del Campo during the early



part of the 16th century, and so dominated the technique of the art of printing that their works compare without disadvantage with those of the best printers of Spain in that era. Medina del Campo received a mortal blow with the moving of the Court to Madrid, and in the disbanding of the printers some went to Valladolid and some to other cities, with the result that very few were left at Medina del Campo. It is thus obvious that Pedro de Castro and Guillermo de Milles transferred, some time before 1549, to Salamanca.

REPORT — Alonso Diaz de Montalvo was a Spanish jurist whose name is prominent in the history of the law of Spain. He lived in the 15th century during the reigns of Juan II and Henry IV, and well into the era of the Catholic Kings. He is supposed to have died at a very advanced age in the early years of the 16th century. He was highly respected for his intelligence and honesty. He wrote glosses on the F uero Real and the Partidas, as well as executing the compilation described in this report.

Shortly after Isabela of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon were married, in 1469, the political union of most of Christian Spain became a fact. It appeared highly desirable and necessary to these sovereigns that the confused mass of laws, f ueros, ordinances, and edicts be reduced to simpler form, and so in 1480 Alonso Diaz de Montalvo was commissioned to make a compilation. The work was finished and first printed in 1484. It bore the title "Leyes de Ordenamientos" or "Ordenanzas Reales de Castilla". A study of outline compilations of Spanish law, bound in the first section of this volume, will make clear to the reader the important points involved in Montalvo's work. The outline also points out the fact that Montalvo's summary of laws occupied a most important position between the ancient and medieval codes and those of the modern era, compiling the former and serving as a model for later collections, especially that of 1567.

Between 1484 and 1513 the Montalvo code went through 13 editions and was extremely influential. The "Ordenanzas" were arranged in eight books, dealing in turn with various phases of civil and criminal law. To accompany his compilation and to enhance its usefulness, Montalvo composed a "Repertorio" in which the questions of law were arranged in alphabetical order. It is this "repertorio" or index which we have here. The brief statements of the laws are followed in each case by references to his compilation, the book, title, and law being indicated by number.

The work was originally written in Spanish. This volume, printed in 1549, contains a Latin version, the work of an unnamed translator. It opens with a title page bearing the coat-of-arms of Charles V, which is immediately followed by seven pages of index. There are no introductory letters or explanations to this edition. It seems probable that there were such introductions at one time, but if so, they have been lost.

(June 24, 1943)

**REPORT # 80** (U.S.T. Seminary)**SUMMA - PRINTED IN 1549****SUMMA SYLVESTRINA**

DESCRIPTION— Two volumes bound in one. The content of the Summa is divided into two parts, each followed by an index. The first includes the letters "a" to "h", and the second half the letters "i" to "u". Each section has its own title page and separate pagination. The first contains 515 pages, the second, 542.

The volume has been rebound in vellum over boards and the margins cut. Pages measure 6-1/2" x 9". The book is completely loose from the binding, and the spine is broken. The pages are badly stained and somewhat worm-eaten. The condition is poor. The work is complete. Title page has printer's mark, and a few wood-cut initials are found throughout. The book is printed in small, clear Roman type.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1549 BY JOHN FRELLON.

REPORT— In theological and philosophical literature the title "Summa" is very common. It means a compendium or summary, and such products were numerous during the Middle ages. They were often used as textbooks in schools of that day. Among the great summists were Peter Lombard, and St. Thomas Aquinas. The 14th and 15th centuries saw the production of many Summae, wherein the arrangement of books and chapters was discarded for the alphabetical order. One of the most renowned of this later group was the "Summa Summarum quae Sylvestrina dicitur" by Sylvester Mazzolini. It was one of the last of the great Summae and was first published in Rome in 1516.

Sylvester Mazzolini was born at Prierio, Piedmont, in 1460. He died in Rome in 1523. From the name of his birthplace, he is commonly known as Sylvester de Prierio. At the age of fifteen, Mazzolini entered the Dominican Order. He was a brilliant student, taught theology at Bologna, Pavia, and Rome. In 1515, he became Master of the Sacred Palace, an office which he held until his death. He wrote on many subjects in the realms of science, history, philosophy, and theology. He is said to have been the first theologian to champion the Roman Popes against Luther, and his controversy with the latter led to the writing of many attacks against the heretics. One of his most important works is the Summa mentioned above.

The book here reviewed is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas and contains the "Summa Sylvestrina", an alphabetical encyclopedia of theological questions. Its popularity is attested by the fact that it was reprinted forty times. It is dedicated by Mazzolini to Pope Leo X. A letter written at the time of publication appears following the dedication. It is addressed to the reader and written by Philippus Romanus.

(February 3, 1944)



FIG. . Title page of the first part of the *Summa* by Sylvester Mazzolini di Piero printed in 1549 (see report # 80).

**REPORT # 81** (U.S.T. Archives)**A TREATISE ON MUSIC - PRINTED IN 1549****DECLARACION DE LOS INTRUMENTOS**

DESCRIPTION – One volume, title page missing, otherwise complete. The book has been rebound in full vellum over boards and the margins cut. The pages measure 5" x 7". The type is Gothic, and the pagination foliate in Roman numerals. There are wood-cut initials and decorations as well as musical scores and charts throughout. A wood-cut printer's mark appears at the end. There are a few worm holes and stains, but in general the book is in good condition. It is written in Spanish and is a first edition.

PRINTED IN OSUNA IN 1549 BY JUAN DE LEON.

PRINTING – The colophon reads: "The present work was printed in the city of Osuna by the honest man, Juan de Leon, printer if the university of the most illustrious Don Juan Tellez Giron, Count of Truena. Completed September 17, 1549, the first printing of this work." Of this printer no information is available.

REPORT – Fray Juan Bermudo, Spanish Franciscan and musician, was born early in the 16th century. Little is known of his life except that he composed several books about music. The first of the series of instructive treatises appeared at Osuna in 1549. The five remaining were published in 1555. The book which is the subject of this report is a copy of the "Libro Primero". The title appears as the heading of this article.

The first 63 folios of this book are filled with an introductory treatise on the subject of music in which the author discusses the naturalness of human song, the substance of music, and the science of harmony. He explains the difference in the training of a singer, a minstrel, and one who plays an instrument. He praises the usefulness and good of music since it teaches us to praise God, and he avers that no man whose heart is evil can lift his voice in song. He inveighs against those who use music irreverently or are inimical towards it. In this part of the book many references appear to ancient musicians. Pythagoras and Guido are cited as are many Fathers of the Church and classical writers.

Folios 64 to 145, the end of the book, contain the more practical part of this work. Here instruction is given regarding the letters and characters, signs and symbols, pitch of voices, and mutation, the natural progress of sounds. Bermudo stresses the desirability of being able to read music, speaks at length of the tones of the organ, and attempts to instruct the



Fig. . Folio 2 of *Declaración de los Instrumentos y Alabanzas de la Música* by Fr. Juan Bermudo printed in 1549 which shows a table of the 'Greater Perfect System'. This table provides the singer with the tools to change (or mutate) from one key to another without the need for our modern key signatures (see report # 81).



Fig. Folio 115 of Fr. Juan Bermudo's *Declaración de los Instrumentos y Alabanza de la Música* which shows the table Prolacion which provides the original set of meter signatures. This table also tells the singer what values the various notes have in relationship to each other (see report # 81).



reader in the art of playing this instrument. He discusses three kinds of music — diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic and gives the rules for their composition. He concludes his work with a little sermon urging everyone to learn music that he may thereby praise God the better.

One of the most interesting features of this volume are the songs that appear in it. Many pages are filled with music scores, the horizontal lines printed in red, the square notes stamped from wood blocks. Such is the "Magnificat" on folios 8 and 9 and the "Gloria" on the pages that follow. In this connection it is interesting to note that before 1550 most music was printed from wood blocks, although as early as 1495 the first specimen of musical type appeared. About 1500 Petrucci established a musical press at Venice, and several other European presses followed his example. However, only after 1550 did the use of musical type become common. About 1700 the latter system gave way to plates made from steel engravings.

(January 18, 1944)

REPORT # 82 (U.S.T. Seminary)

VARIOUS SMALL WRITINGS - PRINTED IN 1549

OPUSCULA VARIA

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 2-7/8" x 4-1/2". Except for headings, the book is printed in italic type. There are few stains and some worm holes. Condition is good. Title page has printer's mark, and a few wood-cut initials appear throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1549 BY SEBASTIAN GRYPHIUS.

PRINTER — Gryphius (Greyff) was a German printer who lived from 1493 to 1556. He was noted for the care and correctness with which his books were printed. His son, Francis, was a printer also, established in Paris about the middle of the 16th century.

REPORT — Decimus Magnus Ausonius, Roman poet and rhetorician, lived in the 4th century after Christ. He was born at Burdigala (Bordeaux) where he conducted at one time a school of rhetoric. In 364, the emperor Valentinian summoned Ausonius to the court to become the tutor of the prince, Gratian. After the latter's death in 383, the poet retired to his estates where he spent his last years. He wrote various works in poetry and prose of which epigrams, memorial verses, and a few small scientific stud-



ies and letters are extant.

The small book here reviewed is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It opens with title pages followed by a "Life" of Ausonius taken from the fifth book of Peter Crinitus' "De Poetis Latinis". A table of contents lists the works found in this volume. They consist of the Epigramata, the Idyllia, the Epistolae, and lastly some miscellaneous writings. Many of this "opuscula", particularly the letters, are addressed to Paulinus, at one time a pupil at Ausonius' school of rhetoric, who later became Bishop of Nola. All of Ausonius' best-known works are in this book including the prose "Periochae", summaries of the books of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and the "Gratiarum Actio" addressed to Gratian in appreciation for having been made consul by that emperor.

(February 3, 1944)

REPORT # 83 (U.S.T. Seminary)

THE FOUR BOOKS OF SENTENCES

SENTENTIARUM LIBRUM IV

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and pages now measure 5-3/4" x 8'. Binding torn. Spine of the book is broken, and there are many stains and a few worm holes. Condition fair.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1550 BY JOANNES ROIGNY.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Peter Lombard "Magister Sententiarum" was born in Italy about the year 1100 and died approximately sixty years later. He was a student under Abelard, whose influence is evident in the pupil's writings. He became Archbishop of Paris about 1158 and died soon thereafter. His exegetical works include commentaries on the Psalms and on St. Paul, and there are also extant a number of his sermons. However, it is for his Sentences that he is famous. This work was written about 1145 to 1150 while he was a professor at Notre Dame. The book became very popular and was a standard textbook in theological schools until the 16th century.

There are four books of this Sentences. The contents are thus summarized by the Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume II, page 769. "The first book treats of God and the Blessed Trinity, of God's attributes, of Providence, of



predestination, and of evil; the second, of the creation, the work of the six days, the angels, the demons, the fall, grace, and sin; the third, of the Incarnation, the Redemption, the virtues, and the Ten Commandments; the fourth, of the sacraments in general, the seven sacraments in particular, and the four last things, death, judgment, hell, and heaven." The work consists of many questions covering theological doctrine in general. It is a collection of "Sententiae Patrum", that is, opinions of the Fathers. There are many quotations from Augustine, Ambrose, Jerome, and Hilary. The Greek Fathers, John of Damascene and Origen are represented, though to a lesser degree. The resulting work is really a compilation, a sort of encyclopedia of statements on various ecclesiastical questions and a summary of opinions on controversial subjects.

Various parts of Peter Lombard's Sentences were attacked from time to time after his death. An attempt was made to have his writings condemned, but the Lateran Council of 1215 upheld his work. In 1300, the professors of theology at the University of Paris rejected sixteen of his propositions, but in later years they were readmitted to the text.



The book here reviewed is from the Library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas and is interesting in many ways. It was edited by Jean Aleaume, professor of theology at Paris, and was published in 1550. The translation of the title page reads in part: "The four books of Sentences of Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, in which that author, exceedingly well versed in Divine Scriptures, has included a summary of universal theology from the decrees and opinions of the orthodox Fathers with admirable skill and art: so that very rightly he merited the name, Master of Sentences. By Jean Aleaume, professor of theology at Paris, the books have been truly restored now for the first time to their former splendor. . . At the end of the work are added the clauses in error condemned at one time at Paris, with some additions of the Master himself, commonly not approved." The entire book is summarized by the translation just given.

A brief introduction, written by Louis Tiletanus and dated 1536, recommends the edition of Aleaume to the reader. The four books follow. Each is introduced by an index and the entire work occupies 567 pages. The last 45 pages contain the errors condemned by the theologians in England and Paris. An alphabetical index for the entire volume brings it to a close.

(August 14, 1943)

**REPORT # 84****ON THE DECRETALS - PRINTED C. 1550****PRIMA SUPER DECRETALIBUS**

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes, both incomplete. The title pages, dedications, and introductory pages are missing. The text of each book appears to be complete. In the volume of commentaries there are 243 pages; in the index, 142. Folio pagination is used. The volume of commentaries has been rebound in limp vellum and repaired. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 10-1/4" x 15". The condition is fair. The volume of index has been rebound in limp vellum (contemporary) and the ties are still intact. The book is in very poor condition. Wood-cut initials are found in both books and there are copious marginal notes.

PRINTED IN LYONS C. 1550.

PRINTING — As the title pages are missing it is impossible to determine when, where, and by whom these books were printed. However, at the end of the index appears the words "Lugduni excudebatur". The small Gothic type, folio pagination and the type of wood-cut initials, as well as the excellent quality of the paper and the general format, all lead us to the conclusion that the books were printed not later than 1550.

REPORT — Felino Maria Sandeo was an Italian jurist who lived from 1444 to 1503. He taught canon law at Ferrara and later held various ecclesiastical offices, including that of Auditor of the Sacred Palace. He became Bishop of Lucca in 1499. His most important work was a commentary on various titles of the Decretals.

There are two volumes of the work mentioned above in this library. They are part of a set, the other volumes of which are missing. One contains the commentaries on the first part of the Decretals and the other is an index or repertory. The reader is referred to the general report on canon law for identification of the Decretals. They were many times glossed during the 15th and 16th centuries. At the end of the book a note is added by Felinus that he completed the commentaries on the first part of the Decretals in 1482. A very brief statement introduces the book of commentaries. The writer does not give his name, but he explains his reasons for editing once more the valuable work of Felinus.

(July 6, 1943)

**REPORT # 85****DECISIONS OF HUGO DE CELSUS - PRINTED C. 1550****CONSILIA CELSI HUGONIS**

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete; the introductory material including title page is missing, as are the first two folios of the text. There are 317 folio pages followed by a 30-page index. The volume has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. Pages measure 9" x 14". The type is Roman, except for summaries and headings which are in italics. Pagination is foliate in Arabic numerals. The book is loose from the binding, and there are a few stains and worm holes. Some pages are torn. Condition is fair. A few wood-cut initials are found throughout.

PLACE OF PRINTING AND PRINTER UNKNOWN CA. 1550.

PRINTING – There is no colophon nor any hint as to the time or place of printing or name of printer. The other works of Celsus were first printed in Alcala, Valladolid, and Lyons between 1540 and 1555. For the purpose of cataloguing we are assuming this book to have been printed about 1550. The format indicates French rather than Spanish printing, but no decision can be reached in that respect.

REPORT – Hugo de Celsus was an Italian jurist of the 16th century. He studied in France and resided in Spain after 1524. He was a friend of the eminent Spanish jurists of his day including Cardinal Juan de Tavera and was greatly respected by his contemporaries. He wrote various works in Latin and Spanish. His use of the Spanish tongue was so skillful that the Academia de la Lengua has included his name in the "Catálogo de Autoridades". He died at Toledo in 1553. One of his most admired works is the "Consilia" here reviewed.

This volume from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas contains 124 "consilia" or decisions signed by de Celsus. The dates range from 1521 to 1530, and the place names include Zaragoza, Toledo, and Barcelona. Each of the decisions is introduced by a summary in italics, after which the case is explained fully, conclusions drawn, and the decision made. The cases include the whole field of civil law dealing with inheritance and its attendant questions of legacies, trusts, rights and priority of heirs, last wills and testament, and many other related points of law. Many of these decisions involve tenure of land, usufruct, and feudal rights. The large problem of matrimonial agreements, the dowry, and the legal status of women, furnishes the background of a large number of cases. Celsus writes clearly and logically his own decisions and calls upon the opinions of his great contemporaries and predecessors. The names of Bartolus, Baldus, Goivanni Andrea, Hostiensis, Paul de Castro, Jason Maynus and many others appear on these pages.

(February 3, 1944)

**REPORT # 86** (U.S.T. Seminary)**THE HISTORY OF ROME - PRINTED C. 1550****DECADAS DE LA HISTORIA DE ROMA**

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete, lacking title page, dedication, and colophon. There is no clue to the name of the translator or the printer, or any indication as to the date or place of printing. The first page is numbered 118. This is a bulky volume, and it is unlikely that the translation of decade two (which obviously filled the first 117 pages) was ever included in it. Probably the entire work filled two volumes with continuous pagination.

The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. Pages measure 7-1/2" x 10-1/2". The book is loose from the binding and many pages are loose. There are stains and worm holes. Condition is poor. The type is Roman, well cut and clear. Pagination is foliate in Roman numerals. The paper is of good quality. There are attractive wood-cut initials with floral backgrounds throughout the book. The material in the third, fourth, and fifth decades appears to be complete. Repair is needed.

PLACE OF PRINTING AND PRINTER UNKNOWN CA. 1550.

PRINTING — We assume from the format the book was printed about the middle of the 16th century, and for the purpose of cataloguing, we are adopting the date 1550. Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" mentions one Spanish translation by Birmano which was published at Antwerp in 1553. This may possibly be that edition, but there is no proof.

REPORT — Livy (Titus Livius), Roman historian of the Augustan age is one of the best-known of Latin writers. A full discussion of the time in which he lived, of his life and work and its importance can be found in any encyclopedia. His most famous work is the History of Rome. Originally it was composed of 142 books of which only 35 are extant today. Those that remain are numbers 1 to 10, and 21 to 45. The arrangement of the history into decades (groups of ten books) was made by scholars several centuries after Livy's death. This great work has been translated and edited many times and is still read in the original Latin by students today.

The book here reviewed is from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas and contains a Spanish translation of Livy's history. It begins with a compendium of the second decade, summarizing separately each of the ten books. However, the translation of the second



decade is not included here. This is obviously Volume II of the translation, and quite possibly this compendium belonged to the previous book. Following the summary of decade two appears a prologue to the third decade translated from the Latin. These ten books deal with the second Punic war and occupy pages 137 to 316. The fourth decade follows. Its subject is the conquest of Macedonia and the war in Asia. With its prologue it fills pages 318 to 481. The five books of the fifth decade, which complete this volume, contain the story of the Macedonian War and end on page 605. The last two pages of this volume contain a letter to the reader written presumably by the translator in which he explains the difficulties attending such work as this and begs forbearance for his errors.

(February 2, 1944)

REPORT # 87

**ON THE ORIGIN AND SYMBOLIC SENSE OF TH CHRISTIAN
RITUAL - PRINTED IN 1551**

RATIONALE DIVINORUM OFFICIORUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. It has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 6-1/4" x 8-1/2". The book is completely loose from the binding and many pages are loose. The spine is broken and there are worm holes and stains. The condition is poor.

**PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1551 BY THE HEIRS OF JACOB
GIUNTI (THEOBALDUS PAGANUS).**

PRINTER — The family of Giunti was one of the most notable among Italian printers. Before 1500 they were established in Florence and early in the 16th century they had founded branch offices in many cities of Europe, including Madrid and Lyons. The heirs of Jacob Giunti in Lyons continued printing throughout the 16th century. In Latin and Spanish the name became Junta.

Their mark was the fleur-de-lis of Florence, and it appears, with slight variations, on the title pages of the books printed by all the branches of the Giunti family. The colophon of this book repeats the statement that the heirs of Jacob Giunti printed the volume, and gives the name of the actual typographer, Theobaldus Paganus.

REPORT — Guillaume Durand was a canonist and liturgical writer of the Middle Ages. He lived from 1237 to 1296. He studied and successfully



XVICENTURYREPORTS

taught canon law and later became Chaplain and Auditor of the Papal Palace. In 1274 he accompanied Gregory X to the Council of Lyons where, as secretary to the Pope, he was influential in drawing up the constitutions. Although French by birth, he spent much of his life in Italy in the service of the Popes. He wrote several important works on canon law and on the ritual of the Church.

The book here described is called by the Catholic Encyclopedia the most famous of Durand's works. It was written while he was in Italy, before 1286. It is one of the most important writings of its kind that has come down from medieval times, and describes the liturgy of the Western Church in the 13th century. It explains the origin and symbolic meaning of the Christian ritual, giving a detailed account of the laws, customs, and rites of the Roman Church. To this day the treatise is often consulted on questions regarding the ceremonies of the Church in the Middle Ages.

It is composed of eight books. The first is a treatise on the Church itself and its fittings, such as the altar, the pictures, and the bells. It also discusses the dedication of the Church building and consecration of the altar. Book 2 treats of those who serve in the Church — the cantors, porters, acolytes, deacons, and priests. Book 3 describes the vestments and their allegorical meaning. Book 4 deals with the mass, Book 5 with the canonical hours, Book 6 with the "proprium temporis", and Book 7 with the feast days of the saints. Book 8 explains the astronomical calendar and the method of determining the date of varying holidays, such as Easter.

The editor of this book was Nicolaus Doard, who wrote the dedicatory letter addressed to his brother. A second letter, praising the work of Durand and addressed to Cardinal Petrus, was written by Joannes Aloysius. Fifty pages of index precede the text. There are 296 folio pages in the book, exclusive of indices. Each section of each book is introduced by a summary of contents and often by a comment of the editor.

(July 8, 1943)

REPORT # 88

THE ANATOMY OF MAN - PRINTED IN 1551

LIBRO DE LA ANOTHOMIA DEL HOMBRE

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins closely cut. The pages now measure 6-1/2" x 9-1/2". The first and last sections of the book are loose and many pages are badly torn. There are worm holes and many stains. The book is in very poor condition.



The paper used in this volume is of particularly good quality. The type is Gothic and folio pagination with Roman numerals is used. There are many interesting wood-cut initials throughout. Rubricated title page with the shield of the Marques de Mondejar. On the back of the same page is printed the Royal permission. A 14-page table of contents precedes the author's dedication. There are 136 folio pages of text.

PRINTED IN VALLADOLID IN 1551 BY SEBASTIAN MARTINEZ.

PRINTER – Of this particular printer nothing can be learned, but it is known that a Martinez family was influential in the early days of printing in Spain.

REPORT – “A book of the anatomy of man, newly composed by Dr. Bernardo Montaña de Monserrate, physician to His Majesty. Very useful and necessary to doctors and surgeons who wish to be perfect in their art, and acceptable to other discreet men who wish to know the secrets of nature. In this book is treated the structure and composition of human body, the manner in which it is engendered and born, and causes whereby it necessarily dies. Following this treatise appears the relation of a dream of the very illustrious Señor Don Luis Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Mondejar, which is placed at the end of the book. In this dream following a graceful metaphorical figure, he discusses the structure of man and all the material contained in the first book. Dedicated to the said Señor Marques.”

The above translation (from the Spanish) of the title page of the book at hand summarizes its contents very well. The first section and treatise by Dr. Montaña de Monserrate contains twelve sub-titles, each dealing with a different section of the human body. A second subdivision follows, divided into two parts. The first treats of the generation and birth of human beings, and the second part with death. This tract fills 73 folio pages. The dream of the Marques de Mondejar is introduced by a separate title page, although the pagination is continuous. A dialogue between the Doctor and the Marques, in which the latter is urged to tell his dream, introduces the story. In this very remarkable dream the Marques sees the human body as a house or edifice and compares all its members to the various parts of the dwelling. As the title page states, it is well done, if at times fantastic. It is most entertaining to follow this flight of imagination. Several drawings and diagrams illustrate the latter section of the book. They show the muscular, bony, and organic structure of the body, and are quite modern in appearance. The book ends in folio 136.

(July 8, 1943)



REPORT # 89 (U.S.T. Seminary)

**TWELVE BOOKS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY -
PRINTED IN 1551**

PHILOSOPHIAE NATURALIS LIBRI XII

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete, bound in full vellum over boards. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 3-3/4" x 6". Pages are stained, and there are many marginal notes in a contemporary hand. Condition is fair. The dedications, the psalms, and various small chapter headings are in italics; otherwise the book is printed in Roman type. There are a few wood-cut initials.

Title page, torn but repaired, has printer's mark. Following the title page appears the dedication and then the first introductory psalm. A preface to the whole work occupies pages 9 and 10. Book one begins on page 11, and the twelfth book ends on page 413. The final psalm is incomplete, and the book lacks index and colophon.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1551 BY ANTON VINCENT.

PRINTER — For information regarding this printer, see the report on "Catalogus Glorioae Mundi" No. 70.

REPORT — Francis Titelmann, Belgian philosopher, was born late in the 15th century and died in 1537. In 1521 he was professor of theology at Louvain, which position he resigned in 1525 when he entered the Capuchin Order and went to Italy. His treatises on Scripture and his controversy with Erasmus brought him great renown throughout Europe. He is the author of a book on natural philosophy first published in 1535 and thereafter often reprinted.

The book at hand is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas and contains Titelmann's treatise. It is composed of twelve books. The large subject of natural philosophy is divided into two fields of physics and psychology, the first dealing in general with natural phenomena and the latter with the mind, the reason, and the will. Like so many philosophical works of the Renaissance, this one is a commentary, strongly religious in tone, on the works of Aristotle.

The first six books are based on Aristotle's "Physicorum", "De Generatione et Corruptione", and "Meteorologica". Here the treatise deals with movement and change, the infinite in time and space, and natural phenomena. Book VII follows Aristotle's "De Caelo" and treats of the earth and its elements, the celestial bodies, planets and stars, and the eclipses of the moon and sun. Books VIII to XII are those con-



cerned with psychology, and reference is often made to the "De Anima" of Aristotle. The exterior senses of sight and hearing, etc. and the inner senses of imagination, memory, and judgment are discussed in these books as well as the intellect of man and his desire and will.

Each book is introduced by a so called "psalm", a song in praise of the Creator of the earth and all its wonders and of man and the beasts who inhabit it. The book is dedicated by Titelmann to the Faculty of Liberal Arts of Louvain.

(January 31, 1944)

REPORT # 90

CUSTOMS OF THE DUCHY OF BURGUNDY.
PRINTED IN 1552

CONSUETUDINES DUCATUS BURGUNDIAE

DESCRIPTION – One volume. Title page missing. The book opens with various letters to the reader. In the middle of one of them, written by Joachim de Sado, the table of contents is mis-bound. the preface of the author, Chasseneuz, immediately precedes the long index of 108 pages. A prologue to the text contains a reprint of the decree of Philip the Good authorizing the recording of the customs of his country. Each column is numbered, the last one being Number 1528. The book has been rebound in vellum over boards. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 8-1/2" x 12-1/2". The book is completely loose from the binding. There are worm holes and stains. The condition is poor. There are few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1552 BY MICHAEL SYLVIUS.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – The ancient realm of Burgundy was a small but powerful kingdom from the time of the Germanic invasions of the 5th century to its final dissolution about the year 1480. For 100 years after its founding the Germanic kings widened its borders and defended them from the Franks. Finally conquered in 534, Burgundy became one of the important provinces of the Frankish Kingdom for the next 300 years. After the death of Charlemagne was founded the Duchy of Burgundy, which played an important part in European history up to the 16th century.

Philip the Good was next to the last of the Dukes of Burgundy and ruled from 1419 to 1467. He was an able prince, busying himself with



XVICENTURYREPORTS

the administration of his country, patronizing arts and letters, founding universities, and seeking to develop the commerce and industries of Flanders. Worthy of note is the fact that he founded, in 1429, the Order of the Golden Fleece. Of the first interest to us, however, in reviewing the book at hand, is the fact that he had records made of the customs of the Burgundians. It is from the records begun at the time of Philip the Good that the material for this volume is drawn.

The title of the book of which this report treats is "Consuetudines Ducatus Burgundiae" (the customs of the Duchy of Burgundy). It is the work of Bartholomew Chasseneuz, French jurist and magistrate who lived from 1480 to 1541. He had a brilliant record as a student in France and Italy. Charles of Amboise named him relator and later he held the same position in Burgundy. He became Kings Advocate in the bailiwick of Autun, Councillor of the Parlement of Paris, and President of the Parlement of Provence. He took part in the editing of the ordinance of Is-sur-Tielle, which reorganized judicial procedure. His book on the customs of Burgundy was first published at Lyons in 1529.

The material in this volume is divided into 12 parts. The titles, introductions, summaries, and page headings are written in French, and the text in Latin. Treated under the 12 headings are the customs and laws of feudalism, marriage, status of women, inheritance in all its phases, ownership and disposal of property, etc. The differences in the customs of the nobility made very clear. This treatise is a social study of a nation dating back to ancient times, and is therefore a document of great historical interest.

(July 9, 1943)

REPORT # 91

COMMENTARIES OF PAUL DE CASTRO ON THE CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS - PRINTED IN 1552-1553

COMMENTARIA IN NOVUM DIGESTUM

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one. Rebound in vellum over boards. The margins have been cut and the pages measure 10-1/4" x 16". There are a few worm holes and stains, but the condition is good. Folio pagination is used throughout. Many attractive wood-cut initials are to be found.



**VOL. I - PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1552 BY PETER FARDIN.
VOL. II- PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1553 BY BALTHAZAR
ARNOULLET.**

PRINTING – These two books, both printed in Lyons and bound together, bear the same mark on their title pages, which is a lion rampant, from the shield of the City of Lyons. This mark was widely used by printers of that city. The colophons give the information as to printers and dates. No information is available on either of these men.

REPORT – Paul de Castro (Paulus Castrensis) was born in the 14th century and died probably about 1445. He studied law under Baldus and was himself a teacher for a period, by some accounts for as many as fifty-seven years. He wrote commentaries on various parts of the Justinian Law – the Old and New Digest, the Infortiatum, and the Code. His best work is considered to be his treatise on the Digest.

In this library we have seven volumes dealing with the works of Paul de Castro on civil law. The other volumes were printed at a later date, and for descriptions of them see Reports Nos. 159 and 242. For specific information regarding the Justinian Code, see the general report on same at the beginning of this catalogue.

(April 19, 1943)

REPORT # 92 (U.S.T. Seminary)

TREATISE ON EVANGELICAL FREEDOM

OPUSCULUM DE EVANGELICA LIBERTATE

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in modern figured cardboard, margins cut, and pages measure 3-1/8" x 4-3/4". There are a few worm holes and some page slightly stained. Condition good. Title page with printer's mark. Small wood cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1552 BY PASCUAL TELLIER FOR WILLIAM NIGRUS.

PRINTER – The title page states that the book was printed in Paris for the bookseller, William Nigrus. The mark of Nigrus as reproduced on this page is interesting, showing the head of the Ethiopian surmounted on a helmet and a shield bearing the initials G E N. The permission to print (or to have the book printed) which appears on the next page, was granted, to



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Jean Foucher. The colophon contains both names and that of another book-seller, Jean Bonhomme, and adds that the printer was Pascual Tellier. None of these names appear in any reference books available.

REPORT — Francis Silvester, theologian, was born in Ferrara in 1474 and died in 1526. He entered the Dominican order at an early age. In 1525 he was elected Master General of the order and, in that capacity, visited many convents in Italy, France, and Belgium. Wherever he went, he restored discipline and encouraged piety. He wrote many valuable works, the chief one being a commentary on the "Summa Contra Gentiles" of Saint Thomas Aquinas.

The very small book at hand is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains Silvester's treatise "De Evangelica Libertate" which bears the subtitle "Against the Modern Slanderers of the Christian Religion". It contains two dedications, the first one by Claude Spinaeus (probably the editor of this edition) addressed to Gabriel le Veneur. In the dedication, the editor points out the enduring interest of this treatise in the light of the spreading growth of heresy, and refers to Jean Benedicti, the distinguished Franciscan of the 16th century who he says, encouraged him to edit Silvester's work. The second dedication is Silvester's own addressed to Cardinal Lorenzo Pucci and explains the treatise as being a refutation of Luther's statements against the Catholic Church. "Pestilens ille lutheranus morbus" (that pestilent Lutheran disease) has spread not only in Germany but even into parts of Italy, says the author. And so he writes to show that true freedom for the godly exists inside the true church in spite of the criticisms of the heretics.

The 106 pages of the tract define the term liberty and prove that the various laws and restrictions of the Church do not detract from freedom; but on the contrary they serve to protect a believer from bondage to sin. The author discusses in this connection the institutions of tithing and fasting, the observation of the ceremonies of the Church, and the uses of the sacraments.

(August 14, 1943)

REPORT # 93 (U.S.T. Archives)

FAMILIAR LETTERS - PRINTED IN 1552

EPISTOLAS FAMILIARES

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and pages measure 5-1/2" x 7-1/2". The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. The pages are worm-eaten and stained.



The type is Gothic; the pagination, foliate in Roman numerals. The title page is rubricated with a wood-cut border. A wood-cut printer's mark appears on the last page. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout. This book is written in Spanish and is a first edition.

PRINTED IN ZARAGOZA IN 1552 BY BARTOLOME DE NAGERA.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Francisco Ortiz, Spanish Franciscan and writer, was born in Valladolid in the 15th century and died in 1547. In the last years of his life he lived at a Franciscan convent in Torrelaguna and there all his literary works were composed. He was an accomplished speaker as well as a distinguished writer. His works, which were all published posthumously, include various religious treatises, exegetical tracts, and personal letters. The latter, the "Epistolas Familiares", were first published in 1552 and are contained in the book here reviewed.

The title page reads in part: "Familiar letters of the very reverend Father Francisco Ortiz, a most distinguished preacher of the order of St. Francis, sent to various private individuals. The letters are saintly and beneficial in their teachings and exhibit much learning." Following the title page appears the dedication to Don Juan de la Cerda, Duke of Medina, written by the editor, Pedrarias de Avila, brother-in-law of Juan Ortiz, the writer's brother. The prologue by the editor and a table of contents follows. Just preceding the letters, a brief announcement to the reader explains that the Latin quotations which Ortiz scattered throughout his letters have been translated into Castilian.

The letters represent the correspondence of Ortiz with members of his family and with friends. A few of the letters were written to him. Some of the recipients of his epistles were the Archdeacon of Medina, the Señora Doña Isabela da Silva, sister of the Count of Cifuentes and Doña Catalina Arias, a nun in the Monastery of Conception at Guadalajara. Four letters exchanged by Ortiz and Señor Almirante are printed and six written to the author's brothers. The last two of the twenty five letters in this collection are addressed to Pedrarias de Avila, who later edited this work. Those written by the author to his brother Juan are especially appealing. One letter written in 1536 on the occasion of his brother's marriage is a very beautiful exposition on the sanctity and great responsibility of that estate. One written a little later to the same brother implores him to repent and mend his ways. Besides the letters which fill 102 folio pages, this volume contains eleven short works — sermons, soliloquies, and prayers. The final page is numbered 136.

(January 20, 1944)

**REPORT # 94** (U.S.T. Archives)**GLOSS ON THE 22ND LAW, TITLE I OF THE 7TH PARTIDA**
- PRINTED IN 1552**REPETITIO LEGIS XXII, TIT. I, PARTIDA VII**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. The pages measure 7-3/4" x 10-1/2"". The book is loose from the binding, and there are a few worm holes and stains. Some minor repairs have been made. There are wood-cut initials of various designs throughout. Folio pagination in Roman numerals is used. The paper is of poor quality and is brittle and discolored with age. The book is printed in parallel columns in Gothic type. The typography is only fair. This is a first edition.

A rubricated title page enclosed in a wood-cut border bears the coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, the Bishop of Sigüenza. Below the colophon appears an autograph in an early hand. It is difficult to read the first name although Garcia Villalpando is clearly legible. Since the author's full name was Diego Garcia de Villalpando, this undoubtedly his autograph which adds interest and value to the book.

PRINTED IN LEON IN 1552 BY PEDRO DE CELADA.

PRINTER – The colophon states that this book was printed by Pedro de Celada in Leon, the birthplace of Villalpando. Of this printer no information is available.

REPORT – Diego Villalpando, Spanish jurist of the 15th century, was born in Leon. The dates of his birth and death are not exactly known. He was held in high esteem by the Catholic Kings and was one of their chief counsellors. He wrote various works which were published after his death. Among them was the analysis of the first title of the 22nd law of the seventh Partida. Bound in the front of this catalogue, the reader will find an outline of the codification of Spanish law to which he is referred for identification of the Siete Partidas.

This particular law has to do with crimes which merit corporal punishment. In those days, that meant death or the loss of a member of the body. The law provided that if the accused made a settlement with the accuser before the case came to court for judgment, that agreement should stand as valid. There were many conditions, provisos, and exceptions, but, fundamentally, the law was as stated above. Villalpando divided his gloss into three parts. The first part deals with the various crimes to which the law



applies; the second, explains what persons are to be allowed to exercise the right granted; and the third, pertains to the method of applying the law. The whole work is written in Latin and fills 208 folio pages.

Following the title page, the royal permission to print this work appears signed by "La Reyna" – that is, Juana la Loca technically co-ruler of Spain with her son, Charles V, until her death in 1555. The dedication follows. It is addressed to Ferdinand Niño de Guevara, Bishop of Siguenza and Patriarch of the Indies, a very distinguished prelate of that age. Twenty-two pages of alphabetical index follow. The author's preface to his work begins on folio one.

(February 25, 1944)

REPORT # 95-96 (U.S.T. Archives)

**BRIEF REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIES -
PRINTED IN 1552**
**THE DISPUTE BETWEEN LAS CASAS AND DR. SEPULVEDA -
PRINTED IN 1552**

**BREVISSIMA RELACION DE LA DESTRUCCION
DE LAS INDIAS
CONTROVERSIAS ENTRE LAS CASAS Y EL DOCTOR
GINES SEPULVEDA**

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes. The first volume is complete. It has been rebound in one-quarter leather, margins have been cut, and pages measure 5-1/2" x 7-1/2". Pagination throughout the book is continuous although each of the five sections begins with an introductory page enclosed in an engraved border. Title page has the printer's mark. There are a few wood-cut initials. The typography is of poor quality as is the paper. The book is loose from the bonding and there are a few worm holes and stains. Condition is fair.

The second book is complete and has been rebound in full vellum over boards. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 5-1/2" x 7-1/2". The paper is of poor quality, and the type large Gothic. There is a rubricated title page with a wood-cut border. There are no decorations or initials. The paper is stained and worm-eaten. The condition is fair.

PRINTED IN SEVILLE IN 1552 BY SEBASTIAN TRUGILLO.

PRINTER — No information available.



REPORT—Bartolome de las Casas is one of the most interesting figures in Spanish history of the 16th century. His father, Francisco, had accompanied Columbus on his second voyage and brought to Bartolome an Indian boy who became his servant. As a young man, Las Casas studied law at Salamanca and eventually entered into practice. He seems to have had from boyhood a great interest in the natives of the West Indies. In 1502, he went to Hispaniola with Ovando, the first governor of the Antilles. This governor and others who succeeded him relied on the advice of Las Casas. By 1510, he had become a priest and had begun his agitation in behalf of the native population of the Antilles. Their condition was indeed lamentable since the Spanish settlers had made slaves of them. Because they were unused to physical labor and because epidemics were imported, the native race began rapidly to die out. The clergy in America and Spain heartily approved of Las Casas' ambition to rescue the indigenous population from extinction, and the Spanish government supported his plans. However, his first experiment in educating the Indians directly under the control of the Church ended in disaster when the natives attacked and killed many settlers and stole the supplies which had been brought from Spain for the Indians' own use. Las Casas who was in Spain at the time of the massacre unjustly blamed the Spanish, and thereafter looked upon colonization as a sin.

About 1520, Las Casas joined the Dominican Order and shortly after began to write bitter condemnations of his countrymen. His exaggerations were tolerated since it was evident that he was sincerely, if violently, concerned about the welfare of the aborigines. In 1542, the "New Laws" for the Indies showing the influence of Las Casas appeared. Slavery was abolished and a system of agrarian serfdom set up instead. Ruin faced the Spanish settlers in the Indies under these "New Laws" and many protests arose, resulting eventually in a modification of the statutes. The bitterness and violence of Las Casas increased and in 1552 appeared the "Brevissima Relacion de la Destruccion de las Indias" about which the Catholic Encyclopedia says: "That so passionate and one-sided a document should have been published with the permission of the authorities argues a broad tolerance on the part of the Spanish Government, which, moreover, still continued its support of Las Casas."

Meanwhile Las Casas had become Bishop of Chiapa in Mexico, and had been engaged in various disputes. The most famous of this altercations was that with Gines de Sepulveda who upheld the conquest and settlement of the Indies. The two men presented their opposing ideas before an assembly of learned theologians and jurists at the command of the king, and the papers were published in 1552. Sepulveda was one of the most illustrious and cultured men of his age. He was far more scholarly than Las Casas and was historiographer for Charles V. Shortly after the debate he



retired to private life, wearied by the persecutions of Las Casas and his followers.

The two books whose names are cited in the title of this report and which belong to the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas are written in Spanish. One contains several works of Las Casas beginning with "Brevissima Relacion" which fills pages one to 50, followed by the "Treynta Proposiciones" pages 51 to 60. Then appear the papers of the dispute with Sepulveda which fill pages 61 to 121. A treatise on slavery in the Indies, pages 122 to 151, is followed by "Veynte Razones". The latter explains why no form of slavery or vassalage should be allowed in the Indies and is found on pages 158 to 210. It was written in 1542, the same year that saw the promulgation of the "New Laws". The last nine pages of the volume contain a fragment of a letter written by a "certain man" and included by Las Casas because the sentiments expressed regarding cruelty to the natives bear out his own convictions.

(February 24, 1994)

REPORT # 97

REPERTORY OF THE LAWS OF CASTILE - DE CELSO - PRINTED IN 1553

REPERTORIO UNIVERSAL DE TODAS LAS LEYES DE CASTILLA

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been slightly cut and the pages now measure 8-1/4" x 12-1/4". The binding is torn in half and is completely separated from the book. The first 24 folio leaves are loose from the rest of the book. There are a few stains and tears. The condition is extremely poor and repair is urgently needed. Rubricated title page with the Royal coat-of-arms. Attractive wood-cut initials throughout. Of particular interest is a large "P" on page one, the background of which shows a monk in his study.

PRINTED IN MEDINA DEL CAMPO IN 1553 BY FRANCISCO DEL CANTO.

PRINTER — The title page bears the names of Juan Maria da Terranova and Jacome de Liarcari of Medina del Campo, and the date 1553. The colophon indicates the same place and date, but states that the book is from the printing office of Francisco del Canto. The names appearing in the title page are probably those of booksellers, whose names thus often occur.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Francisco del Canto belonged to one of the three great printing families in Medina del Campo in the 16th century. With Pedro de Castro and Guillermo de Milles, the del Cantos monopolized printing in that city. Their work is superior to a great deal of the typography of that period.

REPORT – Hugo de Celso, Italian jurist of the 16th century, lived many years in Spain and died in Toledo in 1553. He was a friend of a number of distinguished Spaniards, including Cardinal Juan de Tavera. He wrote several books, among which is listed the repertory of laws with the title given above. This work was first published in 1540 at Alcala de Henares. In 1547 a second edition appeared at Valladolid. The third edition of 1553 differs from the other two in that it contains the corrections of Andres Martinez de Burgos. It is a copy of the third edition that is in this library.

The title page gives a complete summary of the contents – “A general repertory of all the laws of these Kingdoms of Castile abbreviated and reduced in the form of conclusive collection by Dr. Hugo de Celso: containing also additions by the Doctors Aguilera and Victoria and by the licenciado Hernando Diaz, fiscal of the Royal Council. Now newly added more than 1300 laws. All the decrees and new orders of His Majesty are indicated by a marginal sign. Corrected of many errors which it had before by Andres Martinez de Burgos, resident of Astorga, dedicated to the Most High and Powerful Philip II of Spain.”

Following the title page appears the Royal privilege giving permission to print. The dedication to the King is written by Hernando Diaz and is followed by de Celso’s dedicatory letter to Cardinal Juan de Tavera. The author’s prologue and a six-page index precede the text. The body of laws, alphabetically arranged, fills 339 folio pages.

(July 1, 1943)

REPORT # 98

TREATISE ON LAWS - PEDRO DE DUEÑAS - PRINTED IN 1554

REGULAE UTRIUSQUE JURIS SELECTAE

DESCRIPTION – One volume, with title page missing. Rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 7-1/4 x 10-1/2". The introductory section is loose, and there are many loose pages, worm holes, stains, and tears. The book is in extremely poor condition.

**PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1554.**

PRINTING – There is no mention in this book of the printer. However, the book is listed in Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" as a first edition published in Salamanca in 1554.

REPORT – The book which is the subject of this report is Volume I of a compendium of selected laws. The editor and compiler was Pedro de Dueñas, Spanish jurist and orator of the 16th century. Some of the initial material of the book is missing. The first page contains the dedication of the author to the Duke of Alba, one of the most outstanding figures in the age of Philip II and one of the greatest military geniuses of all time. The author's letter to the reader follows.

The ten-page which precedes page one of the text makes clear what material is contained in the book, and is divided into three parts. The first section lists the laws of Spain from which titles are taken, and includes the Partidas, the Fueros of the Courts of Justice, the Ordenamiento, and various other statutes and pragmatics. The second section lists the works on canon law which are included, and mentions the Decretum of Gratian, the Decretals of Gregory IX, the Liber Sextus, the Clementines, and the Extravagantes. The compilations of civil laws, other than those of Spain which are cited in this book, are listed in the third section of the index. These are the various divisions of the Justinian Code. For information on this groups of laws, the reader is referred to the general reports on civil and canon law and to the outline of Compilations of Spanish Codes which are bound in the first part of this catalogue.

In the heading of page one of the text, the author makes reference to the work of two predecessors – Bartholomew Socinus and Juan Bernardo Diaz de Lugo. The latter was a canonist of fame, and it is his work "Regulae Juris cum suis Ampilationibus et Restrictionibus" to which Dueñas here refers. He states that the "Regulae" of Diaz de Lugo are here for the first time set forth. Since Dueñas takes credit as the author of this volume, we assume that he incorporated the writings of his predecessors with permission into his work.

There is no title page in this volume. The 158 folio pages of text appear to be complete, as is the final index. Accompanying each of the 400 laws cited are numerous references to related statutes and to the opinions and commentaries of great jurists. The names of Baldus, Bartolus, Covarruvias, Alciati, Riminaldi, Montalvo, and dozens of others appear on every page. The laws are in alphabetical order. This volume contains those beginning with the letters A to F inclusive. The author's conclusion on the last page states that this is Volume I and that its composition was completed in Salamanca in 1554.

(July 5, 1943)

**REPORT # 99****ON THE ROYAL EDICTS OF CASTILE - DE NUÑEZ - PRINTED
IN 1554****DE EXEQUENDIS MANDATIS REGUM HISPANIAE**

DESCRIPTION – One volume. The title page and introduction are missing. Rebound in contemporary limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 8" x 11". The spine of the book is broken and the pages are stained and worm-eaten. The condition is poor. Many pages have been underlined in ink, which has eaten through the paper, resulting in mutilated pages. There are a few wood-cuts throughout.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1554 BY JUAN DE CANOVA.

PRINTER – On folio 32 following the dictionary appears the mark and name of Juan de Canova, who printed the book at Salamanca in 1554. Of this printer we know only that he was related to Alexander de Canova, whose initials appear on the mark with those of Juan. Alexander is referred to in the dedication as a man most honest and accurate in his work.

REPORT – This book by Pedro Nuñez de Avendaño, Spanish jurist of the 16th century, contains an analysis and commentary of a special phase of civil law. The title page of the book is missing, but in Espasa it is given as follows: "De Exequendis Mandatis Regum Hispaniae qui rectoribus civitatum dantur et hodie continentur in Titulo VI libri III Recopilationis, vulgo nuncupatis, Capitulos de Corregidores" (The Orders given by the Kings of Spain to the magistrates of the State... commonly called "Capitulos de Corregidores").

Following the dedication to Antonio Fonseca is printed the statute analyzed in this volume. It is from a law of 1500 promulgated by Ferdinand and Isabela. The introduction is translated as follows: "Instructions delivered by the King and Queen our masters in which are contained the things which the governors, their assistants, magistrates, judges de residencia, and alcaldes of the cities, towns, and villages of our kingdom and domain must keep and fulfill. Done in Seville on the 9th of July, 1500." Then follows in full the "Capitulos de Corregidores". It fills 15 pages. The commentaries of Pedro Nuñez de Avendaño, written in Latin, begin on Folio one. There are 22 titles in the law and the discussion of them ends on Folio 113. On Folio 114 begins a series of "responsa" in explanation of the laws of the Kingdom of Castile. There are 19 of these answers and this section of the



book ends on Folio 146. A second part of the volume with separate pagination contains a dictionary of terms which the author says have various signification. To help avoid ambiguity and to assist in the understanding of the orders of the King, the words are arranged in alphabetical order with references to the laws in which they occur, and are followed by explanations. There are 31 folio pages in this section of the book. A 40-page general index completes the volume.

(June 29, 1943)

REPORT # 100 (U.S.T. Archives)

THE POEMS OF VIDA

OPERA MARCI HIERONYMI VIDAE*

DESCRIPTION— One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins closely cut. Pages now measure 2-3/4" x 4-1/2". The spine of the book is broken, the title page badly torn, and there are a few worm holes and stains. The binding is loose from the book. Condition very poor.

This book is printed entirely in italics. There are small decorative wood cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1554 BY SEBASTIAN GRYPHIUS.

PRINTER — Gryphius' mark, the griffin and winged globe, appears on the title page. Gryphius (Greyff) was a German printer who lived from 1493 to 1556. His work was noted for its correctness, and his edition of the Bible in Latin in 1550 is especially esteemed. His son, Francis, was a printer in Paris about the middle of the 16th century.

REPORT — Marco Girolamo Vida, Italian Humanist and poet lived from 1490 to 1566. He was a priest and a canon regular. Pope Leo X called upon the Humanists to write a Christian epic poem, and the work was undertaken by Vida. Leo gave him the priory of Saint Sylvester at Frascati that he might have leisure to work. The result of this effort was the "Christiad" in six cantos, on the subject of the life of Christ and the spread of the Gospel. This is Vida's most important work. Another extensive work of this poet is "De Arte Poetica" a didactic poem first published in 1527. In this poem he treats of poetry in general and discusses the art of composing it. He gives advice concerning the education and training of a future poet and gives instruction in composition and style. Of Vida's shorter poems, two are well-known. They are: "De Bombyce" (On the Silkworm and "De

*Editor's note: This book is missing from the Library collections.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

"Ludo Scacchorum" (On Chess). All four of the poems mentioned above were printed before 1535. Vida's model in writing poetry was Vergil. He wrote largely in classical hexameters, and his style is simple, harmonious, and elegant.

The book from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas here reviewed contains the poems named in the foregoing paragraph and many others by Vida, some not previously printed. The first group is composed of hymns addressed to God, to the Son of God, to the Holy Spirit, and to various saints and martyrs. Included in this section of songs of praise is a poem written about Emperor Charles V, and one dedicated to Giovannii Matteo Giberti, Bishop of Verona. Both were contemporaries of the poet and each in his own sphere, eminent and distinguished. It is stated in the table of contents following the title page that these hymns are here printed for the first time.

The "Christiad" begins on page 217 and the sixth canto ends on page 426. The "De Arte Poetica" follows immediately and is dedicated to Francis, Dauphin of France, son of King Francis I. The four cantos of this poem end on page 489. "De Bombyce" and "De Ludo Scacchorum" follow. Various short poems make up the rest of the book. Included in these are eclogues and a variety of songs dedicated to Giberti, to the parents of the poet, and to the Popes Leo X and Clement VII. The volume ends on page 575.

(August 12, 1943.)

REPORT # 101 (U.S.T. Archives)

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH - PRINTED IN 1554

LA HISTORIA DE LA IGLESIA

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and the margins slightly cut. The pages measure 7-1/2" x 10-1/2". The binding was poorly done and has now broken loose from the book. There are worm holes and stains. There are numerous interesting wood-cut initials. The title page is enclosed in a wood-cut border and bears the date 1554. The paper is of poor quality, and the type is Gothic. The typography is mediocre. Some of the page headings are wrongly titled, and Roman and Arabic numerals are mixed together on some pages in the last section of the book. Following the title page appears first the dedication to the king of Portugal, Juan III, and then the author's prologue addressed to the reader.



The text begins on folio one with the preface of Eusebius. The eleven books of the first part of the work fill 97 folio leaves, and the nine books of the second part occupy folios 98 to 171. A 7-page index of books and chapter headings completes the volume.

This is a second edition of this work. It is the earliest example of Portuguese printing so far discovered among the books belonging to the University of Santo Tomas. The condition is fair.

PRINTED IN COIMBRA IN 1554 BY JUAN ALVAREZ.

PRINTER – The colophon states that Alvarez was the King's Printer. No other information is available.

REPORT – Juan de la Cruz was a Spanish theological writer of the 16th century. He joined the order of Dominicans in Spain and later lived in Portugal where his writings were first published. He wrote commentaries on the works of fellow ecclesiastics, a chronicle of the Dominican Order, and sermons, besides "La Historia de la Iglesia". The latter book was first published at Lisbon in 1541.

This volume contains a Spanish translation of some of the earliest and most important chapters of Church history and is divided into two parts. The author explains that the first nine books of the first part were written originally by Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, who lived in 3rd century. This work of Eusebius, written in Greek, was translated into Latin in the following century by Rufinus of Aquileia who added two books to the history, bringing the narrative down to his own time. These eleven books comprise the first part of this volume and were put into the Castilian tongue by Father Juan de la Cruz.

The second part, commonly called "Tripartita", is a continuation of the work of Eusebius. About the middle of the 5th century, three writers undertook to continue the original history. They were Socrates of Constantinople who wrote seven books covering the period 305 to 439; Hermias Sozomenus also of Constantinople whose nine books covered the years 324 to 425; and Theodoret, the greatest of the three, who wrote five books covering the years 320 to 428. These three works were translated into Latin and consolidated into one narrative by Cassiodorus about the middle of the 6th century. He called the work *Historia Tripartita*. It is the compilation made by Cassiodorus and translated by Juan de la Cruz which forms the second part of the book here reviewed.

(February 25, 1944)

**REPORT # 102****NATURAL HISTORY BY PLINY - PRINTED IN 1555****NATURALIS HISTORIA - LIBRI XXXVII**

DESCRIPTION – One volume, lacking title page and colophon. The index is incomplete. It has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 8-3/4" x 12-1/4". The binding is separated from the spine of the book, which is broken. The first few pages are loose, as are many others in the middle and final sections. The volume is in extremely poor condition and warrants immediate repair. Wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1555 (?) BY THE HEIRS OF JOHN FROBEN.

PRINTING – Except for the letters by Pliny the Younger, the text of this volume is identical with that of the 1549 edition. The index at the end, however, differs in that it is the work of Joannes Herold, who tells us in the preface that he has vastly improved it. His preface, which immediately precedes the index, is dated 1555, and that we are assuming to be the date of publication. This book is without a doubt from the Froben press, since the initials used are from the same blocks as those in the previous book. The same set of type was used in both volumes, and the format is identical. For information of Frobens and his press see Report # 76.

REPORT – There are two copies of Pliny's "Natural History" in this library. Both were published by the Froben press of Basle. Report # 76 describes the book printed previously to this one. That report also contains a brief summary of the life of Pliny, an outline of the contents of the History, and a discussion of John Froben and his associates. This book differs from the other in several ways. Those differences will be the subject of this report.

This volume lacks a title page and begins with an introduction by Erasmus of Rotterdam, addressed to Bishop Stanislaus Turzo. This brings to our attention the very interesting association of Erasmus and the printer John Froben. This association began about 1515 when Froben first published Erasmus' books. In 1521 the latter settled permanently at Basle, where he remained until the death of Froben in 1527. During these years the cooperation of the two men caused the Froben press to take the lead of the presses in Europe. Erasmus acted as general editor and literary adviser and Froben, who preferred artistic to financial success, saw to it that his publications were masterpieces of typographical skill.



Mark Pattison has said of Erasmus that he excelled in writing prefaces – not introductions to the author, but appeals to the interest of the reader – and that the commercial interests of Froben's press led to the placing of Erasmus' name on many a title page when actually he had little to do with the book. This volume presents a splendid proof of that statement. The editor was Sigismund Gelenius, who was also the commentator of the volume published in 1549. His annotations appear following the text of the "Natural History". Erasmus in the prefatory letter emphasizes the value of such classical works as this of Pliny, and points out the fact that the names of many men and many places are known to posterity only because they have been mentioned in some great work. This preface by Erasmus is dated 1525 at the time when he was literary editor for Froben. It does not appear in the 1549 edition. Incidentally, the usual marginal note, written in ink, appears opposite the name of Erasmus – "Auctor damnatus".

Following the letter of Erasmus appear two written by Plinius Caecilius (Pliny the Younger), nephew of the author. These letters do not appear in the previous edition. One is addressed to Marcus, one to Tacitus. Pliny the Younger was noted as a letter writer and his collected "Letters" are considered models of graceful expression. They furnish us with a clear picture of the interests of a Roman gentleman of his day.

(June 18, 1943)

REPORT # 103 (U.S.T. Archives)

GLOSS ON THE LAWS OF TORO - PRINTED IN 1555

GLOSA SOBRE LAS LEYES DE TORO

DESCRIPTION – One volume bound with "Glosemata Legum Tauri" printed in 1542. This book is rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. Pages measure 7-3/4" x 11". They are stained and worm-eaten and many are mutilated. The latter condition is the result of underlining passages in ink, the acid of which has eaten through the paper. The condition is fair. The book is printed in Gothic type. The commentaries of Cifuentes are in parallel columns, while the quotations from the Laws of Toro extend the full width of the page and are in larger type. The title page has a wide wood-cut border, but there are no initials or other decorations.

PRINTED IN MEDINA DEL CAMPO IN 1555 BY MATHEO AND FRANCISCO DEL CANTO.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

PRINTER — The title page states that the book was printed at Medina del Campo by Matheo and Francisco del Canto, brothers, in 1555. The colophon repeats the information adding that the printing was done at the expense of Juan Moreno, bookseller. The del Cantos were one of the three most influential printing houses in Medina del Campo in the 16th century. With the families of de Castro and de Milles, they monopolized printing in that city at that time. Their work compares very well with that done in other centers of printing during the same period.

REPORT — The title page of this book summarizes the contents. It reads, "A gloss by Miguel de Cifuentes on the laws of Toro. A notebook of the laws and new decisions made and ordained in the city of Toro, on the question of justice which used to arise in these realms, in which there has been much diversity of opinion among the jurists of these kingdoms".

On the verso of the title page appears the original proclamation of Juana la Loca , written when the laws of Toro were promulgated in 1505. The brief preface of Miguel de Cifuentes follows. The text begins immediately. The substance of each of the laws is quoted in Spanish, and the notes of Cifuentes written in Latin follow. Preceding the gloss, he presents a para-graphic summary of the ensuing material. In some cases a few lines only are required for his notes, in other instances, several pages. The whole treatise occupies only fifty folio pages.

(February 3, 1944)

REPORT # 104

TREATISE ON COMMERCE AND TRADE - PRINTED C. 1555

DE MERCATURA SEU MERCATORIBUS

DESCRIPTION — One volume. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 4" x 6-1/2". The binding is loose, the spine of the book is broken, many pages are loose, and there are worm holes and stains. The condition is poor. The title page has been torn in half. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS C. 1555 BY JACOB FORUS.

PRINTER — No information available. We determine the date as being between 1550 and 1555 because of the reference to Julius III in the introduction, as well as by the general format of the book.



REPORT — An interesting collection of tracts dealing with merchant traders and maritime commerce furnishes the material for this book. The greater part of the volume is composed of the writings of Benvenuto Straccha, whose seven treatises fill the first 480 pages. Straccha was an Italian jurist of the 16th century, and a resident of Ancona, saying that the maritime laws of their municipality had long been admired by foreigners. In this dedicatory letter he states that since Julius III is Pope, the time for publishing this work seems more suitable than ever before. Julius III, well-trained in jurisprudence, held the Papacy from 1550-1555. It will be recalled that Ancona was for a long time a semi-independent city-state under the protection of the Popes and finally, in 1532, came completely under their domination.

In his treatises Straccha deals with many phases of ocean commerce. He briefly traces the history of trading, continues with a discussion of the rights and privileges of merchants, and defines the extent to which they may be bound by contracts and solemn promises. His fifth treatise "De Nautis, Navibus et Navigatione" (concerning sailors, ships, and navigation) is very interesting. The sixth deals with bankruptcy of merchants when caused by storms, shipwrecks, or the loss of good to pirates. The last tract gives in detail the methods of procedure in cases of such merchants brought to trial.

The last 150 pages of the book contain treatises by four other authors on the same subject matter. The first, by Pedro Santerna of Portugal, treats of maritime insurance; the second, by Johan Nider, of commercial contracts; the third, by Baldus de Ubaldis, of maritime law; and the last, by Rodrigo Juarez, of the freedom of the sea and the transporting of goods by ships. Three of these writers are well-known. Johan Nider, 1380-1438, was a German theologian of the Order of the Dominicans. He was professor of theology at Vienna and wrote numerous works in Latin. His "Tractatus de Contractibus Mercatorum" here reprinted is one of the most important documents for the history of commerce in the 15th century. Peter Baldus de Ubaldis, 1327-1406, was a renowned jurist and commentator of the Justinian Code. Rodrigo Juarez was a Spanish jurist who lived in the early 16th century. The treatise here published is listed among his better known works. Thus the entire volume is a symposium on maritime activity and law, and as such is extremely interesting.

(July 10, 1943)

**REPORT # 105** (U.S.T. Seminary)**HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS - PRINTED IN 1555****HISTORIA DE GENTIBUS SEPTENTRIONALIBUS***

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete; title page and introductory material missing. An index bound in the front begins with the letter “m” and its final page is misbound. Following the author’s preface, which begins on page one, there is a fragment of an old map of Scandinavia. In several places in the book pages are missing. For instance, pages 141, 142, and pages 325 to 328 have been lost. The last book is incomplete, ending on page 800.

The book has been rebound in one-quarter leather and the margins so closely cut that the marginal notes have been mutilated. The pages measure 6-1/2" x 9-1/2". At one time the book was in extremely poor condition with tears, worm holes, and partly-destroyed pages. Very skillful repairing has been done in relatively modern times and now it is in an excellent state of preservation. Besides the wood-cut illustrations, initials of various pictorial designs from several different sets appear throughout the book. The paper is of fairly good quality and the Roman type clear and legible. The printing is typical of the better printers of the middle 16th century, but vastly inferior to that of books published earlier in the century. This is a book of unusual interest.

PRINTED IN ROME IN 1555 PRINTER UNKNOWN

PRINTING – According to reference books available, this work was first published at Rome in 1555. There is no reason to doubt that this copy is from that edition. The identity of the printer is unknown.

REPORT – Olaus Magnus, Swedish churchman and writer, lived from 1490 to 1558. He held several ecclesiastical positions including the canonry at Upsala and at Linkoping, and the archdeaconry at Strengnes. When Sweden was swept by the Reformation, Magnus went into exile in 1527 and spent most of the rest of his life at Rome. He executed various missions for the Popes and attended the Council of Trent as an envoy of Paul III. He is best remembered for his “History of the Scandinavian Peoples”, a book full of curious information about the customs and folklore of the northern races and graphic descriptions of the Scandinavian country. The history was translated into various languages and was a chief source of information regarding the northern European races for a long time after its



publication. It first appeared in 1555.

An imperfect copy of this most interesting and curious book is owned by the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It is difficult to deal with such a book in a report of moderate length since on every page occur statements that almost demand quotation, and because the wealth of crude wood-cut illustrations can hardly be passed over without description. It is, in fact, a book which must be inspected to be thoroughly appreciated. It is as fascinating as any book of fairy tales, being filled with pictures of giants and pygmies, sea monsters and werewolves, strange less entertaining scenes of the normal activities of the Scandinavian people.

The history is divided into 22 books. Books I and II deal with the climate of the north and the description of the land, sea coast, and adjacent seas. The author makes many digressions, and in Book I gives the alphabet of the Goths and in Book II describes the pygmies and relates the myth of their war with the cranes as told by Juvenal. Book III deals with the superstitions of the pagans, with their gods and temples. Here he discusses sorcery and witchcraft, and the belief in elves and fauns. Book IV is devoted largely to the forest people of the north, their customs and characteristics. The author explains the reasons for the slow conversion of these semi-wild people. In book V are related tales of Swedish giants and the epic heroes celebrated in their folk stories. Book VI deals with minerals and metals, the building of mines, metallurgy, and money. Books VII to XI inclusive are concerned largely with the military prowess of the people and the methods and weapons used in fighting on land and sea.

Books XII to XV inclusive treat of the homes of the Scandinavians, of agriculture, of clothing, of ceremonies and festivals, and of courts of justice. A hundred interesting details are related and as many fascinating sketches illustrate daily activities. Food and drink are discussed and the method of brewing mead and ale, the famous Scandinavian beverages. Book XVI contains an exposition on Church discipline and the education of the young. Magnus preaches here the necessity of eradicating false doctrines deeply embedded in the Scandinavian lands. Books XVII to XXII are among the most interesting for a modern reader. These concern domestic and forest animals, fish, sea monsters, and insects. Here we learn of the variety of wild animals, how they are hunted, and how their pelts are utilized. Dancing bears are described and werewolves seriously treated. The methods of salting, drying, smoking, and pickling fish are described. Book XXII which treats of insects includes a long dissertation on bee-keeping. Oddly enough, the author here also treats of oysters and the formation of pearls. This last book is incomplete.

(February 29, 1994)

**REPORT # 106** (U.S.T. Seminary)**BIBLICAL COMMENTARIES - PRINTED IN C. 1555****ENARRATIO D. DIONYSII CARTHUSIANI**

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. This book opens with dedication written by Bruno Loher dated 1555 at Cologne. Twenty-two pages of index follow, immediately preceding the text. There are 593 pages of the commentaries which appear to be complete. A second index at the end of the book is mutilated and incomplete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 7-1/4" x 11". The spine of the book is broken, and many pages are completely loose. There are worm holes and tears. The last several pages are badly torn. An ornate wood-cut initial appears on the first page of the dedicatory letter, and there are a few wood-cut initials. The type is Roman. The book is without distinction.

PRINTED IN COLOGNE? IN 1555? BY PETER QUENTELL?

PRINTER – The volume lacks title page and colophon, and thus no statement is made regarding the printing. In the dedication, however, reference is made to the careful work of correction done by Bartholomew Laurent in the printing house of Quentell. Five volumes of the works of Denys the Carthusian found in this library were printed by Peter Quentell at Cologne in 1532 to 1535. Two other volumes were printed in 1557 and 1558 by John Quentell, probably the son or heir of Peter. While no other information is available regarding the printing of this volume, we may reasonably assume that it also came from the Quentell Press about 1555.

REPORT – A description of the life and work of Denys the Carthusian (Denys von Leeuwen) may be found in Report No. 67 in which his "Sermones de Sanctis" is reviewed. He wrote a vast number of works including commentaries on the Bible. The book here reviewed contains the commentaries of Denys on the Books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus. The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume IV, page 735, says of these writings; "As an expounder of Scripture, he generally does no more than reproduce or recapitulate what other commentators had said before him. If this commentaries bring no light to modern exegesis they are at least an abundant mine of pious reflections."

(February 24, 1944)

**REPORT # 107** (U.S.T. Archives)**THE EIGHT BOOKS OF SIBYLLINE ORACLES -
PRINTED IN 1555****SIBYLLINE ORACULORUM LIBRI VIII**

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum. The margins appear to be uncut. The pages measure 3-3/4" x 6". The book is entirely loose from the binding, and there are worm holes and stains. This small book is well-printed with the text both in Latin and Greek. The Latin is in italic type. On the title page are several notations in early hands, one dated 1694. On the fore-edge appears a brand "Basy. Ora.". The condition is good.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1555 BY JOHN OPORIN.

PRINTER — John Oporin was a scholar of some fame having studied medicine and teaching at one time Latin and Greek. He not only printed classical works, but devoted himself to research in connection with the correction of old manuscripts. His name appears both on the title page and in the colophon of this volume.

REPORT — The book of the Sibylline Oracles were of universal interest from antiquity down through the Middle Ages. Their history still makes interesting reading. Originally they were the utterances of the prophetesses, called Sibyls, who were supposedly divinely inspired. In pagan times such prophesies were collected and carefully preserved and in times of national crisis were consulted by high priests and magistrates. The Jews noted the power of the Sibylline utterances and imitated them in order to spread their own doctrines, and in the 2nd and 3rd centuries after Christ, Christians did the same thing. Thus there are the Pagan, Jewish, and Christian versions. Many of the early Church Fathers quoted the Sibylline Books.

There are many collections of these oracles and for the most part each collection shows a mixture of origins. In 1545, an edition of eight books were published by Xystus Betuleius (Sixtus Birkin), German writer of martyr-plays, who produced one of the earliest concordances of the Greek New Testament. Ten years later Sebastian Castalion (Chateillon), French Protestant theologian and Hellenist, reissued the eight books of Betuleius at Basle. A copy of the Castalion edition is the subject of this report. It opens with a foreword by Castalion in which he says that the edition of Betuleius was compared with the original manuscript in the



XVICENTURYREPORTS

possession of Marcus Antimachus and many errors noted; that he made the corrections and that each one is indicated in the margins of the text. There follows the dedication written in 1544 by Xystus Betuleius addressed to Thomas and Ambrosius Blaurer. A letter written by Castalion addressed to Maurus Musaeus again explains the comparison of the earlier edition with the original document owned by Antimachus and the decision to edit the work and reprint it. The letter is dated 1546. The last of the introductions is a preface written in Greek (with a Latin translation) by Antimachus. The oracles begin on page 32.

Throughout the eight books the Greek text appears on one page with the Latin translation facing it. The verses are written in dactylic hexameter. Frequent marginal notes appear. The eighth book ends on page 259. A few pages following contain verses that appear in Lactantius, but not in Theophilus. Pages 263 to 285 are filled with an interpretation of Eusebius of Caesarea's "Life of Constantine" in which the utterances of the Sibyl are mentioned. St. Augustine's "City of God" is quoted on pages 286 to 298 indicating that writer's belief in the oracles. A few subsequent pages contain verses from all the twelve Sibyls predicting the coming of Christ. On pages 295 to 299 appear two letters written by Xystus Betuleius—the first to the reader and the second to the printer, Oporin. Pages 300 to 333 contain the annotations of the two commentators, Betuleius and Castalion. The song of Moses from Exodus 32 and a page of errata complete the volume.

(March 27, 1944) 1611 2011

REPORT # 108

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS - SUAREZ - PRINTED IN
1556

COMMENTARIIS IN L. QUONIAM IN PRIORIBUS

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins slightly cut. The pages now measure 7-3/4" x 11-1/2". The book is badly worm-eaten and the spine is broken. The condition is poor. There are numerous small decorative initials of various design throughout the long index in the front of the volume. Those of grotesque animal designs are especially interesting.

**PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1556 BY ANDREA A
PORTONARIS.**



PRINTER – The colophon states that the book was printed for Juan Merino and Luis Mendez by Portonaris. Two printer's mark appear, one on the title page and one in the colophon. The latter bears the initials "A.D.P.", doubtless combining the initials of Andrea and Domingo Portonaris. The name of the latter appears in books printed a decade later. Of the Portonaris family we have little specific information. They were, like the Giunti family, Italians, and like them also in that they established branch offices in Spain. In 1556, when this book was printed, Andrea was King's printer, a title which Domingo also bore in 1579 and 1580 after he had transferred from Salamanca to Zaragoza.

REPORT – Rodrigo Juarez (or Suarez), Spanish jurist and writer, lived in the time of the Catholic Kings. Although he was extremely well instructed in law, he never wished to go beyond the rank of Bachelor of Laws, saying that he thought it more desirable to be among the best in the rank than to be obscure among the doctors. However, his reputation for learning and uprightness was very great and he eventually became Judge in the Chancellery. A number of his writings and lectures were published after his death by his son Fernando.

The book with which this report deals contains seven dissertations by Rodrigo Juarez. Some are lectures, or readings, and others are treatises. They deal with the large question of inheritance, particularly the phase called in Spanish law "Mayorazgo", that is, entailed property. The law whose title appears in the heading of this article deals particularly with wills in which the rightful heirs are neglected, and the property given to someone who does not have the lawful and just claim. The author refers to ancestral times, when pride in primogeniture was very great, and discusses in full what may be done about last wills and testaments in which that principal is forgotten. He quotes carefully from the various laws of Spain, giving the Spanish text, although his commentaries are written in Latin. The treatise on "Quoniam in Prioribus" occupies 236 pages. The lectures and short tracts that follow are comparatively brief, six of them filling about 200 pages.

Following the title page a letter appears addressed to the reader and written by the two booksellers for whom the book was printed, Juan Moreno and Luis Mendez. Then the letter is printed in which Fernando Juarez dedicates the work of his father to Cardinal Juan de Tovera. Fifty-two pages of index and a table of contents precede the author's prologue to his first treatise. There are 456 pages in the book, the last one being wrongly numbered "460".

(July 5, 1943)



REPORT # 109 (U.S.T. Archives)

THE LIGHT OF A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT - PRINTED 1556

LUZ DE ALMA CHRISTIANA

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages now measure 5-3/4" x 7-1/2". The spine of the book is broken, and there are many loose pages. The first several pages are badly torn, and there are worm holes and stains. Condition poor.

There are a few wood cut initials throughout. While the book is printed in Spanish, the marginal notes and various scriptural passages are in Latin.

PRINTED IN MEDINA DEL CAMPO IN 1556 BY GUILLERMO DE MILLIS.

PRINTING – Guillermo de Millis belonged to one of the three most influential printing houses in Medina del Campo in the 16th century. With the families of De Castro and Canto, De Millis monopolized printing in that city at that time. His work compares very well with that of the very best printing of the period. His name is found also in books issued at Salamanca before 1550. Following the colophon, his mark of angel and two shields is reproduced.

REPORT – Felipe Meneses was a Spanish writer and religious, a member of the Order of Dominicans. He studied at the College of San Gregorio, of which school he later became Regent. At one time he was professor of theology at the University of Alcala de Henares. His best-known work is the “Luz del Alma Christiana” which he wrote at the instance of the Bishop of Palencia, Don Pedro de la Gasca, to whom he dedicated the work. This treatise, which is a sort of catechism, went through many editions in the lifetime of the author. He wrote also a number of other tracts. The exemplary life of Meneses caused him to be highly honored by his contemporaries. He died in 1572.

The book with which this report deals is from the Archives of University of Santo Tomas and contains the work named above. The translation of the title in full reads “The Light of the Christian Spirit, against blindness and ignorance on what pertains to the faith and the law of God and of the Church and the help and aid He gives us that we may keep His laws”. At the time of the composition of his work, Meneses was Regent of the College of San Gregorio at Valladolid. Following the title page appears the table of contents and then the author’s dedication to Don Pedro de la Gasca.



The text begins on folio four.

The treatise is divided into four parts. The first book deals with the ignorance and blindness of men's souls and the evil and harm which result therefrom. Such evils are the Condoning of sin, irreverence for the sacraments, scorn of religious teachings, and finally, loss of faith. The last section suggests the light of Christian belief as a remedy for such blindness. The second book treats of the declarations of faith, which are, the Credo, the Sign of the Cross, and the name of Christian. The Credo is analyzed phrase by phrase in this section and is printed in full on folio sixty-five. The third book treats of what pertains to the law of God and of the Church. The Ten Commandments are fully explained as the law of God. The five laws of the Church governing confession, the sacraments, the Mass, fasting, and tithing are discussed and analyzed. Then the mortal sins are enumerated, and the enemies of the soul are named. The author explains how the sins may be avoided, and the enemies resisted. The fourth division of this treatise contains a discourse on the help which God gives to man to enable him to fulfill His laws. Such aids are: the sacraments, the cardinal virtues, the gifts of the Holy Spirit, the Pater Noster, and other orisons. The author concludes his treatise with a prayer.

(August 11, 1943)



REPORT # 110 (U.S.T. Seminary)
1611 2011
THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN

EVANGELIUM SECUNDUM JOANNEM

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages now measure 4-1/8" x 6-1/2". The book is in extremely poor condition, whole sections of it are loose, and the title page are stained and worm eaten. The book is largely separated from the binding. A few wood cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1556 BY ANTON VINCENT - TYPOGRAPHER, JOANNES PIDAEIUS.

PRINTING — The title page is torn and the date mutilated. It reads MDLVI which could have been originally 1557 or 1558. The names of Simon and Anton Vincent, printers of Lyons, appear in several books in this library. Their work was uniformly good, especially in the early part of the 16th century. Their names cannot be found in any available reference books. The name of the typographer as given in the colophon in Joannes Pidaeus.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

REPORT – The book with which this report deals is from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the commentaries of Claude Guilliaud on the Gospel of Saint John. It is a monumental work filling 1175 small pages in which the twenty-one chapters of the Book of St. John are analyzed. The entire text is taken apart word by word, and minute observations made. For instance, the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John is printed on pages one to five, and the following ninety pages are filled with the analysis of its fifty-one verses. The Biblical text is printed in larger type than the commentaries.

The author dedicates his work to two eminent contemporaries, the Cardinal of Lorraine, Charles of Guise, who became Archbishop of Rheims in 1538 and Cardinal in 1547; the other dedicatee is Prince Charles, the Regent of Lorraine. The dedication is dated 1548. Following the dedication appears a poem by Nicholas Roilletius, an exhortation to the study of Christian theology as represented by this work of Guilliaud. Seventy-two pages of index precede the text of the commentaries.

(August 12, 1943)

REPORT # 111

**EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY -
PRINTED IN 1557 (?)**

**1611 2011
EUCLIDIS MEGARENsis GEOMETRICA ELEMENTA**

DESCRIPTION – One volume. The title page, introductory material, indices, colophon, and at least one page of the text are missing. The first twelve pages are bound out of order. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 7" x 10-1/2". There are a few stains and tears, but the book is in fair condition. The index bound in following the text has no relation to the contents of the book, being that of the History of Santo Domingo. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN VENICE? IN 1557?

PRINTING – Due to the missing material, there is no way of determining the date or place of printing in the present condition of the book. A card accompanying the volume, when it was on display in the Museum of Santo Tomas, stated that it was published in Venice in 1557. For the purpose of this chronological catalogue we have accepted this information, assuming that it was based on material found in the lost sections of the book. How-



ever, there are several reasons that make us doubt the accuracy of the statement found on the card. First, on page 7 of this book appears an initial identical with one in a copy of "Strabonis de Situ Orbis", published at Basle by Henri Petri in 1549. Furthermore, the same set of initials depicting nude children at play is found in this book and in another edition of Strabo's Geography, published at Basle in 1539 by John Vaulder. In the Encyclopedia Britannica a statement is found that the fragment of "De Levi et Ponderoso" included in this volume is first found in Zamberti's edition of 1537, so that the book could not have been published before that date. For lack of any present proof an exact conclusion is impossible. However, the likenesses in initials described above lead us to the opinion that the book was printed at Basle near the year 1550.

REPORT — Little is known of the life of Euclid, Greek mathematician, except that he lived in the third century B.C. and that he was famous, even in his own day, for his mathematical treatises. Very little of the work of his predecessors in this science has come down to us, and so it can not be exactly known how much of his work was original and how much based on previous experiments. At any rate his work superseded all other of its kind and his has been a famous name through the ages. To this day the first six books of Euclid's Elements of Geometry are used as an introduction to the study of that subject.

Euclid's writings were studied and annotated throughout the centuries. Parts of the first three books of the Elements were translated into Latin as early as 500 A.D. by Boetius. An Arabic translation was made at some time preceding the 12th century. Adelard of Bath, who lived in the 12th century, translated the Elements from the Arabic to Latin. This work was first published at Venice in 1482, under the name of Campanus of Novara. The latter may have written some of the comments, but Adelard has always been considered the translator of the work. The first translation from the Greek to be printed was that of Bartholomew Zamberti, published in Venice in 1505.

The foregoing summary furnishes a background for the review of the copy of Euclid's writings found in this library. Contained in this book are the fifteen books of the Elements of Geometry, the Phaenomena, the Specularia, or Catoptrica, the Optica, and the Data. The first 13 books of the Elements are Euclid's own, but it is generally believed that Books 14 and 15 are the work of Hypsicles of Alexandria. The treatises on Catoptrica and Optica are considered spurious by some authorities.

In this volume the interpreter is Bartholomew Zamberti, mentioned above. He refers constantly to Campanus, giving for each theorem or problem his own analysis, and then that of Campanus. When he reaches the 14th and 15th books he treats them in a different manner. First he



XVICENTURYREPORTS

gives Campanus' translation intact for the entire book, under a heading which gives credit to Euclid as the author. Then he presents his own interpretation of the same book, acknowledging it as the work of Hypsicles. Thus he makes clear that he considers the last two books not the work of Euclid, though Campanus obviously did so. The 15th book ends on page 482.

The treatise on astronomy, *Phaenomena*, is dedicated by Zamberti to Paul of Pisano; the one entitled *Specularia* to Luis Mocenigo, Duke of Venice; and the one entitled *Optica* to the author's brother, Joannes of Venice. The *Data* he dedicates to Antonio Abioso of Ravenna. A short treatise entitled "De Levi et Ponderoso" is incomplete, and ends on page 586. The treatises throughout the book are illustrated by many diagrams and geometrical figures.

(July 12, 1943)

REPORT # 112 (U.S.T. Seminary)

COMMENTARIES ON THE PROPHETS - PRINTED IN 1557 AND 1568

ENARRATIONES IN PROPPHETAS

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one, rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. The pages now measure 7-1/2" x 11". The binding is completely separated from the book. The pages are stained and somewhat worm-eaten. The work is complete.

The title page bears the printer's mark. Following the title page, there are attractive wood-cuts, and on a final page a large cut shows Denys, "Doctor Extaticus", trampling Satan underfoot. The wood cuts are well executed and interesting. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

**PRINTED IN COLOGNE IN 1557 AND 1568 BY THE HEIRS OF
JOHN QUENTELL.**

PRINTER — The first volume states that the book was printed in Cologne in 1557 in the office of the heirs of John Quentell. The second title page adds the name of Geruvin Colenius and carries the date 1568. Of the Quentell printers, we have no definite information. Henry Quentell was printing before 1500 in Cologne, and the names of Peter and John appear during the 16th century.



REPORT – In the report on “Sermones de Sanctis” No. 67, the life and work of the author, Denys the Carthusian, was described. To that review the reader is referred in connection with this volume, his commentaries on the major and minor prophets. Two volumes are bound together in the book at hand. The first contains Denys’ commentaries on the four major prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezechiel, and Daniel. This book contains a dedication to the Archbishop of Cologne written by Theodore Loer, prior of the Carthusian monastery near Cologne. In 1530, Loer published a “Life” of Denys and edited many of his writings. A 10-page alphabetical index follows the dedication. Mention is again made of the careful work of correction done by Bartholomew Laurent, who in previous volumes is likewise named. The commentaries on the four major prophets fill 814 pages. The second volume is much smaller. The commentaries on the twelve minor prophets are introduced by a 10-page alphabetical index and occupy 358 pages.

(March 23, 1944)

REPORT # 113

ON SICILIAN AFFAIRS - PRINTED IN 1558

DE REBUS SICULIS DECADES Duae

1611

2011

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. Rebound in vellum over boards. The margins have not been cut and the pages measure 8" x 11-3/4". There are a few worm holes and stains, but the book is in fair condition. There are some attractive wood-cut initials, but for the most part the spaces for initials have been left blank for hand illumination, which was not done. Throughout the book marginal notes in fine and faded script of a contemporary hand appear. The passages to which they refer have been underlined. These notes in Spanish and Latin have been so neatly and carefully made that they add to the interest of the book.

PRINTED IN PALERMO IN 1558 BY JOHN MATHEW MAIDA AND FRANCISCO CARRARA.

PRINTERS – No information available.

REPORT – Thomas Fazello was an Italian orator and religious of illustrious family. He lived from 1498 to 1570 and at an early age entered the Order of the Dominicans. He was famous as a preacher and in that capacity was a favorite at various courts in Italy. He was twice the Provincial of



XVICENTURYREPORTS

his order in Sicily and organized the Inquisition in that Island. His chief writing was an historical work on Sicily of much value to those who were occupied with the Sicilian affairs. A copy of that book, from the first edition of 1558, is in this library. The title appears in the heading of this article.

The work is divided into two parts, each containing ten books. The first part begins with a description of the location of Sicily and the adjacent islands, and continues with an explanation of the derivation of the name, a description of the richness of the soil, the habits and customs of the Sicilians, and an account of the coasts of the island and of the waters of the Mediterranean that surround it. The remaining nine books are composed of descriptions of the chief cities, towns, rivers, promontories, and volcanoes, especially Mount Aetna. The second part of the volume contains a history of Sicily, beginning with an account of the aborigines and continuing with the early Greek settlers. This historical account is chiefly a record of various kings who ruled the island, of invasions by the Saracens and Goths, and their expulsion, and of other wars in which Sicily had been involved. The last two books are a record of Sicily after 1280, at which time the Island came under the dominion of Spain.

Following the title page, which displays a shield on which appears the crowned eagle of Sicily, is printed the author's dedication to Philip, King of Spain, England, and Sicily. At the time that the dedication was written, Philip II was the husband of Mary Tudor, Queen of England, who died in 1558. Thus the title "King of England". There follows a page on which are listed the names of the authors quoted or referred to in this work; then a table of contents of the first ten books, and a 28-page index for the whole volume. Each of the two parts of the book begins with a preface addressed to Charles V who, it will be remembered, abdicated to his son Philip in 1556, but lived until 1558. A table of contents for the second part of the work was found on page 236. There are altogether 616 pages in the book. Two pages of errata complete the volume.

(July 12, 1943)

REPORT # 114 (U.S.T. Archives)

THOUGHTS OF THE ANCIENT POETS - PRINTED IN 1558

SENTENTIAE VETERUM POETARUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and the pages measure 2-1/2" x 4-1/4". There are worm holes and stains, and the title page is torn. Fragments of an earlier printing are found in the binding. The type used is small Roman, and there are a few wood-cut initials. The condition is fair.



**PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1558 BY JO. TORNAESIUS AND GUIL.
GAZEIUS.**

PRINTER – No information available. Printer's mark on title page.

REPORT – Antonio Mancinelli was an Italian philologist who lived from 1452 to 1506. He taught ancient literature in Velletri, his birthplace. He wrote grammatical treatises, commentaries on ancient authors, and some poetical works. The book at hand contains a collection made by Mancinelli of sayings or opinions of the classical poets on various subjects. The editor of this book was George Major (Meier) a German theologian of the 16th century. Meier was educated at the court of the Duke of Saxony and especially well-trained in Latin and Greek. He wrote grammars for both languages as well as analytical commentaries of some of the Latin classical writers.

Following the title page appears a list of poets from whose books the "Sententiae" of this volume were taken. The list includes Plautus, Terence, Vergil, Horace, Seneca, Ovid, Lucan, and Juvenal. The plan of the book is as follows: topics such as virtue, riches, war, art, love, friendship, fear, tyranny, form the heading of the various sections. Under each, quotations taken from the poets listed on the index are printed. Thus, under the title "Labor, Opera, Assiduitas", selections from Terence, Horace, Ovid, Martial, and Tebellus, are quoted. These quotations fill 262 pages.

Following the text, appears an essay by Mancinelli "De Poetica Virtute". The introductory letter is addressed to Antonio Petrica and dated 1536. The date may be in error since according to Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" Mancinelli died in 1506. This essay fills pages 263 to 289 and is followed by an index of topics dealt with in Mancinelli's collection and finally, an index for his essay.

(March 27, 1944)

REPORT # 115 (U.S.T. Archives)

FIFTEEN BOOKS OF METAMORPHOSES - PRINTED IN 1559

METAMORPHOSEON LIBRI XV

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in one-quarter leather, and margins cut. The pages measure 4" x 6". There are numerous worm holes and stains. The condition is good.

The title page bears the printer's mark, but is discolored as the ink used by an early writer has eaten through the paper. Written on the top margin of



the title are the words, "Non Prohibetur" and the date 1567. The text, except for headings, is printed in italic type, and there are wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1559 BY SEBASTIAN GRYPHIUS.

PRINTER — Gryphius (Greyff) was a German printer who became established in Lyons in 1528. His publications are renowned for their correctness. About the year 1532, Rabelais was acting as editor of the Gryphius Press.

REPORT — Publius Ovidius Naso lived from 43 B.C. to 17 A.D., and was the last of the great Roman poets of the Augustan Age. A description of the life and the times of Ovid can be found in any encyclopedia, and his name is familiar to students of all ages. Among his many works, the "Metamorphoses" occupy an important place. They are composed of fifteen books in which legends are recounted describing the miraculous changes of various mythical figures from one form to another. The extant works of Ovid are divided into three classes: those written during his youth, those of his middle life, and those of his later years. The "Metamorphoses" belongs to the middle period. During the last part of his life, Ovid lived in banishment and, since he had not been able to revise the original draft of this poem, he burnt his own copy and always regretted the fact that the poem was published from copies owned by his friends. The poem is written in dactylic hexameter and in spite of the fact that a revision by the poet doubtless would have removed certain imperfections, this still remains an outstanding example of classical Latin verse.

The book here reviewed is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas and contains the fifteen books of the "Metamorphoses". Following the title page, appears a life of Ovid composed of material collected from his works by Aldus Manutius, famous Venetian scholar and printer. An 8-page index follows, and Book I begins on page 21. There are 411 pages, and the work appears to be complete.

(March 28, 1944)

**REPORT # 116****SERMONS ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES - PRINTED IN 1561****CHRISTIANI HOMINIS INSTITUTIO**

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 4" x 6-1/4". The front section of the book is loose from the binding. There are worm holes and stains, and the condition is poor.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1561 BY WILLIAM JULLIAN.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – This book from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas contains sermons of the Dominican, Stephen Paris of Orleans, Doctor of Theology at the University of Paris. The book is dedicated to Prince-Cardinal, Louis de Bourbon. The full title reads, "The Principles of a Christian, against the heresies and corrupt customs of these times". It will be remembered that the religious wars raged in Europe in the 16th century following the growth of Lutheranism and the rise of the Huguenots in France. Churches and cathedrals were sacked and many precious relics destroyed. It is against the errors of heresy that the author directs his work.

The book contains a group of fifty sermons, presumably published before, to which the author has added twenty-five others which he states have been delivered recently in view of the changing times. One of the latter group begins on folio 272 and has the title, "Lessons from the Canticles to be used for defending religion and confounding the crafty heretics". Another on folio 278 is entitled, "A sermon in public supplication with all the clergy and people of Rouen present for the restoration of peace, April 13, 1559". In spite of these earnest prayers, Rouen, the center of art in France, was sacked by the Protestants in 1562.

Following the title page is printed the list of sermons added to the original group of fifty. The dedication to Louis de Bourbon precedes the table of contents for the first fifty homilies which is in turn followed by the approbation of the theological faculty of the University of Paris. The text begins on folio one and ends on folio 300. It is complete.

(August 26, 1943)

**REPORT # 117 (U.S.T. Seminary)****PRINCIPLES OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH - PRINTED IN 1561****CONFESSIO CATHOLICAE FIDEI CHRISTIANA**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 4" x 6-1/2". The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. There are stains and worm holes. Title page is torn. The condition is poor.

PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1561 BY JOANNES STELSIUS (JOANNES WITHAGIUS).

PRINTER – The title page bears the mark of Joannes Stelsius which shows two birds on a cippus and the motto “Concordia Res Parvae Crescunt”. We can obtain no information about Stelsius, but it is interesting to note that Louis Elzevir, the founder of the celebrated publishing house of that name, when he began printing about 1580 adopted as his mark an eagle on a cippus and the identical motto used by Stelsius. This fact leads one to imagine that Elzevir may have served his apprenticeship with Stelsius or may have been associated with him in the days preceding the establishment of his own press. The colophon reads, “At Antwerp from the type of Joannes Withagius, 1562”. Obviously the printing of the book, begun in 1561, was extended into the next year.

REPORT – Stanislaus Hosius (Hos) lived from 1504 to 1579. He was one of the greatest men of his time. He studied at the University of Cracow and later at Padua and Bologna. He had as friends and instructors many eminent contemporaries. In 1538, he became royal secretary to Sigismund, King of Poland, who gave him several benefices as a reward for service. In 1543, Hosius was ordained priest and in 1549 became Bishop of Culm. He executed various missions of importance for Sigismund II with much success and finally, his fame having spread afar, he was called to Rome by Pope Paul IV. The succeeding Pope, Pius IV, made Hosius Cardinal after he had brought back to the Church the Protestant Prince, Maximilian of Bohemia. In 1561, the Pope appointed Hosius one of the five papal legates who were to preside over the coming session of the Council of Trent.

Hosius was a skillful administrator and diplomatist and asserted every effort to maintain the Catholic religion in Poland and to oppose the growth of Protestantism. At the Synod of Piotrkow in 1551 when he



was Bishop of Ermland, he was encouraged to draw up a profession of the Catholic faith which the Synod adopted. The author later developed this work into the lengthy exposition, "Confessio Catholicae Fidei Christiana" which was first published in complete form in 1557. To quote the Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VII, Page 473, "The work is one of the best pieces of polemical literature produced during the period of the Reformation. In faultless Latin the author places the whole array of Catholic doctrines in contrast with the opposing doctrines of the reformers, and proves by means of irresistible arguments, drawn from Holy Scripture and patristic literature, that Catholicity is strictly identical with Christianity."

It is the work described above which is contained in this book from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. Appearing first after the title page is Hosius' letter to the reader in which he refers to former editions of this work printed at Vienna, Mainz, and Paris. He commends the work of Henricus Dunghe of Antwerp who is the editor of this edition. Following this letter, the dedication to King Sigismund II is printed. A list of names of authors mentioned in the work precedes a table of contents. The author's preface of five pages outlines in general terms the plan of his treatise. There are ninety-three chapters dealing with the fundamental doctrines of faith. There are chapters which deals with the sacraments, the Decalogue, the authority and ritual of the Church, and so on. A 72-page, alphabetical index follows the text, and the last seven pages contain a list of scriptural references.

(August 26, 1943) 1611 2011

REPORT # 118 (U.S.T. Seminary)

**COLLECTION FROM THE WORKS OF LATIN WRITERS -
PRINTED IN 1561-69**

COLLECTIO EX OPERIS LATINIS

DESCRIPTION — Fifteen pamphlets bound together. Rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and pages measure 7" x 10". The type used is mostly italic, though a few sections and the headings throughout are in Roman type. Several pamphlets are incomplete, and some pages have been misbound. The books are loose from the binding, and almost every page is loose, worm-eaten and stained. The condition is extremely poor.

The printer's mark appears on the title page, and there are several wood-cut initials.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1561-1569 BY VARIOUS PRINTERS.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

PRINTING – These pamphlets were published between the years 1561 and 1569 at Paris by Various printers. Six of them come from the press of Thomas Brummen, five from that of Denys a Prato, one was printed by Thomas Richard and one by Nicolas du Chemin. Two of the booklets lack title pages. No information is available regarding any of the printers. The printer's mark of Denys a Prato are signed by the Lorraine Cross, the characteristic mark of Geoffroy Tory, famous engraver and printer of the 16th century. He designed marks for a number of Parisian printers of this period.

REPORT – The book here reviewed is not remarkable for its contents, since it is a collection of Latin writings taken from classical authors, well known to any Latin Student. The book was undoubtedly used as a textbook and is composed of fifteen pamphlets, bound together. It contains several orations and essays by Cicero; the sixth satire of Aulus; Ovid's elegy "Ibis" written during his exile, against an enemy who had assisted in his downfall; some of the odes and lyrics of Horace, including his "De Arte Poetica"; and Juvenal's seventh and eighth satires.

The fact that this book was used as a text is made clear by the voluminous marginal notes that occur throughout. The wide margins are for the most part completely filled with small script in faded ink, and occasionally, a note dated 1569 or 1570 appears, giving the name of the instructor and the number of months spent in study of a particular section. (See page 14 of Aulus' "Satyra VI"). A number of pages, originally blank, have also been filled with notes in the same manner.

(April 5, 1944)

REPORT # 119

ORDERS, CEDULAS, AND INSTRUCTIONS OF HIS MAJESTY - DE PUGA - PRINTED IN 1563

PROVISIONES CEDULAS INSTRUCTIONES DE SU MAGESTAD

DESCRIPTION – One volume. This volume has been bound with another, "De Allegationibus", by Roderigo Juarez, printed in Valladolid in 1539. Like the other book, it is in poor condition, having separated to a great extent from the binding, and many of its pages being almost completely loose. The margins have been closely cut and the pages now measure 7-3/4" x 10-3/4". There are many stains and worm holes. The book should be repaired, since, both because it is an example of early Mexican printing, and because of the historical interest of its contents, its preservation is important.



PRINTED IN MEXICO CITY IN 1563 BY PEDRO OCHARTE.

PRINTER — Printing was introduced into Mexico in 1536 under the patronage of the first Viceroy. Among the first well-known Mexican printers Ocharte's name is prominent. This book is cited as one of his most praiseworthy publications. Published within the first thirty years after the introduction of printing in America, it is unusually interesting and rare.

REPORT — This volume has as its background the early colonial history of Mexico, a brief review of which will assist the student in understanding the historical importance of the book. After the conquest by Cortes in 1520, Spain administered the colonial government through "audiencias" until 1535. That method having proved unsatisfactory, the first Viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza, was appointed. He held the office until 1550. It is Mendoza's successor, Luis de Velasco, Viceroy from 1550-1564, who especially interests us here, since he was responsible for the publication of this compilation of laws. Luis de Velasco, called "el prudentissimo" is remembered for a number of accomplishments. Among them is the founding of the University of Mexico in 1551. He wrote many interesting letters which have since been published in a collection called "Cartas de Indias". He was also active in attempts to relieve the condition of the natives oppressed by the encomienda system of serfdom.

Among the Doctors of Law in the new University of Mexico was the distinguished Spanish jurist and magistrate, Vasco de Puga. He was a judge of the "audiencia" and highly regarded for his learning. The Viceroy, de Velasco, commissioned him to make a compilation of the laws which had been promulgated in Mexico since 1525. The result was this "Cedulario".

The title, as it appears on the title page, reads "Decrees, Sentences, and Orders of his Majesty: Statutes . . . of the audiencia for the . . . administration of justice and the government of new Spain: for the better treatment and preservation of the natives from the year 1525 to the present year 63."

On the second page is printed the permission to publish the book, granted to Luis de Velasco by King Philip II. The prologue by Vasco de Puga is addressed to the Viceroy. On folios four and five is reproduced the famous Bull of Pope Alexander VI, which provided for the division of the new world between Spain and Portugal. Following that appears a clause from the last will and testament of Queen Isabella, which explains that the principal intention of Spanish conquest was to convert the people of the new lands to the Catholic faith. Folios six and seven contain some preliminary provisions of Charles V issued in 1528. Beginning on folio eight and continuing to the end of the book a complete compilation of the laws is printed. This is arranged chronologically and embraces the years 1525-1563. Ten pages of index follow.

(June 7, 1943)



Fig. . Title page of *Provisiones Cédulas Instrucciones de Su Magestad* by Vasco de Puga printed in 1563 (see report # 119).



Fig. . Folio 15 of Vasco de Puga's *Provisiones Cédulas Instrucciones de Su Magestad* (see report # 119).



REPORT # 120

COMMENTARIES ON INHERITANCE - PEDRO DE PERALTA
- PRINTED IN 1563

COMMENTARIA IN TITULO DE LEGATIS SECUNDO

DESCRIPTION – Volume II of the first edition. Rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 8" x 10-3/4". The binding is loose from the book and there are stains and worm holes. The greatest damage to the book has been done by underlining of the many pages. The ink has eaten through the paper, with the result that many pages are badly marred. Wood-cut initials throughout.

**PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1563 BY JUAN MARIA
A TERRANOVA.**

PRINTER – There is no information available, but it is known that he was a publisher and bookseller. In the colophon he calls himself by far the most accurate typographer of Salamanca.

REPORT – Pedro de Peralta, who lived from 1498 to 1561, was a distinguished Spanish jurist and author. He was of illustrious family and received an excellent education. He studied particularly philosophy and law. He became a teacher at the University of Salamanca and had many notable jurists among his pupils. He was eulogized by many of his contemporaries, as well as by eminent men of a later date. His principal works are his lectures, or readings, on the different phases of the laws of inheritance. His son, Sancho de Peralta, had his father's lectures published after the latter's death. They appeared first at Salamanca in 1563.

It is a second volume of that first edition that we have here. The title appears in the heading of this report. It is dedicated to Christopher Vacca Castro, Knight of Santiago. The coat-of-arms appearing on the title page is probably his. The dedicatory preface was written by Sancho de Peralta, and to him are addressed the laudatory verses that follow. A brief index indicates that the laws of inheritance herein explained were taken from the Royal Statutes of Spain, and in connection with them, commentaries were written on related laws found in the Justinian Code and the Decretals. A letter to the reader immediately precedes the text.

The commentaries on legacies, the particular phase of inheritance taken up in this volume, occupy 622 pages. A 30-page index completes the book. The printer's mark appears on an intervening page between the text and



index. It is an interesting variation of the fleur-de-lis, with the motto "Laboramus sub Timore Sanctissimi Nominis Tui" (We work in the fear of Thy Most Sacred Name).

(July 3, 1943)

REPORT # 121

ON THEOLOGICAL MATTERS IN TWELVE BOOKS - PRINTED IN 1563

DE LOCIS THEOLOGICIS, LIBRUM DOUDECIM

DESCRIPTION – One volume. Title page and some introductory material missing. The book has been rebound in heavy cardboard, the margins have been cut, and the pages now measure 7-1/2" x 10-3/4". The pages are badly stained and worm-eaten. Live mold is growing in some sections of the book.

This volume contains 518 pages of text and eighteen pages of index. Page one begins with the author's preface. This is a first edition and is listed in "Catalogo 70, Libreria Layetana, Barcelona, 1940" as rare and as valued at 150 pesetas.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1563 BY MATHIAS GASTIUS.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Melchior Cano (1509-1560), Spanish bishop and philosopher, was one of the most distinguished theologians of the 16th century. He studied at the University of Salamanca and entered the Dominican Order at the age of fourteen. Among his teachers were two eminent men, Francis De Victoria and Bartholomew of Carranza. In 1546 at the death of Victoria, Cano succeeded as first professor of theology at Salamanca and was elected Provincial of his order in 1557, but the election was contested. Carranza who had become Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain opposed the election of Cano, and it was annulled by Pope Paul IV. It was during this period that the conflict between the papal authority and royal power in Spain was at its height, and Cano, by his support of Philip II, had become unpopular at Rome. However, the new Pope, Pius IV, approved the election of Cano in 1560 shortly before the latter's death. The controversy between Cano and Carranza was one of long standing and involved much bitterness and recrimination. It was no doubt accentuated by the extreme difference in the temperaments of the



XVICENTURYREPORTS

two men. Carranza is described as patient and gentle while Cano was a man of great energy and vehemence.

Cano's most important work and one which has given him enduring fame is "De Loci Theologicis" first published in Salamanca in 1563. This work resulted from a movement started by Victoria who wished to restore the best learning of the Fathers and to put into the finest literary form the science of theology. Following the idea of his great teacher, Cano wrote this treatise on theological method. The "loci" here discussed are the sources of theology to each of which he devotes a section of his work. The treatise is divided into twelve books which treat of the authority of Holy Scriptures, of the authority of traditions of Christ and the Apostles which although not written have survived from generation to generation, of the authority of the Catholic Church, of church councils, of the Fathers and Saints, of the scholastic theologians, of natural reason, of the philosophers, and of history. Book one is only an introductory outline of the whole work, and Book twelve explains the use of the ten "loci" in scholastic debates.

The style of Cano is greatly admired; his Latin is elegant, precise, and fluent. Many critics place this treatise beside the didactic works of Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintillian. It is undoubtedly one of the finest and one of the most finished products of the 16th century. The great learning of Cano is evident on every page, and his masterly use of Latin to express with the greatest facility his every turn of thought has excited the admiration of the scholars of every succeeding age.

The book here reviewed contains the entire "De Loci Theologicis". It was published in 1563, three years after the author's death. The editor was the Archbishop of Seville, Valdes, to whom Cano left the work for publication. At the end of the twelfth book a note by the editor to the reader mentions the two additional books which Cano had planned but which he did not live to complete. They were to deal with the further application of the "loci", in expositions of the Scriptures, and in arguments against the enemies of the Church.

(August 21, 1943)

**REPORT # 122****THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGES AND OF SPELLING -
PRINTED IN 1563****DEL ORIGIN DE LOS LENGUAJES Y DE LA ORTOGRAFIA**

DESCRIPTION – One volume, rebound in limp vellum. Margins have been cut, and the pages measure 3-1/2" x 5-5/8". All pages are stained and worm-eaten, and the book is in so poor condition that it is probably beyond repair.

There are 306 pages of text and twenty pages of index. Misbound in the front of the book is a section of several pages containing the title page and introductions to another work of Salinas, his "Libro Apologetico que Defiende la Buena y Docta Pronunciacion ". The permission to print found in these pages is dated 1564, a year later than the date of the printing of the rest of the book.

**PRINTED IN ALCALA IN 1563 BY PEDRO DE ROBLES AND
FRANCISCO DE CORMELLAS.**

PRINTER – No information available. In Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" this work is listed as having been first published at Alcala in 1563. Therefore this is a first edition.

REPORT – Miguel Salinas was a Spanish monk who was born at the end of the 15th century and died in 1577. He was a brilliant student and at an early age entered the Order of Saint Jerome. He was made "Maestro de Novicios" at the convent of Santa Engracia at Zaragoza, a position which he held for thirty-five years. His virtuous life and his strict observance of monastic rules made him an inspiring model for the novices under his influence and redounded greatly to the credit of the convent. His scholarly interest lay chiefly in the realm of philology, and most of his writings deal with the origin of languages, the art of speaking and writing effectively, spelling, diction, and grammar.

The book with which this report deals contains a work of Salinas the title of which appears in the heading of this article. It is composed of three parts. The first one treats of some of the origins of modern romance languages. The author begins with Greek alphabet and emphasizes particularly the change of the Greek *h* to the Latin letters "e" and "i". The second part treats of the spelling, accent, and pronunciation; and the third, of the use of many foreign expressions especially those taken from Greek and Latin. Throughout the treatise, the author gives numerous examples



XVICENTURYREPORTS

and cites many authors to support his opinions. In his introductory letter to the reader, Salinas remarks that this work is not for those who are learned in languages, but for those who know only a little Latin, and it is his intention to disprove the modern idea that the diction of the ancients was poor and faulty. This treatise is written in Spanish.

(August 23, 1943)

REPORT # 123

CONCERNING THE NATURE OF THINGS - PRINTED IN 1563

DE RERUM NATURA

D E

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in 1/4 leather, and margins closely cut. Pages now measure 5-1/2" x 8-1/4". The book is badly worm-eaten, and the spine is broken. Condition is poor.

Engraved title page and a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1563 BY WILLIAM ROUILLE AND PHILIP GALTER ROUILLE.

PRINTER – In addition to the dedications, a letter by Philip Galter Rouille to the reader appears. He speaks of his uncle affectionately and says that from him he learned the art of printing. Of the printer, William Rouille, we know only that he and his heirs published books at Lyons and Paris during the 16th and well into the 17th century.

REPORT – Titus Lucretius Carus, Roman poet, lived from 98 to 55 B.C. His "De Rerum Natura" has been called the greatest philosophical poem in any language. The reader of this report can easily find information regarding Lucretius, the age in which he lived, and his place among Latin poets by consulting any encyclopedia or reference book dealing with Latin literature. Our attention here centers not so much on the life and period of Lucretius as on this particular edition of his great work.

Denis Lambin (Dionysius Lambinus) was a French philologist who lived from 1520 to 1572. After studying at Amiens, he traveled to Italy in the service of the Cardinal de Tournon and there continued his classical studies and became acquainted with many scholars of that country. In 1561, he became Royal Professor of Latin Language and literature at the College de France, but transferred almost immediately to the Chair of Greek. He translated various works of Aristotle and some of the orations of Aeschines and Demosthenes. Except for these translations, his most im-



portant works are his editions of the Latin authors, Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and Cornelius Nepos. Lambin's commentaries are copious and exact and manifest the deep knowledge of Latin which he possessed.

This book opens with a long letter by the author to Charles IX, the young King of France, who in 1563 was thirteen years old. The royal power at that time was actually in the hands of the Queen-Mother, Catherine de Medici. Charles, even at an early age, showed a sincere interest in letters and practiced writing poetry. Throughout his short life, he was the patron of poets of France. The author, having dedicated the entire work to the young king, then proceeds to dedicate each of the six books of his commentaries to different contemporaries of renown. The first book is inscribed to Eric Memmius which seems appropriate, says the author, since originally Lucretius dedicated the "De Rerum Natura" to a friend with the same name, Gaius Memmius. The second book is dedicated to the eminent Pierre de Ronsard, one of the most distinguished of French poets of the 16th century, called by his contemporaries the "Prince of Poets". The dedicatee of the third book is Germano Valens and, of the fourth book Marc Antoine Muret, French Humanist, lecturer and teacher. Book five is dedicated to Adrian Turnebus, classical scholar and professor of Greek at the College Royal. Book six is inscribed to Joannes Auratus whose poem in praise of Lambin appears in the introduction. The poetry of Lucretius is printed in italics throughout the book, the commentaries of Lambin in other and smaller type.

(August 23, 1943) 1611

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REPORT # 124

NAVIGATIONS AND VOYAGES - RAMUSIO - PRINTED IN 1565

NAVIGATIONI E VIAGGIR A R I S E D E

DESCRIPTION — This is volume III of a three-volume set, Volumes I and II of which are missing. The title page of this volume is also missing; otherwise it is complete. Rebound in heavy cardboard in relatively modern times. The leather back which covers the spine has been lost and one cover is loose, but no tears or stains. Except for the binding, the book is in fairly good condition. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 8-5/8" x 12-1/4".

There are 34 pages of index and 353 pages of text, not including the introductory "discurso" by Ramusio, where the pages are not numbered. The pagination of this book is called foliate, meaning that the leaves, not the



pages, are numbered. By modern standards this book contains 708 pages. A copy is in the British Museum.

The hand-made paper is of excellent quality and after nearly 400 years, it is as white as on the day of printing. The numerous maps and illustrations are fine examples of contemporary wood engraving.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1565 BY GIUNTI.

PRINTER — At the time of publication, Tomaso Giunti was the head of the House of Giunti in Venice. This family was one of the most outstanding in the history of printing in the sixteenth century. They originated in Florence, where Filippo Giunti was a printer as early as 1497. During the sixteenth century they printed in many different cities throughout Europe. In Spain, their name became Junta, and in Lyons also the Latinized form of the name occurs.

REPORT — In the first half of the sixteenth century there lived in the Venetian Republic a man named Gian Battista Ramusio, of illustrious family, respected for his high political standing and his scholarly ability. He knew the modern languages of Europe, besides Latin and Greek, and something of the Oriental tongues. During his boyhood, the great discoveries of the Spanish and Portuguese explorers kindled in him the keenest interest in the geography of the expanding world and this eventually became the predominating interest of his life. He became the cosmographer of the Venetian Republic and is said to have opened in his house in Venice a school for geography. Encouraged by his closest friend, Girolamo Fracastoro, he began the great work which, when published, delighted his contemporaries and which to this day retains its original value and charm. He combed Europe, especially Italy and Spain, for documents relating to voyages and travels. These he translated into Italian and his friend, Tomaso Giunti published them. Besides Giunti, he numbered among his friends and admirers another scholarly printer of great fame, Aldus Manutius who gave evidence of his regard for Ramusio by dedicating to him his edition of Quintilian in 1514 when Ramusio was not yet thirty years old. Sebastian Cabot, the explorer, was his friend, as was Cardinal Pietro Bembo, and Fracastoro, mentioned above. These and many other outstanding men of his day regarded him with the deepest admiration and liking.

We have here Volume III of Ramusio's "Navigationi e Viaggi", printed in 1565. It opens with a "Discurso" by the editor, dedicated to the friend whose encouragement had meant so much, Girolamo Fracastoro. In this dedication, he summarizes the plan of the book. It is to be largely devoted to the explorations of the Spanish and these he has arranged loosely in three groups — the life and voyages of Columbus, the conquest of Mexico, and



the conquest of Peru. A small section at the end of the book is to deal with the voyages of the French. Thirty-four pages of index follow.

The first document is a summary of "De Orbe Novo" written by Peter Martyr Anghiera in 1511. He was an Italian historian who lived from 1457 to 1526. He went to Spain where he became a member of the Council of the Indies. He was in correspondence with all the great explorers and conquistadors of his day such as Columbus, Magellan and Vasco de Gama. His writings contain a thousand curious details which make them most interesting to read. He relates the trials of Columbus in preparing for his voyage, tells of his sailing and the discovery of the new Spain, his return to the Spanish court, and subsequent voyages. Also he describes the natives of the newly found lands, their dress and habits, ceremonies and religious rites, the strange and marvelous animals, the gold and pearls and ostriches, the hot springs and deep navigable rivers. He includes a discussion of the cannibalistic tribes and tells of native chiefs who served serpents as food for their honored guests. Truly, there are here "a thousand curious details".

Two writings of Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdez follow. First there is a summary of his "La natural Hystoria de las Indias" in twenty books. This last mentioned work is very long and is complete. Oviedo was a Spanish historian, educated at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1514, he was made supervisor of gold smelting in San Domingo and upon his return to Spain nearly ten years later, was made historiographer of the Indies. He visited America five times more before his death. His own countryman, Las Casas, said of him that his book contains as many lies as pages. Be that as it may, there is much interesting information in those pages in which he discusses "New Spain, giving details regarding the natives, trees, flowers, fruit, agriculture, animals (with emphasis on the tiger), fish and serpents. As entertaining as the text are the woodcuts that accompany it. Here are sketches in great variety – of tree, maize, pineapples, cactus, fish and animals; of the hammocks and the manner of swinging them from trees, of natives at work panning gold. In Book II of this history, appears a wood-cut representing the shield of Christopher Columbus. In searching for information regarding this shield, the following inconsistency has come to light. The story is that upon Columbus' triumphant return to Spain in 1493, a escutcheon was blazoned for him. Upon the two upper quarters appeared the castle and the lion of the arms of Spain. One of the lower quarters carried the representation of the coastline of New Spain and the other a design of anchors. All reference books indicate that five anchors were placed in the lower right quarter; however, the drawing shows but four and the accompanying description states that there were four anchors in gold on a blue ground. This may be one of Oviedo's "inaccuracies", to use a kinder word than that of Señor Las Casas. These works



dealing largely with the discoveries of Columbus comprise fully half this volume and thus the first section of Spanish exploration ends on page 224.

The next twelve documents deal with the second phase of Spanish activity as outlined by Ramusio in his introduction. They all relate to the conquest of Mexico and two great names stand out—Cortes and Coronado. All the magic of those great days is re-created for the reader as he follows the Conquistadores across the Atlantic to the jeweled temples of Montezuma, Aztec king. The daring independence of Cortes, his courage and ruthlessness excite again our admiration and wonder. The story of Hernando Cortes is so well known that it need only be briefly outlined here. In 1511, at the age of twenty-six, he accompanied Diego Velasquez on his expedition to Cuba and in 1518 was sent by the latter to conquer Mexico, recently discovered. In three years, he accomplished the conquest against hostile and treacherous natives, taking time in the midst of this labor to defeat an expedition led by Narvaez sent by his former chief, Velasquez, to recall him from his command. He took Narvaez prisoner and enlisted the soldiers on his side. His magnificent successes gave rise to much jealousy and his refusal to obey orders might have led to his ruin. However, he was upheld by Charles V who made him governor of Mexico. The last years of his life were indeed spent in solitude and neglect after the monarch had been persuaded to treat coldly the man whose boldness and decision had brought him a kingdom of untold wealth.

The only writings of Cortes that are extant are five letters which he wrote to Charles V. Three of them appear here. In them, he tells of the taking of Mexico City, the splendor of Montezuma's court, the gold and precious stones. He relates the founding of Vera Cruz and by enumerating his remarkable achievements, justifies his insubordination. The effect of these reports was all that he desired.

Pedro de Alvarado was chief lieutenant to Cortes. He was the officer left in charge at Mexico city when Cortes was forced to meet the Spanish force sent to recall him. Two letters written by Alvarado follow those of Cortes. They are addressed to his former commander and describe the conquest of Guatemala with which he was occupied in 1523 and 1524. He subsequently became governor of Guatemala and Honduras.

Two brief tracts relating to Cortes and the conquest of Mexico City and other things to do with New Spain appear next. One is a letter written by Diego Godoy and one a report by a "gentil" huomo del Signor Fernando Cortese". Godoy was a soldier and Spanish writer who served with Cortes. Here he "treats of the discovery and conquest of several cities and provinces, of wars and battles fought in this cause, and the manner of combat in this very difficult and dangerous undertakings." Of the anonymous "gentil"



huomo" we know nothing, but his report, as so often was the case, is full of curiosa regarding clothing and customs of natives, their arms and manners of bearing them, their temples and religious rites, and so on. A full page wood-cut of a native temple appears here. Later he describes Mexico City and the lake upon which it was built, and a drawing of the city, called then "Temistitan", accompanies the description.

The next report is of peculiar interest. Narvaez has been mentioned. About 1527 he received a grant of land in Florida from Charles V and led an expedition thither. He landed with several hundred men near Pensacola Bay, went inland, found not the wealth he expected, and determined upon a return to Mexico. In a storm at sea, he and his ship were lost. His lieutenant, Alvaro Nunez, Cabeza de Vaca, landed somewhere west of the Mississippi in 1528 and with the surviving forces set out to reach Mexico City by land. After nearly ten years of incredible hardships, he arrived there in 1536 with three companions. Printed here is a story of the ten years of wandering, as written by Nunez himself. Surely few documents in the history of adventure are more interesting than this one.

There follow two more descriptions that have to do with the work of Cortes, one written by Nunno de Gusman and the other by Francisco de Ulloa. The latter, at the order of Cortes and in company with Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, explored the lower coast of California in 1539 as far north as Cape Mendocino. His report, written in 1540, deals with this exploration.

The next several documents center around another great name, that of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. He had accompanied the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza to New Spain in 1535 and was named by him governor of New Galicia. Within the next few years, a most remarkable report was presented to Mendoza by Fra Marco de Niza. This report told of the discovery of the Seven Cities of Cibola which lay to the north. De Niza declared that there the houses of stone were studded with turquoises and that the natives used vessels of gold even for cooking. He said that the land was lush and fertile and the inhabitants cultured and courteous. This report excited great interest in Mexico and in 1540, an expedition set out "to conquer a land so opulent". Everyone knows the story of this expedition on which were found only mud huts and hostile natives, but which penetrated as far inland as the area now called Kansas.

The following documents pertaining to Coronado's expedition are found here: A letter written by Coronado in 1539 to Don Antonio de Mendoza and a letter from Mendoza to the King, both concerning the proposed exploration; then follows the famous and misleading report of the dreamer of dreams, Fra Marco, the substance of which has been given; last, and very interesting, is printed the report of Coronado concerning the journey made by land to the Seven Cities, written after more than six months of various



difficulties had completely disillusioned the band of explorers. In this narration, he describes the state and quality of the natives "in all respects contrary to the report of Fra Marco." In connection with this search, Fernando Allerchon ascended the Gulf of California to its head and the Colorado River for a long distance. A report of his experiences ends this second part of the Spanish conquests.

A discourse by Ramusio introduces the last section dealing with New Spain, the discovery and conquest of Peru. Again one has the feeling of reading a fairy-tale, full of golden cities and heroic deeds. The name of Francisco Pizarro and Hernando, his brother, come into the lime-light and the ancient civilization of the proud Incas is reconstructed for us in the narratives of men who accompanied the great Conquistador. There is nothing written by Pizarro but his exploits are well and fully described by his captains and secretaries.

Pizarro it was who was with Balboa at the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, and who, after some preliminary explorations down the west coast of South America, returned to Spain and secured from Charles V the famous "capitulacion" whereby he was made governor of New Castile for two hundred leagues along the discovered coast. He and his brother proceeded in 1530 to take Cusco and subjugate the Incas. Pizarro was assassinated in 1541, having been accused, not without reason, of betraying friends with whom he had made a solemn compact to share the power and wealth to be derived from conquest.

The first narrative dealing with Peru is that of a Spanish captain and deals as usual with the silver and gold, the battles and struggles of the conquest, the native customs, the courage and daring of the brothers Pizarro. It was written in 1534. The next report is that of Francisco Xerez, a secretary to Pizarro, who tells especially of the province of Cusco. The third report is like the second, lengthy and detailed, and one begins to understand why Pizarro himself did not write anything during the busy years of conquest. His secretaries were engaged in preparing full accounts at his orders. Illustrating the last report is a two-page wood-cut of "Il Cuscho, Citta Principal Della Provincia del Peru" showing a walled city with turreted gates. Within the walls are straight wide streets, fine buildings and temples. Without are pictured helmeted Spanish conquerors on horseback and natives in costume.

The last report was written by Oviedo. It concerns the navigation of the great river Marañon, now called Amazon. Vincente Pinzon, one of Columbus' most loyal aides, discovered the Amazon about 1500. His companions spoke of it as "El Rio Marañon". Oviedo, ten years after Pinzon's death, here uses that name which is believed to be derived from the Spanish word "maraña", meaning tangle or snarl. This discussion by Oviedo is addressed to Cardinal Bembo.



Fewer than thirty pages of this volume are devoted to New France, but most of the maps contained in this book are found in this brief section. Ramusio in his opening discourse discusses Labrador and the fisheries there. Several drawings of fish and seals appear. A report written by Juan Verrazano written in 1524 follows. It is addressed to Francis I and from it, we learn that he had been searching, like so many others, for a passage through the North to the Orient. Following this, is printed a narrative by a "great French sea-captain", relating his travels in various distant places. Double-page maps of Labrador, Brazil, Guinea, and Sumatra accompany this story. These wood-cuts are a fascinating study. The waters surrounding the land are full of sailing ships, fish and sea monsters of amazing appearance. On land are depicted trees, flowers, indigenous animals, the natives engaged in various occupations, and usually the conquerors, looking both proud and gracious.

Two reports of Jacques Cartier complete this volume. They are called the first and second reports and are Ramusio's translation of Cartier's "Brief Recit de la Navigation Faite en islas de Canada" of 1545. In the second report, he narrates the voyages made to the Island of Canada and the finding of the Huron-Iroquois city, Hochelaga (the present site of Montreal). A two page wood-cut of Hochelaga is included. At the end of his report he adds an interesting item — about 150 words of the native dialect of that region.

To summarize, this is a book of rare value and interest. Its subject matter engages the attention of the reader far more than that of most books, its editor was a scholar of note, and its printer one of the best of early days. It is a volume deserving to be cherished by its possessor and to be studied with delight by anyone fortunate enough to have access to it.
(February 7, 1943)

REPORT # 125

ON THE LAWS OF TORO - PRINTED IN 1566

IN PRIMAS XXXVIII LEGES TAURI

DESCRIPTION — One volume. It has been rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. The pages now measure 7-5/8" x 10-5/8". The binding is loose, the spine is broken, whole sections of pages are loose, and worm holes and stains deface the pages. The book is in very poor condition and repair is urgently needed.



**PRINTED IN GRANADA IN 1566 BY HUGO A MENA AND
RENARIUS.**

PRINTERS – No information available.

REPORT – In the first section of this volume is bound an outline which shows briefly the order and content of the various outstanding compilations of Spanish law. Report # 130, which deals with Marcos Salon de Paz' commentaries on the laws of Toro, presents a more detailed discussion of the background and importance of that special code. To both articles the reader is referred in connection with this report.

The title of this volume is “In Primas XXXVIII Leges Tauri” (except the first and second) and the commentator is Tello Fernandez Messia (or Mejia). There are 83 laws in the Leyes de Toro. The section of numbers 3 to 46 inclusive treats of the laws of succession, beginning with last wills and testaments and continuing with the rights of relatives of all degrees of kinship to inherit property.

On the first page of this volume is printed in italics the third law of the Leyes de Toro. It is followed by Law 1, Title 2, of Book 5 of the Ordenamiento, which treats of the same subject. A short index in Latin precedes the commentary. This plan is followed throughout the book, except that the Ordenamiento is not afterward quoted in this manner. The gloss of Messia has been described as one of the most discriminating of those written in the 16th century.

The title page of the book is missing. The page containing the dedication and letter to the reader has been mis-bound and is now found just preceding the twenty-page index and immediately following folio 246, the last page of the text. The author dedicated his work to Gomez Figueroa. In the letter to the reader Messia says that his work is divided into three parts; first, an explanation of the first 38 statutes, second, a tract on primogeniture, and third, an exposition on the rest of the laws. In this book only one part of this summary is developed. If the others were ever included, they have been lost.

(June 27, 1943)

**REPORT # 126****ON ARCHITECTURE - PRINTED IN 1566****REGOLE GENERALI DE ARCHITETTURA**

DESCRIPTION – One volume, rebound in vellum over boards. Margins have been cut, and pages measure 6-1/2" x 9". The book is incomplete as it lacks many pages, indices, and other material such as introductions which doubtless once existed. Folios 1, 2, 4, 17, 46, 47, and 49 are missing in the first section of the book, and folios 150, 194, 195, in the latter part, and many others are bound out of order. The misbound letter of dedication written by the printer, Francesco Senese, has been so badly mutilated that the name of the dedicatee cannot be determined. There are many worm holes and stains,, but the book has been skillfully repaired, and the condition may be considered fair.

This volume is profusely illustrated with wood-cut diagrams and drawings. There are a few wood cut initials.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1566 BY FRANCESCO SENESE AND ZUANE KRUGHER, GERMAN.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Sebastian Serlio, Italian architect, lived from 1475 to 1552. He was the chief pupil of the eminent Baldasar Peruzzi (Petruccio) who bequeathed his drawings and designs to him. Besides studying the work of his immediate predecessors, Serlio made a deep study of architectural monuments of antiquity. He is known as the inventor of the Serlian arch. He worked at Rome, Bologna, and Venice, and finally went to France where Francis I named him painter and architect of the buildings being constructed at Fontainbleau. To Serlio also credit is given for the introduction of the pure Italian style in the Louvre in 1546. However, his fame is due rather to his written works on architecture than to the buildings which he executed. His work "Regole Generali de Architettura" was first published in Venice in 1537. It went through numerous editions and translations.

The book at hand is from the Venetian edition of 1566. The first part of the book is incomplete with pages missing and misbound. On page 126 at the end of Book Three is found a letter to the reader in which the author explains the plan of this work. There are five books. The first presents some of the principles of geometry, especially that part dealing with the intersection of lines. Book two explains perspective and gives demonstra-



XVICENTURYREPORTS

tions of design. Book three contains plans and sketches of many of the great buildings in Rome and in other cities of Italy and in some foreign cities. Book four illustrates the five orders of architecture and of ornament: the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and the composite. Book Five is filled with plans and sketches for palaces and churches.

The entire treatise is written in Italian and is profusely illustrated by sketches and designs. In Book Three, plans of the great ancient structures of Rome, such as the Pantheon and the Colosseum are shown with many drawings of details of sculpture and ornamentation. Treated in the same manner are the temples of Bacchus and of Peace, the Basilica of St. Peter, and various bridges and arches. The author reproduces columns and ancient inscriptions. In Book Five, appear some more beautiful drawings of various types of capitals and designs for mosaics. It is impossible to mention more than a few of the numerous and interesting illustrations in this book which must be studied to be appreciated. The author often refers to his master, Peruzzi, and speaks of him in grateful and laudatory terms as a great painter and an architect of genius.

(August 25, 1943)

REPORT # 127

CRIMINAL PRACTICE (LAW) - PRINTED IN 1566

1611
PRACTICA CRIMINALIS

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. Title page, introductions, dedications, and table of contents missing. Final index is incomplete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 4-3/4" x 6-3/4". The binding is loose from the book, and the book is literally falling apart. There are many worm holes and stains. Condition very poor. On folio one appears an attractive wood cut showing Carerio at his desk explaining the law to a group of students. There are small wood cut initials throughout the book. The type is small and difficult to read.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1566 BY COMINUS DE TRIDINO MONTEFERRATO.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – The book which is the subject of this report was written by Louis Carerio of Naples. It contains a treatise on criminal law and procedure in criminal cases with a special treatment of the subject of



homicide. Added as a separate work is a short tract on heresy. In discussing these special phases of criminal law, the authors explains the application of civil and canon law as well as that of the royal statutes of Naples.

The long treatise on criminal law is divided into many parts each beginning with a paragraphic summary of the text which follows. Following the usual custom in works of this kind, the author makes constant reference to great legal authorities, and every page exhibits the names of Baldus, Bartolus, Salyceto, Giovanni Andrea, and others. He discusses the matter of criminal trials at length—the charges; the witnesses; the judgments, light and severe; and the possibility of appeal. His treatise on homicide, or manslaughter, has the following five divisions: first, a definition of the term; second, the various kinds of homicide; third, in what ways this crime may be committed; fourth, for what reasons it may be pardoned; and fifth, the punishment for manslaughter according to the civil, canon, and royal statutes. The two treatises described above occupy 219 folio pages and have the general title, "Practica Criminalis". The tract "De Haereticis" occupies only 26 folio pages and follows the same plan as preceding work. Heresy is defined, and the duty of ecclesiastics in case of heresy is explained. The questions of judgments and appeals, the office of the inquisition, and the punishment of heretics are all dealt with at length.

(August 25, 1948)

REPORT # 128 (U.S.T. Archives)

2011

TWO BOOKS OF EMBLEMS - PRINTED IN 1566

EMBLEMATICUM LIBRI II

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete, rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. Pages measure 2-3/4 x 4". There are only a few worm holes, but the pages are foxed and discolored. This is an example of the small pocket-sized books which were produced throughout Europe after having been introduced by Aldus of Venice at about the turn of the century.

Two hundred and ten pages are filled with Book I of the "Emblemata". Between pages 260 and 261 are misbound pages 227 to 238 of Book II. Pages 195 and 196 are missing, and another misbound page appears between 208 and 209. Book II begins on page 211 and is only a fragment. Besides the pages mentioned as being misbound in Part I, several pages are missing. The last page is numbered 250. The commentaries in Book II are few, and those that appear are brief.

The title page bears the famous Plantin printer's mark, a hand guid-



ing a compass, and the motto "Labore et Constantia". This book contains over one hundred well-executed wood cuts, the artist of which could undoubtedly be traced if proper source books were available. This is the earliest book from the Plantin Press found in the libraries of the University of Santo Tomas and one of the two wood cut illustrated books from this press.

PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1566 BY CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN.

PRINTER — Plantin was one of the most renowned printers of the 16th century. He began to publish about 1555 at Antwerp and, until his death in 1589, he worked to produce books which were beautiful and accurate. For further information regarding this famous printer, see Report No. 134.

REPORT — Andrea Alciati was a celebrated Italian jurist and writer who lived from 1492 to 1550. He was very well educated, became professor of civil law at Avignon, and still later was an instructor at Bourges. His fame as a teacher was widespread. He was honored by Pope Paul III, Emperor Charles V, and Francis I of France. He wrote both in Italian and Latin, producing legal treatises and commentaries on various Latin classical writers. His "Emblemata", a collection of moral teachings in Latin verse, were translated into many languages and are still interesting to a modern student.

The small book at hand contains the "Emblemata" of Alciati with commentaries by Sebastian Stockhamer. There are 113 of these Latin verses in Book I, each illustrated by a small wood-cut drawing and followed by the commentator's explanation. Emblem XV on page 31 may be taken as typical. The wood-cut picture shows a figure of a youth, burdened on his left hand by a huge block of stone. His right arm is winged and is extended to the clouds toward which his gaze is lifted. The verse below and the following comment explain that genius weighed down by poverty cannot soar toward the great arc of heaven and that many of the fruits of men of talent are lost to the world because the artists are never free from the burden of poverty. One of the most interesting features about this work are the commentaries written by Stockhamer. A great deal of mythical and historical lore appears in his notes as well as references to and quotations from various ancient writers.
(April 3, 1944)

**REPORT # 129****ON PRESCRIPTION (LAW) - PRINTED IN 1567****DE PRAESCRIPTIONIBUS**

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete, rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages now measure 3-3/4" x 6-1/4". The book is loose from the binding. There are worm holes and stains. Many pages are loose. Condition poor.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1567 BY THE HEIRS OF JACOB JUNCTA.

PRINTING – On the title page appears the fleur-de-lis, the mark of the house of Junta, and the statement that the book was printed by the heirs of Jacob Juncta. This is the Latinized form of Giunti, the name of an eminent and well-known family of Italian printers of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. In 1482 the Giunti were publishing in Venice and before 1500 in Florence. In 1520 one of the heirs of Philip, the founder, established an office in Lyons where it continued in existence throughout the 16th century.

REPORT – In civil law prescription is the operation of the law whereby rights may be established by long exercise of their powers or lost by long failure to exercise such powers. The meanings of prescription and usucaption have become merged, although under Roman law they were distinguished one from the other. Usucaption at that time gave a quiritarian title (that is, a title according to the old laws of Rome), whereas prescription was praetorian and originated as a defense. Prescription has, with the progress of time, found to a certain extent a place in every modern legal system.

The book which is the subject of this report contains a number of treatises on prescription. They are by various authors. The first one, entitled "Tractatus de Usucaptionibus et Praescriptionibus", is taken from the "Summa Super Codice" of Porcius Azone, celebrated Italian jurist, who died about the year 1230. He taught civil law in Bologna for more than forty years and acquired an immense reputation. His works written with great clarity and analytical power were considered to be of the highest authority. His treatise on usucaption is brief, ending on page 36. Following it is the "Tractatus Pernecessarius Praescriptionum" by Dino de Rossoni, called sometimes Mugellanus, who died about 1300. He was also an Italian jurist and teacher of law and the writer of many works on jurisprudence. His tract occupies



pages 37 to 52. Pages 53 to 69 are filed with William Durand's exposition of this subject. Durand, a profound student of law, lived from 1237 to 1296. From one of his great writings, the "Speculum Judicale", he received the name, the Speculator, which he is here called. The fourth treatise, "Compendium Sive Summa de Diversis Praescriptionibus" by Rogerius "of ancient times and undying fame" extends from page 70 to 90. The second half of Rogerius work presents a dialogue between himself and Jurisprudence on the subject of prescription.

Pages 91 to 728 contain a collection of opinions on the matter of prescription taken from the writings of the greatest glossarists and legal authorities of medieval times. This symposium was edited by Joannes Franciscus Balbus and contains the judgments of such great jurists as Hostiensis, Bartolus, Baldus, Paul de Castro, Azone, Jason Maynus, and Giovanni Andrea. The question of prescription is divided into six parts by Balbus and in connection with each of the six phases of the question he brings forward the opinions of his great predecessors. This section of the book contains also the "Repetitio Sollenis de Usucapione" of Celsus. At the end of his work, Balbus signs himself as Doctor of Laws and a citizen of Turin. A distich of the author appearing on this page will be read with sympathy by many:

'Invidus aut taceat nostri detractor honoris:
Aut aliud melius: si sapit: edat opus'


"Let the envious detractor from our praise be silent or better still: if he is enough learned, let him edit a work." The last treatise in this book is from the "Summa Aurea" of Blessed Henry of Segusio, called Hostiensis, an Italian canonist of the 13th century. As a canonist, he had a great reputation and studied and taught at Bologna. He taught also at Paris and spent some time in England in the service of King Henry IV. This treatise is entitled, "Super Titulo de Praescriptionibus" and is incomplete. It ends on page 798 and is followed by a 68-page index for the entire book.

(September 4, 1943)

**REPORT # 130****COMMENTARY ON THE LAWS OF TORO - MARCOS SALON
DE PAZ - PRINTED IN 1568****COMMENTARIUS AD LEGES TAURINAS INSIGNES**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. It has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 7-1/2" x 11". The spine of the book is broken and there are stains and worm holes. The condition is poor. This is a copy of the first edition.

**PRINTED IN VALLADOLID IN 1568 BY FRANCISCO
FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA.**

PRINTER – A family by the name of Fernandez de Cordova was outstanding among the early Spanish printers. Alfonso, the founder of the printing establishment, was the first Spanish printer to assist in the introduction of the art into Spain, and was printing at Valencia in 1484. Later members of the family, whose names appear as printers in the 16th century, were Diego and Francisco.

REPORT – The era of the Catholic Kings of Spain (1479-1517) was one of great effort toward national unification. This included the social, economic, and political aspects. The result was a centralization of authority and the final establishment of an absolute monarchy in Spain. We are concerned here with these efforts at unification only so far as they affect the laws of the land.

In 1484 the first compilation of laws under Ferdinand and Isabela was published. That was the Montalvo Code. (See Report # 79 and the outline of Compilations of Spanish Law in the first section of this volume.) While Montalvo's compilation was influential, it was not completely satisfactory, since it was incomplete and faulty in construction. At the turn of the century there was a great divergence of opinion among the jurists on many important questions. The coexistence of the Fuero Juzgo, the Fuero Real, the Ordenanza de Alcala, Montalvo's code, and the Partidas, and the application of any one of them by judges, caused the greatest confusion. When the Cortes met in Toledo in 1502 the "procuradores" sought a remedy for this evil and convinced their sovereigns of the necessity of clarifying the laws. Ferdinand and Isabela then ordered the gentlemen of the Consejo and the Audiencia to set to work upon this problem to clarify the laws, the meanings of which were doubtful, and to present in writing the results of



XVICENTURYREPORTS

their labor. It is interesting to find that Montalvo was a member of this commission.

The work was completed, but the publication was delayed first by the absence of King Ferdinand and then by the illness and the death in 1504 of Queen Isabela. In 1505, when the Cortes reassembled in the City of Toro to recognize the Doña Juana as Queen and her father as "gobernador", the collection of 1502 was presented and approved. It was then published and officially promulgated, and became known as "Las Leyes de Toro". Proof of the authority of this compilation is seen in the fact that the 83 laws thereof were incorporated entire in the Nueva Recopilacion of 1567 and the Novisima Recopilacion of 1805.

Glossaries were written on the laws of Toro by many celebrated jurists. The volume dealt with in this report contains the glossary of Marcos Salón de Paz on the first three laws. It opens with a title page bearing a coat-of-arms, probably that of Cardinal Diego de Espinosa, to whom the work is dedicated. The commentator came of an illustrious family. He studied philosophy and law and attained a great reputation as a man of learning. The life of Cardinal Espinosa is one of exceeding interest and well worth the attention of any student of 16th century Spain. Both men were friends of King Philip II.

Following the title page, the permission to print, a letter by the author to the reader, the dedication, and the preface to the promulgation of 1505 appear. The text of the three laws and the gloss of Marcos Salón de Paz occupy, with indices, 440 folio pages. By far the greater part of the book is taken up with the third law, which begins on folio 159 and continues to folio 388. This law deals with wills and testaments. The text of the original laws is printed in large Gothic type in Spanish. The commentaries are in Latin.
(June 26, 1943)

REPORT # 131

LAW OF TOLEDO - PRINTED IN 1568

LEX TOLETI

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. Title page missing. Text complete. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. Pages measure 7-3/4" x 10-3/4". The binding is attached to the book by only a thread. The spine has been broken, and there are a few worm holes and stains. Condition very poor.

There are a few attractive and unusual wood cut initials throughout the book. Printer's mark at the end. First edition.



**PRINTED IN SEVILLE IN 1568 (ALFONSO ESCRIVANO,
PRINTER).**

PRINTING – Title page is missing. However, a printer's name does not appear here, but in “Commentaria Conventu Indices”, Seville, 1575, this mark appears with Escrivano's name. From the Encyclopedia Espasa and from Cejador's “Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana” we learn that this work of Mejia's was first published at Seville in 1568. We know nothing of the printer, Escrivano, but feel justified in assuming that this book is from his press and is a first edition of the work.

REPORT – Luis de Mejia Ponce de Leon was a Spanish novelist and scholar of the 16th century. He studied grammar, jurisprudence, canon law, and theology and wrote fiction and a few works on legal matters. The full title of the treatise at hand is “Lex Toleti, legis quintae sub titulo tertio libri septimi ordinationum Regiarum textum” and is from Montalvo's “Ordenanzas de Castilla” of 1484. This particular law “De los proprios y rentas de los consejos” deals with the rights and revenues of estates and land grants and treats of restoration of land usurped by illegal occupants.

The book opens with royal permission to print dated 1568 which is followed by the author's dedication to Cardinal Diego de Espinosa, one of the most interesting figures of the 16th century. Espinosa (1502-1572) was a power both in the Church and in the political state of Spain under the rule of Philip II. He was well versed in canon and civil law and in the course of his brilliant career was president of the Council of Castille, Inquisitor-General of Spain, Cardinal, and president of the private Council of State. He became very powerful and King Philip was accused of being too much under his influence. His colorful life, full of intrigues and the jealous envy of his contemporaries, makes very interesting reading.

Following the dedication appears the author's letter to the reader. The text of law 5, Title 3, Book 7 of the Ordenanzas is printed in Spanish. Mejia's commentaries written in Latin then begin. He divided the law into two “fundamenta” or basic principles and each of these into many parts. Each part is introduced by a paragraphic summary. The text fills 202 folio pages and is followed by a 58-page index. Both text and index are complete.

(September 8, 1943)

**REPORT #132****TREATISE ON THE ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICE -
PRINTED IN 1568****TRATADO DEL OFICIO ECCLESIASTICO CANONICO**

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete. Dedication and prefaces missing. Text complete. The book has been carefully repaired and rebound in full leather. One page of the final index has been misbound. Margins have been cut, and the pages now measure 7-1/2" x 11-1/2". Condition good.

Title page with wood cut coat-of-arms, identity unknown. There are a few wood cut initials throughout. First edition.

PRINTED IN TOLEDO IN 1568 BY FRANCISCO DE GUZMAN.

PRINTER — No information available. In Cejador's 'Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana' the book is listed as first published at Toledo in 1568. Thus it is a first edition.

REPORT — This treatise on the Divine Office was written by Bernardino de Sandoval, Spanish canon and writer of the second half of the 16th century. He was a teacher of divinity at Toledo and published two writings of which this is one. The Ecclesiastical or Divine Office comprises the recitation of certain prayers at fixed hours of the day or night by priests or by others obliged by vocation to fulfill this duty. It does not include the Mass or other liturgical ceremonies. The author of this treatise has done more than outline the routine of the Office; he has written of the origin of the various customs and the proper procedure of all who take part, as will be seen in the following review of the book.

The treatise is divided into six parts fully outlined in the "summario" or table of contents with which the book opens. Part One treats in general of the things of which the Divine Office is composed. It was the ancient custom to praise God with psalms, and they still are a large part of the present day Office. The hymns, antiphons, lessons or readings—especially the lessons of Matins—the responses and versicles are all discussed carefully by the author in this part of his treatise. Part two treats of the form and manner in which the Canonical Office is divided, of the solemnity of the Sabbath, and of appropriate week-day observance. Here the writer treats of the offices fitting for the solemn festivals in honor of Christ, the Trinity and the Holy Spirit, of the Virgin, and the Saints. He speaks of the ancient custom of the Church in such celebrations and continues with an explana-



tions of the obligation of ecclesiastics to perform the Office of the Dead. Part three is composed of a discussion of the Canonical Hours, the diurnal and nocturnal Office. Here the origin and necessity of Matins, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers, and Compline are explained. Part four of this treatise is very interesting, containing a discourse on the Church which, dedicated to prayer, is the proper place in which to worship God, to sing his praises, and to say the Canonical Office. The greatest reverence is due the church and it should be entered with humility and reverence. There should be no noise to distract the faithful, no walking about or conversations. The laymen should be apart from the clergy when the Divine Office is sung or the Mass celebrated, and women should be apart from men. The doorkeepers should not allow any prohibited or indecent persons to enter the church. Part five treats of those who are obliged to attend church, to praise God, and especially of those whose duty it is to say the Office. The author traces here the origin of various positions of dignity, and the duties of those who hold such positions. The first five divisions of this treatise are all fairly brief and occupy only 164 pages. Part six fills nearly half the volume, pages 165 to 297. In it Sandoval emphasizes the attention which must be given when the Divine Office is said and when the sacred mysteries of the Mass are celebrated. Also he treats the processions on various festive days. Again and again the author stresses the necessity of undivided attention during prayer and of the utmost solemn devotion at all times in the House of God.

This treatise is written in Spanish with copious marginal notes in Latin which contain references to the Scriptures, to works of the Fathers, and to other writers on the subject of the Divine Office. The first index following the text lists the references to canon law made in this work, and the second lists those made to the Scriptures. Following is an alphabetical index for the whole treatise.

(September 8, 1943)

REPORT # 133

ON THE SEVEN PENITENTIAL PSALMS - PRINTED IN 1568

IN SEPTEM PSALMOS POENITENTIALES

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete. The title page is missing. The book begins with the license to print. The last page of the dedication then appears followed by the author's preface. Following the text, a 40-page index completes the book.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Rebound in one quarter leather and margins cut. Pages now measure 3-3/4" x 5-1/2". There are many worm holes, tears, and stains. Condition of the book is very poor.

There are a few wood cut initials depicting Biblical scenes throughout the book. Printer's mark at end.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1568 BY JUAN A CANOVA.

PRINTER—While we can obtain no information on this printer, we know that he was associated with Alexander a Canova. Several books printed by them in Salamanca in the second half of the 16th century are in this library.

REPORT—The book which is the subject of this report is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the commentaries of Domingo de Celaya on the seven penitential psalms. Except for the fact that Domingo de Celaya was a Dominican and lived in the 16th century, we know nothing of the author. This book is in very poor condition, and the first part of the dedication is missing along with other pages. The name of the dedicatee does not appear. But the letter is dated 1568.

The book contains a preface by the author in which he gives the sources of his work and names the authorities whose interpretations he has followed. The commentaries on the seven penitential psalms fill the 227 folio leaves of the volume. The first of this group is the Sixth Psalm, a prayer of a penitent sinner under the scourge of God. The Thirty-First, Thirty-Seventh, Fiftieth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, and One Hundred and Forty-Second are the other six penitential psalms. Number thirty-seven is the prayer for remission of sins, the fiftieth contains the repentance and confession of David after his sin, the one hundred and first is a prayer for one in affliction, the one hundred and twenty-ninth is the prayer of a sinner trusting in the mercies of God and the last is the psalm of David in which he called upon God for delivery from tribulation. These psalms are taken line by line and analyzed and explained by the author. Marginal notes contain references to scriptural passages which verify the statements made in the text. Occasionally these references are to the works of such authorities as St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas.

(September 4, 1943)

**REPORT # 134****SIX BOOKS FROM THE PLANTIN PRESS - PRINTED AT
VARIOUS DATES BETWEEN 1569 AND 1580**

DESCRIPTION — Six complete books rebound together in full vellum. The leather ties are broken. The margins have been cut and pages now measure 4-1/4" x 6-1/4". There are no tears and no repairs have been made on the book. There are a few worm holes and some leaves are water-stained and darkened with age. The book is in good condition.

The paper is hand-made and of fair quality. Attractive wood-cut initials are scattered throughout the book. There are marginal notes in an early hand and some underlining, written in ink which has faded with time. Two varieties of Plantin's printer's mark appear on the title pages, differing slightly in background and decoration.

These small books are not an example of Plantin's finest work, so far as details of workmanship are concerned. They were undoubtedly printed for popular sale at low price. In producing these small cheap books, Plantin followed the lead of his famous predecessor, Aldus of Venice, who first placed on the market the pocket-size edition, shortly after 1500.

**PRINTED AT ANTWERP AT VARIOUS DATES BETWEEN 1569
AND 1580 BY CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN.**

PRINTER — One of the most famous printing houses of the 16th century was that of Christopher Plantin of Antwerp. Plantin was born near Tours, in France, in 1514 of poor parentage. He learned book-binding in Caen and in 1549 moved to Antwerp where he set up his business as bookbinder. In 1555 he started his press and before long was printing the most beautiful books of the time. It was during this same period that many of the great engravers were living in the Low Countries and many of them illustrated Plantin's editions. In 1562, when Plantin was in Paris, his workmen published an heretical pamphlet which caused his printing equipment to be seized and sold. In 1563, Plantin again started his business and this time on a larger scale. He associated himself with two grand-nephews of the famous Venetian printer Daniel Bomberg, who furnished him with the fine Hebrew types of Bomberg. The books that now came off this press were renowned throughout Europe for their accuracy and beauty.

In 1566 Plantin conceived the idea of printing the POLYGLOT BIBLE, which should fix the original text of Old and New Testaments on a scientific basis. In spite of opposition, his beautiful proofs secured the support of King Philip II of Spain, who sent him the learned Benedictus Arias Montanus



to take the leading part in the work of editorship. The printing of the Bible was started in 1569 and completed in 1573. The work consisted of eight volumes in folio. Upon completion of the Polyglot Bible, King Philip appointed Plantin "Royal Architypogrepher" in charge of the printing of newly edited breviaries, missals, psalters, and other liturgical texts which were sent to Spain in great numbers at the expense of the King. In addition, Plantin printed many other works of note, such as editions of St. Augustine, St. Jerome, Works of Clusius, and others.

In 1575 his printing house had more than 20 presses and 73 workmen. In 1576 Antwerp was plundered by the Spaniards and Plantin had to pay a large ransom. He then established a branch of his printing house in Paris. In 1583 the states of Holland offered him the position of Typographer to the new University at Leyden. He then turned his business in Antwerp over his sons-in-law John Morentorf and Francis van Ravelingenhen. In 1585 Plantin returned to Antwerp where he continued to work until his death in 1589. The great amount of work done by Plantin is shown by the fact that between 1555 and 1589 he published over 1600 works, 83 in 1575 alone. His editions as a rule consisted of from 1200 to 1500 copies, and sometimes a great deal more. However, this volume of work did not detract from its excellence.

Plantin's mark is a hand coming out of the clouds, holding a compass; one point of the compass is fixed and the other marks a line. The motto is "Labore et Constantia". Many different forms of this mark are found in the various editions printed by Plantin, and the mark was continued in use after his death. The printing house of Plantin continued in existence, through his heirs, for 312 years and was finally closed in 1867. In that year, the town of Antwerp acquired the buildings as well as the printing house and its contents. The entire plant was converted into one of the most remarkable museums in history, the Musse Plantin.

REPORT — In this fascinating little volume published in Antwerp by Christopher Plantin in the sixteenth century are bound together six separate books. The writings are of widely varying worth, but hardly a name appears that the reader does not instantly associate with genius and scholarship of the highest order.

The first book was published in 1577 and contains 112 pages of poetry printed first in the Original Greek and followed in each case by a Latin translation. Approximately 1200 lines of the poetry of Theognis appear at the beginning of the book. Theognis lived in the sixth century before Christ and it is said that more than half the elegiac verse of Greece before the Alexandrian period is included in these lines. The verses of Theognis here printed are his *γεωμετρικαὶ μάξιμα*, or maxims, advice regarding the way of life.

The "Aurae Carmina" or Golden Verses, of Pythagoras follow the poetry of Theognis. There are here only 76 lines. Every student knows the



name of Pythagoras, who also lived in the sixth century B.C. He is chiefly known as a mathematician although he was a Philosopher of great learning as well. The third section of this first book contains about 220 lines of the "Poem of Admonition" by Phocylidas, Greek gnomic poet of Miletus, a contemporary of Theognis. Scholars disagree about the authenticity of this poem. Some think that it shows Christian influence and must have been written about the time of Christ. The poem was first published in Venice in 1495 and was a favorite school textbook during the Reformation period. It is also a didactic poem, containing maxims and rules for the guidance of the young. Like the other poems in this book, it appears first in Greek and then in a Latin translation by Jacob Schegk. The translator was a German doctor and philosopher who lived from 1511 to 1587. He was thus contemporary to the printing of the book and doubtless made the translation for this very edition. The translation and edition of Greek poets was for him a pleasure and a relaxation in the midst of the writing of his abstruse scientific works.

To introduce this book of didactic poems, a letter written in Latin by Isocrates to Nicocles is printed. To translate it in full would require too much space, but it is very entertaining. It appears that youth in that day was much the same as now — preferring to waste time on empty and idle entertainment rather than to study the great teachers and philosophers. Isocrates, an Attic orator who lived 436-338 B.C., names in this letter the best teachers of practical morality — Theognis, Hesiod, and Phocylidas.

The second book is very small, having only 48 pages. It is entirely in Greek prose and is the work of Hesychius of Miletus who was a Greek chronicler and biographer of the fifth century A.D. He was the author of three important works, one of which this "Dictionary of Philosophers" is a part. Originally, the dictionary was arranged by classes — philosophers, poets, etc., but here we have only the section dealing with philosophers in alphabetical order. This rearrangement of material is believed to be the work of Suidas, since the original work has been lost.

The third book is so closely connected with the second that it seems that they should have been originally one volume. Both were published in 1572 and one is a Latin translation of the other. However, each has its own title page and the pagination indicates complete separation. The Latin translation of Hesychius' "Dictionary" was made by Hadrian Junius who added notes and corrections. This book is much longer than the preceding one and contains 76 pages. Junius calls his translation "A Biographical Dictionary of Learned Men."

Hadrian Junius, 1511-1575, (Adrian de Jonghe) was a Dutch physician and poet. He acquired an immense reputation and was personal doctor to the King of Denmark. He wrote many books and published Latin poetry and some literary studies. It is interesting to find marginal notes in ink



wherever his name appears, "Auctore damnato, opus vero permisum." Still, at the end of the book is printed an "approbatio" signed by Sebastianus Baer Delphius, canon of the school of Santa Maria of Antwerp, which states, "It contains nothing contrary to the faith of the Holy Roman Church or offensive to the Republic, which I attest." The "damnato" was probably brought about by fact that the editor's name is the same as that of two famous Huguenot scholars of the sixteenth century, although no relationship between the two families can be traced, and apparently no such relationship was known at the time, since it is unlikely that the theologian quoted above would have approved an heretical work.

The fourth book is especially interesting to a student of the sixteenth century. It contains one of the works of the famous Arias Montano, Spanish Orientalist and poet laureate who lived from 1527 to 1598. It is a Latin poem in dactylic hexameter on the subject of rhetoric. Bishop Antonius Moralius edited the work, wrote the introduction, and added marginal notes in prose which, according to the title page, "explain everything as briefly as possible." And indeed they are admirable summaries of the contents.

This edition of Montano's "Rhetoric", Antwerp 1569, is mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Our interest centers, however, not so much in the work itself as on the renowned author. When Christopher Plantin, printer of Antwerp, was about to publish the Polyglot Bible, Philip II of Spain sent Montano to edit that very important book. The two men, each great and famous, worked together from 1568 to 1573, during which time the Bible was printed. As a result of this excellent edition, Plantin was made "king's printer" but the results for Montano were not so happy. Leon de Castro, a professor at Salamanca, brought charges of heresy against him from which he was not acquitted until 1576.

The fifth book falls far below the high standard of the preceding ones in quality of content. It contains various poems of a contemporary Latin poet, Laurence Gambar. Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Illustrada" says of him that his poems were no more than vulgar imitations of the Greek pastorals. There are 170 pages of these poems of various lengths, the two longest being "Arcis Caprarola" and "Nautica". This is obvious an edition of the work of a contemporary and popular poet.

The sixth and last book bound in this volume is a small one, a Catechism in Latin verse with the quaint sub-title, "Having been rendered in easy and clear verses for the purpose of aiding the memory of small boys." The author was John Berchmans and the book was printed in 1580. Following the title page appears the statement of approval of Cornelius Vraux, as follows: "This erudite and elegant poem presents the sacred Catholic faith most beautifully and contains nothing which offends the Ro-



man Church; therefore I judge it worthy to be read in schools for the edification of young men. And so I attest." The author, though having the same name as John Berchmans who was later canonized, was not St. John, who was not born until 1599. If there is a family relationship, as seems most likely, it is not possible to trace it in the reference books at hand.

This book, with its association of great names and astonishing variety of content, should delight any student of ancient and medieval letters, and the fact that it was printed by Christopher Plantin will increase its value for anyone interested in early printing.

(January 23, 1943)

REPORT # 135

TREATISE ON THE DOWRY FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS -
PRINTED IN 1569

TRACTATUS DE DOTE EX VARIIS INTERPRETIBUS

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages now measure 8' x 12-1/4". The book is loose from the binding. The lower edges of many pages have been badly eaten by worms, and the pages are stained. Condition very poor. Title page with printer's mark and a few wood cut initials throughout.

**PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1569 BY HEIRS OF JACOB
JUNTA (GIUNTI) JOHN SIMONETI, PRINTER.**

PRINTING — Title page carries the mark of the house of Giunti and states that the book was printed by the heirs of Jacob Junta (Giunti). For a discussion of this family of printers see Report No. 30. Colophon states that the book was printed in Lyons, and that John Simoneti was the printer.

REPORT — In the development of Roman laws regarding matrimony it became necessary to make provision for a wife by contract, and this was done by the dowry—that is, money, goods, or lands given with her at the time of marriage. The dowry might be contributed by the woman herself, by male relatives, or by some other person with the understanding that the property would be returned to him in the event of the dissolution of the marriage. In connection with this basic principle, many and diverse questions arose: for instance, the amount of the dowry in various circumstances; the rights and privileges remaining to the woman regarding such property after it had passed into the control of her husband; and the



disposal of the property upon the death of the wife or the dissolution of the marriage for other reasons.

The book here reviewed contains excerpts from the writings of ten different jurists upon the question of dowry or marriage settlement. The first treatise was written by Baldus de Bartholimus of Prusio. In the introductory note he is called a most celebrated and skillful doctor of canon and civil law. According to the same note, the work was completed in 1479. This treatise is divided into twelve parts in respect to the property involved in the marriage settlement. The second tract was written by Joannes Campenzius. It is composed of five parts, and the final sentence states that it was written in Mantua in 1461. Half the volume, 474 pages, is occupied by these two treatises.

On page 475 appears the initial summary of a treatise by Jacob Butrigarius, and three pages of his work follow. The page headings incorrectly state "Domini Odofredi Pars Quinta". The treatise by Butrigarius is incomplete. Pages 479 to 488 have been torn out of the book because they contained a tract written by Odofredus whose name also is deleted in the table of authors following the title page. Odofredus was an Italian jurist of the 13th century born at Bologna where he later became professor. His commentaries on Roman law show the growth of the study of law in Italy and present many interesting biographical details of jurists of his own day and of the preceding century. On page 489 the tract by Constantius Rogerius "De Dote" begins, and is immediately followed by that of Rolandi a Valle's "Quaestiones De Lucro Dotis". There are 111 questions in the latter treatise dealing with every conceivable point in connection with the acquisition, increase, and disposition of the dowry.

The treatise "Commentarii de Dotibus et Earum Jure" by Antonius Guilberti Costani, pages 669 to 696, is one of unusual interest being not only a discussion of this particular law, but including also an historical study of the institution of marriage. The author goes back to Plato, Zeno, and Diogenes in tracing the origin of marriage and to Solon, and Licurgus in investigating the beginnings of the dowry. The "Tractatus de Lucro Dotis" by Phanuccius, which follows the treatise by Costani, is incomplete, the book again having been mutilated by the removal of pages 827 to 844. The missing pages contained the work of Francois Hotman, French publicist of the 16th century. He was a very famous legal authority in his day and did a great deal for jurisprudence having a penetrating knowledge of Roman sources and writing in a fine Latin style. He was "persona non grata" with Catholics however, because of his association with the Protestant Huguenots. His name has also been deleted in the table of authors. The last treatise in this volume is very short. It deals with the Julian law and is entitled "Ad Legem Julianam, de Fundo



Dotali". The author was Pardulphus Prateius. This tract fills only five pages and ends on page 849, the last page of the text. A 16-page index completes the book.

The title page exhibits the fleur-de-lis of the house of Giunti and the statement that the book was printed at Lyons in 1569 by the heirs of Jacob Junta. This is the Latinized form of Giunti, the name of the famous Italian printers. For a discussion of this family of printers, see Report No. 30.

(September 7, 1943)

REPORT # 136

**CONTRADICTION OF THE LAWS OF SPAIN AND THE CIVIL
LAW and TREASURY OF COMMON OPINIONS - PRINTED IN
1569**

**ANTINOMIA JURIS REGNI HISPANIARUM ac CIVILIS –
AERARIUM COMMUNE OPINIONUM COMMUNIUM**

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 7-3/4" x 11". The book is loose from the binding. Several pages of introductory material are badly torn. The spine is broken, and there are worm holes and stains. Condition is poor.

On the title page the coat-of-arms of Cardinal Espinosa, to whom the book is dedicated, appears. For his life see Report No. 131. Following the title page, the royal permission to print is published, then two letters of the elder Canova and a 16-page alphabetical index. Pinter's marks at end. There are a few wood cut initials throughout. First edition.

**PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1569 BY ALEXANDER
A CANOVA.**

PRINTER — The dedication to Cardinal Espinosa was written by Alexander a Canova and contains much of human interest. The writer says that being now an old and feeble man he had planned to relinquish entirely his business of publishing to his only son, Juan, the one solace of his old age. But sudden death has taken his son, and he, the father, is left with nothing but tears and sorrow. However, knowing the young man's plan to dedicate this publication to the Cardinal, he begs him to accept it. The letter of dedication is most touching and cannot be read without a realization of the sincerity and grief of the writer. Canova too wrote the letter to the reader which follows, in which he speaks regret-



XVICENTURYREPORTS

fully also of the death of the author of this work, Villalobos. He called this book the author's swan-song and says that he killed himself by immoderate work.

REPORT — Juan Bautista de Villalobos was a Spanish jurist and writer of the 16th century. He wrote and published two legal treatises both of which appear in this book. The first one, the "Antinomia", is a study of the contradictions between the *Corpus Juris Civilis* of Justinian and the royal laws of Spain. The reader is referred to the outline of codifications of Spanish law which appears in the first section of this book. It will be noted there that the *Siete Partidas* of 1265 were said to be unduly influenced by canon law and by the Justinian Code. The conflict between the principles of Roman law and the *fueros*, native to Spain, continued for several centuries. This book points out the more glaring examples of such contradictions.

The first treatise is very short occupying only 46 folio leaves. Examples of the contradictions mentioned are found on folio one as follows: Although prison by civil law is not used for punishment but for guarding a prisoner, it is by royal law used not only for guarding but for punishing; on folio 19, as follows: A widow living luxuriously loses her dowry by civil law, but by royal law only the increase or gain of the marriage settlement.

The second treatise, a Treasury of common opinions which show the agreement and the contradictions of the laws of Spain, fills 190 folios. Here the author has arranged in alphabetical order many points of law and in connection with each he presents the opinions of great legal authorities. He points out the discrepancies which exist in the various national statutes, in addition to their differences from the Justinian Code. He refers to and quotes from the greatest glossarists and commentators and indicates their agreement or variance with one another. In substance this work is a compilation of opinions and a comparison of the judgments of great jurists upon hundreds of legal questions.

(September 4, 1943)

REPORT # 137

FORTY DECISIONS - PRINTED IN 1569

QUADRAGINTA RESPONSA

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages measure 7-3/4" x 11". The binding is loose, and the pages are stained and worm-eaten. Condition fair. There are a few wood cut initials throughout. The dedication is made to Cardinal Espinosa



whose coat-of-arms appears in a wood cut on the title page (see Report No. 131). Table of contents and royal permissions to print follow.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1569 BY JUAN A CANOVA.

PRINTING — The permissions to print are dated 1567 and 1569. The title page states the book was printed by Juan a Canova in 1569. The colophon, however, reads, "At Salamanca by the heirs of Juan a Canova, 1576".

REPORT — Pedro Nuñez de Avendaño was a Spanish jurist and writer of the 16th century. He was a friend of Bernardo Mejia and Antonio de Caceres Pacheco. He wrote many treatises on legal subjects. The present book contains an elucidation of forty decisions in which many laws of Spain are illustrated, four tracts on various legal questions, and a dictionary of terms used in the ancient law of Spain, particularly the Siete Partidas.

Each of the "responsa" which comprise the first section of the book is introduced by a paragraphic summary of the text which follows. In each case the author states the question and then gives the various decisions or opinions regarding the question with reference to statutes and to legal authorities. These "responsa" occupy 88 folio leaves.

The four tracts which are found on pages 89 to 166 deal with various titles of the Ordenamiento Real de Castilla of 1484. The first one has to do with appeals, and the second, with the punishment meted out to those who injure others. The third deals with the possession of goods given to a claimant when the defendant does not attend the summons of a judge and fails to appeal in court. The fourth is an elaboration of a lecture given by Roderigo Suarez (see Report No. 47) on the fourth and fifth titles of Book Three of the Ordenamiento. The subject here is exceptions or demurrers, pleadings made by the defendant to show that the case of the opposing party is insufficient in law and should not be allowed to proceed. At the beginning of the first three treatises, the law referred to is printed in full in Spanish; otherwise the work is in Latin.

The last forty folio leaves of the volume are occupied by Avendaño's dictionary of terms used in the Siete Partidas of 1265. The author explains in his preface that it is necessary to understand how the meaning of words has changed in order to read the Partidas intelligently. The words are listed in small groups with reference to book, title, and law of the Partidas with the author's explanation interspersed throughout. A 30-page index for the whole volume completes the book.

(September 2, 1943)



REPORT # 138

ON THE LAWS OF INHERITANCE - PRINTED ABOUT 1570

DE RETRAICT LIGNAGIER

DESCRIPTION — This is Volume Three of an incomplete set of Tiraqueau's works. This particular volume lacks title page, and the final index is incomplete. Bound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages measure 9" x 13-3/4". The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are worm-eaten and stained. The text appears to be complete. Condition poor.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM ROUILLE OF PARIS C. 1570.

PRINTING — As the title page is missing, place and date of printing are unknown. From the preface we learn that William Rouille of Paris was the printer. Many books were printed by William Rouille in the decade 1560 to 1570. Tiraqueau died in 1558 and since the various introductory letters were written by him, this work was obviously first published by Rouille before that date. Tiraqueau's works were printed throughout the 16th century, the earliest one in this library being dated 1546. The date of publication here is uncertain. We regard the date 1570 as being approximately only.

REPORT — Andrea Tiraqueau was a French jurist who lived from 1480 to 1558. He was prominent in his native city, Fontenay-le-Comte, where as bailiff he was able to set at liberty Rabelais whom the Franciscans held as prisoner. In 1541 Francis I named Tiraqueau minister in the Parlement of Paris. He was highly respected for his learning and uprightness. He wrote several works on law including "De Retraict Lignagier". See Report Nos. 69, 155, 138, 230 for other writings of this author.

This book contains commentaries on the law of Retraction or redemption of property. This law provided for the buying back of property within a given time by the seller of the property or his heirs on conditions agreed to at the time of sale. Upon failure to redeem the property according to the agreement it passed into the permanent position of the buyer. This law closely resembles modern mortgage, the difference lying in the fact that by the former law the property passed into the control of the buyer until its redemption.

This book opens with a letter to the reader written by Tiraqueau. He speaks of this as the fourth edition and as far superior to former ones in that



it has been carefully corrected and prepared for publication by William Rouille, printer of Paris. Tiraqueau says that he knows of no point in law which causes more conflict and strife in French courts than retraction of property and thus he presents his commentaries hoping that they may clarify obscurities and aid in intelligent interpretation.

Following a 33-page table of contents, the author's preface to his work begins on page one and ends on page seventeen. Here he traces the origin of the name and practice of the law and its application in various European countries. The "Retraict Lignagier" begins on page eighteen. The special phase of the law first dealt with is the right of the heirs of one deceased to buy back the property sold by the deceased under the conditions agreed to by him. The law is printed in French, then in Latin, and detailed commentaries written in Latin follow. Titles are in French throughout the book. Three hundred seventy-four pages are occupied by this treatise.

The second tract is shorter filling pages 375 to 483 and having the title "De Retraict Conventionnel". Here the author treats of retraction by contract or agreement and in his preface again traces origins and mentions the various names by which this law is known. In this preface he comments especially on contract made in bad faith and of fraud connected with such agreements. As in the first Tract, the law is given in French, then in Latin, with the gloss following. As is customary in works of this kind, the commentator emphasizes his interpretation by multitudinous references to great jurists and thinkers of the past. Forty-five pages of alphabetical index for the whole volume complete the book.

(September 16, 1943)

REPORT # 139

**OF COMMENTARIES IN THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN -
PRINTED IN 1570**

IN INSTITUTIONES IUSTINIANEAS COMMENTARI

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete. Several pages of introductory material missing, but the text is complete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 10-3/4" x 15-1/2". The book is entirely loose from the binding. The pages are stained and worm-eaten. Condition is poor. Title page with the mark of the lion rampant of Lyons. A few wood cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1570 BY CLAUDIUS SERVANIUS.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

PRINTER — No information available. The lion rampant found on the title page was used by numerous printers of Lyons during the 16th and 17th centuries.

REPORT — Angel Aretino was a celebrated Italian jurist of the 15th century. He was of the family of Gambiglioni by which name he is sometimes called. He lived for many years in Ferrara teaching Roman law. He published two works, "Tractatus de Maleficiis" and the commentaries contained in the book here reviewed.

The reader is referred to the general report of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* for identification of the Institutes of Justinian. Hundreds of glosses were written on the Justinian Code especially in Italy where there was great interest in Roman law after the 12th century. The title page of this volume states that this edition of the work of Aretino is based on the oldest manuscripts and contains added notes by Jo. Fran. Purpurati, Antonio Caius, and others. The following introduction explains that every effort has been made to eradicate errors and to restore the works of its original accuracy.

Aretino's work begins on folio two, the first page of the book. His preface is addressed to the Duke of Ferrara, Prince Lionello (1407-1450), a wise and capable ruler and a patron of literature and art. Prince Lionello was a member of the powerful house of Este which ruled Ferrara after the 12th century. The commentaries on the Institutes of Justinian fill the 357 large folio leaves of this book and are followed by a 38-page alphabetical index. Marginal annotations on every page are signed with the initials or abbreviations of the names of Antonio Caius and Purpurati. Page 98 displays an interesting "Arbor Substitutionum" (tree of inheritance). The small figures of birds and animals scattered throughout the tree engage the attention as much as the diagram itself which illustrates the order of inheritance and the substitution of heirs in the event of the death of those indicated by law. At the end of the work, on folio 357, appears the signature of Pardupulus Prateius, doubtless the editor of this issue of Aretino's commentaries. The pages which should contain his introduction to his edition are missing from the front of the book and thus the name of Prateius does not appear except on the final page.

(September 15, 1943)



Fig. . Printer's mark of Claudio Servanus on title page of the book *In Institutiones Iustianneas Commentarii* by Angelus Aretinus printed in 1570 (see report # 139).



Fig. . Folio 98 of *In Institutiones Iustianianae Commentarii* by Angelus Aretnius which displays an interesting “Arbor Substitutionum” (Tree of Inheritance) (see report # 139).

**REPORT # 140****COLLECTION OF ALL TREATISES ON CRIMINAL LAW -
PRINTED IN 1570****VOLUMEN OMNIUM TRACTATUM CRIMINALIUM**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages measure 8" x 5-5/8". The book is loose from the binding. There are a few worm holes and stains. The title page is loose and badly torn. Condition poor. Printer's mark on title page and at end of book following colophon.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1570 BY THE HEIRS OF JOANNES MARIA BONELLI.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – This volume contains thirty-two treatises by various authors written on the subject of crime and criminal law. The compiler of these writings was Joannes Baptista Ziletti of Venice. The book opens with his dedicatory letter addressed to Joannes Baptista Ploto of Novara. Ziletti explains in the dedication that the purpose of this compilation is to collect in one body the most authoritative writings on the subject of crime and punishment. He says that he has labored exceedingly to secure these treatises in original form and to restore to their former condition those that have been corrupted by careless editors. Upon examination of the volume, one feels that he speaks the truth, for there is evidence throughout of Ziletti's painstaking work.

These treatises are far too numerous to be dealt with individually, and a general review of the book must suffice. A table of contents listing titles and authors follows the dedication, and an index of 150 pages precedes the text. The treatises have been grouped according to subject matter. Thus the first two deal with the bringing of charges or indictments, and the two following with the release of a prisoner without injunction and of the power of magistrate. Two tracts deal with the crime of lese majesty and a treatise is devoted to each of the following crimes: sedition, striking or beating another, sorcery, irregularity of the clergy, and fortune-telling. Four tracts are written on the subject of heresy and another on apostasy. Three deal with flight and banishment and two, with prisons; eight, with questioning of prisoners and with torture. One treats of those on whom the death penalty has been imposed; one, of the punishments appropriate for sexual crimes; and the last tract explains the method of procedure in criminal trials.



The names of many jurists appear as authors of these writings. Some are familiar, and their names will be found in other reports. For instance, Nicolaus Boerius, Luis Carerio, Odofredus, and the great Baldus are among the jurists from whose works excerpts are taken. Bonicontus, the son of the famous Giovanni Andrea, is included as the author of two treatises. Even at the time of the making of the compilation some of the treatises were unsigned and these are listed with the note, "Incertus Auctor". Interspersed throughout the book are interesting notes in italics by the editor, Ziletti, giving dates of composition of the manuscripts and other bits of information. For instance, on page seventeen the note, following "De Excusatore" by Canario, states that it was written in 1446. Then Ziletti reproduces two brief comments, which he says he found written at the end of the manuscript and considers worthy of printing. The whole volume is obviously edited with the greatest care.

(September 17, 1943)



Fig. . Printer's mark of Joannes Mariae Bonelli from the book *Volumen Omnim Tractatum Criminalium* printed in 1570 (see report # 140).



REPORT # 141

SUMMA OR THE GOLDEN BRACELET - PRINTED IN 1570

SUMMA SIVE AUREA ARMILLA

DESCRIPTION – One volume. The page containing the permission to print is missing, but otherwise the book is complete. Bound in limp vellum and margins cut. Pages now measure 4" x 6-1/2". Pages are stained and worm-eaten. Condition fair. The type used is extremely small. There are a few wood cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1570 BY THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF JOANNES STELSIUS.

PRINTER – Mark of John Stelsius appears on the title page. For a discussion of Stelsius and his mark see Report No. 117.

REPORT – Bartolommeo Fumo, Dominican canonist, died in 1541. He was distinguished as a student, especially in canon law. He served with distinction as inquisitor at Piacenza. He is best-known for the work contained in this book, the full title of which is, "Summa Casuum Conscientiae, Aurea Armilla dicta". Canonists, contemporaries with Fumo, had the highest respect for this work because it summarized all similar opinions since the 13th century. It was issued several times during the 16th century.

The sub-title of this work reads, "Briefly and shortly containing everything which is treated in canon law concerning theologians and embracing all opinions regarding the care of souls, which material is scattered here and there in various works of canon law". The dedication follows the title page and is addressed to Bishop Catelan of Piacenza. The summa begins without other introduction. The material is arranged in alphabetical order. More than five hundred terms are contained in the 302 folio leaves of the book. Each is concisely defined, and references are given to sources where a more detailed discussion may be found. A 4-page index of titles follows the text.

(September 16, 1943)



REPORT # 142

COMMENTARIES OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF ARISTOTLE - PRINTED IN 1570

**COMMENTARIA D. THOMAE AQUINATIS IN
ARISTOTELEM**

DESCRIPTION – Three volumes rebound in full leather (modern). The margins have been cut and the pages measure 8-1/2" x 12-3/4". The books are in very good condition.

The title pages of each volume carry a picture of St. Thomas, with a border containing the Papal Crown and Keys. The colophons display the printer's mark of Antonius Blado. There are numerous wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN ROME IN 1570 BY ANTONIUS BLADO, JOHN OSMARINAS, AND JULIUS ACCOLTUS.

PRINTING – The treatise in Volume II "De Ente et Essentia" was printed in 1569 by Julius Accoltus. This is the only section that does not bear the mark and name of Blado and the name of John Osmarinus. No information is available on either Osmarinus or Accoltus. We do know that Blado was a famous Italian printer of the 16th century. His widow and four sons continued printing after his death.

REPORT – St. Thomas Aquinas lived from 1227 to 1274. Although he lived less than fifty years he left more than sixty different writings. His influence, as a theologian, on the Western Church has been equaled by no one save St. Augustine. He was canonized in 1323 by Pope John XXII, and his festival ranks with those of the four great Latin Fathers – Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory. His writings are important for philosophy as well as for theology. His greatest work was the "Summa Theologiae". In the "Summa" he explained the "dicta" of the church according to the methods of Aristotle and his commentators. To prepare himself for the writing of this masterpiece he wrote commentaries on various works of Aristotle. He was wise enough to see that Aristotle was the greatest representative of philosophy and that his writings contained the best results and method which had as yet been reached by natural reason.

The three volumes in this library contain all the commentaries of St. Thomas on the writings of Aristotle. Volume I contains three books, Volume II contains a complete duplication of Book 3 and in addition Book 4, and Volume III is made up of Book 5. Book 1 begins with a life of the



Angelic Doctor written from material collected from various authorities. Two expositions by St. Thomas follow, one on theological treatise "De Interpretatione" and the other on "Posteriora Analytica". The first is a discussion of the language as expression of mind and especially of enunciation or assertion. The second concerns demonstration or scientific syllogism. Books 2 and 3 contain the physical treatises of Aristotle. Book 2 is made up of eight books of physica "De Phisico Auditu", on nature as the cause of change and the general principles of natural science. Four books on astronomy and the universe "De Caelo et Mundo" follow and the treatise "De Generatione et Corruptione". Book 3 contains the physical treatises, four books of meteorology "Metereologica" and one of the best known of Aristotle's works, "De Anima". The work on meteorology deals with sublunar changes and "De Anima" discusses the soul joined with organic body. In this book also are the short tracts "De Sense et Sensato", "De Memoria", "De Somno", etc., dealing with sense and objects of sense, memory and recollection, sleep and waking, dreams and prophecy in sleep.

As stated above, Volume II begins with a duplication of Book 3 in toto except that page 1 is missing. Book 4 follows. Here appears the treatise on primary philosophy or wisdom, the "Metaphysica" in twelve books. This is the study of the properties, causes and principles of being and of God as the one moving power of the universe. Following this work appears a treatise by St. Thomas "De Ente et Essentia", with commentaries by the famous Thomas de Vio Cajetan. The Angelic Doctor's exposition on "De Causis" concludes the volume.

Volume III contains practical treatises on ethics and politics. The first is "De Moribus ad Nicomachum" in ten books and it deals with the good of the individual. The second is "Politica seu de Republica" and in it the philosopher discusses the good of the state.

(May 7, 1943)

REPORT # 143 (U.S.T. Seminary)

COMMENTARY ON THE "CONTRA GENTILES" OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS - PRINTED C. 1570

COMMENTARIA SUPER CONTRA GENTILES

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete, rebound in full vellum over boards and margins cut. The pages measure 8-1/2" x 12". Both the large and small type fonts are well cut. There are numerous small wood-cut initials of different designs. The book is not particularly well printed and is typographically uninteresting. There are a few worm holes



XVICENTURYREPORTS

and stains, but the condition is good.

This book opens with the dedication of Silvester to Pope Clement VII dated 1524. On the following page, a eulogy to St. Thomas by Joannes Baptista Egnatius is printed. A table of chapter headings and an alphabetical index to the commentaries fill 28 pages just preceding page 1 of the text. The 776 pages of this work consistently follow this plan; the quotation made directly from St. Thomas' work is printed first in fairly large type, the commentaries of Silvester follow in smaller letters. Marginal notes throughout give cross references and summaries of adjacent material. The text is slightly incomplete, ending at the 96th chapter of Book IV. The index indicates that there are 97 chapters. Since the commentary on one chapter rarely fills more than a page or two, we can safely say that the book is incomplete by not more than a few pages.

PRINTED ABOUT 1570.

PRINTING — The book lacks title page and colophon. It contains no hint as to place or date of printing. According to Quetif and Echard "Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum", the work was first published in Paris in 1552, then at Lyons in 1567, and at Antwerp in 1568. This is probably from a still later printing, since Quetif and Echard state that the first three contain only the commentary of Silvester and not the text from the work of St. Thomas. For purposes of cataloguing, we adopt the date 1570.

REPORT — Francis Silvester was born at Ferrara in 1474 and died in 1526. He joined the Dominican Order at the early age of 14 and held many important offices in it, eventually becoming Master General. In this capacity, he visited nearly all the convents of Italy, France, and Belgium. He wrote many distinguished works, the most important one being the commentary on the "Summa Contra Gentiles" of St. Thomas Aquinas. It was first published at Paris in 1552.

The book here reviewed is from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains the commentary mentioned above. St. Thomas wrote the "Contra Gentiles" in 1262 to 1264 at the request of St. Raymond of Pennafort. It was intended especially for use against the Jews and Moors in Spain. This work with the commentaries on the "Sentences" of Peter Lombard was the forerunner of St. Thomas' great "Summa Theologica". It is interesting therefore to find Silvester's name on a list of the twenty most distinguished commentators.

(February 26, 1944)

**REPORT # 144****CANISIUS' CATHECHISM – FROM THE ALDINE PRESS -
PRINTED IN 1571****AUCTORITATES SACRAE SCRIPTURAE ET SANCTORUM
PATRUM**

DESCRIPTION — One volume. Lacks printer's mark at end; otherwise complete. Rebound in contemporary vellum. Margins have been slightly cut and the pages now measure 5-5/8" x 7-3/4". A few pages are loose and there are some worm holes and a few tears, but the book as a whole is in good condition. Several pages are loose and there are some worm holes and a few tears, but the book as a whole is in good condition. Several pages of manuscript have been used in filling the vellum binding. These are loose and can now be read. As the binding seems to be contemporary, it would appear that the manuscript is of the same period. While we cannot judge its age with any degree of certainty, it has the characteristics of very early books — excessive abbreviation, omissions of enclitics, etc. Printer's mark on title page and numerous wood-cut initials throughout. There are 179 folio pages in the book and it ends with an index of 50 pages.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1571 BY THE ALDINE PRESS.

PRINTER — The Aldine Press of Venice was one of the greatest of the early presses and probably the greatest of all time. The press was in existence from 1490 to 1597, under the direction of Aldus Manutius, the founder, and his heirs. During this time the Press turned out 908 different works — first editions of Greek and Latin classics, and corrected texts of modern classical writers such as Petrarch, Dante, and Boccaccio, carefully collated with the manuscripts. All editions of the Aldine Press are distinguished for the remarkable correctness of their typography. The device of the dolphin and anchor and the motto "Festina Lente", which indicated quickness combined with firmness in the execution of a great scheme, was the printer's mark used by this press during its entire existence. This mark, one of the most attractive used by the early printers, is still in use by at least one famous modern publishing house.

Aldus Manutius was born in 1450 and died in 1515. He received a scholar's training and studied Latin and Greek. In 1482 he went to reside at Mirandola with his friend and fellow student, the illustrious Giovanni Pico, and became tutor for Pico's nephews Alberto and Lionello Pio, princes



of Capri. Alberto Pio supplied Aldus with funds for starting his printing press. It was Aldus' ambition to save the literature of Greece from further accident by printing its chief masterpieces. At Venice he gathered an army of Greek scholars and compositors around him. His trade was carried on by Greeks and Greek was the language of his household; instructions to typesetters and binders were given in Greek; the prefaces to these editions were written in Greek; Greeks from Crete collected manuscripts, read proofs, and gave models of calligraphy for cast of Greek type. Not counting the craftsmen employed in merely manual labor, Aldus entertained as many as thirty of these Greek assistants in his family. His own energy and industry were unremitting. In 1495 he issued the first volume of his Aristotle, after which appeared four more volumes of Aristotle, comedies of Aristophanes, and works of Thucydides, Sophocles, Euripides, etc. Many of these were the first editions of the famous Greek scholars. This work was carried on by successors. The Aldine press also printed the Latin and Italian classics. Aldus' enthusiasm for Greek literature was not confined to the printing room. In his own day Aldus' learning won the hearty acknowledgment of mature scholars. To his fellow workers it is said that he was generous, free from jealousy, and liberal in his praise.

In 1499 Aldus married Maria, daughter of Andrea Torresano of Asola. Andrea had already bought the press established by Nicolas Jenson at Venice. Therefore Aldus' marriage combined the two important publishing firms. After Aldus' death in 1515 Andrea and his two sons carried on the business during the minority of the Manutius children.

The editions published by Aldus form an epoch in the annals of printing, as they contributed in no ordinary measure to the perfection of types. No one ever before used such beautiful Greek types, of which he had nine different kinds made, and of Latin, as many as fourteen. It is to Aldus, or rather to the engraver, Francesco of Bologna, that we owe the type known to us as italics. It is said to have been copied from Petrarch's handwriting.

The Aldine Press during its existence strove for three things — the correctness of its texts; the craftsmanship of its printing; and that the cost of the books be kept at a minimum. It is largely due to Aldus' efforts that books were made possible for the layman. Many of his editions were small, compact books, at a greatly reduced cost from those which preceded them. These small editions gathered immediate popularity and were soon being copied by all the presses of Europe. It may be said that Aldus gave us the type which we know as modern italics, and started the small cheap book.

The book at hand was printed by Aldus Manutius Jr. (1547-1597), the grandson of Aldus Manutius.

The above information is taken in part from the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Encyclopedia Americana.



Fig. . Title page of *Authoritatum Sacrae Scripturae* by Petrus Canisius printed in 1571 which bears the mark of the Aldine Press (see report # 144).



Fig. . Folio 2 of *Authoritatum Sacrae Scripturae* by Petrus Canisius showing one of the wood-cut initials (see report # 144).



REPORT — Blessed Peter Canisius, Dutch Jesuit, lived from 1521 to 1597. He has been called the most prominent and influential Catholic reformer of the sixteenth century. He was a leader in the work of holding Germany from religious change during that period of innovation. He believed that it was just as important to defend the truth by pen and word as to convert the heathen. He preached constantly and wrote many works. He encouraged the Catholic printers of his time.

His chief work is the triple "Catechism", in three somewhat different forms suitable for students of various ages. This work was put into final definite form in 1556 in the Cologne edition. It contained 222 questions. On the margins were inscribed 2,000 quotations from the Scriptures and 1,200 from the Fathers of the Church. About 1569 Peter Busaeus (Pierre Busee) S.J., compiled all these quotations and published them in four quarto volumes (Cologne, 1569-1570). The title of this last compilation became "Auctoritates Sacre Scripturae et Sanctorum Patrum". This catechism of Canisius is correct and clear and is today recognized as a masterpiece.

The volume at hand is part 2 of the "Auctoritates Sacrae Scripturae et Sanctorum Patrum" and deals with the sacraments of the Church. The first section is concerned with the nature of sacraments, after which the various sacraments of baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penitence, extreme unction, sacred orders and matrimony are taken up in turn. In each case a number of topical questions divide the section into parts. Following each question the answer is printed in comparatively large type. This is the original Canisius catechism. A section entitled "Scriptura" contains quotations from the Bible and one with the heading "Patres", quotations from the Fathers. The last two are small type.

(June 10, 1943)

REPORT # 145

**COLLECTION OF MORAL OBSERVATIONS - PRINTED
IN 1571**

COLLECTANEA MORALIS PHILOSOPHIAE

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. The pages measure 3-3/4" x 5-3/4". This small thick volume is printed in Roman type on paper of inferior quality. It is typographically uninteresting and is in fairly good condition. There are a few woodcut initials throughout.



PRINTED IN LISBON IN 1571 BY FRANCISCO CORREA.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Fray Luis de Granada was born in Granada in 1504 and died at Lisbon in 1588. He took the vows of the Dominican Order in 1525. He was a man of great learning and ability and was widely known for his ascetic writings and his skill as a preacher. He was one of the greatest mystics of his age, and it was his mysticism that brought him under the suspicion of the Inquisition. In 1576, the ban which had been placed on some of his book was lifted, and he died in 1588 highly respected by his contemporaries who acclaimed him a man of exceptional powers. Their judgment has never been reversed, and his writings are still highly prized.

The book here reviewed is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas and contains a collection of moral observations. Book I is made up of selections from all the works of Seneca, Roman statesman and philosopher. The topics ranged widely and include friendship, generosity, gratitude, youth and old age, faith and charity, crime and punishment, and many more. Book I ends on page 494 and is followed by ten pages of errata and indices. Book II contains sentiments collected from Plutarch and the topics are, in general, the same as those in Book I. This book occupies pages 499 to 787. The selections in Book III are taken from various writers including Cicero, Vergil, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Plutarch, and Erasmus. This book ends on page 1016 and is followed by indices for both Books II and III.

(April 12, 1944)

REPORT # 146

A MIRROR OF MATRIMONY - PRINTED 1571-1572

SPECULUM CONIUGIORUM

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one. Rebound in limp vellum, and margins closely cut. Pages now measure 5-1/4" x 7". The book is shaken, and many pages are badly stained. There are worm holes and tears. Condition is poor. Title pages with printer's marks. A few wood cut initials throughout.



**PRINTED: VOLUME ONE IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1572
BY JUAN GRACIAN.
VOLUME TWO IN MADRID 1571 BY PEDRO
COSIN.**

REPORT — Alonso de la Veracruz was a Spanish Augustinian of the 16th century. He was a teacher of Sacred Scripture in the University of Mexico after its foundation in 1551. He founded the college of San Pablo for Augustinians, endowing it with a library and scientific equipment. He wrote several works and eventually became Prior of St. Philip's at Madrid. The book here reviewed is from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas and contains Veracruz's work, the "Speculum Coniugiorum". It is dedicated to the second viceroy of New Spain, Luis de Velasco, who governed Mexico from 1550 to 1564. Velasco was noted for his sagacity and justice and was called "El Prudentissimo". He was the founder of the University of Mexico.

Following the title page the permission to print appears, dated 1570 at Madrid, then the author's dedication to Velasco, and another letter addressed to Joannes Nigret, Rector of the University of Mexico. The letter to the reader was written by Francisco Cervantes Salazar, and it emphasizes the sanctity of the marriage bond. The author's preface follows. The text of the "Speculum" begins on page seventeen. It is divided into three parts and ends on page 658.

Innumerable questions in connection with the topic of marriage are discussed in this book. Definitions of terms, origins of ceremonies, various customs of different races are included. The solemnity of marriage, the suitability of men and women for its responsibilities, the various obstacles that forbid matrimony are all explained in Part One of the work. Part Two treats of customs among infidels, including the natives of the New World. Here the author brings up the question of polygamy, and of whether plural marriage among barbarous tribes constitutes adultery. Concubinage is discussed, and the problem of converts who previously have ignorantly broken the laws of the Church. Part three deals with the breaking of the marriage vows, and the great question of divorce, the differences between civil and ecclesiastical laws in this regard being pointed out. The entire work is minutely annotated with references to the greatest authorities among the Church Fathers and eminent canonists with, of course, innumerable references to the Scriptures. A list of writers who are quoted appears on page 652 to 654. Following the text and after the index, the Biblical references are listed.

A separate title page introduces a "Repertorium Sententiarum Notabilium" of 46 pages. These notable thoughts are arranged in alphabetical order and are taken from the "Speculum". The repertory is,



XVICENTURYREPORTS

in substance, an enlarged index. On the final page appears a list of other writings by Father Veracruz. An appendix to the "Speculum" comprises the last section of the book. It has separate pagination and was printed a year earlier than the rest of the book and by a different printer. The author's preface, dated 1517, states that he has added this appendix to his former work in order to include decisions made by the Council of Trent regarding clandestine marriage and other points which were somewhat doubtful before. At the end are reproduced three edicts by Popes Leo X, Adrian VI, and Pius V which have to do with the conversion of the natives of the New World and which express approval of the work of the various religious orders.

(September 17, 1943)

REPORT # 147

OPINIONS OF FEUDAL LAWS - PRINTED IN 1572

CONSILIA FEUDALIA EX VARIORUM SCRIPTIS

DESCRIPTION—One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages measure 8" x 11-3/4". The binding is badly torn, and the book is loose from the binding. There are many worm holes and stains. Condition is poor. A variety of interesting wood cut initials have been used throughout the book.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1572 BY COMINUS DE TRIDINO MONTEFERRATO.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — This book contains sixty decisions or opinions of various jurists on questions arising in connection with the laws of Feudalism. Even after the decline of feudalism at the end of 13th century, certain of its usages continued in force for several generations in Europe. This was especially true of the regulations regarding investiture and inheritance, the transfer and holding of land. The feudal laws covered a broad field controlling almost the whole of man's activity, as a survey of a book like this makes clear.

The writings of twenty-five jurists are included in this volume, many of them having given opinions on more than one phase of the question. For



instance, Joannes Franciscus Purpuratus is the author of fourteen opinions and Francisco de Ecclesia of ten. The longest tract is the first one written by Joannes Baptista Vincemala. This 61-page treatise deals especially with investiture, that is, the conveyance of titles to land, and it continues with a discussion of inheritance of property in general. A question on which several opinions are cited concerns the immunity of ecclesiastics from various taxes and from the necessity of contributing toward fortification for national defense. Theft and its punishment is the subject of the ninth treatise which is signed by five jurists of Bologna. The rights of women to inherit property and the large question of marriage settlements are treated in several of the decisions. Each opinion is signed by one or more of the jurists whose names are listed following the title page.

The alphabetical list of authors which appears on the second page is followed by a brief note to the reader written by Augustinus de Ecclesia. He presents this collection of decisions saying that they were made in various provinces and in eminent tribunals by men who did not seek the gratitude of their clients or the favor of their patrons. The learned jurists whose opinions appear in this volume honestly gave their true interpretations according to the laws. There are 346 pages in the book which is completed by a 22-page index.

(September 27, 1943) 

REPORT # 148

**COMMENTARIES ON THE FOUR BOOKS OF INSTITUTES -
PRINTED IN 1572**

**IN QUATTUOR LIBROS INSTITUTIONUM
COMMENTARII**

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in vellum over boards. Margins have been closely cut and pages measure 7-1/2" x 11". The book is badly worm-eaten, and there are many stains. Condition fair. Title page with printer's mark. A few wood cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1572 BY JOANNES BAPTISTA SOMASCHI.

PRINTER — No information available. The colophon states that the ex-



XVICENTURYREPORTS

pense was borne by Jacobus Antonius, and Julius Somaschi, brothers of the publisher.

REPORT – Johann Faber was a German theologian of the Order of Dominicans who lived from about 1475 to 1535. He studied canon law and in 1511 became Vicar-General of the Dominican Congregation of Upper Germany. He was friendly toward Erasmus and sympathized with the Lutherans in their desire to revive classical learning. He attempted to persuade his superiors to a conciliatory attitude toward Luther and his followers. When they refused to consider his plan, he withdrew and subsequently was estranged from the reformers. He was himself an eloquent preacher and attempted to train young orators who might answer those from the ranks of the Protestants. His “Malleus in Haeresin Lutheranum” gained him the title “Malleus Haereticorum” (hammer of the heretics).

The book here reviewed contains the commentaries of Johann Faber on the four books of the Institutes of Justinian with the annotations of many learned doctors added. The editor of the edition was Pardulphus Prateius who wrote the final paragraph on page 187, the epigram that follows, and the introduction to the index at the end of the volume. In his greeting to the reader following the title page, Prateius uses this expression “Doctrinae enim suo malleo in Justiniani libros commentaria cudit” (he forged with the hammer of his learning these commentaries on the books of Justinian. . . .). Throughout this book the editor has interpolated references to famous jurists, such as, Baldus, Aretino, Durand, Rebuffe, Bartolus, Hostiensis, and others. Each note is introduced by the word “adnotatio” in italics. For general information regarding the Justinian Code and the glosses written thereon, the reader is referred to the report on the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

(September 18, 1943)

REPORT # 149

COMMENTARIES ON THE BOOK OF ISAIAS - PRINTED IN 1572

IN ESAIAM PROPHETAM COMMENTARIA

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and margins cut. Pages measure 3-3/4" x 6-1/4". Few worm holes, but many stains. A few pages are marred by ink. The spine of the book is broken. There are a few small decorative initials throughout. Condition Fair.



**PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1572 BY THE WIDOW AND
HEIRS OF JOANNES STELSIUS (COLOPHON:
LOUVAIN BY SERVANTIUS SAFLERIUS).**

PRINTER – Title page states that the book was printed in the establishment of the widow and heirs of John Stelsius of Antwerp (see Report No. 117). The colophon reads “At Louvain from the type of Servatius Saflerius”. This obviously means that the printing was done by the order of the Stelsius family at the shop at Louvain since the royal permission to print following the title page is granted to the Antwerp printer.

REPORT – Hector Pinto was a Portuguese writer and religious who died in 1584. He studied at the universities of Coimbra and Salamanca gaining much ability in philosophical and theological sciences and also in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. In 1571 he became rector of one of the colleges of Coimbra. He explained the Sacred Scriptures with great success, acquiring a wide reputation as a man of eloquence and learning. He wrote many works, some in Latin and some in Portuguese which were translated into Spanish and French. Among his principal works are the commentaries on the literal meaning of the greater part of the Prophets in the light of the Hebrew, Chaldean, and Greek texts. Of these commentaries the book at hand is a part.

This book which is from the library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas contains Pinto’s commentaries on the Book of Isaias. The work is dedicated to Cardinal Don Henry, Regent of Portugal. Sixteen pages of alphabetical index follow the dedication. At least one page and possibly two of the index are missing, and a page containing a list of authors cited in these commentaries is misbound in this section. Among the names of saints, poets, and Latin and Greek Fathers of the Church appear those of the great philosophers, classical writers, and poets—Plato, Aristotle, Homer, Plutarch, Strabo, Cicero, Horace, Josephus, Xenophon and many more.

The plan of the commentaries is as follows: first, the author presents a “argumentum”, a brief summary of the first group of verses to be studied; then in italics appears the Scriptural text followed by the “explanatio”. The first six verses of Chapter One of Isaias require 38 pages of commentaries. Each phrase is taken apart and explained in minute detail. This first section



XVICENTURYREPORTS

is typical of the whole book. Then glosses of the 66 chapters of the Book of Isaias fill the 420 folio leaves of the volume.

(September 18, 1943)

REPORT # 150

EXPLANATIONS AND ELUCIDATION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE BOOK OF ISAIAS - PRINTED IN 1527

DELUCIDATIONUM ET DECLAMATIONUM TROPOLIGICARUM INESAIAM

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. This volume is in extremely poor condition. It has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins extremely closely cut. Pages measure 7-1/2" x 10-1/2". The book is loose from the binding, and the pages are loose from the book. There are many worm holes, stains, and tears. Some repairs have been made. First edition.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1572 BY DOMINGO A PORTONARIS.

PRINTER — Portonaris was, like Giunti, Italian and, like him, established branch offices in Spain. The gold flowing into Spain from the Americas during the 16th century attracted many foreign printers to that country, and they flourished in its richest localities. Domingo a Portonaris was established in Salamanca and, after 1578, at Zaragoza. He bore the honorary title of King's Printer as late as 1580.

REPORT — This volume written on the Book of Isaias by Miguel de Palacio of Granada is dedicated to King Philip II of Spain. In the dedication, the author compares his work to that of a builder of a house who carefully places the heavy stones at the base and the lighter ones above, joining all skillfully together. "Indeed when I had prepared with some trouble and labor these explanations of Isaias, I decided that I had at hand the great stone suitable for building a spiritual house. For Isaias is a stone excellent in magnitude because it is the first of the major Prophets, and again because none of the prophets make known the mysteries of Christian faith so clearly as this book, and finally, because in it is decreed the royal lineage of kings." He continues with the dedication saying that it is right and fitting that his work be inscribed to the greatest defender of the Catholic Faith, Philip II.

Following the dedication, two prologues appear. In the first one Palacio speaks of commentators on the Prophets, particularly St. Augustine and St. Jerome, and of other books in the Bible to which the prophecies of Isaias are related. The second prologue contains an interesting comparative discussion of prophecy in general, the arts of soothsayers and fortune-telling



being contrasted with divine revelation made by the prophets of God.

This work is divided into three books, each with its own title page and separate pagination. The whole volume is one unit however, the first book dealing with Chapters One to Twenty-three inclusive; the second book, with Chapters Twenty-four to Thirty-nine; and the third book, with Chapters Forty to Sixty-six. The author's commentaries are of two sorts. First of all, many pages are devoted to annotations of the usual kind, explanations of meanings of phrases, and references to great exegetical writings. The second part of Palacio's work, as indicated in the title, is an elucidation of the figurative languages used by Isaias. This latter type of explanation follows each chapter, and the author applies the prophecies to such modern problems as heresy, injustice and avarice, and to human failings in general.

(September 25, 1943)

REPORT # 151 (U.S.T. Archives)

ABRIDGMENT OF THE "OFFICINA NATURAE HISTORIA" -
PRINTED IN 1572

EPITOME OFFICINAE

DESCRIPTION — Two complete volumes bound in one, rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 4' x 6-1/2". The binding is torn, and the book is loose from the binding. There are worm holes and stains. The condition is fair. The title page has the printer's mark, and there are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1572 BY SEBASTIAN HONORAT.

PRINTING — No information available regarding the printer, but a variation of his mark appears in Johnson's "Historical Design in Printing". It is there attributed to Barthelemy Honorat, Lyons 1554-1587.

REPORT — Jean Tixier de Ravisi (Ravisio-Textor) was a French Humanist who lived from 1430 to 1524. He was professor of rhetoric in the College of Navarre and Rector of the University of Paris. He wrote several important works among which was "Officina vel potius Naturae Historia" first published in 1522. The book reviewed here is an abridgment (epitome) of that work and was published in 1572.

There are here two volumes of the "Epitome" bound together, com-



plete with title pages and indices. The first fills 412 pages and the second 426. A third volume of 79 pages, separately paginated, is called the "Cornucopiae Epitome" and is an alphabetical list of various natural treasures of the world and states where they may be found. The list includes gold, silver, and other metals, gems and precious stone, spices and valuable woods, and special articles of food and drink. The first two books resemble a combination of a modern "World Almanac" and dictionary. The topics listed include almost every conceivable item. No summary is possible, but it may be mentioned that brief biographies of famous men in all fields, mythological characters, and the rites and customs of various nations may be found in this truly valuable little book.

(April 12, 1944)

REPORT # 152

ON CRIMINAL LAW - PRINTED IN 1573

EPITOME DELICTORUM

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, bound in full limp vellum, probably the original binding. Margins are uncut, as are many of the pages. Pages measure 4" x 6-1/2". The book is loose from the binding, and there are a few worm holes and stains. The condition is fair. The printer's mark appears on the title page, and a few wood-cut initials are found throughout.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1573 BY JEROME SCOT.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Pedro Plaza a Moraza was a Spanish jurist who lived from 1524 to 1564. He studied at Salamanca and was a pupil of the celebrated Covarrubias. His career was chiefly one of teaching civil law and writing various legal treatises. During his lifetime, Pedro Plaza a Moraza acquired a wide reputation as a jurist. His chief work is the one found in this book, the title of which reads, "An Abridgment of Crime and Criminal Cases from ecclesiastical, royal, and civil laws". It was first published in 1558, and the third edition appeared in 1573.

Following the title page, seven pages contain the sources of the laws discussed in this work. The first group of laws cited are from the various codes of Spain, the Partidas, the Fuero Juzgo, the Ordenamiento Real, and from various royal statutes. The second group is taken from the five books of Decretals, the Liber Sextus, and the Clementines. A list of Biblical



references follows, then is added another list which contains the laws mentioned more or less casually in this book. These are from the Digest, the Justinian Code, the Institutes and other various parts of the Corpus Juris Civilis. For an explanation of any of the terms used above the reader is referred to the general reports on the codification of civil and canon law and the laws of Spain. A full alphabetical index follows the reference list.

There are no dedicatory letters or other introductions to this work which occupies 798 pages. The pattern of the work is illustrated in the first chapter. This first question concerns the evil that may be done by words, and the punishment meted out for this offense by ecclesiastical, by state, and by civil laws. The range of crime in this connection goes all the way from insult and the bearing of false witness to slander and blasphemy, and the punishments likewise range from judicial reproof to excommunication. The first chapter fills 47 pages in which laws are cited and references made to the writings of famous legal experts. There are 48 such chapters in this volume. Every manner of crime from drunkenness to homicide is discussed.

(November 29, 1943)

REPORT # 153

TREATISE ON COMPENSATION (LAW) - PRINTED IN 1573

1611
TRACTATUS DE REGULIS IURIS
2011

DESCRIPTION — Two incomplete volumes bound in one. The title page of the first book is missing, and many pages of the text of both books are missing. Bound in limp vellum and the margins very closely cut, so that the pages now measure 3-1/2" x 5-1/2". The book is badly worm-eaten and stained, and whole sections are loose. The condition is so poor that it is virtually beyond repair. A variety of interesting wood cuts appear throughout both books.

PRINTED IN FLORENCE IN 1573 BY JUNTA (GIUNTI).

PRINTER — For information regarding the house of Giunti, see Report No. 30.

REPORT — The book with which this report deals is incomplete and in such extremely poor condition that nothing more than a general statement of its contents is possible. It contains two legal treatises written by Sebastian Medices of Florence with the titles given in the heading of this article. The



XVICENTURYREPORTS

only information available regarding this author is found in the title page to the second half of the book where his name is followed by the title, Apostolic Prothonotary. The first tract is dedicated to Francesco de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany who lived from 1541 to 1587. This work is divided into ten chapters, each devoted to a legal dictum or "regula". The material in each chapter is arranged alphabetically and thus the result is a dictionary of references to legal authorities on the subject under discussion. The treatise is followed by a voluminous alphabetical index for the whole work. The second tract is dedicated to Antonio Altovita, Archbishop of Florence. It is written on the subject of compensations and is divided into two parts, and each part into various "quaestiones". It is also followed by a lengthy index.

(November 30, 1943)

REPORT # 154

ON PRIVILEGES - PRINTED IN 1574

TRACTATI DE PRIVILEGIIS

DESCRIPTION—One volume incomplete. There are 996 pages in this book, and it is concluded by 110 pages of indices for the four tracts. The last page of index is misbound. Pages 96 to 128 of the first treatise are misbound between 304 and 305 of the second. The title page is missing, but the text is complete. This volume has been rebound in vellum over boards and margins cut. Pages now measure 4" x 6-1/4". There are a few worm holes and stains. The book is completely separated from the binding.

PRINTED IN 1574 (?) PLACE AND PRINTER UNKNOWN.

PRINTING—As the title page is missing there is no indication of place of printing or printer's name. The only date is found in Chopin's introduction to the first treatise where at the end the date 1574 appears. For lack of more definite information, we have taken this as the date of publication. The book probably was printed a year later since in Espasa Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada the name of Chopin's "De Privilegiis Rusticorum" is followed by the date 1575 indicating the first edition of this work. The general format of the book leads us to believe that it was printed during the latter half of the 16th century.

REPORT—This book is composed of four treatises on the privileges or rights of certain classes of people. Each was written by a different author. The first, entitled "De Privilegiis Rusticorum", is the work of Renato Chopin, a French jurist who lived from 1537 to 1606. He is said to have been the



most notable legal authority of his time with a vast knowledge of the ancient laws of France and of foreign legislation. His contemporaries were much impressed with his work and had high regard for his erudition. He wrote many books on civil and canon law. The treatise included here treats of jurisprudence as applied to country people and explains their rights and duties as provided by law. It is divided into three parts. The first is more or less a eulogy of country life with many references to and quotations from poets who have written on this theme. The author deals here also with certain immunities enjoyed by farmers such as exemptions from military service. The second part of the treatise deals with laws and regulations governing farming and grazing, and the third part with the physical and mental health of rustic people.

The second treatise, "De Privilegiis Scholarium", by Horatius Lutius is very interesting. The author compares the privileges of the scholars with the special rights of various other classes—soldiers, ecclesiastics, paupers, aliens, and citizens in general. A modern reader is amazed to find how great were the rights of scholars in former days. For instance, "Scholars are under the direct protection of the emperor and can appeal directly to him without an intermediary.", "Retaliations or seizure of person or property is not extended to scholars.", "A scholar pays no tribute and is excused from public service." And in less important matters the following privileges are interesting, "Scholars are permitted to study on feast days., "A smith making a noise with a hammer next to a school or a home of students may be driven away.", "It is not permitted to erect a building next to a school which will hinder the light enjoyed by the students." There are many of these special rights which exemplify the high regard in which scholars were held centuries ago. A short essay by the author at the end of the treatise discusses those who enjoy these privileges and mentions those who, though they may wish to study, are not eligible to join this favored class. Among them are excommunicates, blasphemers, and those who are not willing to obey a Rector Magnificus.

The third treatise, "De Privilegiis Piae Causae", was written by Andre Tiraqueau, French jurist of 16th century. The dedication addressed to Giles Bourdin was written by Andre, son of the author. This work is concerned with bequests made to special charities or worthy causes, and these are listed in Tiraqueau's introduction. They include legacies to churches, monasteries, hospitals, and brotherhoods; bequests to the poor, to widows, and other miserable persons; money left for the ransoming of captives, for the furnishing of dowries for indigent girls, for the reform and support of reformed prostitutes; bequests for the building of bridges, roads, monuments, and fortifications. The treatise discusses such legacies, their execution, and the claims of lawful heirs against such bequests.

The last tract written by Cornelius Benicasius entitled "De Paupertate ac Eius Privilegiis" is dedicated to Cardinal Fulvius Corneus. It begins with an essay on poverty, defining the term, and comparing the two types—that of the body and that of the spirit. The author emphasizes that spiritual



XVICENTURYREPORTS

ignorance is far more shameful than a lack of worldly possessions. He continues with a dissertation on the disposition of property, marriage settlements, and inheritance of the goods of the poor. He discusses the interesting question of whether or not an exigent father may sell his child into service of a rich man in order to keep his family from starving. These and many other problems connected with poverty make up the interesting subject matter of this treatise.

(November 30, 1943)

REPORT # 155

VARIOUS TREATISES - PRINTED IN 1574

OPERA ANDREAE TIRAKELLI

DESCRIPTION—Four volumes bound in two. Rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and the pages measure 9" x 11-3/4". The books are loose from the binding, and there are many worm holes and stains. Condition poor.

Each of the four books has an ornate engraved title page, and each treatise of the first volume has its own title page, somewhat less elaborate.

PRINTED IN FRANKFORT IN 1574 BY SIGMUND FEIRABENDT. 1611 2011

PRINTER—No information available.

REPORT—Andre Tiraqueau, French jurist of the 16th century, died in 1558. Some of his legal studies were published during his lifetime and added to his renown among his contemporaries. After his death all his works were collected and published by one of his seven sons, Michael. This edition appeared at Paris in 1574. The two volumes of Tiraqueau's works which are the subject of this report were printed in Frankfort and are obviously a reprint of the Paris edition of the same year. The complete "Opera Omnia" was composed of seven books of which we have here the last four, Book Four to Seven inclusive, two being bound in each volume.

The volume containing Books Four and Five is made up of eight treatises written on various legal questions including the "De Privilegiis Piae Causae" reviewed in Report No. 154. Michael Tiraqueau addressed his six brothers in the dedicatory letter to Book Four, which opens this volume, and which is a eulogy of their father. The second of the treatises deals with inheritance and has the effective title, "Le Mort Saisit Le Vif" (The Dead Hold the Living). Book Five, following the title page exhibits a large wood-



cut portrait of Tiraqueau and a laudatory hexastich by Joannes Victorius. The dedication for this book is addressed to Giles Bourdin and written by Andre Tiraqueau, son of the jurist. The last four of the eight treatises mentioned make up this book, which contains only one hundred pages.

The second volume opens with the title page for Book Six and Tiraqueau's introduction to his work dated 1534. The first pages of the text are bound out of order, pages one and eleven having been interchanged. This book is comprised of commentaries on "In 1. Si unquam C. de revoc. Don.", a law from the Code of Theodosius. The substance of the law is "If a man not having sons shall have given away all his property or any of his wealth and afterward begets sons: all that he has given away may be returned to him at his wish". A minute examination of the law, which is taken apart phrase by phrase, results in a gloss of 342 pages. A full index follows. The seventh and last book contains the treatise "De Poenis Temperandis aut Remittendis", that is , "Concerning the Moderating and Remitting of Punishments". The dedication is again written by Andre, son of Tiraqueau. In this treatise sixty-four cases are cited in some of which extenuating circumstances may allow a moderation of the sentence. The last case cited is worth special comment. The question is whether one condemned to death by hanging may be set free if the rope breaks and he falls to the ground. The decision is that such an event is a miracle, if the one condemned has protested his innocence, and he must be set free. Tiraqueau's final sentence is as follows: "And so a broken rope brings this, my work, to a very proper end".
(December 1, 1943)

REPORT # 156

VISIT TO A PRISON - PRINTED IN 1574

VISITA DE LA CARCEL Y DE LOS PRESOS

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. Rebound in full vellum, and margins cut. Pages now measure 5-1/4" x 7-3/4". The book is completely loose from the binding and is badly worm-eaten and stained. Condition very poor. Numerous wood-cut initials of various designs appear throughout. Title page has been torn in half and repaired. On the part extant appears the royal coat-of-arms of Spain. On the reverse is a wood cut of the Latin inscription which may be seen when the page is held before a strong light, Printer's mark on final page. First edition.

PRINTED IN VALENCIA IN 1574 BY PEDRO DE HUETE.

**PRINTER** — No information available.

REPORT — Tomas Cerdan de Tallada was a Spanish writer and jurist of the 16th century. As a lawyer in Valencia, he discharged many duties in the administration of peace. In the introductions of this book, "Visita de la Carcel y de los Presos" Cerdan de Tallada is called the advocate of the poor and miserable of the city of Valencia. And his own prologue ends with the words "And God is my witness that the end and principal intention (of this work) has been to bring the things connected with prisons, which hitherto have been uncertain and arbitrary, to a definite standard for the benefit of those imprisoned".

The book opens with an address to King Philip II in which the author outlines the duties of a Christian ruler, one of the most important of which is the preservation of peace and the administration of justice. Several other introductory essays appear—an approval by the fiscal of the court prison, two royal permissions to print, approbation signed by the Archbishop of Valencia, and then the author's prologue addressed to the reader, the last sentence of which is quoted in the preceding paragraph. A letter by Cerdan de Tallada to prisoners emphasizes the need of man's kindness to his fellow creatures and the necessity of punishing evil-doers. A table of contents occupies two pages just preceding the text, which begins on page twenty-one.

There are sixteen chapters in this book which is written in Spanish with marginal notes in Latin. The work may be briefly outlined as follows. First, the author explains that though prisons vary in kind, they are necessary to every state where laws are enforced and cites Emperor Constantine, the Roman jurist Ulpian, and the Scriptures. He goes on to show that every type of legal code provides for prisons—natural law, canon, civil, and royal laws all approve of the institution. He discusses the different kinds of prisons, and the manner in which one should be constructed and, in the latter connection, quotes the interesting suggestion that prisons be built of black stones so that their sinister appearance might frighten would-be evil-doers. He recommends the segregation of different classes of law breakers, saying that women should be separated from men, and decent women from harlots, and the latter should be branded with a mark to distinguish them from honest women. He recommends that persons of high rank be removed from those of the lower classes, and that torture chambers be at some distance from the place where men are imprisoned. He suggests that lepers be expelled from the state lest they infect others. He outlines the duties of prison guards and officials and of those whose obligations it is to inspect prisons. He treats of persons unjustly sentenced and the possibilities of their liberation under the present prison system. And finally he discusses what should be done with the bodies of those who have been condemned to death.



This is a very brief and incomplete summary of the contents of this interesting book. Marginal notes throughout are copious and refer to the works of many legal authorities of all ages. The word "visita" in the title means a great deal more than a visit. It refers to the tribunal for the inspection of prisons and this book may be regarded as the findings of a member of such a tribunal. The term "visita de carcel" means a brief view of the charges against prisoners drawn up by a judge at certain periods. The author of this book used the word "visita" almost a synonym for "report" and added his recommendations for improvement of existing conditions.

(November 30, 1943)

REPORT # 157

**COMMENTARIES ON THE CODE AND THE OLD DIGEST -
PRINTED IN 1574**

COMMENTARIA IN CODICEM ET DIGESTUM VETEREM

DESCRIPTION — Six volumes bound in five. They have been rebound in vellum over boards and the margins have been cut. The pages now measure 10-1/4" x 15-1/2". Two of the volumes lack title pages, three possess them in a very tattered condition, and only the title page of the index is intact. All of the usual introductory materials such as dedications, explanations, and letters, has been lost. The volume containing the last book of the Code is incomplete. The books are loose from their bindings and are generally in poor condition.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1574.

PRINTING — No printer's name appears. The printer's mark used shows an eagle with wings half spread, resting on a rock against which the waves are breaking. The banner bears the legend "Renovabitur ut aquilae iuventus tua" (Your youth will be renewed as the eagle's).

REPORT — the sixteenth century saw a great revival of the study of law and scholars and teachers wrote innumerable commentaries on the great Justinian Code. This activity was especially great in Italy and thus there are many such writings by Italian jurists, both famous and obscure. The six volumes, bound in five books, with which this report is concerned, contain the commentaries of Bartholomew a Salyceto. The first book contains two volumes — the first and second books of the Code and a complete index with separate title page. The second volume contains books three and four of the Code; the third, books five and six, and Volume IV



XVICENTURYREPORTS

contains the seventh, eighth, and ninth books. The fifth volume deals with the Old Digest.

The name of the commentator does not appear in any reference books available. We can only accept the description of him as it occurs on the first page of one of these books, and assume that he was a "most illustrious teacher of law".

(April 21, 1943)

REPORT # 158

ON THE RECOGNITION OF CHILDREN - PRINTED IN 1575

COMMENTARII DE LIBERIS AGNOSCENDIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete, rebound in limp vellum, and the margins slightly cut. The pages measure 7-3/4" x 11". The text is printed in parallel columns in Roman type. The paper is of poor quality. There are a few wood-cut initials. The spine of the book is broken, and there are worm holes and stains. Many pages are loose. The condition is fair.

PRINTED IN SEVILLE IN 1575 BY ALFONSO ESCRIVANO.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Antonio Cordoba de Lara, Spanish jurist of the 16th century, is remembered as the author of various legal commentaries. The one contained in this book deals with the acknowledgment of children and is dedicated to Diego Covarrubias y Leiva, eminent Spanish theologian and jurist and contemporary of the author. This treatise "Commentarii de Liberis Agnoscendis" is a commentary on the law dealing with the recognition of children born out of wedlock and the father's responsibility, or lack of it, for their support. The statute is found in the 4th Partida, Law 5, Title 19 and again in the 11th law of Toro. The literature dealing with this important law was very extensive in former days. Cordoba de Lara appears to have collected the opinions of innumerable jurists on the question and to have included them in his treatise.

The book opens with title page bearing a coat-of-arms, possibly that of the dedicatee. It states that the volume was published in Seville in 1575 by Alfonso Escrivano. The royal permission to print follows on the next page, then the dedication and a page of errata. On page one



appears a summary of the introduction which follows. Throughout the book these summaries periodically occur. There are 250 folio pages of text. Thirty pages of indices complete the book. At the bottom of page 250 appears a wood-cut printer's mark.

(April 12, 1944)

REPORT # 159

COMMENTARIES ON THE BODY OF CIVIL LAW - PRINTED IN 1575

COMMENTARIA IN CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS

DESCRIPTION — Five volumes rebound in vellum over boards. The margins have been cut and the pages measure 10-1/4" x 16". There are a few worm holes, but in general the condition is good. There are numerous wood-cut initials throughout. Folio pagination is used. The titles of these five books are as follows;

Index

Avenionicae Praelectiones

Second Part of the Old Digest

First Part of the Infortiatum

First Part of the Code.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1575 BY JUNTA (GIUNTI).

PRINTER — Junta is the Latinized form of Giunti, the name of an Italian firm of printers founded in the late 15th century. The heirs continued publishing after the death of the founder. Sometimes the family name appears on the title pages of their productions and sometimes not, but always the emblematic mark, the fleur-de-lis, is there. The Giunti established offices in many cities of Europe, and as late as 1592 there was a printer in Lyons using their mark. On the title page of the five volumes of this set which were published by Junta, the initials "L.A." stand on either side of the fleur-de-lis. These are the initials of Luca Antonio, a member of the Giunti family who was in charge of the office in Venice as early as 1482 and until 1537. His heirs continued publishing for many years.



XVICENTURYREPORTS





REPORT — Paul de Castro (Paulus Castrensis) was born in the 14th century and died probably about 1445. He studied law under Baldus and was himself a teacher for a long period, by some accounts for as many as fifty seven years. He wrote commentaries on various parts of the Justinian Law — the Old and New Digest, the Infortiatum, and the Code. His best work is considered to be his treatise on the Digest.

For other volumes by Paul de Castro on civil law see Report Nos. 91 and 242. For specific information regarding the Justinian Code, see the general report on same at the beginning of this catalogue.

(April 19, 1943)

THE THIRD CATALOGUE

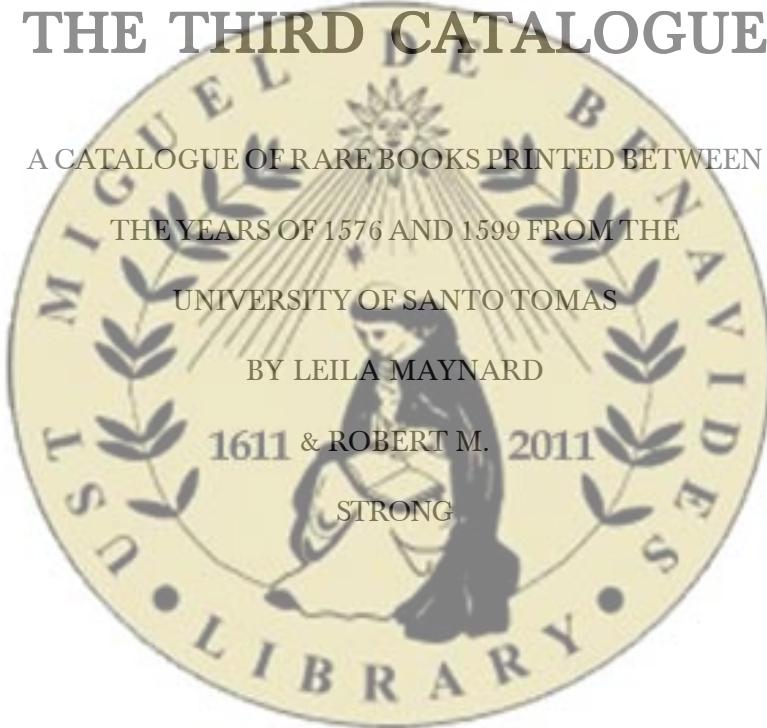
A CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS PRINTED BETWEEN
THE YEARS OF 1576 AND 1599 FROM THE

UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS

BY LEILA MAYNARD

1611 & ROBERT M. 2011

STRONG





UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP

1945





IT IS
WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT
DEDICATED

PREFACE

This is the third catalogue of the 16th century books belonging to the Library of the University of Santo Tomas, Manila. The first catalogue included volumes printed between the years 1492 and 1542; the second continued from 1543 through the year 1575; this one completes the century with the listing of books printed after 1575 and before 1600. As was explained in the preface to the second catalogue, the plan to include all books of the 16th century from the Archives and Seminary Libraries had to be abandoned when the moving of such volumes was prohibited in February, 1944. However, some of the oldest books had been transferred before that time. Each of the catalogues has included all volumes that were accessible if printed within the specified dates. The 83 reports which comprise this third catalogue cover 116 volumes, since there are several sets of books containing 5 to 10 volumes each. Of these 116, only 13 books are from the Archives and the Library of the Seminary. We realize that there are scores of books remaining on the shelves of those libraries that would have been included here had conditions permitted.

The second catalogue was bound in June, 1944. In October of that year, 13 volumes from the Library of the Seminary reached the research workers. These books were all printed between 1550 and 1557. They have been examined and a report written for each one. These reports appear in this, the third catalogue, as a Supplement to the "Catalogue of Rare Books Printed 1543 - 1575 From the University of Santo Tomas".

The examination and cataloguing of the rare books belonging to the University of Santo Tomas was begun by the research workers in April, 1943. Since that time, they have worked daily in the Library of the University. More than 315 volumes have been carefully and individually examined and described, and their contents



XVICENTURYREPORTS





reviewed in the reports contained in the three finished catalogues and the supplement mentioned above. As was the case in the books previously catalogued, a few of those printed after 1575 were written in Spanish and a few others in Italian, but the great majority of authors still used the Latin tongue. The work of translation of these volumes and the writing of the reports was done by Leila Maynard. Robert M. Strong appraised the condition of the books and arranged the cataloguing. Including the time spent on the cataloguing of books from the College of San Juan de Letran, more than two years have been occupied by this project. It is still incomplete, but we feel that a solid foundation has been laid for further research and that more than two of the three years of imprisonment have been devoted to profitable and entertaining work.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECOND CATALOGUE (1543-

1575)

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOOKS (REPORT NOS. 1 - 11)

<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
1	COMMENTARII IN CANTICA CANTICORUM SALOMONIS — PARAPHRASTICA ELUCIDATIO IN LIBRUM D. JOB (2E 213)	TITELMAN	1550
2	DE DIVINO NOMINE JESUS (3C 158)	SILICEO	1550
3	ALLEGORIA ET TROPOLOGIAE (2E 212)	TILMANN	1551
4	HOMILIAE IN EVANGELIA DOMINICALA ET FESTORUM DIERUM (3C 151)	HOFMEISTER	1551
5	ORATIONES ATQUE EPISTOLAE DEMOSTHENIS ET AESCHINIS (20B 79)	JEROME WOLF	1553
6	OPERA D. AURELII AUGUSTINI (3 Vols.) (4D 168-69-70)	ST. AUGUSTINE	1556
7	IN SENTENTIAS THEOLOGICAS PETRI LOMBARDI (8H 385)	DURANDUS OF SAINT-POURCAIN	1556



XVICENTURYREPORTS





- | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|--------|
| 8 | HOMILIAE CONCIONATORIS
HIERONYMI SAVONAROLAE
(5C 174) | SAVONAROLA | 1556 |
| 9 | OPERA S. DIONYSII AREO-
PAGITAE MARTYRIS
(4C 111) | DENYS THE
CARTHUSIAN | 1556 |
| 10 | LIBRI REVELATIONUM S.
BIRGITTE (3H 479) | ST. BRIDGET | 1556-7 |
| 11 | QUAESTIONES DISPUTATAE
S. THOMAE AQUINATI
(8B 63) | ST. THOMAS
AQUINAS | 1557 |
- REPORT # 1** (U.S.T. Seminary)

**COMMENTARIES ON THE SONG OF SONGS AND ON THE
BOOK OF JOB - PRINTED IN 1550**

**COMMENTARI IN CANTICA CANTICORUM
SALOMONIS PARAPHRASTICA ELUCIDATIO IN
LIBRUM D. JOB**

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound together, complete. The book has been rebound in vellum over boards, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 4" x 6-1/4". The type is small Roman, and the paper mediocre in quality. The marginal notes are in italics. There are a few decorative initials. The pages are badly worm-eaten, and there are a few light stains. Though some repairs have been made, the condition is only fair.

**PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1550 BY THE WIDOW OF MAURICE
DE LA PORTE.**

PRINTING – Both title pages in this volume offer the information that the printing was done in Paris in 1550 by the widow of Maurice de la Porte. Members of the de la Porte family were printing in France throughout the 16th century. A generation before the appearance of this book, Hugo de la Porte was publishing at Lyons. He was succeeded by his son, Ambrose. No definite information is available regarding Maurice, the printer, although another Maurice de la Porte born in 1530 and a brother of Ambrose was a prominent French scholar.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

REPORT – Francis Titelman, Renaissance scholar, was born at Hassel near the end of the 16th century and died in 1537. He was a great Humanist and Philosopher and widely known for his exegetical and philosophical writings. He was professor at Louvain in 1521 holding a chair of theology. His controversy with Erasmus did not prevent the latter from feeling the greatest admiration for his intelligence. Indeed it was Erasmus who styled him “*Juvenis mire gloriosus*”. In 1525 Titelman left Louvain to enter the Capuchin Order and moved to Italy. He left a number of biblical commentaries as well as treatises on the work of Aristotle.

The book reviewed here is the property of the Seminary Library of the University of Santo Tomas and contains two works of Titelman. The first is comprised of his commentary on the Song of Songs and the second those on the Book of Job. Following the title page of the first book appears a short note to the reader written presumably by the printer. An index follows. Titelman's preface precedes the text which occupies 150 folio pages and is divided into eight parts. Intervening between the two books and referring to both appears an “*approbatio*” signed by Ruard Tapper, deacon of the Church of St. Peter's, late Chancellor of the University of Louvain. The second book is introduced also by a note to the reader from the printer to whom we are apparently indebted for the corrections and various annotations which accompany this edition. Following the index there is a letter written by Peter Titelman to Arnold Streeters Diestemius and dated 1546. The commentaries on the book of Job fill 215 pages.

(November 3, 1944)

REPORT # 2 (U.S.T. Seminary)

THE DIVINE NAME OF JESUS - PRINTED IN 1550

DE DIVINO NOMINE JESUS

DESCRIPTION – One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins slightly cut. The pages measure 3-1/2" x 5-3/4". The book is free from worm holes. The type is large, clear-cut Roman, but the paper is of poor quality. The result is that the whole book seems poorly printed. On the title page appears the coat-of-arms of Siliceo, and small pictorial initials decorate the book.

PRINTED IN TOLEDO IN 1550 BY JUAN FERRAR.

PRINTER – The colophon states that the printing was done by Juan Ferrar whose name does not appear in any available reference book.



REPORT — Juan Martinez Siliceo, theologian of 16th century Spain, is best-known for his association with Philip II. When Philip was still a boy, Siliceo became his tutor. The influence of this patient and learned man is said to have been very great and to have caused in a large measure the development of an intense piety in Philip. In later years he was created cardinal and finally Archbishop of Toledo by the king. It is noteworthy that during Philip's altercations with the Pope, Siliceo firmly upheld the papal claims thus bringing upon himself the displeasure of his former pupil. His death in 1557 relieved the king of the embarrassing necessity of removing him from office. At his death his extensive possessions were confiscated by the crown.

This small book from the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas contains Siliceo's "De Divino Nomine Jesus" as well as two short essays on prayer. The chief work is dedicated to Charles V and occupies most of the book. The subject of the meaning of the Divine Name of Jesus is treated in an interesting manner. It is more than a etymological explanation. Siliceo treats of the Hebrew "tetragrammaton", the four letters forming the incommunicable name of the Supreme Being. The four consonants are I H V H or variations thereof. Siliceo discusses the mystical symbolism of these letters out of which the word Jehovah is said to have developed. He treats the relationship between these cryptic letters and the name of Jesus. In the last section of the essay he enumerates the powers and qualities that accompany the Divine Name. Throughout there appear numerous references to the Scriptures and to the works of the fathers and saints.

Introduced by a wood-cut drawing depicting Jesus teaching the people, but without a break in pagination, the exposition of the Lord's Prayer begins on page 148. This work is dedicated to Philip II. The last brief essay beginning on page 173 is also introduced by a wood-cut drawing. This one is very attractive, the figures of Mary and the angel Gabriel being very appealing. Dedication is made to Mary, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of Charles V. In both the last two dedications, Siliceo signs himself "praeceptor", that is, teacher. This last short dissertation deals with the Angelic Salutation of Gabriel "Ave Maria Gratia Plena" and includes a short prayer added by the Church, the "Ora Pro Nobis". In each of the two last essays Siliceo takes the prayers line by line and comments on the significance of the words. (November 2, 1944)



REPORT # 3 (U.S.T. Seminary)

**ALLEGORY AND METAPHOR FOUND IN HOLY WRIT -
PRINTED IN 1551**

ALLEGORIA ET TROPOLOGIAE

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. The book has been rebound in full vellum over boards and the margins closely cut. The pages measure 3-3/4" x 6". The small Roman type is well-cut, and the format attractive. The paper is of fair quality. There are worm holes, stains , and tears. The book is loose from the binding, the spine of the book is broken, and many pages are loose. The pagination is foliate. Decorative wood-cut initials appear throughout. The title page shows a wood-cut printer's mark designed by Geofroy Tory. The condition is poor.

**PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1551 FOR CAROL GUILLARD BY
BENEDICT PREVOST.**

PRINTING – The colophon of this book reads in part: Printed at Paris by Benedict Prevo(s)t, 1551". To add the complication, the official permission to print which appears on verso of title page was granted to Sebastian Neville and secured for him the exclusive right to print this work for six years beginning in 1550. The logical conclusion is that Neville commissioned Prevost to do the printing for him as was permitted by the "privilege", and that the Guillard establishment which combined printing and bookselling handled the sale of the book. Little is known of many of the printers here named. The one outstanding name is that of Geofroy Tory, scholar, printer, and engraver of great eminence. He was outstanding in the world of arts and letters and particularly famous as an engraver in wood. He designed title pages, ornamental borders, and marks for many of the best printers of his day. His work is identified by his signature, the Lorraine Cross.

REPORT – Godefroid Tilman, Carthusian monk, wrote the dedicatory preface to this volume at Paris in 1550. This preface, addressed to Antonio des Essars, explains very well the purpose of the collection of opinions which comprise the book. The collector, Tilman, in an effort to explain the numerous rhetorical figures of speech, allegory and metaphor, that appear throughout the Bible, gathered from the writings of great scholars and exegetes of former days comments that particularly apply to obscure passages or to those that may be interpreted in various ways. A list of the



authors from whose works Tilmann took excerpts appears on the page just preceding the text. Many familiar names are there. As is logical, the names of several of the great mystical writers appear. The list includes Adam of Perseigne, preacher and holy man of the 12th century; St. Aelred, abbot of Rievaulx, ascetic and historian; St. Bernard of Clairvaux, probably the greatest of mystical writers; Hugh of St. Victor, Peter Lombard, Richard of St. Victor, and Ottmar Luscinius. There are altogether 31 writers from whose works passages are taken. Not listed here but mentioned on the title page is the name of Venerable Bede whose tract "De Schematibus et Tropis" is printed just preceding the final index.

Beginning with the Book of Genesis and taking in order all the books of the Bible, various passages are selected and quotations made from the writings of one or more of the scholars on the list mentioned above. The commentaries on the Old Testament end on folio 376; those on the New Testament, on folio 610. Folios 611 to 619 are filled with Bede's treatise on rhetorical figures found in Sacred Scripture. An alphabetical index completes the book. Besides the special short work of Venerable Bede, another in this book is outstanding. Folios 200 to 232 contain an alphabetical list of expressions of symbolic meaning taken from the Psalms, with a brief exposition in each case. This is the work of Ottmar Luscinius (Nachtgall), Alsatian Humanist, who lived from 1487 to 1537. It is introduced by the author's dedication to Wolfgang Raemo ab Khoetz and is dated 1524, the year in which the work was first published.
(November 1, 1944)

REPORT # 4 (U.S.T. Seminary)

SERMONS - PRINTED IN 1551

**HOMILIAE IN EVANGELIA DOMINICALA ET FESTORUM
DIERUM**

DESCRIPTION — One volume rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. The pages measure 4" x 6-1/2". The type is small Roman with marginal references in italics as are also some of the divisional headings. The printing and paper are of good quality. This book is exceptionally free from worm holes, though some of the pages are stained. Fragments of early printing (later than the book) are found in the binding. The condition is good. The title page has a wood-cut border, and a few wood-cut initials appear throughout the book.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1551 FOR JEAN FOUCHER BY

**BENEDICT PREVOST.**

PRINTING – The colophon of this book states that the printing was done by Benedict Prevost, typographer. No information is available regarding either Prevost or Foucher.

REPORT – Joannes Hofmeister, German Augustinian, died in 1547. He was famous as a defender of the Catholic faith in an era of spreading Protestantism and in the country where heresy flourished. He preached throughout Germany and refused a bishopric offered by Charles V in order to continue his campaign. His order elected him provincial and later vicar-general of all Germany. At his death in 1547 he was only 39 years of age. He was believed to have been poisoned by the heretics. He wrote many works, commentaries on the Bible, expositions on the ceremony and ritual of the Church, and treatises against Protestantism.

The book which is the subject of this report is the property of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas. It contains a collection of sermons by Hofmeister and was first published in Ingolstadt in 1547. In this book are found sermons for all the Sundays and feast days of the year. About 100 homilies are included in the 332 pages of this book. Following the title page, a 4-page index introduces the text. There is neither dedication nor preface.

(November 1, 1944)

REPORT # 5 (U.S.T. Seminary)**ORATIONS AND LETTERS OF DEMOSTHENES AND AESCHINES - PRINTED IN 1553****ORATIONES ATQUE EPISTOLAE DEMOSTHENIS ET AESCHINIS**

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes of a 4-volume set bound in one; the others are missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins closely cut, and the pages measure 4-1/4" x 6-1/2". The book is separated from the binding, and many pages are loose. There are tears, stains, and worm holes. The condition is poor. The type is chiefly italic though an occasional section is printed in small Roman. The type is clear cut, the printing and paper are of good quality. There are a few wood-cut initials. The names of the editor and printer have been deleted on the title pages by an early hand. Except for the fact that the preface is only fragmentary, the book appears to be complete.



PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1553 BY JOHN OPORIN.

PRINTER — Neither title page is dated; the fragmentary preface is dated 1553, from which we assume that this is a reprint of the 1549 Basle edition. John Oporin, German printer (1507-68), was a scholar of note, a teacher of Latin and Greek and for a time a student of medicine. After 1537 he established himself as a printer publishing for the most part classical works such as those of Mela, Cicero, Demosthenes, and Vergil. His special pride lay in the correction of his editions.

REPORT — This book from the Library of the Seminary of the University of Santo Tomas contains an annotated edition of the orations and letters of Demosthenes and Aeschines translated into Latin by the commentator, Jerome Wolf. The translator is mentioned in available reference books only in the bibliographies following the biography of Demosthenes. The encyclopedia Britannica states that Reiske's edition of Demosthenes' works (1770-75) contains the notes of J. Wolf; Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" lists among the chief editions of Demosthenes that of Jerome Wolf printed in Basle in 1549. The fact that his name has been deleted throughout the volume leads us to assume that he was probably a Protestant scholar. Aside from this no information is available.

Demosthenes and Aeschines were contemporaries who lived in the 4th century B.C. There is a little need to review the life of Demosthenes, Attic statesman and greatest of orators of all time. His rivalry with Aeschines, likewise an orator of great distinction, is also familiar to students of ancient letters. The controversy between them resulted in one of the most masterly of Demosthenes' orations, Greek characters (On the Crown). Three orations of Aeschines are extant and 61 attributed to Demosthenes. Over half of the latter group have been proved spurious. Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume I, page 15 contains the complete list of all genuine and spurious works ascribed to Demosthenes, to which the reader is referred.

This book is divided into two parts. The first contains for the most part the public speeches of Demosthenes called "Suasoria", that is, speeches in which advice is given or a course of action recommended. Included are the Philippics and the Olynthiacs. Without discrimination, genuine and false orations and letters are included here, although some of them were considered of uncertain origin in ancient times. Various "Lives" of Demosthenes are reprinted near the end of Part I. They are taken from Libanius, Plutarch, Lucian, and Suida. Several "Lives" of Aeschines follow. This section ends on page 523. Part II opens with a half title page and is separately paginated. Here are reproduced the five orations which resulted from the political antagonism of the two great orators. Three of these are by Aeschines,



two by Demosthenes. The last one is the Greek characters by which Demosthenes won a complete victory over his opponent who then went into voluntary exile.

(October 31, 1944)

REPORT # 6 (U.S.T. Seminary)

WORKS OF ST. AUGUSTINE - PRINTED IN 1556

OPERA D. AURELII AUGUSTINI

DESCRIPTION — Three volumes complete of a 10-volume set; the others are missing. These books are obviously a reprint of the edition of St. Augustine which Erasmus completed in 1529 just before he left Basle. The books have been rebound in one-quarter leather (modern), the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 9" x 13-1/2". Skillful repairs have been made. The type is well-cut, the paper of good quality, and the format attractive. The pages are printed in double columns, and each column is numbered. The initial spaces throughout have been left blank for hand illumination which was never executed. The condition of these books is excellent. The printer's mark appears on the title page and at the end of each volume.

1611 2011
PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1556 BY THE FROBEN PRESS.

PRINTERS — Jerome Froben and Nicolaus Episcopius were respectively the son and son-in-law of John Froben, the founder of the famous Froben Press. They inherited the press and continued Froben's work after his death in 1527. For further information on Froben, see Report No. 76.

REPORT — St. Augustine of Hippo, one of the four great Doctors of the Church, lived from 354 to 430. Such is the wealth of biographical detail left in his own voluminous writings and in those of his friends and disciples that we are minutely informed as to the occurrences of his lifetime, and today every encyclopedia contains full information regarding this great man. It is said that no theologian, before or after, equaled him in influence upon the Church. His writings cover an immense field and include autobiography and letters, philosophy, exegesis, controversial writings, dogmatic and moral essays, and sermons. They have been collected and printed innumerable times.

The three volumes here reviewed are a part of a 10-volume set. These volumes are numbers 1, 4, and 9. The names of several eminent and inter-



XVICENTURYREPORTS

esting people of the 16th century are associated in this edition. It was printed by the house of Froben at Basle, edited by Erasmus, and dedicated to Alonso Fonseca, Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain. It will be recalled that the association of Erasmus with Froben began about 1515 with the printing of some of the great Humanist's books by the famous Basle publisher. Between 1521 and 1527 Erasmus lived at Basle and worked as general editor and literary adviser to the Froben Press. During this period the fame of the Froben publications spread throughout Europe.

As stated above the dedication is made to Archbishop Alonso Fonseca. He lived from 1475 to 1534 and was an eminent Spanish scholar and divine. He was interested in all aspects of learning and was in correspondence with many illustrious literary men including Erasmus to whom he granted a pension of 200 gold ducats yearly. In gratitude, Erasmus dedicated to him his edition of St. Augustine. This dedication appears in Volume 1 following the title page and is dated 1529. On verso of title page a note to the reader, presumably by the printer, is dated 1556. Following the dedication a table of contents lists in order the works found in the ten volumes. This is followed by an alphabetical index of titles.

Volume 1 contains the "Retractions", the "Confessions" and various didactic treatises and some of the controversial essays. The life of St. Augustine by Posidius appears at the end of the book. Volume 4 contains, as Erasmus states in the dedication, the "Lucubrations" of the saint, that is, his expositions on various questions pertaining to faith. This volume also contains the commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul and on the book of Job. Volume 9 contains miscellaneous short essays, many of which are of uncertain authorship. A short introductory note written by Erasmus states in each case what is conjectured about the authorship, and he names the other writers to whom the work has been attributed by various scholars.

(November 2, 1944)

REPORT # 7 (U.S.T. Seminary)

ON THE "SENTENCES" OF PETER LOMBARD - PRINTED IN 1556

IN SENTENTIAS THEOLOGICAS PETRI LOMBARDI

DESCRIPTION — One volume, incomplete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8" x 12-3/4". The small Roman type is clear-cut. The pages are



stained, and the ink used in underlining passages has eaten through the paper. The condition is fair. There are few wood-cut initials. The printer's mark appears on the title page.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1556 BY BARTHOLOMAEUS FRAENUS FOR GASPAR DE PORTONARIS.

PRINTING — On the title page below the printer's mark appears this statement "At Lyons for Gaspar de Portonaris, 1556". The names of members of the Portonaris family appear frequently in books of the 16th century issued at Salamanca, Zaragoza, and Lyons. Our information regarding them is meager. The family was originally Italian, but established itself in the printing business in Spain early in the 16th century. Andrea and Domingo at different times held the title of King's Printer. Vincent de Portonaris' name occurs as early as 1529 in books printed at Lyons. It appears that the Portonaris family often ordered books printed for them by the publishers of Lyons. That was doubtless the case in the instance of the book at hand since the colophon reads: "Printed by Bartholomaeus Fraenus at Lyons". Of the latter, no information is available.

REPORT — This book contains the commentaries of Durandus of Saint-Pourcain on Peter Lombard's "Sentences". Durandus, who was a Dominican philosopher and theologian, died in 1332. He was Master of the Sacred Palace at Avignon under John XXII. These commentaries are listed among his chief writings. Peter Lombard lived in the 12th century, and his famous "Sentences" were used as a textbook for 400 years.

There are four books of his "Sentences". The contents are thus summarized by the Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume 11, Page 76: "The first book treats of God and Blessed Trinity, of God's attributes, of Providence, of predestination, and of evil; the second, of the creation, the work of the six days, the angels, the demons, the fall, grace, and sin; the third, of the Incarnation, the Redemption, the virtues, and the Ten Commandments; the fourth, of the sacraments in general, the seven sacraments in particular, and the four last things, death, judgment, hell, and heaven." The work consists of many questions covering theological doctrine in general. It is a collection of



“Sententiae Patrum”, that is, opinions of the Fathers. There are many quotations from Augustine, Ambrose, Jerome, and Hilary. The Greek Fathers, John of Damascene and Origen are represented, though to a lesser degree. The resulting work is really a compilation, a sort of encyclopedia of statements on various ecclesiastical questions and a summary of opinions on controversial subjects.

This edition of the commentaries was edited by Nicholas a Martimbos, theologian of the College of Navarre. His dedication addressed to Gulielmo Ruzeus and Jacob de Praro is dated 1549. On verso of title page is an extract taken from “A Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers” compiled by John Trithemius, scholar and Benedictine abbot (1462-1516). In this quotation the works of Durandus of Saint-Pourcain are listed. Following the dedication, a lengthy index precedes the text. At the end of the Book II there is a table of questions contained in the first two books, at the end of Book IV a similar table for the last two books. An interesting note in an early hand at the end of the text, page 364, warns the student to take care in reading Durandus, especially when he speaks of certain questions such as the spirit after death and of marriage, which he said was not strictly a sacrament. In reading the life of Durandus one learns that he was inclined to independent thinking and that his conclusions were not always agreeable to the Church; however, he submitted gladly to correction.

(November 17, 1944)

REPORT # 8 (U.S.T. Seminary)

SERMONS OF SAVONAROLA - PRINTED IN 1556

HOMILIAE CONCIONATORIS HIERONYMI
SAVONAROLAE

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in full vellum over boards, the margins have been closely cut, and the pages measure 5" x 6-1/2". There are worm holes and stains. The paper and printing are only fair in quality. The type is Roman with marginal notes in italics. A few wood-cut initials appear throughout. The title page bears a wood-cut coat-of-arms of Spain, and the printer's mark appears at the end. The condition is good.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1556 BY JUAN DE CANOVA.

PRINTER — Very little information is available regarding the Canovas who were printing in Salamanca during the middle part of the 16th century.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

See Reports No. 99 and No. 136 in the Second Catalogue of Rare Books from the University of Santo Tomas for further information regarding this printer.

REPORT — Girolamo Savonarola, the greatest Italian reformer and fanatic of the 15th century, was born in 1452 at Ferrara. His was a brilliant intellect, and he studied philosophy and medicine, until in his 22nd year he entered the Dominican Order. His whole nature revolted against the looseness of morals of his time, and he set for himself the task of reforming society. He was devout and ascetical and attempted to impose self-discipline on all with whom he came into contact. No danger was great enough to deter him from combating wickedness wherever he saw it. He attacked the court of Lorenzo de Medici and the Papal Court of Alexander VI. He became extremely influential in Flo-



Fig. . Colophon of *Homiliae in Ruth, Micheam, et in Tria Alia Scripturae* by Fr. Hieronymus Savonarola printed in 1556 (see suppl. report # 8).



Fig. . Printer's mark of the book *Homiliae in Ruth, Micheam, et in Tria Alia Scripturae* by Fr. Hieronymus Savonarola found at the end of ~~the text where it appears~~ after 1490, and at length, carried away by



XVICENTURYREPORTS

fanatical zeal, he disobeyed a papal order forbidding him to preach. In 1497 he was excommunicated. This did not, however, stop him. He denied the authenticity of the excommunication and continued his violent attacks against the pope. In April, 1498, he was arrested. He was tried, tortured, condemned to death, and hanged on May 22, 1498. The strange and fascinating life story of a monk who was in no way heretical, and yet who, by his obstinacy and passion for reform, was lead to utter disobedience to his superiors, is one that has held the absorbed interest of readers in all succeeding centuries.

The sermons of Savonarola contained in this volume were translated into Latin by Alfonso Muñoz, called sometimes Tevarius. He was also Dominican. He dedicated the book in 1556 to the Princess Juana, daughter of Charles V. This volume contains 22 sermons of Savonarola delivered at Florence between May 8 and September 11, 1496. This was after Savonarola had been forbidden to preach and before his excommunication. During this period, his sermons increase in violence, and an actual schism in the Church was threatened. Two of the sermons found here are based on the Ascension, and the texts of the others are taken from the second book of Paralipomenon, the books of Ruth and of Micheas. Marginal notes and references have been added by the translator and editor. An alphabetical index completes the volume.

(November 27, 1944)

REPORT # 9 (U.S.T. Seminary)

**WORK OF DIONYSIUS THE AREOPAGITE, MARTYR -
PRINTED IN 1556**

OPERA S. DIONYSII AREOPAGITAE MARTYRIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. It has been rebound in full vellum over boards, the margins have been cut, and the page measure 7-1/2" x 11-3/4". The book is separated from the binding, and most of the pages are loose. There are stains, tears, and worm holes, and many leaves are foxed. An interesting series of "Dance of Death" initials appear throughout the book, in addition to a variety of others of pictorial interest. In a few cases initial spaces have been left blank, doubtless with the plan of illuminating them by hand. The condition of the book is very poor. It contains as thorough and scholarly an edition of the Areopagitc writings and was possible in the 16th century, and is in many ways of most unusual interest. It should be repaired and preserved. On verso title page, a well-executed wood cut depicts Denys the Carthusian kneeling to the Virgin and the infant



Christ and offering his work to them.

PRINTED IN COLOGNE IN 1556 BY JOHN QUENTELL.

PRINTER – Of John Quentell, we now nothing except that he was the third of his name to publish at Cologne. As early as 1497, Peter Quentell was printing there and was followed by Henry who issued books during the first third of the 16th century.

REPORT – The title page of this volume reads in part: “All the extant works of St. Dionysius the Areopagite, martyr, Bishop of Athens, Apostle of Gaul; a five fold translation with the commentaries of Denys (a Ryckel) the Carthusian.” This volume is one of rare interest, but its appreciation depends upon an acquaintance with certain figures in Church history. A controversy over the identity of several saints and scholars and the authenticity of their works forms a part of the background of the book. This controversy, which raged in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, has now long since been settled. The following paragraphs attempt a summary of the background necessary to an understanding of this work.

In the Apostolic Age, there lived in Athens a judge of the Aroepagus who was converted by the preaching of St. Paul. He is mentioned by name in Acts XVII, 34, as “Dionysius the Areopagite” and became, according to early evidence, the Bishop of Athens. Through the subsequent ages, much confusion arose in connection with the name. For centuries, a series of writings were ascribed to him which scholars of a later day proved to have originated not earlier than the 5th century. Their author is now called Dionysius the Pseudo-Areopagite. The second error arose when the original Areopagite was confused with St. Denis (Dionysius), the first Bishop of Paris, the holy martyr of Gaul, who lived in the 3rd century.

Until the 15th century, no doubts were cast on the authenticity of the writings of Dionysius and they were believed to have been written in the Apostolic Age. Great scholars, theologians, and mystics of the Middle Ages regarded them with reverence and awe and based their teachings upon the doctrines of the Areopagite. The two translations from the original Greek had been made in the 9th century, one by the scholar, Scotus Eriugena, which, because of its great excellence, was used for three centuries. The writings were repeatedly translated after the 12th century and the names of several of the translators concern us in connection with the book being reviewed here. Joannes Sarrazenus in 1170, Thomas Vercellensis in 1400, Ambrose Camaldulensis in 1436, Marsilius Ficinus in 1492, and Faber Stapulensis about 1498, produced translations of Dionysius, all of them calling him “The Areopagite”.

As early as 1450 however, Renaissance scholars began to express



doubts as to the genuineness of the writings and to question their authorship. One of the first of the great Italian Humanists, Lorenzo Valla, was the leader of those who stated that the Areopagitic works were written several centuries after the Apostolic Age. This contention was based on the fact that the writer was familiar with historical and literary events which did not take place until the 5th century after Christ. The most distinguished follower of Valla in this controversy was Erasmus. Gradually many scholars became convinced, and the group steadily grew. To conclude briefly, it has now been established that the author of the Areopagitic writings lived in the 5th century as is designated by the title "Dionysius the Pseudo-Areopagite". These writings consist of four treatises and ten letters. The treatises appear in the book in the following order: "De Coelesti Hierarchia", "De Ecclesiastica Hierarchia", "De Divinis Nominibus", and "De Mystica Theologia". Of the eleven letters, the first ten are considered authentic. The eleventh, according to the Catholic Encyclopedia is "a medieval forgery based on the seventh letter".

This edition of the Areopagitic writings is the result of the painstaking and thorough research of Denys the Carthusian (Denys Von Leeuwen). He lived from 1402 to 1471 and was renowned for his learning and saintliness. He entered the Carthusian monastery in 1423 and devoted himself thereafter to the duties of strict monastic life. Although he spent many hours each day in prayer and meditation, he found time nevertheless to read almost all the ecclesiastical writings of the Fathers, saints, and scholars down to his own time. It is therefore all the more surprising that he was able to produce so many literary works. His own commentaries and treatises fill twenty-five folio volumes. He made little attempt at originality, but rather collected the opinions of his predecessors, grouping them to throw all possible light on the subject being treated. He wrote, however, many treatises and sermons of great original value. In general, his works form a great encyclopedia of the scholastic teaching of the Middle Ages.

The dedication which follows the title page is addressed to D. Danieli, Archbishop of Mainz, and is dated 1556. It was written by F. Bruno Loer of the Carthusian Order at Cologne, a brother of Theodore whose "Life" of Denys the Carthusian was published in 1530. There follow two interesting short pieces. The first is a preface written by Anastasius Bibliothecarius of the 9th century addressed to Charles, King of the Franks—that is, Charles the Bald, grandson of Charlemagne. The second is a fragment of a letter written by Joannes Scotus who first translated Dionysius the Areopagite from the Greek. This letter is addressed likewise to King Charles the Bald at whose court Scotus rests. Pages 7 to 42 contain an essay in praise of Dionysius the Areopagite written by Michael Syngelis and translated by Godefrid Tilmann whose introductory note is dated 1546.



Two pages of especially interesting material immediately precede the text. On these pages Lorenzo Valla, Erasmus, and Luther are quoted as doubting the authenticity of the Areopagitic writings, and much abuse is heaped upon their heads. They are called blasphemers and skeptics, and pious readers are warned to shun their opinions. A 36-page triple index follows.

Pages 1 to 654 of the text contain the four treatises of the Pseudo-Areopagite listed above. The first two are presented with the annotations of the editor, Denys the Carthusian, and are accompanied by the paraphrase of Vercellensis and the translation of Scotus. Following the second tract, an appendix of 14 pages analyzes at length "The Lord's Prayer". The third and fourth treatises in addition to the commentaries of the editor are accompanied by the translation of Marcilius Ficinus and the interpretations of Vercellensis and Scotus. The letters which begin on page 655 are printed as translated by Scotus. The commentaries of Denys the Carthusian follow. Another group of letters then appears over whose genuineness a controversy long raged. They are the fifteen letters of St. Ignatius of Antioch who lived in the Apostolic Age. Only seven are now believed to have been written by the saint. The famous letter of Policarp, Bishop of Smyrna, to the Church of Philippi follows those of Ignatius. Then appear the seven letters of St. Anthony.

Four letters printed on page 756-7 are so extraordinary that they cannot be passed by. The first supposedly written by Abagar, ruler of Edissena, a nation near the Euphrates, is addressed to Christ and asks Him to heal his illness. In Christ's reply sent through a messenger, Ananias, He promises to send one of His disciples. The third letter written by Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate contains a vivid description of the personal appearance of Christ, and the fourth written by Pontius Pilate describes the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. These letters, whose genuineness no one today would think of upholding, were printed in all seriousness in 1556. The "argumentum" which precedes explains that the first two were found in the Archives of Edissena. It is difficult to imagine letters of greater human interest than these.

In a short note introducing the last section of this book the editor explains that he is adding the translations of "The Areopagite" made by Joannes Sarrazenus and Ambrose Camaldulensis, not with the wish of wearying the reader by repetition, but to provide him with all the different versions that he may himself make any comparisons he likes. And so on pages 758 to 926 we find these translations. Pages 927 to 942 contain the "Life" of Dionysius the Areopagite written in verse by Baptista Mantuanus, Carmelite and Renaissance poet, who died in 1516. The poem is in three books and is written in dactylic hexameter. Two short works, an "Apologia", and an account of



the martyrdom of "The Areopagite" bring the book to an end.
(November 25, 1944)

REPORT # 10 (U.S.T. Seminary)

THE VISIONS OF ST. BRIDGET - PRINTED IN 1556-7

LIBRI REVELATIONUM S. BIRGITTE

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. It has been rebound in full vellum over boards, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 7-3/4" x 11-3/4". There are numerous wood-cut initials and illustrations throughout. The paper and printing are poor in quality. There are a few worm holes, but the book is in good condition.

**PRINTED IN ROME IN 1556-7 AT CONVENT OF ST. BRIDGET,
FRANCISCO DE FERRAR, TYPOGRAPHER.**

PRINTING – The colophon reads: "At Rome in the House of St. Bridget, widow, by Francisco de Ferrar of Milan, 1557." Thus it is clear that although both the 26-page pictorial section and the large volume of the Visions were printed at the convent of St. Bridget at Rome, they were printed separately, the first in 1556, the second in 1557. Of Francisco de Ferrar no information is available.

REPORT – St. Bridget of Sweden lived from about 1303 to 1373. Her family was related to the royal house of Sweden and were noted for their piety. At the age of 13, Bridget married a young nobleman who was likewise devout. Of their eight children, the most famous was St. Catherine of Sweden. After the death of her husband in 1344, Bridget devoted herself more than ever to religious exercises, and the visions with which she had always been blessed increased in frequency and clearness. She wrote down her revelations which were later translated into Latin. She was held in the highest regard by prominent ecclesiastic-



tics of her day. She lived for a time at the court of King Magnus Eriksson exercising great influence over his household. In 1349, she went to Rome where she remained, except for various pilgrimages, until her death. She founded a religious order, the Brigittines. She was canonized in 1391 by Boniface IX. Her writings were highly prized during the Middle Ages.

The first unnumbered pages of this volume are introduced by a little page which reads: "A pictorial memorial of the Books of Visions of St. Bridget, widow of the royal house of Sweden, printed to arouse and keep alive a pure devotion in the hearts of humble Christians. Printed at Rome in the House of St. Bridget before the larger volume of the Revelations. August, 1556". These 26 pages are profusely decorated with wood-cut drawings illustrating texts taken from the writings of St. Bridget or incidents in her life. This much of the volume is a unit, published separately as stated—one year earlier but at the same place as the text which follows.

The volume of Revelations is introduced by a full-page wood cut, on verso of which appears a summary of the contents. A letter to the reader written by Cardinal Juan de Torquemada and his "Defense of the Celestial Visions Seen by St. Bridget" follow. The bull of the canonization issued by Boniface IX and its confirmation by Martin V are then printed. The prologue of Matthias Magister, translator, appears on pages 24 to 27, and Book I begins on page 29. There are eight books of the Revelations or Visions, to which are added the rules of the Order of Brigittines, some sermons and prayers of the saint, and brief "Lives" of Bridget and her daughter, Catherine. A detailed alphabetical index of 142 pages completes the book.
(November 22, 1944)

REPORT # 11 (U.S.T. Seminary)

DISPUTED QUESTIONS - PRINTED IN 1557

QUAESTIONES DISPUTATAE S. THOMAE AQUINATIS

DESCRIPTION—One volume, incomplete; the dedication and preface are missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins cut, and the pages measure 8" x 12". There are worm holes and stains. The type and paper are of good quality. The condition is fair.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1557 BY FRANCOIS DE HONORAT.



XVICENTURYREPORTS





PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — St. Thomas Aquinas, the greatest authority of his day on questions of theology and philosophy, lived from 1225 to 1274. The chief events of his life and the greatest products of his marvelous pen are known to all scholars, catholic and Protestant alike. He is reckoned among the greatest thinkers of all time, and his writings are still read today with the highest respect and admiration. His life was one of intense activity. He traveled and preached throughout Europe and taught at various universities. It was in connection with his teaching that the material in this volume was written.

When St. Thomas felt that a question taken up in a lecture to students had been insufficiently developed, or when a student came to him with a question which could not be answered briefly, he wrote a short treatise on the subject. These became known as the "Disputed Questions". In treating such a topic, he dealt with it freely, giving opinions on both sides and quoting decisions made by other scholars. Then he proceeded to argue for or against such decisions. The result was a very helpful dissertation in which St. Thomas' own opinion was made very clear. These questions are of wide range. Some of the Subjects dealt with are as follows: the Power of God, Evil, the Soul, Demons, Angels, Truth, etc. This book is divided into two parts. The first contains lengthy discussions of a few great questions such as those just listed. Two hundred twenty-four folios are filled with these essays. Part II, separately paginated, deals with numerous questions of small scope and occupies 162 folio pages.

(November 16, 1944)

**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOOKS
(REPORT NOS. 160 - 242)**

REPORT NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE OF PRINTING
160	LAS SIETE PARTIDAS	LOPEZ DE TOVAR	1576
161	ORDINARIUM SACRARUM CAEREMONIARUM	CAVALI	1576
162	IN LIBROS PHYSICORUM	SILVESTER	1576
163	QUAESTIONES CIVILIS	SALON DE PAZ	1576
164	COMMENTARIA IN PANDECTEM ET CODICEM JUSTINIANI		



XVICENTURYREPORTS

<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
	(7 vols.)	JASON MAYNUS	1576-77
165	COMMENTARIA IN CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS (8 vols.)	BALDUS	1576-78
166	UNIVERSA MEDICINA	FERNEL	1577
167	COMMENTARII CODICIS JUSTIANIANI	CUJAS	1577
168	DE VERA RELIGIONE	LOPEZ DE ZUÑIGA	1577
169	PRACTICA ET TRACTATUS VARII	BOSSIUS	1578
170	DECISIONES NICOLAI BOERII	BOERIUS	1578
171	DE ACTIONIBUS	JASON MAYNUS	1578
172	PHARSALIA M. ANNAEI LUCANI	LUCAN	1578
173	TABULA COMPUTI GENERALIS PERPETUA	2011	1578
174	REGULARUM UTRIUSQUE JURIS (2 vols.)	VARIOUS AUTHORS	1579
175	OPERA PETRI REBUFFI (5 Vols.)	PETER REBUFFE	1580-89
176	EXPOSITIO CAPITUM	FRANCISCO DE AVILES	1581
177	CONSILIA	GEMINIANO	1581
178	SUMMULA DE PECCATIS	CAJETAN	1581
179	DE SITU ORBIS	POMPONIUS MELA	1582



<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
180	I METEORI	CESARE RAO	1582
181	TOMUS IV OPERUM ALCIATI	ANDRES ALCIATI	1582
182	REPETITIO CAP. RAYNUTIUS	BENEDICTUS	1582
183	AUREA PSALMORUM SEPTEM POENITENTIALIUM EXPOSITIO	ST. BERNARD	1583
184	COMMENTARIA IN LIBROS ARISTOTELIS	THOMAS DE VIO CAJETAN	1583
185	DE ACTIONIBUS	HAERSOLTE	1583
186	DE JURE CIVILI	BALDUINO	1583
187	COMMENTARIA IN ILLUSTRES MATERIAS	RICCIARDI	1584
188	LIBER SEXTUS, CONSTITUTIONES ET EXTRAVAGANTES	GIOVANNI ANDREA	1584
REPORT			
189	DE POSSESSIONE COMMENTARIA	JACOB MENOCHIUS	1585
190	CONCLUSIONES OMNIUM PROBATIONUM (3 vols.)	JOSEPH MASCARDI	1585-88
191	COMMENTARII JULII CAESARIS	VARIOUS COMMENTATORS	1586
192	DE ULTIMARUM INTERPRETATIONE	VOLUNTATUM SIMON DE PRAETIS	1587
193	MARTYROLOGIUM ROMANUM	CAESAR BARONIUS	1587
194	POEMATA SELECTA	LATIN POETS	1587



XVICENTURYREPORTS

<u>REPORT NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
195	OPUSCULA OMNIA	ST.THOMAS AQUINAS	1587
196	LEGUM TAURINARUM GLOSA	AVENDAÑO	1588
197	TRANSFORMACIONES DE OVIDIO	SANCHEZ DE VIANA	1589
198	PARS TERTIA DICTIONARI MORALIS	PIERRE BERSUIRE	1589
199	OPERA JOANNIS MESUAE	JUAN COSTA (EDITOR)	1589
200	QUAESTIONES CRIMINALES	DIEGO A CANTERA	1589
201	COMMENTARIA IN CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS (10 vols.)	BARTOLUS	1589
202	POEMATA BENEDICTI ARIAEE MONTANI	MONTANO	1589
203	TRACTATUS DE IRREGULARITATE	VILLADIEGO	1589
204	DE LA REPUBLICA	JEAN BODIN	1590
205	VERITATES AUREAE SUPER LEGEM VETEREM	CAPPONI A PORRECTA	1590
206	NOVAE DECISIONES SENATUS PEDEMONTANI	TESAURO	1590
207	RELECTIO DE MERITO ET AUGMENTO CHARITATIS	BAÑEZ	1590
208	TRACTATUS DE TESTIBUS	CAVALCANI	1590
209	CHIRURGIA UNIVERSAL	FRAGOSO	1591
210	OPERA OMNIA GASPARI		



<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>DATE OF PRINTING</u>
211	AUREA PRAXIS	MARANTA	1592
212	COMMENTARIA REGIAS MELIORATIONUMANGULO	AD LEGES	1592
213	PSALMI DAVIDIS	GILBERT GENEBRARD	1592
214	COMMENTARIA IN ILLUSTRES MATERIAS	RICCIARDI	1593
215	DE EXECUTIONE SENTENTIAE CONTUMACIALIS	CHARTARIUS	1593
216	SYNTAGMA JURIS UNIVERSI	PIERRE GREGOIRE	1593
217	TRACTATUS CRIMINALIS	DECIANUS	1593
218	MONTANI HYMNI SECULA MONTANO		1593
219	PRIMA PARS COMMENTORIUM IN LEGES TAURI	CERVANTES	1594
220	TRACTATUS DE ALIMENTIS SURDUS		1594
REPORT			
221	COMMENTARII DE CENSIBUS	FELICIANUS DE SOLIS	1594
222	DE SOLUTO MATRIMONIO (2 vols.)	BARBOSA	1595
223	PRAELECTIONES IN DECRETIS PONTIFICUM	AZPILCUETA	1595
224	DE PROBATIONIBUS	PACIANUS	1595
225	DE PARTITIONIBUS BONORUM	AYERVE DE AYORA	1595



XVICENTURYREPORTS

226	DE FIDEICOMMISSIS	PEREGRINUS	1595
227	COMPENDIUM RESOLUTORIUM	BRUNORUS A SOLE	1596
228	CONCORDANTIAE UTRIUSQUE JURIS	XIMENEZ	1596
229	DE HISPANORUM NOBILITATE (2 copies)	GARCIA A SAAVEDRA	1597
230	DE NOBILITATE ET JURE PRIMIGENIORUM	D E TIRIQUEAU	1597
231	COMPENDIUM MANUALIS NAVARII	GIVARRA	1597
232	HISTORIA AC HARMONIA EVANGELICA	HANNO	1598
233	COMPENDIUM SPIRITALIS DOCTRINAES	MARTIRES	1598
234	DECISIONES SUPREMI SENATUS	1611 2011	





REGNI LUSITANIAE

1599

ANTONIO DA GAMA

REPORT

<u>DATE OF</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>PRINTING</u>	

235 DE DECIMA VENDITIONIS LASARTE Y
ET PERMUTATIONIS MOLINA

1599

236 CONSILIA SIVE RESPONSA SURDUS
(2 vols.)

1599

237 COMMENTARII IN LIBROS PANDECTARUM UNKNOWN

c.1599

238 LAS EPISTOLAS FAMILIARES GUEVARA
(2 vols.)

1599-1600

239 GENIALIUM DIERUM ALEXANDRO
c.1600 1611 2011

240 DELLA SFERA DEL MONDO PICCOLOMINI

c.1600

241 LEXICON VERBORUM ECCLESIASTICORUM UNKNOWN

c.1600

242 IN SECUNDAM PARTEM DE CASTRO
CODICIS

c.1600

REPORT # 160

THE SEVEN LAWS - DE TOVAR - PRINTED IN 1576

LAS SIETE PARTIDAS

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one. Rebound in vellum over boards. Margins have been cut and pages measure 10-3/4" x 14-3/4". The pages are stained



and there are a few worm holes. Small wood-cut initials of various design appear throughout the book. It is complete and in good condition. Rubricated title page at the beginning of each volume, bearing the coat-of-arms of Charles V.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1576 BY DOMINGO DE PORTONARIS.

PRINTER — The permission to print and the approvals are dated 1555 and contain the name of Andrea de Portonaris, whose letter to the reader appears on the following page. We are unable to secure any special information regarding this family of printers, but the title page states that they were printers to His Majesty.

REPORT — The Moslem invasion and conquest of Spain took place in 711. The pages of Spanish history are filled with the story of the re-conquest by the Christians, a struggle that lasted for five centuries. By the middle of the 13th century the Moors had been driven out of all Spain except Granada, which was finally conquered in 1492. During the re-conquest, three states developed — Aragon, Navarre, and Castile and Leon.

Alfonso X became ruler of the kingdom of Castile and Leon in 1252. Although of weak and unstable character, he was a man of great ability in many ways. He was a writer of talent and much interested in science and law. In the period preceding his reign the laws of the land were in a state of great confusion. The general law was still the *Fuero Juzgo* of ancient times, but special *fueros* or charters had been granted to the municipalities and to the nobles. For his efforts to unify legislation and to bring order out of chaos, Alfonso X is today especially remembered. Two great bodies of law date from his reign, the *Fuerto Real* of 1255 and the *Siete Partidas* of 1265. The reader is referred to the outline of *Compilation of Spanish law*, bound in the first section of this volume.

The *Siete Partidas*, although begun by Alfonso X, were not published until the reign of his grandson, Alfonso XI. In 1348 they became a part of the *Ordenamiento de Alcala* and were then officially promulgated. However, in the interim they had been widely used as a reference and textbook and had thus attained a prominence not indicated by their classification as supplementary law in later compilations. An analysis of the *Partidas* shows that while they were based on the *Fuero Juzgo* and the *Fuero Real*, they were preponderantly influenced by canon



law and the Justinian Code and thus were, to a certain extent, foreign to the legal customs of Spain.

There are in this library three volumes of the Partidas, only one of which was published in the 16th century. The glossarist of this set was Gregorio Lopez de Tovar, a celebrated Spanish jurist who held many important offices under Charles V. His principal work is the edition and gloss of the Partidas, in which he restored the text to its original form, removing the errors that had crept in during the preceding centuries. The edition of Lopez first appeared in 1555.

There are two books in this volume. The first, the "Primera Partida" occupies 151 folio pages; the second, the "Segunda Partida", 116 pages. The text of the original Code is printed in Spanish in the center of each page. The gloss, in Latin, surrounds it. The first Partida consists of 24 titles, and deals altogether with the authority of the Church and its officers. This Partida has been severely criticized and in part explains the statement that this Code was influenced unduly by canon law. The second Partida contains 31 titles, and deals with the correct conduct of the King, his proper attitude toward his family, his people, and his officers, and theirs toward him. It continues with laws covering conduct in war, and the final title is concerned with education.

(June 25, 1943)

REPORT # 161 1611 2011

**HANDBOOK OF CEREMONIES AND DIVINE OFFICE FOR
THE DOMINICAN RITUAL - PRINTED IN 1576**

**ORDINARIUM SACRARUM CEREMONIARUM ET DIVINI
OFFICII AD RITUM FRATRUM PRAEDICATORUM**

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in full leather over boards in modern times. The margins have been cut, and the pages now measure 5-1/2" x 7-1/2". The first section of the book, including the title page, is rubricated. The paper is of good quality and the Roman type well cut. At one time this book was in very poor condition with many worm holes and stains, but it has been skillfully repaired and its present condition is excellent.

On the title page appears a wood-cut depicting St. Thomas Aquinas holding in his right hand a miniature church, in his left the Cross. Under his flowing robes kneel the nuns and monks of his order. The printer's mark appears on the final page. Wood-cut initials and illustrations appear throughout.



Fig. . Two of the illustrated pages from the book *Ordinarium Sacrarum Caeremoniarium* printed in 1576 (see report # 161).



Fig. . The printer's mark of the de Millis family appears on the final page of the book *Ordinarium Sacrarum Caeremoniarum*. The handwritten note states that it was the property of the Province (of the Holy Rosary of Dominicans in the Philippines) (see report # 161).



PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1576 BY VINCENT DE MILLIS.

PRINTER — The mark of the de Millis family appears on the final page with the initials “G M”. These refer to Guillermo de Millis, prominent Spanish printer of the previous generation. With the families of de Castro and Canto, Guillermo de Millis monopolized printing in Medina del Campo about the Middle of the 16th century. His name is found also in books issued at Salamanca. While no mention is made of Vincent, it seems reasonable to suppose that he was the son and heir of Guillermo. The mark of angel and two shields appearing on the last page is identical with that found in books printed by the de Millis family in earlier times.

REPORT — Seraphino Cavalli receives only casual mention in most reference books available. However, Quetiff and Echard's “Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum” contains a good account of his life. He was born in northern Italy probably about 1522 and was admitted to the Order of Dominicans at Cremone. He was a man of godly life, favoring rigid discipline among the priests of his order. While living at Rome, he attacked the growth of heresy so vigorously that during the troubrous times marking the papacy of Paul IV, and during the interregnum between the latter's death and the election of Pope Pius IV, Cavalli's life was often in danger. The disturbances subsided at the election of Pius IV who sent Cavalli to Spain, where in 1571 he became General of his order. He held this office until death in 1578. His epitaph, given in the same article, reads in part: “To the most reverend P. F. Seraphino Cavalli of Brescia, Master-General of the Order of Dominicans, a man illustrious for his holy life, ardent in his zeal for piety, a most vigorous defender and restorer of disciplined living among the religious, of great ability in heartening and strengthening the faithful in these difficult times of wars and heretical tumults, who traveled throughout almost all of Europe and exhausted his strength by continuous journeys and who died in his cell in his 56th year, December, 1578.”

The book with which this report deals was published in 1576 during the generalship and with the approval of Cavalli and, as is indicated by the title, is a ritual of the Order of Dominicans. The permission to print, which appears on verso of title page, contains the interesting statement that “Fray Andres Lopez, Procurator-General of the Order of St. Dominic in the name of the said order of the province of Spain and its monasteries, has stated that said monasteries up to the present time have had various books by which they governed themselves in the saying of Divine Office; that for the most part these books are worn out and that many monasteries lack them; and having shown the necessity, begs permission to print this handbook of the ritual of the order which is hereby granted.”



(June 16, 1944)
REPORT # 162

**COMMENTARIES ON ARISTOTLE'S "PHYSICS" AND
OTHER WORKS - PRINTED IN 1576**

IN LIBROS PHYSICORUM ET OPERA ALIA

DESCRIPTION — Four volumes bound together. Volumes II and IV lack titles. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. The pages measure 6" x 7-3/4". The book is loose from the binding. The condition is poor. The text of Sylvester's work is printed throughout in italics in double columns, the annotations of Aquarius in small Roman type. Marginal notes occur throughout. The essays of Aquarius are entirely in Roman type, apparently from the same font as the "Additiones" in the other sections. There are wood-cut initials and headpieces throughout.

PRINTED IN ROME IN 1576 BY THE HEIRS OF ANTONIO BLADUS.

PRINTING — In Quetif and Echard "Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum", Volume II, page 303, these four works of Aquarius are grouped together, possibly indicating that they were originally produced as one volume, as here. Regarding the printing, Quetif and Echard state "All of these appeared at one time at Rome in 1577 in quarto; at Venice by the heirs of Jerome Scot in 1601 in quarto; and at the same place in 1619." In the volume at hand, there are two title pages and two full-page colophons. Each bears the printer's mark of Antonio Bladus with the information that the heirs of Bladus "Impressores Camerale" published the book at Rome in 1576. However, the initial title page is badly mutilated and the date cannot be read. Antonio Bladus was, according to Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada", a famous Italian printer born in 1499 who died in Rome in 1567 where he had established himself in business. After his death, his widow and sons continued publishing until 1598.

Normally, the statement that these books were published in 1576 would be made without question even though the date on the first title



page is mutilated, since the format throughout the entire four books is exactly the same. But as stated before, following the index in Book I appears a letter to the reader written by Gerhard Voss who was not born until 1577. That this letter is an integral part of the book is proved by the carry-over words found at the bottom of each page. We are therefore forced to one of two conclusions. Either the first book was printed much later than 1576 by the heirs of Bladus although no such later edition is mentioned in Quetif and Echard; or this is the facsimile copy of the first edition printed in Rome with the letter of Voss inserted. We have at hand no resources to enable us to solve the problem.

REPORT — Francis Silvester (*Ferrariensis*) lived from 1474 to 1526. After holding various offices of high honor in the Order of Dominicans, he became Master-General in 1525, one year before his death. In the year of his generalship, he visited nearly all the convents in Italy, France, and Belgium, inspiring everywhere a renewed piety. He wrote many fine works including commentaries on the "Summa Contra Gentiles" of St. Thomas Aquinas. He also produced annotations on many writings of Aristotle.

Contained in the book here reviewed are four of Silvester's philosophical commentaries. Originally published separately, they are now bound together. The editor of this work of Silvester was Mathias Aquarius, an Italian Dominican who died in 1591. He himself wrote commentaries on the twelve books of the Metaphysics of St. Thomas and of John Capreolus. He was professor of theology and metaphysics in Naples and lectured throughout Italy on these subjects.

Following the title page appears the index to the "Libri Physicorum", two pages of which are misbound and follow the dedication. The latter is addressed by Aquarius to Sixtus Fabri, Vicar-General of the Order of Dominicans. Then appear the two misbound pages of index after which there is a letter to the reader written by Gerhard Voss, eminent German scholar and theologian (1577-1649). The eight books of Aristotle's Physics with the additions of Aquarius follow, filling pages 1 to 371. This is the end of the first book.

The next short work filling 42 pages contains four "Disputationes" on various philosophical subjects. This is an original work by Mathias Aquarius. The arguments here presented are written in opposition to the interpretations of various other philosophers. This section has no title page, but the colophon bears the printer's mark and the date 1576. The third work included in this volume is made up of the commentaries of Francis Silvester on the three books of Aristotle's "De Anima",



and again as in the first book is edited by Aquarius. Two hundred fifty-three pages are occupied by this section. The fourth short essay of 25 pages which is Aquarius' own is entitled "De Ideis". In it he maintains that Aristotle does not differ from Plato in his teachings regarding the abstract idea of Intelligence. And, lastly, eight pages contain a lecture or reading on philosophy given by Aquarius at Naples. This section, like the second in the book, lacks title page, but has a full-page colophon identical with the one previously mentioned.

(June 19, 1944)

REPORT # 163

ON QUESTIONS OF CIVIL LAW – PRINTED IN 1576

QUAESTIONES CIVILES

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 3-1/2" x 5-1/2". The book is loose from the binding, and there are worm holes and stains. The Roman type is legible and clear, but the paper is of poor quality. The title page bears a wood-cut coat-of-arms, and a number of decorative wood-cut initials appear throughout the book.

PRINTED IN MEDINA DEL CAMPO IN 1576 BY FRANCISCO A CANTO.

PRINTER – Of Francisco de Canto we know only that he was a member of one of the three families that monopolized printing in Medina del Campo in the 16th century. The other two were the families of de Castro and de Millis. We are told that they vied with each other for excellence in typography and that many of their productions compared favorably with those produced by larger and better-known presses.

REPORT – Dr. Diego Burgos Salon de Paz was the son of the eminent Marcos Salon de Paz, well-known Spanish jurist of the early 16th century. Diego, like his father, followed the profession of law and published both his own and his father's works in the decade following 1567. For further information regarding Marcos Salon de Paz, see Report No. 130 in the Second Catalogue of Rare Books from the University of Santo Tomas.

The book here reviewed opens with title page and licenses. Then appears the dedication of the author to Diego Covarrubias y Leiva, eminent theologian and jurist (1512-77) and one of the most interesting



XVICENTURYREPORTS

men of his time, an outstanding scholar who wrote many works on canon and civil law. A few pages of errata precede the text. There are discussed in this book eleven questions of civil law, each introduced by a detailed paragraphic summary. An alphabetical table of topics for the entire book completes the volume.

(September 27, 1944)

REPORT # 164

COMMENTARIES ON THE PANDECT AND CODE OF JUSTINIAN - PRINTED IN 1576-77

COMMENTARIA IN PANDECTEM ET CODICEM
JUSTINIANI

DESCRIPTION — Seven volumes rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and pages measure 10-3/4" x 15-3/4". The condition is fair. The printer's mark of Bevilaque appears on the title pages. There are wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN TURIN IN 1576-77 BY THE HEIRS OF
BEVILAQUE.

PRINTER — See report no. 164-a.

REPORT — The reader is referred to the report that immediately follows for information regarding Jason Maynus and the set of his works belonging to this library.

(January 13, 1945)

REPORT # 164-a

COMMENTARIES OF JASON MAYNUS on the PANDECT AND THE CODE OF JUSTINIAN

Jason Maynus, Italian jurisconsult, lived from 1435 to 1519. He was a distinguished teacher of law at Bologna, Pisa, and Padua. As a follower of Bartolus he wrote commentaries on the Pandect and the Code of Justinian. He is also known for his original work "De Actionibus". The complete works of Jason Maynus in ten volumes are found in this library. Someone interested enough to desire that the whole series of books be on hand, has collected the volumes from various editions. The ten volumes placed in



order of logical treatment of subject matter are as follows:

Volume					
<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>		<u>Printer</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
I	Index		Bevilaque	Turin	1577
II	First Part of the Old Digest		Bevilaque	Turin	—
III	Second Part of the Old Digest		Bevilaque	Turin	—
IV	First Part of the Infortiatum		Bevilaquec	Turin	1577
V	Second Part of the Infortiatum and Index (2 volumes)		—	Lyons	1545
VI	First Part of the New Digest		Bevilaque	Turin	1576
VII	Second Part of the New Digest		Bevilaque	Turin	1576
VIII	First Part of the Code		Junta	Venice	1622
IX	Second Part of the Code		Bevilaque	Turin	1576
X	De Actionibus (for Philip Tinghi of Florence)		—	Lyons	1578

From the list above, it seems evident that this library at one time possessed a complete set of Maynus' works printed at Turin. The volumes dealing with the Old Digest, though they lack title pages, are clearly the work of Bevilaque and Sons, as is apparent from the format. The three volumes missing from the Turin edition have been replaced by others from Lyons and Venice. The two from Lyons are by different printers. One dated 1545 bears the mark of a salamander. The other of 1578 carries the famous mark of the House of Junta, the Florentine fleur-de-lis. No printer's name is given in either case. Volume VIII containing the first part of the Code was printed in Venice in 1622 by Junta.

Junta is the Latinized form of Giunti, the name of a famous Florentine printing house, established in 1497. Offices were later established in many cities, including Lyons. Their mark was the fleur-de-lis. The printer's mark of Bevilaque is an adaptation of the bull of Turin, taken from the shield of that city. It shows the head and shoulders of a bull studded with stars, emerging from the clouds, and carries the motto "Mi Coelestis Origo" in an oval frame. What we know of Nicolas Bevilaque of Turin we have learned from reading the dedication and his letter to the reader found at the beginning of the Index, Volume I.

The dedication is made to Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, one of the most renowned princes of the 16th century. He succeeded to the title of Duke of Savoy in 1553 but because of the wars between Spain and France,



XVICENTURYREPORTS

in which northern Italy was pawn and a battlefield, he did not come into his possessions until 1558. Moreover, the French held Turin until 1562 and only then did the city once more become independent. His kingdom at last being free of foreign control, the Duke turned his full energy to the restoring of his principality. He reformed the currency, reorganized justice, and fortified the frontiers. Nor did he forget the arts and sciences. In the dedication Nicolas Bevilaque calls him a Maecenas, a patron of the arts. The printer says that it was at the wish and by encouragement of Emmanuel Philibert that his printing press was set up, and that he considers it fitting that the first production of that press be one dealing with law and justice, since the prince is greatly honored for his just dealing.

In the letter to the reader, Bevilaque commends this edition of Jason Maynus and adds that in the near future the works of Bartolus will be published. This library possesses the complete commentaries of Bartolus published at Turin by the Society of Printers in 1589 in which reference is made to the previous edition of Bevilaque. The title pages state that the volumes were printed by the heirs of Nicolas Bevilaque, yet he himself wrote the dedication, presumably just before the books went to press. We can therefore assume that Nicolas died about the year 1575.

There are here eleven volumes bound into ten books. The complete index appears twice. Volume IV is incomplete. The books have been rebound in limp vellum, and the bindings of three of the volumes are torn at the spine. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 10-3/4" x 15-3/4". The books appear to have been used a great deal and to be worn from handling. Many pages are loose, and there are worm holes in every volume. However, the set is complete except for a brief section at the end of Volume IV, and the condition on the whole is fair.

(April 16, 1943)

REPORT # 165

COMMENTARIES ON THE BODY OF CIVIL LAW - PRINTED IN 1576-78

COMMENTARIA IN CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS

DESCRIPTION — Ten volumes bound in eight, complete. The binding is vellum over oak boards and is original. The pages measure 11" x 16". There are very good wood-cut initials of various design to be found scattered throughout these books. There are stains on many pages and a few



Fig. . Printer's mark of Bevilaque as seen on the title page of the book *Commentaria* by Petrus Baldus de Ubaldis printed between 1576-1578 (see report # 165).



tion of the set is fair.

PRINTED IN TURIN IN 1576-78 BY THE HOUSE OF NICOLAS BEVILAQUE.

PRINTER — For information regarding Bevilaque and his printer's mark, see report on the "Pandect and the Code of Justinian" which follows Report No. 164.

REPORT — Peter Baldus de Ubaldis, 1327-1406, was a disciple of Bartolus, greatest of the post-glossarists. Baldus was a student not only of civil law but also of canon law and was a legal adviser to Urban VI and other popes during his lifetime. Paul de Castro was his pupil. He wrote commentaries on various parts of the "Corpus Juris Civilis", but left them in a more or less incomplete state. His best work is considered "In Usus Feudorum". He is also the author of the monographs "De Pactis" and "De Constituo". The reputation of Baldus during his lifetime was very great, partly because of his activity and prominence. He has since been criticized as a plagiarist, and in that connection, the introductory essay found in the volume containing the Index is interesting. The essay was written by John Paul Lancelot, a professor of canon law of the 16th century. It is addressed to Peter, great-great-grandson of Baldus "against the slanderers of Baldus, easily the prince of jurisconsults."

There are here ten volumes bound in eight. In order of treatment of subject matter, they are as follows:

- | | |
|------|---|
| I | Index |
| II | First Part of the Old Digest |
| III | Second Part of the Old Digest |
| IV | First and Second Parts of the Infortiatum,
First and Second Parts of the New Digest, and
Commentaries on the Four Books of Institutes |
| V | First, Second, and Third Books of the Code |
| VI | Fourth and Fifth Books of the Code |
| VII | Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Books of
the Code |
| VIII | In Usus Feudorum |

Volume IV contains three separate books bound in one, each with its title page. It also contains the short tracts "De Pactis" and "De Constituo". As can be seen by glancing at the list the work on the Code is incomplete since books six and twelve are not included. The three books of commentaries contained in Volume IV are all very brief and are not developed in



proportion to the other annotations.
(January 15, 1945)

REPORT # 166

UNIVERSAL MEDICINE - PRINTED IN 1577

UNIVERSA MEDICINA

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. It has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins have been cut. The pages measure 7-3/4" x 12". The book is loose from the binding, and the pages are stained and worm-eaten. Many pages are underlined, and there are marginal notes in a contemporary hand. The card accompanying this book reads, "Libro extraordinariamente raro". How rare this book may be we are unable to judge, but at any rate it is one of exceptional interest.

On the title page, enclosed in a wood-cut border, appears a portrait, presumably of Fernel. The text is printed in clear Roman type with heading and marginal notes in italics. Numerous wood-cut initials appear throughout, and the portrait of Fernel is repeated on the page following the third letter.

PRINTED IN 1577 BY JACOB STOER. PLACE UNKNOWN.

PRINTING — The printer's name is given on the title page as Jacob Stoer. The place of printing is not mentioned and no information is available regarding this printer.

REPORT — Jean Francois Fernel was a French physician and mathematician of the 16th century. In Paris he first studied philosophy, meanwhile making investigations in mathematics and astronomy. He was celebrated as a geodesist and wrote a book on that subject "Cosmotheoria" published in 1528. However, after 1534 he devoted himself exclusively to medicine and attained great repute, being called the French Galen. In 1557 he was named Physician to Henry II, King of France. He practiced with much success and was widely known for his great erudition. His interest in the history of medicine caused him to make a great effort to revive interest in



XVICENTURYREPORTS

the study of the ancient Greek and Arabian physicians. He died in 1558.

“Universa Medicina” is the title of Fernel’s book which is the subject of this report. It was first published in Paris in 1576. Three interesting letters intervene between the title page and the author’s preface to the text. The first is written to Andrea Wechel, printer, by Johan Craton a Craftheim. The latter was a German writer and physician, a man of great renown. Not only was he famed for his learning, but also for the fact that he was physician to three emperors—Ferdinand I, Maximilian II, and Rudolf II. He wrote many medical works and died in 1585. His letter to Wechel speaks of that printer’s edition of Fernel’s treatise and is dated 1574. The only information we have regarding Wechel is that he was printing at Frankfurt in the second half of the 16th century. The second letter is addressed to the reader and written by another physician, Gulielmus Plantius. It is dated at Paris 1567, and obviously accompanied the first edition of this work. The third letter is Fernel’s dedication to Henry II.

The author’s preface to his treatise, which immediately precedes the text, contains a philosophical discussion of the various arts and maintains that of all of them medicine is the most dignified and useful. The twenty-three books of this work fill pages 1 to 657. There are seven books of physiology, seven on pathology, seven on therapeutics, and two entitled “De Abditis Rerum Causis” which may be translated “The Obscure or Hidden Causes of Things”. The seventh book on therapeutics is composed almost entirely of prescriptions for various medicaments and healing unguents from the formulas of Plantius. The last two books “De Abditis Rerum Causis” are composed of a conversation between three characters—Brutus, Eudoxus, and Philiatros—and begin rather as a philosophical than as a medical discussion. Quotations from Aristotle and Plato as well as from the Latin classical writers are used freely to strengthen the arguments regarding divine and mundane substance. The second book, however, deals largely with diseases, causes of which were unknown or disputed. Fifty-three pages of index complete the work.

(June 23, 1944)

REPORT # 167

ON THE JUSTINIAN CODE - PRINTED IN 1577

**COMMENTARIJ CODICIS JUSTINIANI, NOVELLARUM
ET DE FEUDIS**

DESCRIPTION — This is volume 4 of a 5-volume set; the rest are



missing. This volume is incomplete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 8-1/2" x 12". The Roman type is clear-cut and extremely legible, the paper of very good quality, and the general format of the book is reminiscent of the better typography of the early 16th century. A number of wood-cut initials of attractive design as well as borders and headpieces appear throughout. The book has broken loose from the binding, many pages are loose, and it is worm-eaten to a degree which makes it virtually impossible to read the book. The condition is very poor.

PRINTED IN PARIS IN 1577 BY SEBASTIAN NEVILLE.

PRINTER — The title page bears the pictorially interesting mark of Sebastian Neville of Paris. The motto is from the Ten Commandments, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the earth". The four small miniatures which border the central design depict love of parents. The date 1577 is repeated in the colophon which reads, "From the press of Olivar de Harsy for Sebastian Neville, 1577". No information is available regarding either of these printers.

REPORT — Jacques de Cujas (Cujacius), French scholar and teacher, is called the greatest jurist of the 16th century. His life was spent almost entirely in study and teaching of law, and he is especially renowned as a lecturer on the Justinian Code. For several centuries preceding Cujas, law was largely taught from the commentaries written by famous glossarists. Cujas was not content with that method, and himself studied as many of the original manuscripts as he could possibly find, collecting for his own library more than five hundred of them. Students came from all over Europe to hear his lectures at Bourges, Valence, Paris, and Turin. He was honored by Charles IX who appointed him counselor to the Parlement at Grenoble; by Henry III who granted him a pension; and by Gregory XIII who tried to persuade him to accept a position at Bologna. From reading the story of his life, it is clear that he cared for two things above all else—first, to discover the truth about the old laws, and second, to teach those truths to earnest and serious students who wished to learn. He died in 1590 at the age of 70 years.

We have here volume 4 of a set containing Cujas' commentaries on the Justinian Code. Following the title page appear three separate indices, one for each of the works contained in the volume—the commentaries on the 10th, 11th, and 12th books of the Code, the Exposition on the Novellae and Commentaries on the five books of "De Feudis". The dedication of the first work is addressed to Margaret of Savoy and was written in 1562. Then the work itself appears in incomplete form. Two hiatuses occur—pages 65 to



XVICENTURYREPORTS

112, and 237 to 257 having been lost. The dedication of the exposition on the Novellae is addressed to Christopher, son of Frederick, Duke of Bavaria, and is dated 1569. This treatise is complete, filling pages 331 to 458. The last section, comprised of the five books of "De Feudis" is introduced thus: "The Five Books of the 'De Feudis', the first book having for its commentator Gerard Nigrus, the second and third Obertus de Orto, both jurists of Milan. The fourth book is accompanied by notes from various ancient authors of uncertain name, and the fifth contains whatever pertains to feudalism that is found in the constitutions of Justinian. All of these have been enlarged, corrected, and further explained by the scholarly research of Jacques Cujas." The dedication for this section is addressed to Thomas Redigero and is dated 1566. This work is complete; however, pages 531 to 543 have been badly mutilated by worms and now are in tatters. An index of titles for the "De Feudis" completes the volume.

Thus we have here an incomplete volume of Cujas' commentaries on Justinian. We quote encyclopedia Britannica, "In his lifetime he published an edition of his works (Neville 1577). It is beautiful and exact but incomplete; it is now very scarce." Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" says that this Paris edition of 1577 was in five volumes. It is interesting to discover that the volume here described is from this noteworthy 1577 edition. The book, however, is sadly incomplete, the pages appearing in the following order: 1-64, 113-236, 257-627.

(September 28, 1944)

REPORT # 168 (U.S.T. Seminary)

ON THE TRUE RELIGION - PRINTED IN 1577

DE VERA RELIGIONE LIBRAR

DESCRIPTION—One volume, complete, rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 7-1/4" x 10-1/4". The type is clear-cut Roman with headings and marginal notes in italics. Some repairs have been made, but the pages are still marred by tears, worm holes and stains. Attractive wood-cut initials appear throughout and a wood-cut headpiece decorates the page of each book. The title page bears a wood-cut design of palm tree and sword enclosed in a grotesque border. The printer's mark appears on the final page.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1577 BY MATHIAS GASTIUS.

PRINTING—The title page states that the book was printed by Mathias



Gastius. According to Cejador "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana", 1577 is the date of the first edition of this work. Of Mathias Gastius no information is to be found.

REPORT — Diego Lopez de Zuñiga (Didacus a Stunica), Spanish Augustinian, was born about 1536. There is no very definite record of his life from year to year, but until 1568 he is believed to have lived at Valladolid and Madrigal. He was preaching at Toledo a few years later, and in 1573 was professor of theology at the University of Osuña. He was a brilliant philosopher, scripturist, and theologian and wrote many Biblical commentaries and philosophical works. He was the first scholar in Spain to defend the theory of Copernicus regarding the movement of the earth and found texts in the Bible which could be used to uphold the great scientist's theories. He was called one of the foremost thinkers of his time.

Prominent among his writings is the one contained in this book, "De Vera Religione" written, as the sub-title states, "against all the heretics of our time". The book is introduced by a letter to the reader written by Alfonso Ayllon, professor emeritus of Latin and is dedicated by the author to Philip II of Spain. It is composed of three books. In the first, Stunica explains the tenets of the Church. Faith is discussed and its necessity emphasized. Papal supremacy is explained and the doctrines of the Church in general set forth. Feast days, indulgences, and excommunication are all subjects of various chapters. Book II outlines the duties of the true Christian in service to God, defines venial and mortal sins, and explains in detail the vows taken by priests. The honoring of the saints is upheld as a rite essentially fitting and proper. Book III is devoted to an exposition of the sacraments of the Church. Throughout, the author refutes the arguments of the heretical Protestants, especially of Luther, whom he calls "the father of all recent heresies". He quotes the Bible, the Church Fathers, and many other authors to add power to his statements. Four hundred pages are occupied by this treatise and fifty-seven pages of indices complete the work. (June 26, 1944)

REPORT # 169

VARIOUS TREATISES ON LAW - PRINTED IN 1578

PRACTICA ET TRACTATUS VARI

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in full limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 8" x 12-1/2". The Roman type is clear-cut, the paper of good quality, and the format of the book attractive. The condition is poor. The book is completely loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. There are worm holes and



XVICENTURYREPORTS

stains.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1578 BY SEBASTIAN HENRICPETRI.

PRINTER — On the title page appears the mark and name of the printing house of Petri at Basle (see Report No. 75). The colophon adds the date of publication, 1578. Our information regarding the press of the Petri family is limited. We know that there was a John Petri established at Passau as early as 1482. His name is mentioned also among the outstanding printers of Basle and as an associate of the famous John Froben. About the middle of the 16th century, books from the Petri press bore the name Henricus Petri. The name appearing in this volume is Sebastian Henricpetri, who may reasonably be supposed to be the son or heir of Henricus. Books from the Petri press which have come under our observation are invariably well-printed and lead us to the belief that this was one of the best pioneer families of printers.

REPORT — Of the author of the legal treatise here reviewed very little information is available. On the title page he is called Aegidius Bossius, nobleman of Milan and illustrious jurist and senator. This volume is edited by his son, Francesco Bossi, who was a renowned canonist and teacher at Pavia. The Bossi family of Milan produced a number of scholars and artists in the 15th and 16th centuries. Doubtless these two were of that family, but less prominent than others whose biographies are found in reference books. Francesco Bossi dedicates this work of his father to Antonio Perenotti, bishop of Arras, whose cordial note to the editor appears following the title page.

One hundred pages of indices precede the text of this work. The explanatory sub-title of the tract reads: "Various treatises on criminal cases and on the authority and power of rulers and their legal representatives. Also a discussion of the farming of taxes and of their remission under special circumstances". Each section of the work is introduced by a detailed paragraphic index. The text occupies 651 pages. As is customary in works of this kind, the author refers to many famous legal authorities.

(September 28, 1944)

REPORT # 170

DECISIONS OF NICOLAS BOERIUS - PRINTED IN 1578

DECISIONES NICOLAI BOERII

452

DESCRIPTION — One volume, incomplete; the title page is missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. The pages



measure 8-3/8" x 133". The book is completely loose from the binding, and many pages are loose. There are tears, stains, and worm holes.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1578 (?)

PRINTING – This volume lacks title page. There are no clues as to the place or date of printing. The date 1578 which appears at the end of the dedication is being adopted as the date of publication for purposes of cataloguing.

REPORT – This book contains the legal decisions of Nicholas Boerius, who presumably was alive in the first quarter of the 16th century. Our only information about Boerius we obtain from the dedication of this volume of his works. The dedication is addressed to Jerome Castellon by William Nepos and is dated 1578. Nepos gives thanks in the dedicatory essay to the inventor of the art of letters, for without that such treasures as the decisions of Boerius would be lost to mankind. Without the written word, "the works of our most learned men would have perished, among whom I think should be placed Nicholas Boerius, at one time the excellent president of the Senate of Bordeaux, whose books of Golden Decisions and other things concerning law which he wrote so wisely and learnedly might easily have perished unless they had been preserved by being written down". The fact that many of the decisions bear dates ranging from 1517 to 1537 leads us to assume that these were the most active years in the life of the jurist Boerius.

There are 366 legal cases discussed in the first 743 pages of this volume. In each one, first appears an outline of the case, then a statement of the question, then the discussion which includes the quotations and references to many authorities. The decision is then given, sometimes dated and signed by Boerius. Pages 774 to 850 contain 53 "Consilia" of Boerius—that is, opinions or advice given on various legal problems. A number of short treatises by the same author are then printed, and these are followed by several of a similar nature written by Aegidius Magister, a high official in the Parlement of Paris. A 42-page index completes the volume.

(December 12, 1944)

REPORT # 171

ON ACTIONS AT LAW - PRINTED IN 1578

DE ACTIONIBUS

DESCRIPTION – One volume rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and



XVICENTURYREPORTS

the pages measure 10-3/4" x 15-3/4". The condition is fair.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1578

PRINTING — The mark of Junta, the Florentine fleur-de-lis, appears on the title page. No printer's name is given. Junta is Latinized form of Giunti, the name of the famous Italian family of printers with branch offices throughout Europe.

REPORT — The reader is referred to the discussion on Report No. 164-a for information regarding the jurist, Jason Maynus, and a description of the complete set of his works possessed by this library.

(January 13, 1945)

REPORT # 172

LUCAN'S "PHARSALIA" - PRINTED IN 1578

PHARSALIA M. ANNAEI LUCANI

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete. The title page, and the dedication, the first page of the Life of Lucan, and the last pages of the introduction are in manuscript form, having been made in facsimile by some scholar of long ago. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, margins cut, and the pages measure 7-1/4" x 10-1/2". The pages are stained, torn, and worm-eaten. The book is loose from the binding and is literally falling apart. The type is Roman, and the paper of poor quality.

PRINTED IN 1578.

PRINTING — The date, printer's name, and place of printing are not mentioned, but the date in the dedication is 1578. For purposes of cataloguing we are using that date.

REPORT — Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, Roman poet, lived in the first century after Christ. Of illustrious ancestry, he displayed rhetorical and oratorical ability at an early age. He was born in Spain at Corduba and studied at Rome and Athens. He was called to Rome by the emperor, Nero, and made Quaestor. However, his friendship with the emperor declined and in 65 A.D. he became one of the conspirators in a plot to kill Nero. The conspiracy was exposed and Lucan, with other noblemen, was condemned to death. He thereupon committed suicide and died at the age of thirty-six. He had written a number of poems and miscellaneous works, such as dramas, sketches, and letters. His chief performance, the "Pharsalia", in ten books, is the only work that is extant, excepting a few fragments. It is an epic poem telling the story of the civil war at the time of



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Caesar and Pompey and is incomplete; that is, it lacks polish and contains faults which the author no doubt would have corrected had he lived longer. During the Middle Ages, Lucan was preferred to Vergil by many scholars, and his influence on classical French drama through Corneille has been very great.

The title page of the book at hand reads "Lucan, translated from Latin verse into Castilian prose by Martin Lasso de Oropesa, secretary of the very illustrious cardinal, Don Francisco de Mendoza, Bishop of Burgos. Newly corrected and completed with the History of the Triumvirate. Dedicated to the noble Señor Antonio Perez, secretary to His Catholic Majesty, Philip II." The following page contains the dedication signed by Juan Baptista Bonello. In this dedication it is interesting to see that Lucan is referred to as "famosissimo poeta hespañol". The life of Lucan taken from various authors follows, and the translator's 8-page preface immediately precedes the text.

The ten books of the "Pharsalia" fill the first 278 pages and are complete. The translator introduces each one with a short summary and furnishes generous marginal notes throughout. Pages 279 to 410 are devoted to three books of the "Addition", an original work of Martin Lasso de Oropesa, referred to on the title page as the "History of the Triumvirate". The author includes various orations and letters of Cicero in this section and apparently intended this history to furnish a setting for the "Pharsalia". He explains in detail the state of the Roman government at the time of Julius Caesar and Pompey and sketches the characters of the three leaders who made up the Second Triumvirate—Octavius, Mark Anthony, and Lepidus. The work is incomplete, the final pages having been lost.

(June 26, 1944)

REPORT # 173 (U.S.T. Archives)

GREGORIAN CALENDAR - PRINTED IN 1578

TABULA COMPUTI GENERALIS PERPETUA

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete; the title page is missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins have been cut. The page measure 3-3/4" x 5-1/2"". The book is loose from the binding, and many pages are worm-eaten. The condition is poor. The text is printed throughout in red and black.

PRINTED IN SPAIN IN 1578 BY JUAN A PLAZA.

PRINTER — Page 992 gives us the only information regarding the



XVICENTURYREPORTS

printing of this particular volume. It states that it was edited by Petrus Ruysius, priest of Toledo, for use in the dioceses and churches of the kingdoms, provinces, and islands of Spain and of the Indies, and that it was printed in 1578 by Juan a Plaza. The name of the place of printing is not given. No information is available regarding either the editor or the printer.

REPORT — Gregory XIII, who occupied the papal throne from 1572 to 1585, is outstanding in Church history for his widespread and varied activities, for his keen interest in furthering the welfare of the Church, and for the reforms which he organized. None of this accomplishments has brought him greater fame than the reform of the Julian Calendar which took place early in his reign and under his guidance. The problem of dealing with uncertainties of the Julian Calendar had been a troublesome one for centuries, and many times the suggestion to correct it had been put forth. In 1514, the Lateran Council sent a delegate to Copernicus to ask his opinion regarding the possibility of reform of the ecclesiastical calendar. The great astronomer stated that not enough accurate observations had been made up to that time. It is said that he at once began to make such observations and that these actually served 70 years later as a basis for the reformed Gregorian Calendar. This calendar was complete in 1578 and at once introduced into most Catholic countries.

The copy of the calendar which is the subject of this report is the property of the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas. It was printed in Spain in 1578 and is incomplete. It opens without title page at the "tabula", the year 1715. There follows a 30-page prologue explaining in detail how to use the calendar which begins on page 1. The calendar is composed of 36 tables which fill the 991 pages of this book. By their correct use, the dates of holy days can be ascertained for any year up to 2108, and by proper computations this reckoning can be continued indefinitely. An incomplete section of 92 pages in which the special feast days of the various dioceses of Spain are listed, appears at the end of the book.

(August 17, 1944)

REPORT # 174

OF CIVIL AND PONTIFICAL LAW - PRINTED IN 1579

**REGULARUM UNTRIUSQUE IURIS TAM CIVILIS
QUAM
PONTIFICII**

456

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes, incomplete. These books have



been rebounds in limp vellum, and the margins have been cut. The pages measure 8" x 12-1/4". The books are loose from the binding, and Volume One has many loose pages. There are worm holes and stains. The paper, type, and printing are only in fair quality. The printer's mark of a crown studded with jewels appears on both title pages.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1579 BY SIMPHORIANUS BERAUD.

PRINTING – To Philip Tinghy, Florentine merchant, the exclusive right to print, sell, and distribute this book for six years is given by the privilege printed just preceding the text. It is dated October, 1573. Just before the expiration of the privilege, in August 1579, Tinghy commissioned the printing of this edition and so the title page bears the name of Simphorianus Beraud, Lyons, 1579. No information is available regarding this printer.

REPORT – A very good summary of the contents and purpose of the two volumes here reviewed is obtained from a translation of the first title page, which is as follows; "Book One of the rules of both civil and ecclesiastical law which, treated of by most illustrious jurists, have hereto been collected and published. This, however, the third edition, has been much enlarged and carefully corrected and at the same time condensed into two volumes. The names of the authors cited may be found on the 6th page, and the index has been placed at the end of Volume Two". The dedication dated 1570 which follows the title is addressed to Michael Antonio Salutius and written by Philip Tinghy who states his reasons for reprinting this work. He believes, he says, that a knowledge of the opinions of the greatest legal minds of the ages should be an invaluable aid to a student of law, and that even an experienced jurist may be glad to have at hand such a collection. On the following page appears a list of jurists from whose writings opinions are quoted. There are familiar names, such as that of Pedro Dueñas and Andre Tiraqueau, on the list. There are 19 books in the collection. The topics are arranged alphabetically, and under each, as indicated on the title page, references are made to the works of the great jurists. At the end of Book Two, a very complete index of 164 page appears.

(December 13, 1944)

REPORT # 175

WORKS OF PETER REBUFFE - PRINTED IN 1580-1589
(Various Dates)



XVICENTURYREPORTS



Fig. . Printer's mark of Gulielmum Rovilium from the book of Petrus Rebuffus' *Opera* which was printed in 1586 (see report # 175).



Fig. . Page 155 of *Opera* by Petrus Rebuffus (see report # 175).



XVICENTURYREPORTS

DESCRIPTION — Five volumes, rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages now measure 9-1/4" x 15-1/2". This set is in extremely poor condition. Almost every page is loose and the bindings are torn. There are stains and worm holes. A particularly interesting set of wood-blocks has been used throughout one of the volumes. Each one depicts figures and landscapes and bears a Latin motto. They are well worth study. Numerous other wood-cut initials throughout the set.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1580-1589 (various dates) BY WILLIAM ROUILLE.

PRINTER — No information available. The mark used by Rouille is an eagle perched on a globe with two snakes twined around the base, their heads uplifted.

REPORT — There are here five volumes of various works by Peter Rebuffle (1487-1557), doctor and professor of law at the Academy of Paris. One volume published in 1589 deals with the first four books of the Pandect. It is complete, having title page, a dedicatory letter by the printer, a letter to the reader by Peter Rebuffle, and full indices. The commentary on the Pandect occupies 435 pages and on page 437 begins a series of "Novus et Utilis Intellectus . . ." (New and Useful Knowledge) from the lectures of Rebuffle. There are four of these essays, one bearing the date 1533.

An interesting volume printed in 1586, "Praxis Beneficiorum" (Exercise of Privileges) is dedicated to the Apostolic legate in France, Cardinal Verallum. He says in the dedicatory letter that he has discussed privileges fully and has divided the study into three parts: first, the obtaining of privileges; second, the keeping; and last, the losing of them. This is a work on canonical law and includes interpretations of a number of papal bulls such as Bulla "Coenae Domini" of Paul III. This book ends on page 492. Beginning there is printed one of the most influential works of Rebuffle — "Tractatus Concordatorum . . . inter Papam Leonem X et . . . nostrum Regem Franciscum", with a gloss by the author. This is the famous Concordat signed by Pope Leo X and Francis I of France about 1515 which greatly weakened the power of the papacy in France. This gloss, written in 1539, is dedicated by Rebuffle to Francis I who ruled France from 1515 to 1547. The final alphabetical index is incomplete.

A third volume, "De Verborum et Regum Significatione" (On the Meaning of Words and Things) according to the title page, explains the exact significance of all terms which pertain to civil law, the expressions and phraseology from the writings of former jurisconsult and of those still living and the use of all laws for the benefit of those who are interested in forensic activity. This book of 780 pages contains 246 references, titles taken from various books of the Digest of Justinian and from other collections of civil and canonical laws. The book is complete with dedication, life of the author, and indices. It was pub-



lished in 1586. Another volume "Tractatus Varii" contains eleven treatises on various topics, the most famous of which is the "Tractatus Nominationum", first printed separately in 1538. This book is also complete and was printed in 1581.

The fifth volume, in many ways the most interesting to a modern student, is entitled "Commentaria in Constitutiones seu Ordinationes Regias". It deals with the royal ordinances and laws of France. As is stated on the title page, this work is not only for students of law but also is most useful for advocates and it explains the easy method of knowing and applying the laws in general. The text of the laws is printed in French, the gloss of Rebuffe in Latin. In his interpretations the author refers to such authors as Baldus, Curtius, and Jason Maynus and also to various papal decrees. There are three books in this volume, each with a separate title page. Book 1 was printed in 1581 and Book 2 and 3 in 1580.

(April 21, 1943)

REPORT # 176

EXPOSITION ON THE LAW OF MAGISTRATES - PRINTED IN 1581

EXPOSITIO CAPITUM SEU LEGUM PRAETORUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 7-1/2" x 10-1/2".

The book is loose from the binding, and the paper is stained with age and marred by underlining and marginal notes in ink. Many pages are loose, and there are worm holes. On the title page appears a coat-of-arms, presumably that of the Dukes of Alburquerque.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1581 BY ILDEFONSO A TERRANOVA Y NEYLA AT THE EXPENSE OF VINCENT DE PORTONARIS.

PRINTER — The title page and colophon state that the book was published at Salamanca in the office of Ildefonso a Terranova y Neyla at the expense of Vincent a Portonaris. The Terranovas were typographers and booksellers at Salamanca in the second half of the 16th century. Of the Portonaris family we know only that they were, like the Giunti, originally Italian and that they also established branch offices in Spain. Various mem-



XVICENTURYREPORTS

bers of the Family bore the title of King's Printer. Their presses were located both at Salamanca and Zaragoza.

REPORT — This book contains the commentaries of a Doctor Aviles on the famous "Capitulos de Corregidores", an important legal edict of Ferdinand and Isabela of Spain. It is taken from a law of 1500 promulgated by the Catholic Kings. The introduction reads: "Instructions delivered by the King and Queen, our masters, in which are contained the things which the governors and assistant magistrates, judges de residencia, and alcaldes of the cities, towns, and villages of our kingdom and domain must keep and fulfill." This particular phase of the Spanish code of laws was many times the subject of commentary by renowned jurists. This version is edited by Francisco de Aviles, son of the commentator. He dedicates this edition to Gabriel de la Cueva, Duke of Alburquerque and governor of Milan. In the dedication the editor mentions that his father originally dedicated his work to the father of Gabriel, Beltran de la Cueva. Students of Spanish history will recall the brilliant and notorious career of Beltran, the favorite of Henry IV who bestowed on him the title of Duke of Alburquerque.

The analysis of the law is divided into 56 "capita". The original statute is printed a few words at a time in large type through the 283 pages of comments. The commentaries themselves are in Latin. A short section Beginning on page 284 deals especially with the regulations regarding the "jueces de residencia" an office of important responsibility in that era. A full alphabetical index completes the volume.
(December 13, 1944)

REPORT # 177

OPINIONS - PRINTED IN 1581

CONSILIA

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins cut, and the pages measure 9-1/4" x 14". The book is loose from its binding, but the pages are quite free from stains or worm holes. A wood-cut drawings appear on the title pages, and there are a few wood-cut initials and headpieces throughout.

**PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1581 BY PHILIP AND JACOB JUNTA
AND BROS.**



PRINTERS — Philip and Jacob Junta were members of the famous Giunti family, one of the most notable among Italian printers. Before 1500 they were established at Florence and Venice and early in the 16th century had founded branch offices in many cities of Europe including Madrid in Spain and Lyons in France. In Latin and Spanish, the name became Junta, and they adopted the mark of the Florentine fleur-de-lis.

REPORT — This book contains two separate volumes. The first, entitled "Consilia Do. Dominici a Sancto Geminiano" contains opinions on various points of canon law as rendered by Dominicus de S. Geminiano, Bishop of Modena, professor of law at Bologna and auditor of the Camera at Rome. He lived in the 14th and early 15th century and is called on the title page "a very celebrated jurisconsult of his time and a most eloquent interpreter of canon law". The second volume contains the opinions of Joannes Antonius Rubeus on questions of civil law. Our information regarding Rubeus must be gleaned from this volume of his legal decisions since his name does not appear in available reference books. He signs his decisions in the following manner: "Joannes Antonius Rubeus, citizen of Alexandria, least (or youngest) of the jurists at the Academy of Turin, interpreter of civil law and senator in the supreme council of Savoy". A few of his decisions are signed at Valence and Pavia. The form of both volumes follows the standard pattern. Each is introduced by an index, and each "consilium" by an italicized summary. The discussion includes the statement of the question or case, references to legal authorities, and finally the opinion as given by Dominicus de St. Geminiano or by Rubeus.

(December 13, 1944)

REPORT # 178

SUMMARY OF SINS AND THOUGHTS FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT - PRINTED IN 1581

SUMMULA DE PECCATIS ET JENTACULA NOVI TESTAMENTI

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in full vellum over boards, and the margins cut. The pages measure 4" x 5-5/8". The type and paper are of poor quality. There are a few wood-cut initials. The printer's mark appears on the title page.



PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1581 BY GIOVANNI MARIA LENIS.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Thomas de Vio Cajetan, Italian philosopher and theologian and Dominican cardinal, was born in 1469 at Gaeta, Italy. Before he was 16 years of age, he entered the Dominican Order. He was a remarkable student and at the age of 23 became bachelor of theology. In 1494 he was appointed master of sacred theology and for several years at Brescia and Pavia expounded the "Summa" of St. Thomas Aquinas. In 1507, he became Master-General of the Order of Dominicans, and in 1517 was created cardinal by Pope Leo X. It will be remembered that Cajetan was the one chosen by the pope to meet Luther and to plead with him for his submission. In 1524 he became one of the chief advisors of Pope Clement VII. He died in 1534. It was the general belief of his contemporaries that had he lived he would have become pope following the death of Clement. His life was one of intense activity. He exerted himself not only as a teacher and general of his order in furthering religious zeal and discipline, but also was charged with the heaviest responsibilities as envoy of the popes on missions of the greatest importance. Besides all this he was a scholar and writer of outstanding ability and is considered one of the foremost exponents of the teachings of his great predecessor, St. Thomas Aquinas, on whose "Summa" he wrote a distinguished and lengthy commentary. He also was the author of many exegetical and philosophical works.

Among his shorter writings are the two appearing in the book here reviewed, the "Summula de Peccatis" and the "Jentacula Novi Testamenti" both first published at Rome in 1525. The first is a "Summula" or small summary of various sins and offenses against the rules of the Church. Here the author takes up the question of confession and absolution for such offenses and explains when they merit interdiction and excommunication. The arrangement is alphabetical, so that a veritable dictionary of sins is the result. Found in the list are such offenses as avarice, perjury, usury, wrath, ingratitude, sorcery, idolatry, and hypocrisy. Four hundred forty-four pages are occupied by this treatise. The second tract is shorter and fills pages 445 to 606, the end of the book. Here Cajetan under twelve divisions presents literal expositions of sixty-four notable thoughts from the New Testament. The reader is referred to Report No. 22 in the first Catalogue of Rare Books in the University of Santo Tomas for a more detailed explanation of this work.

(July 7, 1944)

**REPORT # 179****ON THE SITUATION OF THE EARTH - PRINTED IN 1582****DE SITU ORBIS LIBRI TRES**

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound together, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins cut, and the pages measure 6" x 8-1/4". The paper is discolored, and many pages are marred by stains and worm holes. A few repairs have been made. Title pages have wood-cut printer's mark, and a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1582 BY CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN.

PRINTER – Christopher Plantin was an eminent French printer of the 16th century. Plantin, through his publication of the Polyglot Bible of 1569-73, became King's Printer for Philip II and his work was known throughout Europe for its accuracy and fine typography. His mark of hand and compass and his motto "Labore et Constantia" appear on the title pages of many beautiful volumes of the 16th century. An account of the life and work of Plantin can be found in any encyclopedia.

REPORT – The title page of this book reads as follows: "The 'De Situ Orbis' by Pomponius Mela, reviewed and explained by Andres Schott of Antwerp, with the additions and corrections of Hermolao Barbaro and Fredinandus Nunius Pincianus. Printed by Christopher Plantin of Antwerp in 1581." Many of the books published by Plantin have the quality of this one—the bringing together of a group of eminent names. The result is that the reviewer's interest tends to center as much on the lives of the various editors and commentators as on the text of the work itself. Taken as a whole, this small volume is one of unusual interest.

Of Pomponius Mela, who lived the first century after Christ, little is known except that he was born in southern Spain probably at Tingintera and was the earliest of the Roman geographers. Except for Pliny's "Historia Naturalis", Mela's work "De Situ Orbis" is the only formal treatise on geography in classical Latin. The work is short, divided into three books, and is really only a brief summary of his subject. He chiefly follows his Greek predecessor, Erastosthenes, but naturally is more accurate in his descriptions of western Europe. His work was first printed at Milan in 1471.

Andres Schott, the editor of this edition, was a Dutch philosopher who lived from 1552 to 1629. After being educated in France he emigrated to Spain where he was professor of Greek in Toledo and Zaragoza and where



in 1586 he joined the Society of Jesuits. In 1597 he returned to Antwerp and taught in the college of his order. He was an outstanding scholar and a famous collector of manuscripts. He was an excellent translator and editor and edited many works such as this one of Mela. This volume opens with his dedicatory letter written at Toledo in 1581 and addressed to Cardinal Gaspar Quiroga, Spanish prelate of the 16th century. Quiroga's life is also one of exceptional interest. Among the various political and ecclesiastical offices which he held was that of Inquisitor-General of Spain.

Following the dedication appears a brief summary of the known facts concerning Mela written by Elias Vinet, French mathematician. Vinet was professor of mathematics in the College of Bordeaux for many years and published editions of various classical works in mathematics and science including an edition of Mela's geography. Pages 7 to 64 are occupied by the three books of the "De Situ Orbis" and 15 pages of alphabetical index complete the work.

The next section of the book, separately paginated, contains the corrections on Mela's work by two famous scholars—Hermolao Barbaro and Fredinandus Nunius Pincianus. There are 80 pages of these "Castigationes". Hermolao Barbaro II was a poet and scholar of a noble Italian family and lived from 1454 to 1493. He was professor of philosophy at Padua and politically and artistically was very influential during the Renaissance days in which he lived. He wrote corrections of Pliny as well as of Mela. Fredinandus Nunius Pincianus is the Latinized form of the name of the eminent Spanish scholar, Fernando Nuñez de Toledo y Guzman, who lived from 1475 to 1553. His critical editions of Seneca, Pliny, and Mela made him famous throughout Europe. His "Castigationes" reproduced here were first published in 1542 and his "Retractationes quorundam locorum Geographiae Pomponii Melae" in 1544.

The next section of this symposium on the work of Mela contains 70 pages and is also separately paginated. It opens with what is apparently a critical comparison of manuscripts of the geography, presumably the work of Schott. Next appears a letter of unusual interest written by Schott to Christopher Plantin, the printer. It is dated 1581, five years after Antwerp was plundered and burned by the Spaniards, and Plantin himself suffered great losses. Schott refers to the tragic change caused by the war and its attendant evils and praises the printer for persevering in his excellent and scholarly work in the face of great difficulties. He sends greetings to the sons-in-law of Plantin who continued the great printer's work—John Moerentorf and Francis Van Revelingen—and to Abraham Ortelius, the famous Dutch geographer, his townsman. He closes the letter with affectionate words. The "Retractationes" of Fernando Nuñez are then reprinted and are followed by a life of the Spanish scholar written by Schott. The



latter's own commentaries on Mela's geography, the "Spicilegium" fill the next 50 pages. Two more letters complete this section. The first is addressed to Schott by his contemporary, Juan Cristobal Calvete de Estrella, Spanish historian and man of letters. The second is written by Schott to Abraham Ortelius and is dated Toledo 1580. Both letters furnish most entertaining reading.

Thus far the volume, although the separate pagination divides it into three sections, suffers no break in continuity and is obviously one work, all of it being included in the title page summary. The last brief section, however, has its own title page and while closely related to the rest of the work may not have been originally bound with it. It is the "Geographica et Historica" of Herodotus, translated from Greek to Latin by Pomponius Mela and compiled by Andres Schott. The editor dedicates this publication to his brother Jacob. The 28 pages are printed in double columns, one Greek and the other Mela's Latin translation with various interpolated notes by the compiler. These are only short excerpts from the great work of Herodotus. This brings to an end this comprehensive and critical edition of Mela's "De Situ Orbis".

(June 10, 1944)

REPORT # 180

ON ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA - PRINTED IN 1582

1611 2011
I METEORI

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. The book has been rebound in vellum over boards, and the margins have been cut. The pages measure 5-1/4" x 7-1/4". There are a few worm holes, and the book is loose from the binding. This book is written in Italian and printed entirely in Italics. The title page bears the printer's mark. There are a few wood-cut initials.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1582 BY GIOVANNI VARISCO AND COMPANY.

PRINTER – No information available. Varisco's mark appears in Johnson's "Historical Design in Printing" with the title "a Venetian printer's mark."

REPORT – The subject matter of the book being reviewed "I Meteori" is meteorology, a science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

The book is the work of Cesare Rao de Alessano, whose name does not appear in any reference book available. The treatise is divided into nine books, the first of which deals with the elements or simple substances and develops into a discussion of the climate in various parts of the inhabited earth. Book II treats of the major celestial bodies, the sun, the moon, and the planets, and of their movements. Book III deals with meteors, and Book IV of such phenomena as the Milky Way and comets. In connection with the latter, the author cites many instances in past history when the appearance of a comet was attended by strange portents and disaster. Book V treats of clouds, mists, fogs, ice and snow, hail, rain, frost, and dew, that is, of the phenomena engendered by the moisture in the air. Book VI deals with the water of the earth, springs and rivers, lakes, seas and oceans, and explains the movements of tides. The first part of Book VII discusses winds, their kinds, origins and movements; the second half of this book is devoted to a discussion of earthquakes of history which he describes as "notabili e horribili". Book VIII treats of storms, thunder and lightning, and of tornadoes, the author explaining the causes of these disturbances and describing the phenomena accompanying them. The ninth and last book contains an interesting discussion of the reflection and refraction of the rays of the sun and moon. Here are discussed the clouds, colors of sunrise and sunset. Rainbows are dealt with at length, and the author explains not only the colors but the shape of "l'Arco celeste". The halo which appears around the moon and the coronas surrounding certain planets are also described and explained.

Frequent reference is made throughout this interesting work to the descriptions of Aristotle, Plato, Ptolemy, Boetius, Pythagoras, Averroes, and to others whom the author calls "the ancient philosophers". He also cites the work of Pomponius Mela, Strabo, Pliny, Albertus Magnus, Seneca, and St. Thomas. Indeed, in Rao's preface to his work he states that his intention is, for the most part, to produce in concise form a collection of opinions and conclusions of learned men of the past ages regarding the phenomena of meteorology and to put such a collection for the first time into the common Italian tongue. Following the title page, appears the dedication to Don Giovanni Zunica, the author's letter to the reader, and the preface. A table of contents immediately precedes the text, which fills 166 small folio pages.

(July 10, 1944)

REPORT # 181



**BOOK FOUR OF THE WORKS OF ALCIATI - PRINTED
IN 1582**

TOMUS IV OPERUM - ALCIATI . . .

DESCRIPTION — This Volume IV of a four-volume set—the rest are missing. This book has been rebound in vellum over boards, and the margins cut. The pages measure 9" x 14". Each column in the book is numbered. The paper and type are of fair quality, but the pages are badly stained in the central section. There are a few worm holes, and the book is loose from the binding. A number of interesting pictorial initials are found throughout.

PRINTED IN BASLE IN 1582 BY THOMAS GAURINUS.

PRINTING — Besides the first page, there is a duplicate introducing a long index which is complete for all four volumes of Alciati's works. Both title pages state that the book was published at Basle in 1582 and bear the printer's mark of a palm tree. Of the printer, whose name, Thomas Gaurinus, appears only on the second title page, we can obtain no information.

REPORT — Andres Alciati was a brilliant Italian jurist who lived from 1492 to 1550. He studied law at Pavia and Bologna and at the age of 26 became professor of law at Avignon. Francis I of France summoned him to Bourges, where he became an instructor at the University. Later he taught at Pavia, Milan, and other centers of learning. Pope Paul III and Emperor Charles V both honored him. He was the first of the scholars to give original research to the civil laws, instead of following the glossarists. He interpreted the laws by studying the history, languages, and literature of the ancient times.

This is Volume IV of the "Opera Omnia" of Alciati and contains a number of his shorter writings. About three-fourths of the volume is comprised of treatises on various subjects related to the civil laws of the time. Included is the interesting commentary on Galen's "De Ponderibus et Mensuris Libellus" (On Weights and Measures). The "De Verborum Significatione Libri IV" appears as the last tract. This work on the etymology of legal terms was the subject of Report No. 57 to which the reader is referred. The second section of the volume is chiefly made up of various orations of Alciati. The annotations on Tacitus also appear. The table of contents on verso of title page indicates that Alciati's "Emblemata" is also reprinted in this volume, but such is not the case. Many of the treatises are dedicated to notable contemporaries by the author, and these dedications are dated between 1518 and 1536. The orations bear dates of the period 1536 to 1540.

(December 14, 1944)

**REPORT # 182****TREATISE ON LAW - PRINTED IN 1582****REPETITIO CAP. RAYNUTIUS . . .**

DESCRIPTION – Four volumes bound in one. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins cut, and the pages measure 8" x 12-1/4". The book is loose from the binding, the front section is badly tattered, and there are worm holes, stains, tears, and loose pages throughout. There are a number of interesting grotesque initials and headpieces as well as pictorial initials throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1582 BY BARTHOLOMEW VINCENT.

PRINTER – We are able to obtain no information regarding Bartholomew Vincent. Earlier in the 16th century, books were published at Lyons by Simon and Anton Vincent, presumably forebears of Bartholomew. The printer's mark and the motto "Vincenti" decorate the title pages except for the fourth one where the design has been cut out and removed.

REPORT – This volume contains the second and third parts of the commentaries of Gulielmus Benedictus on the law entitled "Capitulum Raynutius Extra de Testamentis". The question dealt with is the large and vastly important one of inheritance with emphasis on wills and testaments. Part Two fills the first 145 folio pages of the volume. Part Three, introduced by its own title page and separately paginated, continues with the writings of Benedictus. First appears the incomplete third part of the commentaries, then a number of short tracts and orations. All these occupy only 54 pages. The index for all three volumes of commentaries, which follows, likewise has its own title page. Finally a fourth



title page introduces the last section of the book, Part three of the commentaries, as completed by Stephan Ranchin. His introduction states that he considers the work of Benedictus so valuable that he has gladly given his time and energy to completing the commentaries which his predecessors left unfinished. One of the orations in the second part of the book is dated 1499 which gives us our only clue as to the era in which Benedictus lived. The work of Ranchin is obviously contemporary with the printing of this book.

(December 14, 1944)

REPORT # 183

EXPOSITION OF THE SEVEN PENITENTIAL PSALMS - PRINTED IN 1583

AUREA PSALMORUM SEPTEM POENITENTIALIUM EXPOSITIO

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in full leather over boards in modern times. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 5-1/2" x 8". The pages are stained, worm-eaten, and torn, but the book has been skillfully repaired and its present condition is excellent. Roman type is used throughout except when the psalms are quoted in italics. The title page bears a wood-cut engraving, and there are decorative wood-cut headpieces on the first page of each section of the book as well as a few wood-cut initials.

PRINTED — No information available.

REPORT — The small leather-bound book which is the subject of this review purports to be an exposition of the seven penitential psalms by St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux. The card accompanying the volume when it was formerly displayed in the Museum of the University of Santo Tomas does not question the authorship. However, in an examination of the book and in the research work that it entailed, the following interesting facts were revealed. First of all, written on the page of the book itself in an early hand and partly defaced by marginal cutting is the note, legible only in part:



XVICENTURYREPORTS

“Non est St. Bern expositio ista sed est procul dubis Innocentii III enim non sapit Bernardum” (This exposition is not that of St. Bernard, but is without doubt that of Innocent III for it does not have the distinctive qualities of Bernard). Consulting the Catholic Encyclopedia, it was discovered that in a list of the works by St. Bernard this title is not included; however, a general statement appears that many letters and treatises are falsely attributed to him. Reading further the life of the remarkable Innocent III, we find that he was the author of many works of great merit, and listed among them is the “Commentarius in Septem Psalmos Poenitentiales” with the note that it is of doubtful authorship. St. Bernard lived from 1090 to 1153 and was one of the most remarkable men in the Middle Ages, indefatigable in saintly ardor and good works. His name is familiar to every student of Church history. Innocent III occupied the papal throne from 1198 to 1216. The lives of both men were such that a modern reader feels a sense of awe in studying them. The great names of the emperors and kings, saints and scholars, of the 12th century enter into the biographies of these two.

Whoever may have been the author of the commentaries contained in this book, it is certain that the printer and editor, Fabius Zoppinus of Venice, believed them to be from the pen of St. Bernard. In his dedication to Cardinal Augustine Valerio, he says that they have never before been published, and he speaks of the many difficulties he had to overcome in deciphering the ancient manuscript. The subject matter is the seven penitential psalms; namely, the 6th, 31st, 37th, 50th, 101st, 129th, and 142nd. They are introduced by a prologue, which follows the dedication, and occupy the 144 pages of the book. The psalms, as is customary in commentaries of this kind, are explained line by line, the original quotations being printed in italics. (July 8, 1944)

REPORT # 184

COMMENTARIES ON ARISTOTLE'S "DE ANIMA" - PRINTED IN 1583

COMMENTARIA IN LIBROS ARISTOTELIS DE ANIMA

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 5-1/2" x 7-1/2". There are a few worm holes, and a few pages are loose. The book appears to have been in a fire as many pages are charred. The condition is poor. It is printed in Roman type in double columns with marginal references. Both



paper and type are poor in quality. The printer's mark appears on title page.

PRINTED IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1583 BY FERDINAND RAMIREZ.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Thomas de Vio Cajetan, famous Dominican cardinal, was the author of many scholarly writings. The interested reader can find in reference books the history of his life. A short biographical summary may be found in this catalogue in Report No. 178. The book here reviewed contains one of his better-known works, the commentaries on the "De Anima" of Aristotle. It is interesting to note that it was this commentary that caused various scholars, beginning with Bartholomew Spina, to attack Cajetan on the grounds that he favored the theory of monophysitism as advanced by Aristotle. The truth is that Cajetan agreed with other ecclesiastics in condemning the doctrine which asserts that there is but one universal and immortal soul of which individual souls are only a part, but that he disagreed in the contention that the ideas should never be mentioned by teachers without a refutation.

The three books of the "De Anima" and its annotations fill the 177 folio pages of this volume. Following the title page appears the royal permission to print granted by Philip II. Cajetan's dedication follows, addressed to Cardinal Oliver Carrafa of Naples.

(July 7, 1944)

REPORT # 185

ON CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW - PRINTED IN 1583

ADVERSARIA DE ACTIONIBUS OMNIBUS

DESCRIPTION – One volume, complete. This book has been rebound in limp vellum with rope ties, and the margins have been cut. The pages measure 4" x 6-1/4". The book is free from worm holes and stains and is in good condition. The type is clear, and the paper of good quality. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout. This is one of the famous Plantin pocket-sized editions. The printer's mark appears on the title page.

PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1583 BY CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN.

PRINTER – The title page exhibits the mark of Christopher Plantin, Antwerp's famous printer, and his motto "Labore et Constantia". Below



XVICENTURYREPORTS

the mark is the statement that the book was printed at Antwerp by Plantin in 1583. Report No. 134 of the Second Catalogue of Rare Books from the University of Santo Tomas contains a condensed account of the career of Christopher Plantin. To that report the reader is referred. Also, in any encyclopedia may be found a good biography of this great 16th century printer.

REPORT – The author of this journal or handbook of judicial processes was Arnold Haersolte of Zwolle whose name does not appear in any available reference book. The subject matter is taken from the first part of the Pandect of the old Corpus Juris Civilis. The work is divided into seven books, each dealing with a special phase of civil and criminal procedure. Each “actio” is introduced by a summary, and the explanation which follows is full of quotations and references to authorities in the usual manner.

Although we know nothing of the author, this little book is interesting for two reasons—first, because it is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth of England and, second, because it was printed by Christopher Plantin at Antwerp. The dedication eulogizes Elizabeth for her just and beneficent reign and for her knowledge and application of the laws. It closes with the quotation: “It is a disgrace for the rulers of any land to be ignorant of the laws under which they live”.

(January 4, 1945)

REPORT # 186 1611

**ON CIVIL LAW—ON THE LAWS OF ROMULUS AND THE
TWELVE TABLES - PRINTED IN 1583**

**DE JURE CIVILI – IN LEGES ROMULI ET LEGES XII
TABULARUM LIBRAR**

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one, incomplete. The first title page is missing, and the work ends on page 132. pages 178 to 185 that are bound in at the end of the volume do not belong in this book. The book is bound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8-1/4" x 13". The binding is badly torn, and there are stains and worm holes. There are a few pictorial and grotesque initials throughout. The printer's mark appears at the end of the first volume and on the title page of the second.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1583 BY CAROL PESNOT.

PRINTING – The date 1583 and the testament that Carol Pesnot was



the printer appear on the title page of the second volume. As the same printer's mark appears at the end of the first volume and the date 1582 is mentioned in the preface of the first volume, we may assume that both books were printed in the same year. There is no available information regarding Carol Pesnot.

REPORT — Francisco Balduino, two of those legal works fill this volume, was a celebrated French jurist of the 16th century. At the age of 22, in 1542, he was banished as a heretic and moved to Geneva. Later he taught at Bourges, Strasburg, and Heidelberg and after a number of years, at Paris. He was extremely well-versed in Greek and Latin and in history, especially antiquities. His juridical works are written from the historical standpoint. He was of the first notable jurists to insist that the two sciences of law and history must be combined for successful research. The writings contained in this volume are among his most excellent. They are the commentaries on the four books of Justinian's Institutes and on the ancient Codes of Rome—the laws of Romulus and the Twelve Tables.

The editor of this publication was Henricus Petreus who explains in his introductory essays that he undertook the work at the request of the printer, Carol Pesnot of Lyons. He adds that much work was necessary to render the original commentaries of Balduino readable to those who knew not Greek. As the text appears, it is written in Latin with many passages still in Greek. However, enclosed in brackets, the Latin translation follows each Greek passage. This is the work of Petreus. Balduino's original dedication follows the letter of the editor, then appears the "Prolegomenon de Jure Civili" dated 1545. The commentary on Justinian occupies 703 pages. A full index follows. With its own title page and separately paginated is printed the "In Leges Romuli et Leges XII Tabularum" also edited by Petreus, who calls these ancient statutes "the fountains and sources of civil law".

(December 30, 1944)

REPORT # 187

COMMENTARIES ON IMPORTANT POINTS OF LAW - PRINTED IN (1584)

COMMENTARIA IN ILLUSTRES MATERIAS



XVICENTURYREPORTS

DESCRIPTION – One volume, incomplete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 7" x 10-1/4". The book is in such poor condition that it is beyond repair. It opens with a tattered title page followed by the dedication. Other introductory material and the first 12 pages of the text are missing. The last page is numbered 204, and the final folios are also lacking.

**PRINTED IN CARMAGNOLA IN (1584) BY MARCUS . . .
. . . BELLON.**

PRINTING – From what remains of the title page with its design of Bellona, goddess of war, we can read that the volume was printed at Carmagnola by Marcus Bellon. The printer's name does not appear in any reference book available. The date we take from the dedication for purposes of cataloguing.

REPORT – The commentaries contained in this volume were written by Peter Ricciardi who, according to the title page, was a citizen of noble rank of the town of Pistoia in Etruria and a teacher of civil law in the Academy of Pisa. There are three main treatises: "De Bonorum Possessionibus", "De Legatis", and "De Legatorum Adeemptione"; that is, "The Possession of Property", "Legacies", and "The Depriving of Legacies". The dedication is made to Carolus Antonius Puteus, Archbishop of Sardinia and Corsica, and is dated 1584.
(January 3, 1945)

REPORT # 188

COMMENTARIES ON CANON LAW - PRINTED IN 1584

LIBER SEXTUS, CONSTITUTIONES ET



EXTRAVAGANTES

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in one-quarter leather and the margins have been slightly cut. The pages measure 10-1/4" x 15-1/4". There are a few worm holes which have been carefully repaired. The title page is rubricated, and the book has rubrication throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1584 BY WILLIAM ROUILLE.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — This book contains the "Liber Sextus" of Boniface VIII, the "Constitutiones" (called also the Clementines) of Clement V and the "Extravagantes" of John XXII and of other popes to the year 1484. For a discussion of these collections, see general report on "Corpus Juris Canonici" found in "Catalogue of Rare Books Printed 1492-1542 from the University of Santo Tomas".

The volume opens with a rubricated title page followed by three indices, one for each of the collections mentioned in paragraph one. A full-page wood-cut showing the pope surrounded by scholars faces the first page of the preface. The commentator of the "Liber Sextus" was Giovanni Andrea, the most famous of glossarists of this compilation. He lived in the 14th century. There are five books of the "Liber Sextus". The last title of the fifth book is "De Regulis Juris" and contains 88 legal axioms, borrowed largely from Roman law. There are 808 columns of text in this section.

The second section of the book contains the "Constitutiones" also with a gloss by Giovanni Andrea. His incomplete gloss on this collection was finished by Cardinal Zabarella. This section contains 320 numbered columns. The third part of the book is composed of the twenty "Extravagantes" of John XXII grouped under fourteen headings and the "Communes" of other popes. The commentator here was Zenzelinus de Cassanis. There are 350 columns of text and commentaries. A twenty-one page index for the entire volume completes the book. The volume carries the permission of Gregory XIII who was pope from 1572 to 1585 and under whose order the official edition of ecclesiastical law was published in Rome in 1582.



(January 19, 1945)

REPORT # 189

**COMMENTARIES ON POSSESSION OF PROPERTY -
PRINTED IN 1585**

DE POSSESSIO COMMENTARIA

DESCRIPTION — Volume II of a 2-volume work; Volume I is missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 9-1/4" x 13-1/2". The book is loose from the binding, and there are many loose pages. The printer's mark appears on the title page, and many decorative headpieces and initials occur throughout. The initial on the first page of the dedication is worthy of attention. The paper is of good quality, and the book well-printed. However, the condition is poor.

PRINTING — The title page bears the mark of the lion rampant, the name of the city of Lyons, and the date 1585. No printer's name is given. The mark of the lion was a favorite of a number of publishers of Lyons, a flourishing center of printing in the 16th century.

REPORT — Jacob Manochius was an Italian writer and jurist who lived from 1532 to 1607. He was professor of law for many years in various cities of Italy, including his birthplace, Pavia. He was named President of the Senate of Milan by Philip II. This commentary on the possession of property is among his better-known legal writings. His discussion of this subject is divided into three parts—the acquiring, the holding, and the recovering of possession. The work is dedicated to Jo. Baptista Raynoldo, President of the Senate of Milan, apparently Manochius' predecessor in that position. The text of this work fills 448 pages, and 190 pages of index complete the volume.

(January 3, 1945)

REPORT # 190

ON PROOFS OR ARGUMENTS - PRINTED IN 1585-88

CONCLUSIONES ONMIUM PROBATIONUM

DESCRIPTION — Three volumes, complete. The books have been rebound in limp vellum with rope ties. Volume I and II measure 9-1/2" x 15" and Volume III 9-1/2" x 14-1/2". All are loose from their bindings and have



many loose pages. The paper is stained, but there are only a few worm holes. A rubricated title page appears in Volume I, and the printer's mark is found in all three volumes.

PRINTED IN FRANKFORT IN 1585-88 BY SIGISMUND FEIRABENDT.

PRINTING — The colophon of Volume II states that the actual printer was Joannes Feirabendt while the title pages state that the books were printed at the expense of Sigismund Feirabendt. Of these men no information is available.

REPORT — Joseph Mascardi of Sarzana, Italian jurist of the 16th century, died in 1588. He was Vicar-General at Milan, Naples, and Padua and was later named Apostolic Prothonotary at Ajaccio. The full title of his best-known work, often reprinted, is "Conclusiones Omnia Probationum quae in Utroque Foro Quotidie Versantur". This analysis of legal proofs or arguments used in canon, civil, feudal, and criminal law fills the three volumes here reviewed. Volumes I and II are dedicated to Pope Gregory XIII. They were printed in 1585, the year of Gregory's death. Volume III, printed in 1588 after the death of Joseph Mascardi, was edited by his brother Alderan and dedicated to Cardinal Pinelli. Cardinal Pinelli was a famous canonist and was the leader of a special group appointed by Pope Sixtus V in 1587 to draw up the new ecclesiastical code.

(January 2, 1945)

REPORT # 191

COMMENTARIES OF JULIUS CAESAR - PRINTED IN 1586

JULII CAESARIS RERUM AB SE GESTARUM
COMMENTARII

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins have been cut. The pages measure 3-3/4" x 5-3/4". The writings of Caesar are printed in italic type, the rest of the book in clear-cut Roman type. The book is loose from the binding which is torn. This volume appears to have been through fire and flood as many pages are charred and stained. The condition is poor.

PRINTED IN 1586 BY ANTON GREYFF (GRYPHIUS).



Fig. . Title page of Julius Caesar's *Rerum ab se Gestarum Commentarii* printed in 1586 (see report # 191).



PRINTER – The most famous member of the Greyff family was the founder, Sebastian, who established himself in Lyons in 1528. His editions were noted for their correctness. Sebastian's son, Francisco, was a printer in Paris and obviously the press at Lyons was continued by another member of the family, Anton. The title page bears the well-known mark of the Gryphius Press, the griffin and winged globe.

REPORT - The classic work of Julius Caesar "De Bello Gallico" is so universally known that if this book contained only that, no report of its contents would be necessary. In any case, it is not needful even to summarize the life of the author, greatest of Roman generals and one of the most outstanding figures in world history. However, contained in this volume are all the extant works of Caesar, some of which are not well-known to the world at large. To the writings of Caesar himself there are added here full annotations by various scholars as well as much related material. The result is a very interesting book, a collection of text and commentaries rarely found in one volume. Caesar's own writings are as follows: the seven books of "De Bello Gallico", the three books of "De Bello Civili", and fragments including a grammatical treatise "De Analogia", the "Anticato", a few letters, poems, and sayings. Altogether the writings of Caesar fill 372 pages of the 772 in this book. The rest of the text is comprised of related material and comments, to which we turn our attention.

Among the intimate friends of Julius Caesar were Aulus Hirtius and Gaius Oppius. Hirtius was with Caesar in Gaul as legate, and Oppius remained in Rome to look after Caesar's personal affairs when the latter was absent from the city. Both were writers of ability and devoted to the interests of Caesar. It is known that Hirtius continued the story of the Gallic Wars by writing an eighth book, but it is uncertain which of the two friends wrote the accounts of the Alexandrian, Spanish, and African wars, although Hirtius is said to have the stronger claim. All these histories appear in this volume as well as much material contemporary to the printing of the book.

The book opens with two letters. The first was written by Fulvius Ursinus and from it we learn that he acted as editor of this work. The second was written to Paul Rhamnus by Paul Manutius. The latter later has a title "De Historiae Laudibus" (In Praise of History) and indeed that expresses the essence of the latter perfectly. Paul Manutius (1512-1574) was the illustrious son of a famous father, Aldus Manutius, the founder of the Aldine Press of Venice. Whereas Aldus was an ardent Greek scholar and publisher of Greek classical works, his son devoted himself mainly to the Latin classics. The next section of the introduction is very interesting containing as it does illustrations and definitions of the various instruments



XVICENTURYREPORTS

of war used by Caesar. The drawings and accompanying texts of the first part are the work of Joannes Jucundus of Verona. The wood cuts are clear and well-executed and easily comprehended even without the notes. A short essay, an excerpt from the "Geometry" of Joannes Buteo, follows explaining the structure of Caesar's famous bridge. Then is added one of the readings or lectures of Peter Victorius, an Italian philologist, who lived from 1499 to 1585. A number of explanatory definitions taken from the works of various scholars follows. The last section of the introduction is a summary of the Gallic Wars by Eutropius. All this introductory material fills 54 unnumbered pages.

Beginning with page 1, the following works are printed in order: the seven books of the Gallic Wars; the eighth book by Hirtius (or Oppius, according to the editor); the three books of the Civil War; the Alexandrian War, the African War, the Spanish War (the last three by Hirtius or Oppius); and then Caesar's fragmentary works listed above. This takes us to page 533. In the next 50 pages is reprinted the "Veterum Galliae locorum, populorum, urbium, montium, ac fluviorum alphabetica descriptio" of Raymund Marliano, Italian geographer of the 15th century. This work was first published in Milan in 1477, two years after the author's death. A translation of the title fully describes the work: "An alphabetical description of the places, peoples, cities, mountains, and rivers of ancient Gaul". It need only be added that it is extremely interesting. Pages 583 to 648 are taken up with lists of place names and names of ancient tribes with the then modern equivalents. On pages 644-6 appears one of the most interesting units of the book. It is the commentary of Paul Manutius on a short work of his father entitled "De Galliae Divisione". The appearance of the names of Manutius, father and son, provides interesting evidence of the fellowship between great craftsmen in the first century of printing. Both Paul Manutius and Anton Gryphius were descendants of printers of universal renown. The corrections of the editor Ursinus on the eighth book of Gallic Wars occupies the next section of the work. The rest of the volume is entitled "Libellus Variorum Lectionum" and is a comparative study of various renditions of disputed passages taken from old manuscripts of the work of Caesar. Among the names of the scholars appearing in these pages are those of the two printers just mentioned. Fifty-six pages of index complete the volume.

(July 11, 1944)

REPORT # 192

ON THE INTERPRETATION OF LAST WILLS AND TESTAMENTS - PRINTED IN 1587



DE ULTIMARUM VOLUNTATUM INTERPRETATIONE

DESCRIPTION – One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 8" x 12-1/4". There are worm holes and stains, and the book has broken away from the binding. The condition is poor. The printer's mark appears on the rubricated title page. A few attractive initials and interesting headpieces occur throughout.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1587 BY AMBROSE DE LA PORTE

PRINTER – Ambrose was the son of Hugo de la Porte who was printing in Lyons in the first half of the 16th century.

REPORT – This book contains a legal treatise written by Simon de Praetis, jurist of Pesaro in Umbria. The subject is "Interpretation of Last Wills and Testaments". The work is divided into five books, each dealing with a special phase of wills and legacies. It is dedicated to Francisco Maria II of Pesaro, the last of the Dukes of Rovere de Urbino, who governed the city of Pesaro in the 16th century. According to the title page, which in the manner of many books of that day carries a veritable summary of contents, this book offers apt and accepted solutions for doubtful and controversial points related to inheritance and is necessary and extremely useful to all teachers of law as well as to practicing lawyers. The statement is added that this edition has been freed from many errors which had crept into former editions printed at Venice and in Germany.

Following the dedication and a poem eulogizing both Simon de Praetis and the Duke Francisco Maria II, a table of contents for all five books is printed. Books I and II are a unit occupying 277 pages. The last three books are introduced by a letter to the reader written by the bookseller whose name does not appear. These three books are paginated as a unit and fill 584 pages. An alphabetical index for the entire volume completes the book.

(December 29, 1944)

REPORT # 193

ON THE ROMAN MARTYROLOGY - PRINTED IN 1587

MARTYROLOGIUM ROMANUM

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete, except for the title page. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages



measure 6-1/4" x 8-3/4". The paper is of good quality, but the small Roman type is poorly cut. The book is loose from the binding, and there are some worm holes and stains. The book opens with a full-page wood-cut depicting the glory awaiting martyrs in the world to come. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1587 BY PETER DUSINELLI.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – One of the greatest names in the ecclesiastical world of the 16th century was that of Venerable Cesare Baronius, cardinal and scholar. Endowed with a keen and intelligent mind, he inclined toward religion at an early age. While still a student of law, he came under the influence of St. Philip Neri and thereafter dedicated his life to following the instructions of his saintly adviser. To this association is owed the great work, "Annales Ecclesiastici", a voluminous history of the Church which Baronius completed down to the year 1198. Besides this, his major work, Baronius also produced many others among which is the "Martyrologium Romanum".

Pope Gregory XIII, under whose administration the reform of the Julian Calendar had been accomplished, assigned to Baronius the task of correcting the Roman Martyrology which had been thrown into confusion by the calendar reform and which also contained many errors of copyists. For two years Baronius devoted himself to this project, and it was first published in 1586. A second edition in 1589 corrected several errors still remaining in the first.

The volume at hand contains the complete Martyrology. The dedication by Baronius is addressed to Pope Sixtus V, who succeeded Gregory XIII in 1585. Two short letters to the reader follow. The first is written by Baronius and explains the manner and plan of his "Notations" on the Martyrology. The second, written in 1585 by Bishop Lindanus, extols the scholarly work of Baronius. The first several pages of text present a brief history of the composition of the Martyrology through the ages and bring in the names of Eusebius and St. Jerome. The tables of the feast days given in order of the months of the year fill pages 1 to 583. Two indices complete the volume.



(August 30, 1944)

REPORT # 194

SELECTIONS FROM THE LATIN POETS - PRINTED IN 1587

POEMATA SELECTA

DESCRIPTION — One Volume complete, except for first title page. Though the pagination is not continuous, the introduction makes it clear that the volume was printed as a unit as it now appears. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 3" x 4-1/2". A wood-cut device appears on the two title pages that occur in the book, and there are a few wood-cut initials. The book is virtually free from worm holes and tears and is in good condition.

REPORT — This book of selections from the Latin poets has a most interesting introduction written by the editor and printer, Jacob Tornerius. He begins by saying that the influence for evil is so great in the lives of the young that no thoughtful man would add to it by placing in their hands reading matter that is not pure ennobling. However, he says it is not right to deny them the pleasure of reading the greatest Latin poets, "For whom," he asks, "can you compare with Tibullus as a writer of elegies, and what writer of old lyric songs would you prefer to Horace?". With these thoughts always in mind he says that he has chosen selections from the greatest lyric and elegiac poets of Latin literature and presents them in this volume. His essay is sincere and earnest, and the result of his labor as evidenced by the material in this book is worthy of our admiration.

He begins with selections from Gaius Valerius Catullus, the greatest lyric poet of Rome, who lived in the first century B.C. Catullus left 116 pieces varying in length from a few lines to several hundred. They are not all here since some of them were love poems of great passionate feeling which the editor of course would not include in this carefully chosen anthology. The verses of Catullus fill only 46 pages. Selections from Albius Tibullus, Latin elegiac poet (c. 54-19 B.C.), occupy pages 50 to 93. These are the four books of elegies once ascribed to Tibullus in toto although later research has convinced scholars that third and fourth books are not his, but are the works of different authors. The fourth book is addressed to Messala, his chief friend and patron, whose name appears often throughout the verses. The four books of elegies of Sextus Propertius



XVICENTURYREPORTS

are next presented. Propertius is called the greatest of all Roman elegiac poets. His life is obscure, but he is known to have died about 15 B.C. This is the only work of his that is extant. There are about 4000 lines of his elegies of which approximately half are included in this book. Following page 180, there is a page of errata and a colophon dated 1587.

A new book then begins with title page and separate pagination. It is largely composed of the works of the great Quintus Horatius Flaccus (65-8 B.C.). After Vergil, Horace ranks as the greatest poet of the Augustan Age. Included in the 300 pages of his works here reproduced are the four books of the Odes, the Epodes, Epistola, and Satires (here called "Sermones") and the well-known "Ars Poetica". These selections well represent the finest work of Horace. With no break in pagination but with its own title page, the most famous work of Boetius "De Consolatione Philosophiae" next appears. Anicus Manlius Severinus Boetius lived from 480 to 524 A.D. and is especially renowned for his fine work in the classical tradition in an age of universal barbarism and decadence. He was highly regarded during the Middle Ages, and his work was translated by such world famous figures as Alfred the Great, Chaucer, and Lydgate. "De Consolatione Philosophiae" in five short books fills pages 307-348. The last 20 pages of this volume contain a study of the meters used by Boetius in his verses and was written by Theodorus Pulmannus Craneburgius. A final colophon bears the date 1587 and the name Rome as the place of publication.

Each section of this book, except the last, is introduced by a life of the poet taken from "De Poetis Latinis" written by Pietro Riccio, Italian litterateur and Latin scholar. Riccio, who Latinized his name to Crinitus, was born about 1465. The work from which these lives were taken was first published at Florence in 1505.

(August 2, 1944)

REPORT # 195

**ALL THE SMALL WRITINGS OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS -
PRINTED IN 1587**

OPUSCULA OMNIA D. THOMAE AQUINATIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in vellum over boards, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8-1/2" x 12-1/2". The paper and printing are of poor quality. The title page has been mutilated in that the printer's mark has been cut out. There are



worm holes and stains, and the book is loose from the binding. The printer's mark appears at the end.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1587 BY HEIRS OF JEROME SCOT.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – This volume contains the minor works, the “Opuscula” of St. Thomas Aquinas. Although St. Thomas lived less than 50 years, he wrote more than 60 important works. His longer writings are universally known and studied. His short treatises such as those contained in this book are gems of clear logical reasoning, and his arguments presented in forceful lucid style are still found to be unanswerable. The statement that he influenced the thought and language of the Western Church more than any other person except St. Augustine can readily be believed. He wrote copiously on theology and philosophy, and such has been his standing in succeeding centuries that scholars have never ceased to read him with pleasure and benefit.

There are here 73 of the small writings of St. Thomas. The first, “Contra Errorres Graecorum”, was written at the order of Urban IV and refuted the Greeks on questions in dispute between them and the Roman Church. The 19th “opusculum” is the “Contra Impugnantes Religionem”, a defense of the religious orders written against William of Saint-Amour who attacked the clergy and denied their right to occupy chairs in the University of Paris. Between “opuscula” 40 and 41, pages 403 to 474, there is inserted the unnumbered treatise “De Eruditione Principis” in seven books. The prologue, page 402, states that the manuscript was discovered in the Vatican Library and is here printed for the first time. Many of the other treatises are worthy of special mention, but that is impossible in a report of this length.

The “Opera Omnia” of St. Thomas was printed hundreds of times beginning in the earliest days of printing. He was a best-seller throughout the incunabula period, only Augustine, Cicero, and Aristotle approaching him in popularity. This volume is obviously a part of a complete edition of St. Thomas' works. In the table of contents following the title page, the following note appears after the title “De Ente et Essentia”: “Look for this opusculum among the works of St. Thomas in Book IV after the ‘Metaphysica’ where you will find it with the commentaries of Cardinal Thomas Cajetan”. This indicates that the volume at hand is a part of a set.



(December 12, 1944)

REPORT # 196

GLOSS ON THE LAWS OF TORO - PRINTED IN 1588

LEGUM TAURINARUM GLOSA

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 8" x 11-1/4". There are a few stains and worm holes, but in general the condition of the book is good. Folio pagination is used, the last folio being 204. A six-page outline precedes and a forty-four-page index follows the text. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN TOLEDO IN 1588 BY JUAN AND PEDRO RODRIGUEZ.

PRINTER — During the late 16th century and the first part of the 17th, the work of printing in Toledo was largely done by the two families of Ayala and Rodriguez. Of the latter the outstanding members were Juan and his widow, and Pedro and his widow and son Diego. The Rodriguez printing establishment flourished from 1581 to 1624.

REPORT — The volume which is the subject of this report contains the gloss of Luis Velasquez de Avendaño on the laws of Toro. For general information, the reader is referred to the outline on the Compilations of Spanish Law, bound in the first section of this volume; and for a discussion of the background, formation, and importance of the Laws of Toro, in particular, he is referred to Report # 103.

The name of Luis Velasquez de Avendaño appears among the most eminent glossarists of this compilation. He was professor at Alcala and practiced law in Valladolid. His gloss on the Laws of Toro first appeared in 1588, and the book in this library is from that edition. It is dedicated to Ferdinand a Vega y Fonseca. It is divided into two parts, the first containing commentaries on laws 4 to 39, the second dealing with laws 40 to 46.

(June 26, 1943)



Fig. . Page 54 of the *Las Transformaciones* of Publius Ovidio Nason, translated into Spanish by Pedro Sanchez Viana (see report # 197).

**REPORT # 197****OVID'S METAMORPHOSES - PRINTED IN 1589****TRANSFORMACIONES DE OVIDIO**

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound together; the title page of Volume Two is missing. However, the introduction to the first book mentions the translation of the poem and the accompanying commentaries. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that they were printed as a unit. The books have been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 6" x 8-1/2". Each book of the Metamorphoses is introduced by a pictorial wood cut, well-executed and interesting as to subject. The title page of the second volume has a small wood-cut mark. A few wood-cut initials appear throughout the books. The paper and printing are poor in quality, and there are worm holes and stains. The condition is only fair. This is the first edition of the book.

PRINTED IN VALLADOLID IN 1589 BY DIEGO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA.

PRINTER – The second book has a title page which gives us information regarding the printing. The book was printed in Valladolid by Diego Fernandez de Cordova, King's Printer, in 1589. According to Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" this is the first edition. A family by the name of Fernandez de Cordova was outstanding among the early Spanish printers. Alfonso, the founder of the printing establishment, was the first Spanish printer to assist in the introduction of the art into Spain, and was printing at Valencia in 1484. Later members of the family, whose names appear as printers in the 16th century, were Diego and Francisco.

REPORT – Publius Ovidius Naso lived from 43 B.C. to 17 A.D. and was the last of the great Roman poets of the Augustan Age. A description of the life and the times of Ovid can be found in any encyclopedia, and his name is familiar to students of all ages. Among his many works, the "Metamorphoses" occupy an important place. They are composed of fifteen books in which legends are recounted describing the miraculous changes of various mythical figures from one form to another. The



extant works of Ovid are divided into three classes:

those written during his youth, those of his middle life, and those of his later years. The "Metamorphoses" belongs to the middle period. During the last part of his life, Ovid lived in banishment and, since he had not been able to revise the original graft of his poem, he burnt his own copy and always regretted the fact that the poem was published from copies owned by his friends. The poem is written in dactylic hexameter and in spite of the fact that a revision by the poet doubtless would have removed certain imperfections, this still remains an outstanding example of classical Latin verse.

The book which is the subject of this report contains a translation of the "Metamorphoses" from Latin into romance Castilian. It is the work of Pedro Sanchez Viana, a doctor of Valladolid. The book opens with the permission to print followed by several pages of sonnets written in Spanish, by various contemporaries of Viana. The dedication follows. It is addressed to Hernando de Vega Cotes y Fonseca, president of the Council of the Indies. The author's prologue addressed to the reader fills sixteen pages and is followed by a brief life of Ovid taken from the works of the poet. Just preceding the text appears a short catalogue containing the names of authors quoted in this book and in the book of commentaries. The fifteen books of the "Metamorphoses" translated into Spanish occupy pages 1 to 179. A short index follows.

The second half of this volume is comprised of commentaries on the "Metamorphoses" and has separate title page and pagination. It is likewise dedicated to Cotes y Fonseca. The 315 pages of commentaries contain very interesting explanations of the mythology and fables of ancient times upon which Ovid's famous work is based. These stories of fabulous creatures found in both Greek and Roman mythology make this section of the book very readable and entertaining. Many references are made by the commentator to classical writers such as Aristotle, Homer, Pliny, Lucian, and Vergil.

(August 31, 1944)

REPORT # 198

PART III OF THE DICTIONARY OF ETHICS - PRINTED IN 1589

PARS TERTIA DICTIONARII MORALIS

DESCRIPTION —Three volumes complete. Volume III of a 3-volume set—the other two are missing. This book is complete and has been rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure



XVICENTURYREPORTS

8-1/4" x 12-1/4". The printer's mark appears on the title page, and there are a few wood-cut initials throughout. The paper and printing are only fair in quality. The text is printed in parallel columns.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1589 BY GASPAR BINDONI.

PRINTER — On the title page appears a variation of the mark of Christopher Plantin of Antwerp, the hand and compass, and his motto "Labore et Constantia". The inscription below it reads "At Venice by Gaspar Bindoni at the expense of the Association, 1589". The colophon repeats the information regarding the printing, but exhibits another mark, presumably that of Bindoni himself. So far as is known, Plantin did not have an office in Venice. The mark on the title page of this book was possibly stolen from Plantin, who died in the year that this volume appeared. Of Bindoni, the printer; we have no information.

REPORT — Pierre Bersuire (Petrus Berchorius), French Benedictine, lived from 1290 to 1362. He was Prior of St. Eligius at Paris when he died. He was both preacher and writer. To quote the Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume II, page 486, "His most important work is the 'Repertorium Morale' for the use of preachers, a kind of Biblio-moral dictionary in which the principal words of Scripture are arranged alphabetically and moral reflections attached thereto It proved to be one of the most popular books of its kind and was frequently reprinted."

We have here Volume III of the dictionary containing words beginning with the letter "p" to the end of the alphabet. Following the title page, an index introduces the text. There are 506 pages in this volume. (December 29, 1944)

REPORT # 199

WORKS OF JOANNES MESUA - PRINTED IN 1589

OPERA JOANNIS MESUAE

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound in one, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 8-1/2" x 13". The section "De Simplicibus" found in Book I is illustrated by many wood-cut illustrations of medicinal plants. Besides these, wood-cut initials and decorative headpieces are found throughout. These books are well printed on paper of good quality. Roman italic type in several different sizes appear. All fonts are clear-cut and very legible. The first title page is rubricated. Except for the fact that the book has broken



loose from the binding, the volume is in good condition. There are only a few worm holes and light stains.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1589 BY JUNTA.

PRINTER — Both title pages exhibit the mark of the house of Giunti, the fleur-de-lis of Florence, accompanied by the initials L.A. The name of the printer, Junta, appears only in the colophon. Junta is the Latinized form of Giunti, the name of a family of great prominence in the printing annals of Italy. They came originally from Florence and were publishing there and in Venice before 1500. Luca Antonio was in charge of the Venetian office from 1482 to 1527 and his heirs for many years after that. The Giunti established branch offices in Spain and France, and their mark of the fleur-de-lis appears on the title page of many books published in the 16th century.

REPORT — The name of Mesua is one that is outstanding in the history of medicine, a subject which is universally interesting. The first great physician to bear the name was an Arabian who died about 857. He was the personal physician to the Caliph Haroun Al-Raschid and was celebrated especially for his knowledge of drugs. There have come down to us several works attributed to him. However, he is not the figure who chiefly concerns us here. About a century after his death, another became prominent who bore or adopted the same name as is now referred to as Mesua the Younger. The existence of the latter has been doubted by many scholars, and their assumption is that some compiler of medical knowledge took for himself the name of his famous predecessor so that his work might receive the attention that he thought it deserved. However that may be, it is the work of Mesua the Younger of Damascus that is included in the extremely interesting volume about which this report is written. During the Middle Ages, this collection of medical lore was held in the highest regard. It is said to have gone through 26 editions in the 16th century.

This volume is composed of two books, the first of which contains the three chief works of Mesua with additions by various commentators and interpreters, the whole edited by Joannes Costaeus whose copious notes appear in italics throughout. The second book contains a supplement to some of Mesua's writings with many additional medical treatises. Following the title page, appears the dedication of Costaeus to the senate of Bologna, then the index of the three works of Mesua that appear in Book I. These works are "Canones Universales", "De Consolatione Medicarum Simplicium" and the two books of "Grabadin, id est Compendii Secretorum Medicamentorum". The commentators whose work is also included are chiefly Mundinus, Honestus, Manardus,



and Sylvius. Mundinus (Mondino de Liucci, 1275-1326) was the physician who revised the study of anatomy. He was a teacher at Bologna in the great days of that university. His distinction lies in the fact that he dissected a human corpse for the first time in 1500 years and wrote a treatise on his own observations. This work appeared in 1316. His treatise was used as a textbook in universities for over 200 years. Giovanni Manardo of Ferrara (1462-1536) was a commentator of Galen and Mesua. Sylvius (Francois Jacques Dubois, d. 1551) was a famous anatomist and one of the teachers of the great Vesalius. The original work of Mesua and the comments of these distinguished glossarists comprise Book I. They are accompanied by copious notes of the editor, Joannes Costaeus, Italian botanist and physician of the 16th century, a professor of Bologna and Turin. Marginal notes, careful arrangement of material, and varying kinds of type make it clear to the reader just what authority he is reading on each page.

Book II opens with a supplement on a part of the second book of the "Grabadin", written by Petrus Apponus. Pietro d' Abano (1250-c. 1320) was known as the "Great Lombard". He was the first teacher of renown in the School of Medicine at Padua. His opinions were liberal and advanced, so much so that he faced the charge of heresy. His supplementary essay deals with ailments of the heart and digestive organs. The following essay, written by Franciscus de Pedemont treats of the same topics, but expands beyond them to a discussion of disease in general. Thus the first 159 pages of this book are occupied with supplemental information and bring Mesua's work presumably up to date. Immediately following appears the "Antidotarium" of Nicolas Praepositus who in the 12th century was teaching at Salerno. This book is a collection of pharmaceutical formulae of great authority in the Middle Ages. Accompanying it are the commentaries of Matthaeus Platearius, written near the end of the 12th century. A further gloss on the "Antidotarium" of Nicolas follows, written by Joannes de St. Amando. Several other essays make up the rest of the volume, three of them written by Joannes Servitorus treating of the compounding of medicines from chemicals, plants, and various animal substances. Constant reference is made by these writers to the work of Mesua, and the great names of Hippocrates and Galen, Avicenna and Abulcasis often appear.

The dedication of the Book II is written by Vincentius Cogollus of Vicenza. He refers to Costaeus' edition of Mesua and adds that this supplement is intended to complete and accompany it. Both Books have full indices and tables of contents, and were printed in Venice in 1589.

(September 2, 1944)

**REPORT # 200****QUESTIONS OF CRIMINAL LAW - DIEGO A CANTERA -
PRINTED IN 1589****QUAESTIONES CRIMINALES**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. Rebound in limp vellum and margins cut. The pages now measure 7-3/4" x 10-1/2". This volume is in very poor condition. All the introductory material is loose and the binding is loose from the book, the spine of which is broken. There are many stains and worm holes. Following the title page appears the permission to print, dated 1588, the dedication, and four pages of errata. The text occupies 692 pages and is followed by 20 pages of indices.

**PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1589 BY CORNELIUS
BONARDUS.**

PRINTING – First edition. No information is available on the printer.

REPORT – The full title page of this book reads, when translated, “Questions Arising in regard to the judge, the accuser, the defendant, the trial, and the punishment of the guilty in criminal cases.” It was written by Diego a Cantera, Apostolic Inquisitor of the Kingdom of Murcia, and dedicated to the Inquisitor General of Spain, Gaspar de Quiroga. In this case it is the man to whom the book was dedicated who chiefly claims our interest. He was so highly esteemed for his justice, uprightness, and many talents that honor after honor was bestowed upon him by his superiors and by King Philip II. Among the offices which he held were the following: Visitador of the Kingdom of Naples, Judge of the Royal Council, Bishop of Cuenca, Inquisitor General of Spain, and Bishop of Toledo. He was created Cardinal in 1587 by Gregory XIII. His coat-of-arms appears on the title page.

This book is divided into five parts, as is indicated in the title. A general preface summarized each of them. The section dealing with judges discusses their qualifications and the methods to be used in examining witnesses. The divisions which deal with the accuser and the defendant develop the matter of bringing complaints, of proofs, bail, and torture. The discussion of the trial fills nearly 250 pages and explains in detail the three methods by which a man may be proved guilty – confession, evidence of



witnesses, and by that which he has written. The last section, dealing with the punishments of crimes, is very interesting to read. The lists of crimes deserving punishment of various degrees is as follows: heresy and apostasy, lese majeste, blasphemy, sexual crimes, fortune-telling, homicide, falsehood, and theft. An additional chapter lists various unclassified crimes and their punishments. We may assume that the material in this book on procedure in criminal cases met the approval of the officers of the Inquisition, since it is dedicated to their General. Thus it is an interesting historical document.

(July 3, 1943)

REPORT # 201

COMMENTARIES ON JUSTINIAN LAW - PRINTED IN 1589

COMMENTARIA IN CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS

DESCRIPTION — Ten volumes of a complete set bound in full vellum over boards. The binding appears to be original or contemporary. The pages have not been cut and they measure 11" x 16". Each volume except Volume IV has rubricated title page. A few worm holes have been repaired, and the books are in perfect condition. The printing and paper are excellent in quality.

PRINTED IN TURIN IN 1589 BY SOCIETY OF PRINTERS.

PRINTING — Following the title page of Volume I appears a letter to the reader written by the Society of Printers of Turin, the publishers. The letter, briefly summarized, states that the commentaries of Bartolus have been twice previously published at Turin, once by Nicolas Bevilaque and once by his heirs "who were rather careless in their edition". The Society decided to print once more the work of Bartolus freed from all errors and to use beautiful paper, clear type, and an elegant style. They promise the reader that there exists nowhere a more beautiful or a truer impression of the work of Bartolus, prince of all jurists. They have placed on the title page the mark of the Society, a bull resting against a chestnut tree surrounded by the inscription "Nec Ingrata Diis".

The shield of the city of Turin shows the bull rampant and that bull was incorporated into the marks of many printers of that city. The ancient Roman name for Turin "Augustae Taurinorum" appears on the



title pages. The name Turin itself is derived from the Latin word for bull, "taurus".

REPORT — Bartolus of Saxoferrato was an Italian jurist and a teacher of civil law at the University of Perugia after 1343. His commentaries on the Justinian Code are of great authority and are considered by many to be almost as important as the Code itself. He and his followers called the "Bartolists" in the 14th and 15th centuries, largely caused the development of a definite system of common law in Italy whence it spread to Germany and the rest of Europe.

There are in this library ten volumes of the commentaries of Bartolus. The first two deal with the "Digestum Vetus", the next two with the "Infortiatum", Volumes V and VI with the "Digestum Novum" and Volumes VII and VIII with the "Codex". Bartolus does not follow exactly the outline given in the general report found in the "Catalogue of Rare Books Printed 1492-1542 from the University of Santo Tomas", since he treats of all twelve books of the Code in these two volumes. Volume IX contains commentaries on the "Authenticum" and "Institutiones" and contains a general index with a separate title page. Volume X contains the "Consilia", the "Quaestiones" and the "Tractatus" of Bartolus. According to Espasa "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" it is doubtful that the work on the last three books of the Code, on the Authenticum and the Institutes is that of Bartolus. At any rate, they appear here as a part of his great commentary. (January 20, 1945) 

REPORT # 202 (U.S.T. Archives)

POEMS OF BENITO ARIAS MONTANO - PRINTED IN 1589

POEMATA BENEDICTI ARIAEE MONTANI*

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 2-1/4" x 4". The binding is badly torn, and the pages are stained. Book I contains 142 pages. Book II, III, IV are a unit of pagination, the page numbers, 1-382, being continuous throughout the three books. Both italic and Roman type are used, the latter in different sizes. There are a few initials, and a wood-cut depicting the head of Christ decorates the first page of the "Monumenta".

PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1589 BY CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN.



PRINTER – This book was printed by Christopher Plantin of Antwerp. The mark of hand and compass with the motto “Labore et Constantia” appears on each of the four title pages. In Catalogue of Rare Books of Santo Tomas, 1542-75, Report No. 134, may be found a full report of the printer, Plantin, and his association with Montano. Also a brief summary of this eminent printer’s life appears in Report Nos. 128, 134 and 179 of this catalogue.

REPORT – Benito Arias Montano, probably the greatest of Spanish scholars of the 16th century, was born in 1527. At Seville he studied grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy, and at the same time mastered various Oriental languages. He was named poet laureate at the University of Alcala, and shortly after was ordained as priest in the Order of Santiago. Philip II regarded him very highly, naming him professor of Oriental languages at the monastery of the Escorial. It was there that Montano directed the work of translating the Bible, which when printed by the Plantin press of Antwerp in 1569-72 became famous as the Polyglot Bible. Montano spent the years of the Polyglot’s publication in Antwerp working with Plantin. The result was greatly to the credit of both men. The Polyglot Bible of Antwerp is still cited as a fine example of beauty and correctness of printing. As a result of his excellent edition, Plantin became King’s Printer for Philip II. Unfortunately for Montano, however, he was charged with heresy by the Inquisition and was not acquitted until 1576. Montano’s literary works were of wide variety, historical, religious, philosophical, and poetical. He died in 1598.

This book contains his poetical works. It was printed by Christopher Plantin and is divided into four parts, each with a separate title page. However, the first title page indicates that the whole volume was printed as a unit. It states “The poems of Benito Arias Montano of Spain in four separate books, in the first of which are contained the ‘Monumenta Humanae Salutis’ and Various Odes.” Following the title page appears a letter to the reader written by Pedro de Valencia (1555-1620) Spanish Humanist and philosopher. Though much younger than Montano, he admired him greatly and spent many years assisting his beloved friend by copying his works and aiding him in every way possible. At his death, he wrote the epitaph which is found on Montano’s tomb. The first long poem, the “Monumenta” presents in Latin verse incidents in Biblical history in



chronological order, from the Garden of Eden to the Ascension. It is followed by an index and, with it and the introductory letter, fills the first 85 pages. Intervening between it and the following odes are "Approbationes" signed by various ecclesiastics and professors of theology. A letter to the reader, pages 91-2, was written by Plantin. It is a short essay praising the art of poetry and Montano, the great representative of that art. The "Odes" follow. A half title page inserted after page 127 introduces odes not previously printed. From that page to the end of Book I the pages are mistakenly numbered 230-42 instead of 130-42. Book II contains "Psalmorum Libri V". This long religious poem with its index comprises the entire book and is 224 pages long. Book III "Rheticorum Libri IV" is one of the better-known poetical works of Arias Montano, and its pages are numbered 227 to 245. It is dedicated to Gaspar Velesius by the author. It is followed by the signed approval of Augustinus Hunnaeus, "theologus regius" of Louvain and , by the royal permission, reserving the copyright to Plantin. The last book is very short, containing various epigrams. It fills pages 352 to 382. On the final page is printed the approval of Henricus Zibertus Gunghaeus, doctor of theology and "censor librorum". It reads: "In these beautiful poems and in the scholarly letter to the Christian reader is included nothing offensive to the religion of the Holy Catholic Church or to His Royal Majesty; on the contrary, there are many thoughts most likely to excite piety. Therefore, let them be printed and be read by all. Dated Antwerp, October, 1589". Obviously Montano was taking no chances of being again charged with heresy.

(July 14, 1944)

REPORT # 203 (U.S.T. Seminary)

**TREATISE ON THE IRREGULARITY AND ON THE EVILS
OF HERESY - PRINTED IN 1589**

**TRACTATUS DE IRREGULARITATE ET CONTRA
HAERETICAM PRAVITATEM**

DESCRIPTION — One volume rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut and the pages measure 5-1/4" x 7-1/2". The pages are stained and worm-eaten, and the end pages are torn. The title page carries a wood-cut reproduction of a coat-of-arms, and there are a few wood-cut initials throughout. The title page and index of the second tract are missing; the text is complete. The book, except for the first dedication and a few headings which are in italics, is printed in Roman



XVICENTURYREPORTS

type on paper of poor quality. The two treatises are separately paginated, but were obviously printed as one volume since both are mentioned on the title page.

PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1589 BY JOANNES AND ANDREAS RENAUT.

PRINTER – The title page and the colophon state that this book was published at Salamanca in 1589 by the brothers, Joannes and Andreas Renaut. Of these men no mention is made in available reference books.

REPORT – The treatises by Gonzalo de Villadiego comprise the contents of this volume. From the royal permission to print which immediately follows the title page, we obtain the best idea of the persons concerned with the production of this work. It reads in part: "Whereas Thomas Perez, brother and heir of Dr. Diego Perez, professor of canon law in the University of Salamanca and now deceased, has stated that the said brother with great study and work made additions to the book entitled 'Tractatus de Irregularitate et Contra Haereticam Pravitatem' of Gonzalo de Villadiego, a very useful and necessary book, a copy of which cannot now be found because it is more than 65 years since it was printed—and he has asked permission to have the book printed with the additions . . . we hereby grant that privilege."

According to the title page Gonzalo de Villadiego was an auditor of the Sacred Apostolic Palace. His first treatise concerns ecclesiastical irregularity, suspension, and excommunication. The second tract is written against the wickedness of the heretics. All the summaries, indices, and notes are those of Diego Perez who obviously arranged and clarified the entire work. The first tract is 196 pages long and is followed by a 12-page index. The second is without index and fills 106 pages. The latter begins with the dedication of Villadiego to the Queen of Spain, while the first one is addressed to Sancho de Avila by Perez. Sancho de Avila was a contemporary Spanish prelate and writer and was, like Domingo Bañez, the confessor of St. Teresa.

(August 7, 1944)

REPORT # 204

THE REPUBLIC OF JEAN BODIN - PRINTED IN 1590

DE LA REPUBLICA DE JUAN BODINO



Fig. . Page 1 of the *Veritates Aureae Super Totam Legem Veterem* of Seraphinus Capponia à Porrecta, O.P. printed in 1590 (see report # 205).



XVICENTURYREPORTS

for such sins whose names appear in this work. The second is an index of the decisions of the councils, popes, and fathers. A table of contents and an alphabetical index follow, introducing the Book of Genesis. A new title page, a table of contents, and index introduce each of the remaining four books. Each one is separately paginated.

(December 30, 1944)

REPORT # 206

NEW DECISIONS OF THE SENATE OF PIEDMONT - PRINTED IN 1590

NOVAE DECISIONES SENATUS PEDEMONTANI

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book is bound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 9" x 13-1/4". There are worm holes and stains. The book is well-printed, the paper of unusually good quality for that period, and the wood-cut headpieces and initials attractive and graceful. The title page is rubricated.

PRINTED IN TURIN IN 1590 BY JO. DOMINICUS TAURINUS.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Antonio Tesauro, Italian jurist, was born in Fossano and died in Turin in 1586. He was a member of the senate of Piedmont and governor of Asti. He wrote several works of jurisprudence which were published posthumously by one of his sons. Among his writings is the "Novae Decisiones Senatus Pedemontani" contained in the book here reviewed.

On the verso of page two appears an interesting list entitled :The names of the illustrious officials and senators who are sitting today in the Senate of Piedmont". Besides the name of Tesauro, others occur which are familiar to students of early Italian jurisprudence—Baldus, Maynus, Brocardus, and Emanuel. It will be recalled that the house of Savoy ruled the territory of Savoy and Piedmont for about 900 years and many legal works were dedicated to them by the jurists who flourished in Italy. The dedication is dated 1590, four years after the death of the author. Therefore, the Antonio Tesauro who wrote it and whose name appears among the senators must be the son referred to in the first paragraph. An



DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in full vellum over boards. The margins have been cut and the pages measure 8-1/4" x 12". The paper is of poor quality and is stained and darkened with age. There are a few worm holes. The book is completely loose from the binding. A copper-plate coat-of-arms of Añastro appears on the title page. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN TURIN IN 1590 BY THE HEIRS OF BEVILAQUE.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Jean Bodin (1530-96) was a French political philosopher and writer. Educated to be a lawyer, he turned to literature while still in his twenties. His legal training gave him the necessary background for the writing of his most important works. He acted as king's attorney for Henry III and was a member of the States-General in 1576. In that year also he completed his greatest work, "Six Livres de la Republique", considered by some authorities the most significant treatise in political science between Aristotle and the modern writers. While Bodin's work was based upon that of Aristotle, it was not only modern but actually much in advance of his time since from his own knowledge of contemporary governments he developed original, unique theories. The work was originally written in French, but Bodin himself translated it into Latin in 1586. It went through many editions and was widely studied, even being used as a textbook in such universities as those at London and Cambridge.

The copy of Bodin's masterpiece which is the subject of this report is a translation from the French into Spanish with the title "Los Seis Libros de la Republica de Juan Bodino". The translator was Gaspar de Añastro, Treasurer-General of the Infanta of Spain, Doña Catalina, Duchess of Savoy. The title page from which the information above is taken adds also the words "Enmandato Catholicamente" which is interesting since Bodin's Adherence to the faith was somewhat questionable. Also appearing on the title page are the words "Con licencia de los inquisidores". In his dedication to Philip III, Añastro speaks of his additions to the text in such places as it appeared that the original author was badly informed on Spanish affairs. These additions are found throughout the book in marginal notes written in Spanish. Other marginal notes are in Latin.

A table of contents precedes the text and is followed by the permission to print the book in Turin granted by Charles Emmanuel, Duke of



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Savoy. The “Imprimatur” is signed by Bartholomew Rocca de Pralormi, Inquisitor of Turin. The six books of the Republic follow, filling the 638 pages of the volume.

(August 29, 1944)

REPORT # 205

TRUTHS ABOUT THE ANCIENT LAW - PRINTED IN 1590

VERITATES AUREAE SUPER LEGEM VETEREM

DESCRIPTION – One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 8" x 12". The spine of the book is broken, and it is loose from the binding. There are worm holes and stains, and the first page is torn. A variety of type, both Roman in italic, have been used throughout. There are many small wood-cut initials. According to Quetif and Echard “Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum” this is the first edition of Fr. Capponi’s work.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1590 BY MARCUS ANTONIUS ZALTERIUS.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Serafino Capponi, called a Porrecta from the name of his birthplace, was an Italian theologian who lived from 1536 to 1614. He was a Dominican and one of the most renowned commentators on the “Summa” of St. Thomas Aquinas. He devoted his life to study, teaching, and writing. He wrote commentaries on the Bible which, combined with his work on St. Thomas, made him highly respected as a scholarly thinker.

The volume of Fr. Capponi’s work which is the subject of this review contains the “Veritates Aureae Super Legem Veterem” (Golden Truths about the Ancient Law). It is a commentary on the first five books of the Old Testament, the Pentateuch, the Law of Moses. According to the title page, the truths that are pointed out not only consist in a literal interpretation of Holy Writ, but in the mystical meanings as well. Added to the author’s commentary on a given idea are the edicts of the great popes, the decisions of the Church councils, and the opinions of the Fathers and Saints of the Church. Two interesting indices open this volume. The first is an index of heresies or errors and a list of those damned index and preface introduce the text. The preface far exceeds in interest the rest of the book for a modern reader. It contains a history of the



senate of Piedmont and a description of the Piedmont country and of the city of Turin. Illustrious senators of the past are mentioned and the history of the ancient family of Tesauro briefly recited. The text contains the decisions of the senate made between the years 1549 and 1590. There are 270 of them, and they fill 236 folio pages. The volume is completed by an alphabetical index.

(January 11, 1945)

REPORT # 207

ON THE WORTH AND THE GROWTH OF CHARITY – PRINTED IN 1590

RELECTIO DE MERITO ET AUGMENTO CHARITATIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. It has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins have been only slightly cut, if at all. The pages measure 4" x 5-7/8". They are stained and in some sections badly worm-eaten. The full text is preserved. The condition is poor. The book is printed in clear Roman type with the dedication in italics. The title page has a small wood-cut picture representing St. Thomas in the traditional pose, holding in his left hand the church, in his right the cross and palm branch. There are a number of wood-cut initials throughout the book.

**PRINTED IN SALAMANCA IN 1590 BY JOANNES AND
ANDREAS RENAUT.**

PRINTER — Both title page and colophon state that the book was printed in Salamanca in 1590 by Joannes and Andreas Renaut. According to Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" this is the first edition of the work. Of the printer no information is available.

REPORT — Domingo Bañez, Spanish Dominican, was an eminent theologian and teacher. He lived from 1528 to 1604. In scholastic Spain he was a most distinguished figure and was regarded as an authority on many ecclesiastical and philosophical questions by his contemporaries. He held various important teaching positions in Avila, Alcala, Valladolid, and Salamanca. He is especially remembered as the confessor and spiritual adviser of St. Teresa and as one of the foremost defenders of the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas.

The little book here reviewed contains one of Bañez' minor works, a treatise on one of the many disputed questions of the day. The 16th century



XVICENTURYREPORTS

was the heyday of philosophic and religious argument, and Bañez was an outstanding disputant. This essay deals with the merit and increase of charity. Bañez divides his discussion into three parts: first, what is the literal sense of the word and the act of charity?; second, whether charity has more importance in the development of a perfect Christian life than have the other virtues; and third, whether the true charitable attitude is increased by charity which is elicited or commanded by the Church. The author states that he relies especially on the teaching of St. Thomas in his exposition of this question. His constant references to the work of his great predecessor bear out his statement.

Following the title page appears the permission to print followed by the official sanction of Francisco Sanchez who affirms that the book contains nothing against the teachings of the Catholic Church. The dedication is addressed to Sancho de Avila, professor of sacred theology at Salamanca. There are 165 pages of the essay which is without indices.

(August 2, 1944)

REPORT # 208

TREATISE ON WITNESSES - PRINTED IN 1590

TRACTATUS DE TESTIBUS

1611 **2011**
DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 4" x 6". The book has broken loose from the binding. There are worm holes and stains and many marginal notes by a contemporary hand. The quality of the paper is fair and the type is good. The title page exhibits a wood-cut printer's mark of a centaur.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1590 BY JO. BAPTISTA SOMASCHI.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Hortensius Cavalcani was an Italian jurist of the 16th century. He practiced law in Fivizzano and wrote various legal tracts. The one contained in this book deals with the question of witnesses. The discussion is divided into three parts: first, the quality and number of witnesses required to prove a given case; second, the examination of witnesses and the rejection of those who are unfit to give truthful testimony; and third, the duties and powers of a judge in dealing with evidence of witnesses.

Following the title page Cavalcani's dedication to Cardinal Hippolitus



Rubeus appears. An exchange of letters between the author and his brother, Borgninus, is next printed. A detailed index of 84 pages precedes the text which fills 167 small folios.

(January 11, 1945)

REPORT # 209

TREATISE ON SURGERY - PRINTED IN 1591

CHIRURGIA UNIVERSAL

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete; the title page and introductory material are missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 7-3/4" x 10-1/2". Many pages are wrongly numbered, and errors in page headings are frequent. The paper and printing are poor in quality. The book is written in Spanish and printed in Roman type; only the maxims of Hippocrates and marginal notes are in Latin. The spine of the book is broken, and many pages are loose, worm-eaten, and stained. Following page 272, a title page introduces the last section of the book. A wood-cut reproduction of the Spanish coat-of-arms appears on this page.

PRINTED IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1591 BY JUAN GRACIAN.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Juan Fragoso was a botanist and physician of the 16th century. He was professional surgeon to Philip II and wrote a number of books dealing largely with medicinal plants, trees and herbs, and the compounding of various medicines. One work on surgery is also extant, and an imperfect copy of it is the subject of this report. It is entitled "Chirurgia Universal" first published in 1581 at Madrid.

The first section of the volume at hand is incomplete opening with page 2 of the text. Following the plan of other medical treatises of his day, Fragoso begins with a general essay on anatomy. This ends on page 33. Introducing the next section, he says that the science of surgery is composed of two parts, theory and practice. Practical surgery, with which his treatise deals, concerns the treatment of five groups of ailments: tumors, wounds, ulcers, fractures, and dislocation of bones. He then devotes a section to the discussion of each of the five. This first part of the volume ends on page 81.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

The second part of the book is a gloss written on the subjects already mentioned and treated in the same order. Here Fragoso has compiled information on the topics from the works of the great physicians of the past—Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Avicenna, and Guido. Marginal notes and cross-references, combined with quotations and comparative discussions, make this an interesting collection of medical lore.

Section three of this work is called “Antidotario” and the sub-title translated reads “Of the compounding of the medicines which I have mentioned in this book and of other experiments made by the author for various illnesses.” In this section, Fragoso gives instructions for the mixing of various unguents, linaments, plasters, powders, caustics, and soothing liquids. This interesting section ends on page 272. The last section of the book, which is introduced by its own title page, contains three treatises. Preceding them appears a letter to the reader written by Doctor Caxal, surgeon to His Majesty. In this letter he speaks cordially of the fine work done by Fragoso and bitterly criticizes men who attempt to delay progress in the science of surgery. The first treatise is a refutation of some of the false ideas maintained by contemporary medical men who, according to the author, not only refuse to try new experiments themselves, but decline to be informed about the discoveries of others. The second essay presents various medical opinions regarding different kinds of wounds, and fatal illnesses. The third produces the aphorisms of Hippocrates in so far as they concern the science of surgery. A translation and brief explanation of each one is added by Fragoso.

(September 2, 1944)

REPORT # 210

ALL THE WORKS OF GASPAR DE BAEZA - PRINTED IN 1592

OPERA OMNIA GASPARIS BAETIAE

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book is rebound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8" x 11-1/4". The paper is darkly stained, and there are a few worm holes. Underlining and marginal notes in ink mark the pages.

PRINTED IN MADRID IN 1592 BY LUIS SANCHEZ.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Gaspar de Baeza, Spanish jurist of the 16th century, was born in 1540. He attended the University of Granada and later became a



lawyer of the Chancellery of that province. Besides having excellent legal training, he was very well versed in the Latin tongue and in philosophy and history. He demonstrated his literary ability by translating several of the works of Paolo Giovio, Italian historian, from the original Latin into the Spanish language. His legal treatises were published some years after his death by his brother Melchior with the title "Opera Omnia Gasparis Baetiae". This work first appeared in 1592.

The book here reviewed is from the first edition of the "Opera Omnia". It is dedicated by Melchior de Baeza to Paul de Laguna, a member of the Supreme Council of the Inquisition. The book contains three treatises dealing with question of dowries, the imprisonment of debtors, and the guardianship of orphans. The law is printed in Spanish at the beginning of each tract. Indices for all three precede the text which is written in Latin.

(January 11, 1945)

REPORT # 211

TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW - PRINTED IN 1592

AUREA PRAXIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book is bound in limp vellum. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 7" x 8-1/2". It is printed in double columns in small Roman type. The book is breaking away from the binding and there are many loose pages and deep stains. The title page is badly torn and defaced by writing in ink. A rubricated title page and a few wood-cut initials appear.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1592 BY PETER LANDRY.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — This volume contains a treatise on the practice of law written by Roberto Maranta, Italian jurist of Venusia. The work was prepared for publication, presumably after the death of the author, by Peter Follerius. Neither of these names appears in available reference books. The treatise is divided into six parts in which are fully described the meaning of justice; the qualifications, duties and authority of judges; the questioning and obtaining of evidence from witnesses; the procedure of dealing with various kinds of civil and criminal suits; the pronouncing of final judgment and the execution of sentences. Many references are made to



XVICENTURYREPORTS

famous glossarists of the preceding centuries such as Paul de Castro, Baldus, Bartolus, and Boerius. Four hundred eighty-one pages are filled with this treatise, at the end of which above the signature of Maranta appears the statement that it was written between the years 1520 and 1525. Pages 482 to 553 contain discussions of ten legal questions about which there are various opinions. These are dated between 1519 and 1530. Two short essays complete the text which is followed by a detailed index compiled by Jo. Baptista Ziletto of Venice.

(January 11, 1945)

REPORT # 212

COMMENTARIES ON THE ROYAL LAWS GOVERNING SPECIAL BEQUESTS - PRINTED IN 1592

COMMENTARIA AD LEGES REGIAS MELIORATIONUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume, incomplete. The book is bound in limp vellum, the margins cut, and the pages measure 5-1/2" x 7-3/4". It is loose from the binding and has fallen apart. The pages are foxed, and stains and worm holes abound. Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" gives the first printing as 1585 in Madrid.

PRINTED IN MADRID IN 1592 BY LUIS SANCHEZ.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — This gloss on the Spanish laws governing special bequests in the 16th century was written by Andres de Angulo of Cordova. It treats of the leaving of money or property to lawful heirs in addition to their legal share, and every phase of this then highly important question is dealt with in detail. There are thirteen laws in the series here commented upon by de Angulo. The law is printed in Spanish at the beginning of each section. Following the title page are various verses eulogizing the writer and one poem addressed to the reader. A page of errata and the royal notes of approval follow. Angulo's preface, the table of contents, and a full index introduce the text. There are 686 pages in the volume which is incomplete.

(January 11, 1945)

REPORT # 213

COMMENTARIES ON THE PSALMS - PRINTED IN 1592

PSALMI DAVIDIS



DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. This book appears to be in its original limp vellum binding, and the margins are uncut. The pages measure 4-1/2" x 7-1/4". The book is loose from the binding, and the pages are loose. The paper is stained and worm-eaten. The condition of the book is poor. There are a few wood-cut initials, and just preceding page 1 of the text appears a small pictorial wood-cut. Sixty-two pages of calendar are rubricated.

PRINTED IN LYONS IN 1592 BY JACOB ROUSSIN.

PRINTER — The colophon reads: "Lyons from the printing house of Jacob Roussin 1592." The title page bears the mark of Giunti, fleur-de-lis of Florence, and the statement "Lyons from the office of the Junta 1592." Junta is the Latin and Spanish form taken by the name Giunti. This family was one of the most notable among Italian printers. Before 1500 they were established in Florence and early in the 16th century had founded branch offices in many cities of Europe including Madrid and Lyons. In the latter city Jacob Giunti and his heirs continued publishing throughout the 16th century. The familiar mark of fleur-de-lis appears with slight variations on the title pages of books printed by all branches of the family. This volume was obviously printed by Roussin for the great publishing house of Giunti.

REPORT — Gilbert Genebrard, Benedictine (1535-97), was famous throughout Europe for his numerous exegetical writings. He was a very learned man and was professor of Hebrew and exegesis at the College Royal. Being skilled in Oriental languages, he translated many rabbinic writings into Latin. Other famous ecclesiastics of his age were in close touch with him and held him in the highest regard. In 1591 he was appointed Archbishop of Aix by Gregory XIII. His commentary on the psalms first published in Paris in 1577 is considered one of the best ever written.

The volume which is the subject of this report contains a later edition of the commentaries mentioned above. Several letters follow the title page and precede the text. The first is a dedicatory letter to the Prince Charles de Lorraine, Cardinal de Vaudemont, who held the See of Verdun from 1585 to 1587. Genebrard speaks of this as the third edition and the letter is dated 1587. The next letter dated 1582 is addressed to Gregory XIII. Here the writer emphasizes the necessity of knowing the ancient languages such as Hebrew and Greek in order to interpret the scriptural writings correctly, and he points out the errors made into other similar works. The third letter is addressed to Giambattista Castelli, Bishop of Rimini and Papal Nuncio at Paris. It is also dated 1582. There follows



XVICENTURYREPORTS

the author's letter to the reader in which he outlines in detail the plan of his work. The last introductory essay is written to the reader by the bookseller.

The title page states that a calendar is added to the commentaries of Genebrard. It is in four parts, Hebrew, Syrian, Greek, and Latin, and precedes the text of psalms. The Hebrew calendar first printed has the heading: "Calendar of the Hebrews to aid in the understanding of the writings and the rites of a synagogue." The Syrian, Greek, and Roman calendars of holy days follow. The calendars are printed in red and black type and fill 62 pages. An alphabetical index of the psalms is followed by an index giving the first words of the psalms in order.

The commentaries fill 1008 pages and are obviously most scholarly and thorough. It is interesting to note the variety of type used in this book. Words in Hebrew and Greek characters appear continually, and the Latin is printed both in italics and Roman type of various sizes. The book is terminated by 72 pages of indices.

(August 7, 1944)

REPORT # 214

COMMENTARIES ON IMPORTANT POINTS OF LAW - **PRINTED IN 1593**

1611 2011
COMMENTARIA IN ILLUSTRES MATERIAS

DESCRIPTION – One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 8-1/2" x 12". The binding is torn, and the book is loose from the binding. There are many loose pages, worm holes, and stains. There is a wood-cut device on the title page. A few wood-cut initials appear throughout.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1539 BY THE ORDER OF MINIMS.

PRINTING – The title page exhibits an ornate wood-cut drawing of a dove carrying an olive branch below which is the information that the book was published in Venice in 1593 by the "Societas Minima"—that is, the Order of Minims. Many institutions of religious orders in the 16th century had their own presses about which only general information can be obtained. The order of Minims was founded in the 15th century and was in its



most flourishing state in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

REPORT — The treatise contained in this book is a continuation of the work of Peter Ricciardi reviewed in the previous report no. 187. The subject matter here is "De Obligationibus" and was edited after the author's death by Bartholomew Ricciardi and Francisco Stephanus, who wrote the dedication in 1593. Following the wishes of the deceased, they addressed the dedication to Archbishop Puteus of Corsica and Sardinia to whom the author himself had formerly dedicated his work. A full alphabetical index introduces this treatise which fills the 249 pages of the book.

(January 3, 1945)

REPORT # 215

**ON THE EXECUTION OF A SENTENCE OF PUNISHMENT -
PRINTED IN 1593**

DE EXECUTIONE SENTENTIAE CONTUMACIALIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 6" x 8-1/2". The paper and printing are poor in quality. There are worm holes and stains on almost every page. Numerous wood-cut decorations and initials appear. The printer's mark has been cut out of the title page. Several times throughout the book, the design of the burning salamander is incorporated into the decorative wood-cut headpiece.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1593 BY JO. ZENARIUS.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — This treatise on the execution of sentences pronounced against those who in some way have defied or shown contempt of lawful authority was written by the Italian jurist, Flaminius Chartarius (Cartharius). It was dedicated by the author to Cardinal Spinula. Following the dedication, the author's note to the reader explains his purpose in writing the tract. He says that opinions on this topic were scattered throughout numerous judicial works, but hitherto no one had collected in one volume such expressions of authority. That has been his aim, and he feels that the resulting handbook should be valuable not only to judges and experienced jurists, but also to young advocates. Several pages of complimentary verses and notes precede the table of contents and index. The work is divided into four parts and fill 162 folio pages. Folios 163 to 179 contain a number of papal bulls



issued against various classes of criminals.

(January 11, 1945)

REPORT # 216

TREATISE ON UNIVERSAL LAW - PRINTED IN 1593

SYNTAGMA JURIS UNIVERSI

DESCRIPTION – Three volumes bound in one; the title page of the first volume is missing. The book is rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 9" x 13-3/4". It is printed in double columns in small Roman type with occasional decorative initials and headpieces. There are comparatively few worm holes and stains. This volume opens with the dedication addressed to Aurelius Prandinus and written by Ascanius Colosinus, who presumably edited the work. The table of contents for Book III immediately precedes that book. Each of the three books in this volume is separately paginated and has its own title page, but the introductory material proves that all were printed as a unit.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1593 BY DAMIAN ZENARIUS.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – This comprehensive and well-organized discourse on universal law was written by Pierre Gregoire, French jurist and professor of law at the universities of Toulouse, Cahors, and Pont-à-Mousson. At the latter school he was dean of the faculty of law. His writings display great learning and an original mind. He lived from 1540 to 1597. Among his legal works, the one contained in this volume is important. It is divided into three books. The first presents a more or less general survey of the laws governing ecclesiastical bodies and outlines the rights and duties of those closely connected with the Church. It then continues with a review of statutes which provide for public property such as taxes and all public moneys; roads and rivers and the use thereof; and the maintenance and upkeep of public buildings, waterworks, and so forth. It concludes with general laws of feudalism. Book II deals more particularly with special laws such as those of matrimony, including dowries and marriage gifts, and the guardian-



ship and education of children. It then treats of the authority and duties of public magistrates and of the special laws governing the military. Book III contains discourses on agreements and contracts of all kinds, on the large subject of crime and punishment, and finally on inheritance and succession.

(January 10, 1945)

REPORT # 217

TREATISE ON CRIMINAL LAW - PRINTED IN 1593

TRACTATUS CRIMINALIS

DESCRIPTION — Volume II of a 2-volume set; Volume I is missing. The book is bound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 9" x 133-1/2". It has broken loose from the binding, and the book is falling apart. There are worm holes and stains. It is printed in double columns in clear Roman type on paper of good quality. Small decorative initials occur throughout.

PRINTED IN TURIN IN 1593 BY THE HEIR OF NICOLAS BEVILAQUE.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Tiberius Decianus, Italian jurist (1508-1581), was born at Udina. He became an instructor at the university of Padua and wrote a work on jurisprudence which was first published in two volumes at Venice in 1580. Volume II of this work, "Tractatus Criminalis", is the subject of this report. The volume at hand contains the second half of the treatise, includes books 6 to 9, and is completed by an index for both volumes. This discourse on crime deals with misdemeanors of various sorts, running the gamut from blasphemy to murder.

(January 10, 1945)

**REPORT # 218** (U.S.T. Seminary)**POEMS OF BENITO ARIAS MONTANO - PRINTED IN 1593****BENEDICTI AR. MONTANI HYMNI ET SECULA**

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 3-1/8" x 4-1/2". This is obviously one of the small pocket-sized books that became popular throughout Europe after their introduction by Aldus of Venice in the early part of the 16th century. There are a few worm holes, and the paper is darkened with age. Both paper and type are mediocre. De Valencia's introduction is printed in small italics, the poems in small Roman type. There are a few wood-cut initials.

PRINTED IN ANTWERP IN 1593 FROM THE PLANTIN PRESS BY JO. MORETUS.

PRINTER – Christopher Plantin died in 1589. His son-in-law, John Moerentorf (Moretus), inherited the Antwerp press while another son-in-law Egidius Beys (Egidio Le Be) continued in the branch office at Paris. The famous museum established in Antwerp in 1877 is known as the Plantin-Moretus Museum. This volume published four years after Plantin's death, carries on the title page the familiar mark of hand and compass with the subscription "From the Plantin Press by the widow and Joannes Moretus".

REPORT – The life and work of Benito Arias Montano, Spanish scholar and poet laureate of the 16th century, have been discussed in a former report, no. 202, found in this catalogue. Mention was also made there of his association with the great printer, Christopher Plantin, and in the same report may be found reference to Pedro de Valencia, friend and admirer of the poet. To that report the reader is referred for biographical details of these three men who are again associated in the book here reviewed. This small volume contains additional poems of Montano. The introductory letter was written by Pedro de Valencia and the book was printed by the



office of Plantin at Antwerp.

Following the title page and introduction, the hymns begin on page 15. These are songs of praise addressed to the Holy Trinity, to God the Father, to the Holy Spirit, and to other entities of the celestial world. These hymns end on page 52. Pages 53 to 290 are filled by the six books of "Secula". Here in Latin verse is presented the story of mankind based on biblical history. It begins with "De Mundi Fabricatione" (The Creation of the World) and continues with the creation of man and his fall. The great patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament are subjects of various poems. Book VI deals with the life of Christ from his boyhood to the Ascension. The last short section of this volume, pages 291-324, are verses based on the Book of Ecclesiastes. The last page contains the "Approbatio" of the "censor librorum", Henricus Zibertus Dunghaeus of Antwerp, followed by the royal permission reserving printer's right of this book for six years to Joannes Moretus.

(August 1, 1944)

REPORT # 219

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF TORO - CERVANTES - PRINTED IN 1594

PRIMA PARS COMMENTORIUM IN LEGES TAURI

1611

2011

DESCRIPTION – One volume complete. It has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages now measure 7-3/4" x 11". The entire introductory section is loose, as are many other pages. The binding is completely separated from the body of the book. Judging by the stains, the book has been through fire and flood. The condition is extremely poor. There are 238 folio pages and a 24-page index in the book. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN MADRID IN 1594 BY GUILLERMO DROUY.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Juan Guillen Cervantes was jurist and professor of canon



XVICENTURYREPORTS

law at the University of Seville. He is known for his work "Prima Pars Commentorium in Leges Tauri", first published in Madrid in 1594. A copy of that first edition is in this library. For a discussion of the laws of Toro the reader is referred to Report # 103.

The commentaries of Cervantes cover the first sixteen statutes of the 83 that compose the Leyes de Toro. At the end of this volume the author states that it is his intention to continue with commentaries on the other laws, which may be printed in a short time. So far as can be ascertained, the additional glossary was never published.

The book opens with a title page followed by the usual dedication, permissions, and approvals. The work is dedicated to Gomez Davila. The text of laws begins on folio 1.

(June 28, 1943)

REPORT # 220

TREATISE ON ALIMENT - PRINTED IN 1594

TRACTATUS DE ALIMENTIS

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book is bound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8-3/4" x 14". The binding is badly torn on the spine and is separated from the book itself. There are comparatively few worm holes and stains. The book is well-printed in double columns in clear Roman type. Interesting pictorial head-pieces appear at the beginning of each of the nine parts of the work, and there is a variety of small wood-cut initials. The paper is of fair quality.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1594 BY DAMIAN ZENARIUS.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — "Aliment is the sum paid or allowance given in respect of the reciprocal obligation of parents and children, husband and wife, grandparents and grandchildren, to contribute to each other's maintenance. The term is also used in regard to a similar obligation of other parties, as of creditors to imprisoned debtors, the payments by parishes to paupers, and so forth." The above quotation is taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume I, page 663, and explains fully enough for our purpose the subject matter of the volume at hand. This treatise was written by Peter Surdus. The author divides his discussion into nine parts, each of these in turn being a development of a number of questions relating to the particular phase dealt with. Surdus' dedication is addressed to Eleanora, Duchess of Mantua.



A letter to the reader follows. A table of contents listing the nine main titles each with its questions, precedes an index of 108 pages. The text fills the 417 large folio pages of the book.

(January 19, 1945)

REPORT # 221

COMMENTARIES ON THE CENSUS - PRINTED IN 1594

COMMENTARI DE CENSIBUS

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins cut, and the pages measure 7-3/4" x 10-3/4". It is loose from the pages in some sections so deeply stained that they appear to have been scorched by fire. There are worm holes throughout the book. The Roman type used is large and clear, but the paper is mediocre in quality. A few wood-cut initials occur. The title page exhibits the royal coat-of-arms of Spain.

PRINTED IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1594 BY JUAN GRACIAN.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Feliciano de Solis, Spanish jurist of the 16th century, was born in Madrid and died at Coruña. He occupied the chair of canon law, at the University of Alcalá. He wrote the "Commentarii de Censibus" published first in 1594, and later the "Apéndice ad Priores de Censibus Commentarios" published in 1605. Both books are in the Library of the University of Santo Tomás. This report deals, however, only with the one first mentioned. The meaning of census in the 16th century was quite different from the modern interpretation of the term. Where as now it applies almost exclusively to the enumeration of population, in earlier days it extended to the registering of property of all kinds in order to determine national or tribal wealth and to fix the amount of taxes and assessments. The commentaries contained in the volume at hand are divided into four books and are dedicated to Philip II of Spain. An index of laws which are



XVICENTURYREPORTS

explained in this treatise follows the dedication. They are taken largely from the Justinian Code. At the end of the text, a complete alphabetical index concludes the volume.

(January 19, 1945)

REPORT # 222

ON THE DISSOLVING OF MARRIAGE - PRINTED IN 1594-95

DE SOLUTO MATRIMONIO

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound together; the title page of Volume I is missing. Both books are printed in double columns in clear Roman type on paper of mediocre quality. They are bound in limp vellum, which is breaking loose from both volumes. Wood-cut initials and headpieces occasionally appear. The pages with their cut margins measure 7-3/4" x 11-1/2". There are stains, worm holes, and a few loose pages.

PRINTED IN MADRID IN 1594-95 BY LUIS SANCHEZ.

PRINTER — Volume I lacks a title page, but the colophon reads: "Madrid, printed by Luis Sanchez, 1594". The title page and colophon of Volume II are dated 1595; otherwise the information is the same. The name of this Spanish printer does not appear in available reference books.

REPORT — Pedro Barbosa, eminent Portuguese jurist of the 16th century, died in Lisbon in 1606. He taught law at Coimbra after which he became Grand-Chancellor of Portugal during the time when the government was in the hands of Don Sebastian and Cardinal Prince Henry. He vehemently opposed the union of Portugal with Spain which was accomplished by Philip II in 1580. So great was Barbosa's popularity and renown that Philip did not dare to arrest him or take any action against him. Barbosa wrote many works on jurisprudence including a discourse on the breaking of the marriage bonds contained in the two volumes which are the subject of this report.

Following the various permissions to print written in Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin appears an interesting dedicatory letter addressed by Barbosa to Philip II. The author reviews his own career briefly, mentioning his services under Don Sebastian and Cardinal Prince Henry. He speaks of the calamities that oppressed the kingdom of Portugal, of the deaths of the two rulers just mentioned, and of Philip's succession to the throne. Finally he offers this, the "first fruits of his labor", to the greatest of kings and places himself and his work under Philip's protection. The two volumes



contain a thorough and masterly treatment of the question of divorce, including the complicated problems arising from property rights, dowries, and succession.

(January 18, 1945)

REPORT # 223

LECTURES ON PAPAL DECREES - PRINTED IN 1595

PRAELECTIONES IN DECRETIS PONTIFICUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in vellum over boards. The margins have been cut, and the page measure 7-3/4" x 11". The book is in no way remarkable for its typography. A few wood-cut initials decorate the pages, and the Roman type is large and clear-cut. However, the paper is poor in quality. The book is stained and somewhat worm-eaten. A few repairs have been made. The title page bears a wood-cut coat-of-arms.

PRINTED IN MADRID IN 1595 BY THOMAS JUNTA.

PRINTER — It will be recalled that Junta is the Latinized form of Giunti, the name of a famous Italian family of printers. They were publishing in Italy a decade before 1500, and thereafter established branch offices throughout Europe. Their mark of the Florentine fleur-de-lis appears in many books of the 16th century.

REPORT — Martin Azpilcueta, known as "Doctor Navarrus" from the place of his birth, was an eminent Spanish canonist and theologian. He lived from 1491 to 1586. Educated in Spain and in France, he became professor of law in various universities of both countries as well as at Coimbra in Portugal. He lived to the advanced age of 95, spending his last years at Rome where he had gone to defend his friend, Cardinal Carranza, from charges made by the Inquisition. He was the object of great veneration and highest respect during his lifetime. He wrote many works dealing with canon law and different phases of ecclesiastical affairs. The book at hand contains two lectures or readings on the papal decrees, the "Si Quando de Rescriptis" and the "Cum Contingat de Rescriptis". The work is dedicated to Catherine I of Portugal. A note to the reader and an index precede the text which fills 198 pages.

(January 17, 1945)

REPORT # 224



ON PROOFS OR ARGUMENTS - PRINTED IN 1595

DE PROBATIONIBUS

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound together, incomplete; the title page of Volume I is missing. The book is bound in vellum over boards. The margins have been closely cut, and the pages now measure 8" x 12". The body of the book is completely separated from the binding. There are stains and a few worm holes and tears. A number of ornate wood-cut headpieces and initials occur. The book is in fair condition. The printer's mark appears both in the colophons and on the title page of Book II.

PRINTED IN FRANKFORT IN 1595 BY JOANNES FEYRABENDT.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — The author of this legal treatise on proofs or arguments was Fulvius Pacianus of Modena. His discourse is divided into two books, separately paginated and here bound together. The first book opens with a dedicatory epistle written by the printer and addressed to Joannes Latomus. The general subject matter concerns the proofs required in pleading different cases, and particularly the question upon whom the burden of proof falls. The first section of Book I is interesting in that it presents a historical review of the writings of famous jurists upon this and related topics. Following the title page of Book II, Pacianus' dedication to the Blessed Virgin Mary appears, dated at Modena in 1593.

(January 15, 1945)

REPORT # 225

ON THE DIVISION OF PROPERTY - PRINTED IN 1595

TRACTATUS DE PARTITIONIBUS BONORUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 7-1/2" x 10-1/2". The spine of the book is broken, and there are stains and worm holes. The printer's mark has been cut out of the title page.

PRINTED IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1595 BY JUAN



IÑIGUEZ A LEQUERICA.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Antonio Ayerve de Ayora, counsellor of the royal court of Granada, wrote the work on jurisprudence contained in this volume. On the title page appears a summary of contents which, freely translated, reads as follows: “A tract concerning the division of common property between husband and wife and sons and their heirs; and concerning the dividing of incomes or revenues, not only those deriving from inheritance but also from other property, among the successors and their wives and heirs. In addition, many points are discussed with reference to contributions to be made to tutors and guardians of minors and their heirs; furthermore, penalties, fines, and confiscation of property are treated, and the safeguarding, by proper investment, of funds belonging to minors.”

Doctor Ferdinand de Ayora Chirino, son of the author, edited the book and dedicated it to Rodrigo Vascuez de Arce. An alphabetical index and table of contents precede the text which is divided into four parts. The first three parts of the treatise are written in Latin with many quotations in Spanish from various codes of law of Spain. The fourth part, however, is written in Spanish with frequent quotations in Latin. This fourth part sets forth some examples of the settlement of estates and the division of property, a practical application, as it were, of the theories advanced in the first three sections of the book.
(January 16, 1945)

REPORT # 226

ON LEGACIES LEFT IN TRUST - PRINTED IN 1595

DE FIDEICOMMISSIS

DESCRIPTION – One volume, complete. The book is bound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8-1/4" x 12". The book is loose from the binding and has fallen completely apart. There are worm holes and light stains on the pages. The Roman type is large and clear-cut, but the paper and printing are mediocre. An ornate wood-cut printer's mark appears on the rubricated title page.

PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1595 BY RUBERT MEIETTUS.

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – The definition of the word “fideicommissum” is “a legacy left



XVICENTURYREPORTS

in trust to a person on condition that he give it up to some other person or persons". The treatise contained in the book here reviewed deals with such legacies and was written by Marcus Antonius Peregrinus, jurist of Padua. There are 53 "articuli" or titles in the treatise, each divided into a number of special questions, and each introduced by a paragraphic summary. The work is dedicated to Marcus Cornelius, Bishop of Padua. The author's note to the reader follows the dedication. A table of contents and index precede the text which fills the 527 large folios of the volume.

(January 17, 1945)

REPORT # 227

HANDBOOK OF PONTIFICAL AND CIVIL LAW - PRINTED IN 1596

COMPENDIUM RESOLUTORIUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume, title page missing; otherwise the book is complete. It has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins cut, and the pages measure 8-1/2" x 12-1/4". It is loose from the binding and has fallen completely apart. There are worm holes, stains, and tears. A few wood-cut initials occur. It is printed in double columns on paper of poor quality.

**PRINTED IN VENICE IN 1596 BY MARCUS ANTONIUS
ZALTERIUS.**

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — The compendium of pontifical and civil law contained in the volume here reviewed was written by Brunorus a Sole, jurist, who speaks of himself in the dedication and in the note to the reader as being seventy years old in 1596. His name does not appear in source books available to us. The dedication, with which the book opens, is addressed to Laurentius Priolus, Patriarch of Venice and Primate of Dalmatia. In the author's greeting to the reader he says that it was not his intention to publish this work which



he had compiled for his own use, but now as an old man, quitting public life, he has consented to its being printed in the hope that others may find it useful. The "Compendium" consists of an alphabetical listing of terms, expressions, and cases having to do with both pontifical and with civil law. An index precedes the text which fills 209 folios.

(January 19, 1945)

REPORT # 228

ON CIVIL AND CANON LAW - PRINTED IN 1596

CONCORDANTIAE UTRIUSQUE JURIS

DESCRIPTION — Two volumes bound together, complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8-1/4" x 11-3/4". The binding is loose, the spine of the book is broken, and there are worm holes, stains, and tears. The typography is without distinction. On verso of first title page below the Imprimatur appears the signature in faded ink of the author "Licenciado Sebastian Ximenez". If this is an authentic signature, the volume becomes interesting as an autographed copy.

PRINTED IN TOLEDO IN 1596 BY PEDRO RODRIGUEZ.

PRINTER — During the second half of the 16th century, the work of printing in Toledo was monopolized by two families of printers, the families of Ayala and of Rodriguez, the latter consisting of Juan and his widow, Pedro and his widow and son, Diego. According to Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" this is a first edition of the work.

REPORT — "Concordances of both civil and canon law with the Laws of the Partidas; with the commentaries of Gregorio Lopez and of many learned men of ability from foreign lands and from our own. Explanations and meanings and many notable conclusions and statements concerning cases which have developed in our own times, added in the proper places. Many references have been made to the Old and New Testaments and to the judgments of the Council of Trent. Many laws also of the Nueva Recopilación are cited. From which it will be clear to all what laws are today in use, what laws are becoming obsolete, and what laws are at variance with accepted practice."

The translation of the title page given in part above serves as a summary of the contents of the book at hand. The author, or as he may be better called the compiler, of these opinions was Sebastian Ximenez of To-



ledo. He dedicated his work to Antonio Covarrubias y Leiva, brother of the great Diego. A list of writings and authors referred to fill the three pages following the dedication. This work is divided into two books, the first dealing with parts of the Justinian Code bearing upon civil law, and the second, with those parts relating to ecclesiastical law. In each book the author shows the relation between the Spanish Code, the Siete Partidas, and the older Roman Code. Book I fills 987 pages; Book II, 331.

(January 19, 1945)

REPORT # 229

ON THE NOBILITY OF SPAIN - PRINTED IN 1597

DE HISPANORUM NOBILITATE

DESCRIPTION — Two identical copies of one work; one volume is complete, the other incomplete. Both books have been rebound in limp vellum, have cut margins and pages measuring 7-1/2" x 11-1/2". Both have broken away from the binding, and the paper in each is deeply stained. There are a few worm holes and tears. One volume lacks pages 352 to 392, although the final index is intact. The paper and printing are of inferior quality.

PRINTED IN ALCALA DE HENARES IN 1597 BY JUAN GRACIAN. 1611 2011

PRINTER — No date is given on the title pages, and the books have no colophons. Cejador's "Historia de la Lengua y Literatura Castellana" gives 1597 as the date of the first printing of this work, which date we are adopting for purposes of cataloguing.

REPORT — Jo. Garcia a Saavedra, Spanish jurist of the 16th century, practiced law in Madrid and held among other offices that of Relator of the Curia. He enjoyed renown throughout Europe because of his learning and his legal writings. The treatise contained in the book here reviewed deals with the rights, privileges, and duties of the nobility of Spain. It is a gloss on Law 8, Title 11, Book 2 of the Nueva Recopilacion of 1567. The son of the author edited the work and dedicated it to Juan Sarmiento Valladares y Figueroa. Geronimo Spinosa of Valladolid, dean of the University of Salamanca, wrote the letter in praise of the work which follows the dedication. This letter addressed to the Senate of Valladolid is dated 1588. An index of the laws which are referred to and explained in this treatise pre-



cedes the printing in full of the special Edict of Cordova promulgated by Ferdinand and Isabela in 1492. The text of the commentaries fills 392 folios and is followed by a complete alphabetical index.
(January 19, 1945)

REPORT # 230

ON THE NOBILITY AND THE LAW OF PRIMOGENITURE - PRINTED IN 1597

DE NOBILITATE ET JURE PRIMIGENIORUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume lacking title page, otherwise complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been slightly cut, and the pages measure 9-1/2" x 14". The book is loose from the binding, and there are worm holes, stains, and tears. A number of grotesque wood-cut initials and headpieces appear.

**PRINTED IN FRANKFORT IN 1597 BY JOHANNES SAURIUS
AT THE EXPENSE OF THE HEIRS OF SIGISMUND
FEIRABENDT.**

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Andre Tiraqueau, learned French jurist, lived from 1480-1588. He was much respected during his lifetime for his wisdom and integrity. As Seneschal of his native city, Fontenay-de-Comte, he was instrumental in setting at liberty Rabelais, who was imprisoned there. Later Rabelais wrote a eulogy of Tiraqueau in "Pantagruel" and dedicated to him Book II of the Manardi edition. Tiraqueau's enduring fame is perhaps due as much to his friendship with Rabelais as to his own learning. He wrote several books, copies of which are to be found in this library.

The volume here reviewed contains Tiraqueau's 2-part treatise on the nobility and the laws of primogeniture. It opens with his dedication to Henry II, King of France. Henry died in 1559, one year after Tiraqueau; thus, this work must have been prepared for publication by the author, even though according to Espasa's "Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada" this work was first published by his son in 1594. Introductory material includes various poems, lists of authors cited, and a table of contents for both parts of the tract. As is the case in other works of Tiraqueau which have been studied by this reviewer, this one possesses the charm of having much historical and philosophical comment and many allusions to and quotations from Greek and Latin classics. One feels that with his great erudition spiced with satire



and humor, Tiraqueau must have been a very entertaining conversationalist, and that he deserves to be more generally remembered than it has been his fate to be.

(January 18, 1945)

REPORT # 231 (U.S.T. Seminary)

**AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE MANUAL OF AZPILCUETA -
PRINTED IN 1597**

COMPENDIUM MANUALIS NAVARRI

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. There are 462 pages of text exclusive of index. Both text and index are incomplete. Part of the index is bound upside down. The book has been rebound in full vellum with rope ties. The margins have been cut, and the pages measure 4" x 6". It is badly worm-eaten and stained and is loose from the binding. Except for the wood-cut device on the title page, there are no initials or decorations. The printing is extremely poor, and the paper inferior in quality. Several early hands appear on the title page.

**PRINTED IN COLLEGIO JAPONICO SOCIETATIS JESU IN
1597.**

PRINTING – On the title page appears a wood cut of religious motif and the statement “In Collegio Japonico Societatis Jesu cum Facultate Ordinarii et Superiorum Anno 1597.” This takes us into the interesting history of the Jesuit missions in Japan. The following summary regarding the printing presses established there is taken from Espasa “Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada” Volume 61, page 1538: “The Jesuit missionary fathers in order to spread their doctrines established presses in Japan following the instruction of St. Francis Xavier who said ‘Likewise print other books in Japanese, but with European type so that the fathers and brothers may not weary themselves copying so many things.’ There follows a list of six Japanese incunabula printed on the Jesuit presses between 1591-1596, all but one at the Colegio de Amacusa. In March 1597, a decree of the Emperor Taicosama banished all Jesuits save one Juan Ruiz who was retained as an interpreter.



Thereupon the press became inactive. However, some of the Jesuits went into hiding and secretly transferred the press into the vicinity of Nagasaki where in 1604 it began printing anew." This book printed in 1597 is obviously a production of the original press at Amacusa although that name does not appear on the title page. It would seem that it should be listed with the others and the assumption must be that it was unknown to the compiler. The fact that the paper is of very poor quality makes it reasonable to suppose that not many copies have survived the 350 years since the publication and that this is truly a very rare book.

REPORT -- The famous Spanish jurist and theologian, Martin Azpilcueta, lived from 1491 to 1586. He is often referred to as "Navarus" in reference to the place of his birth. He was the uncle of St. Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit missionary. He was a professor of canon law and taught in France, Spain, and Portugal. He was considered one of the most learned men of his day. The most famous of his many works, "Manuale sive Enchiridion Confessoriorum et Poenitentium", was first published in Rome, 1568. To quote the Catholic Encyclopedia, "Originally written in Spanish, this work was long a classical text in the schools and in ecclesiastical practice."

The title page of the book at hand reads in part: "The Compendium of the Handbook of Navarrus compiled for the more convenient use of confessors and penitents, by the author, Pedro Givarra, theologian of the Society of Jesus." Pietro Alagona (1549-1624) was a philosopher and theologian. He published his first works under his mother's name Givarra, and is best-known for this abridgement of Azpilcueta's manual. In this form the work went through many editions and translations. The work is divided into 27 chapters with a long preface of ten parts and a final index. The topics of the various chapters are: the precepts of the Decalogue, the precepts of the Church, the Sacraments, the seven mortal sins, the venial sins, confession, penitence, and various punishments. An alphabetical index completes the book.

(August 8, 1944)

REPORT # 232 (U.S.T. Archives)

**THE LIFE OF CHRIST FROM THE FOUR GOSPELS –
PRINTED IN 1598**

HISTORIA AC HARMONIA EVANGELICA

*Editor's note: Instead of vivid Latid style, it should be vivid Spanish style.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

DESCRIPTION — One volume rebound in limp vellum. Margins have been cut and the pages measure 3-1/8" x 4-1/8". The binding has been repaired and appears to be contemporary. Many pages are loose. There are worm holes and stains. Condition is very poor. There are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN NAPLES IN 1589 BY JACOB CARLINUS AND ANTONIO PACE.

PRINTER — No information available. This book is obviously a reprint of some earlier editions since in 1598 the dedicatee, Pope Gregory, was no longer living.

REPORT — This book is from the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas. The title page freely translated reads, "The harmonious narration of the life of Christ from information collected from the Four Gospels and made into one concordant story, the events of His life being placed in order. Dedicated to Pope Gregory XIII by the author, John Busonio Hanno (alias Rubus), Regent of the University of Douai and professor of sacred theology. Printed in Naples in 1598 by Jacob Carlinus and Antonio Pace". No source books available mention the author, and our only knowledge of him must be that obtained from the title of the book and from the various introductory letters written by him.

Following the title page appears the dedication written in 1574 to Pope Gregory XIII who held the Papacy from 1572 to 1585. On the next page the permission to print, granted by King Philip II, is printed. A letter by the author to Pope Gregory is followed by one to the reader. In the latter he explains the plan of the work which is indeed very orderly and logical. The letter A throughout the text refers to the Gospel according to Matthew; B refers to Mark; C, to Luke; and D, to John. A discussion of the interrelationship of the four Gospels occupies five pages and is followed by an index of the Book of Matthew, the chapters listed in order. For each item, cross reference to the other Gospels is given by letter and number. A similar index is then presented for the other three Gospels. A brief summary of the life of Christ from the Annunciation to the Ascension is printed with, of course, full references to the four books of Gospels by letters and chapter numbers. Two pages from the index for the Book of Luke are here misbound. Altogether there are fifty-four pages of introductory material. The treatise, its plan having been fully outlined in the preceding letters and indices, begins on page one and fills 409 pages. A short index of eighteen pages at the end of the book lists readings from the Gospels that are appropriate for various feast days.

This treatise contains 150 chapters as listed in the chronological index.



The author with much care has written a biography of Christ using as his source material the accounts written by the four Evangelists. His cross references are studiously made, and in some sections of the book correlated material is printed in double columns. This is a very interesting study of the life of our Savior.

(August 21, 1943)

REPORT # 233

A HANDBOOK OF SPIRITUAL TEACHINGS - PRINTED IN 1598

COMPENDIUM SPIRITALIS DOCTRINAE

DESCRIPTION — One volume complete. The book has been rebound in limp vellum over boards, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 2-5/8" x 3-7/8". There are a few worm holes. The condition is good. The type is Roman, clear and legible. The quality of the paper is mediocre. A wood-cut design appears on the title page, and there are a few wood-cut initials throughout.

PRINTED IN MADRID IN 1598 BY LUIS SANCHEZ.

PRINTER — No information available.

REPORT — Bartolomé de los Mártires was a Portuguese prelate and writer of the 16th century. At the age of fifteen he joined the Order of Dominicans and after several years of study became a professor in the Colegio de Lisbon. He was called to the court to become the teacher of the Infante Antonio and in 1559 was named Archbishop of Braga. At the Council of Trent, which he attended in 1561, he was outstanding in his attacks on the laxity of the clergy. He wrote various works among which is the "Compendium Spiritualis Doctrinæ" first published in Lisbon in 1582.

The full title of this work reads in translation: "A handbook of spiritual teachings collected for the most part of various opinions of the Holy Fathers". It is divided into two parts, the first of which is very brief containing only nine chapters and filling 70 pages of the 453 in the book. In this section the author speaks of pride and envy, hate and bitterness, avarice and vanity, and other sins. He continues with quotations from the saints, Bonaventure, Chrysostom, Thomas, and Bernard, which are helpful to one aspiring to perfection of spiritual life. The second part of the book, chapters 10 to 35, has the general heading "Of holy meditation, prayer, and contemplation". The excerpts and quotations of this section are largely taken from the great mystic writers, St. Bonaventure, St. Bernard, and Gerson.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Following the title page and license appears a letter written by the bookseller, Francisco Lopez to Jacobo de Gratia. Then an essay addressed to the reader and written by Louis of Granada, famous Dominican preacher and writer of the 16th century, who is remembered for his sanctity, profound learning, and vivid Latin style.* He was Provincial of the Portuguese Dominicans in 1557 and confessor and counselor of the Queen Regent of Portugal. Thus he and Bartolomé de los Mártires must both have been at the Portuguese court at the same time. In fact, it is said that Louis of Granada prepared for its first publication this work of his contemporary in 1582.

(August 16, 1944)

REPORT # 234

DECISIONS OF THE SENATE OF PORTUGAL PRINTED IN 1599

DECISIONES SUPREMI SENATUS REGNI LUSITANIAE

DESCRIPTION — One volume, complete. This volume contains three books, the contents of all of them summarized on the first title page. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 7-1/2" x 10-1/2". The binding is loose, and there are a few stains, but the book is remarkably free from worm holes. The paper and printing are poor in quality. There is a wood-cut design on the title pages.

PRINTED IN VALLADOLID IN 1599 BY JUAN DE MILLIS AND ANDRES BOLAN.

PRINTERS — The three title pages and colophon give us the following information regarding the printing: the first title page reads, "At Valladolid, 1599, at the expense of Martin de Cordova, bookseller, for Diego Fernandez de Cordova, Royal Printer", the colophon, page 354, reads, "Printed by Juan de Millis and Andres Bolan; the title pages of the second and third books read; "Valladolid from the office of Juan de Millis and Andres Bolan, 1599, at the expense of Martin de Cordova". Both the names of de Millis and Fernandez de Cordova are well-known in the history of printing in Spain. The de Millis family was established first in Medina del Campo in the early 16th century, later moving their presses to Salamanca and Valladolid. A family by the name of Fernandez de Cordova was outstanding among the



early Spanish printers. Alfonso, the founder of the printing establishment, was the first Spanish printer to assist in the introduction of the art into Spain, and was printing at Valencia in 1484. Later members of the family, whose names appear as printers in the 16th century, were Diego and Francisco.

REPORT — The greater part of this volume is made up of a collection of about 390 decisions rendered by the Supreme Senate of Portugal in the two decades following 1557. They were compiled by Antonio de Gama, jurist, and a member of that body of magistrates. Various cases in which canon, civil, feudal, and criminal laws were applied are recorded here with the decisions made by the Senate in each case. Francisco Caldas Pereira y Castro, counselor of the King of Portugal, in his letter to the reader says that Antonio de Gama collected these decisions at the order and under the auspices of Sebastian I. He praises Gama very highly for the excellence of his work. His letter is dated 1578. The decisions occupy 354 pages and are followed by an alphabetical index. The next section of this volume contains the "Additiones" of Blasias Flores Diaz de Mena to the preceding work. This section is divided into two parts and fills 117 pages. In the third division of this book is printed an essay by de Gama on the subject of bestowing the last sacraments on a truly penitent sinner and treats of the last wills and testaments and the burial of such individuals. This work is dedicated to Cardinal Prince Henry and is dated 1559. The essay fills 46 pages and is followed by an index.

This volume is obviously a reprint of a work first published about 1580, judging by the dates and contents of the dedications.
(January 18, 1945)

REPORT # 235

ON SELLING AND BARTERING - PRINTED IN 1599

DE DECIMA VENDITIONIS & PERMUTATIONIS

DESCRIPTION — Two Volumes, bound in one, complete. The book is bound in limp vellum, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 8" x 11-3/4". The book is loose from the binding, which is badly mutilated at the spine. There are worm holes, stains, and tears.



**PRINTED IN MADRID IN 1599 BY PEDRO MADRIGAL FOR
THE BOOKSELLER, FRANCISCO DE ROBLES.**

PRINTER – No information available.

REPORT – Íñigo de Lasarte y Molina of Guadalajara wrote the treatise contained in the book at hand. It was first published at Alcalá in 1589. The author later enlarged the work by the “Additamenta”, and the entire production was first published at Madrid in 1599. The subject of the tract is the text placed upon the sale, manufacture, and consumption of good within a country, corresponding somewhat to the modern excise tax. The treatise is dedicated to Philip II of Spain. Among the introductory material is the usual permission to print and a letter to the reader. The actual treatise fills 212 pages and is followed by an index of civil and royal laws explained in the text and by an alphabetical index. With a separate title page and pagination, the “Additamenta” follow, filling 71 pages and likewise completed by an index.

(January 18, 1945)

REPORT # 236

DECISIONS IN CASES OF LAW - PRINTED IN 1599

CONSILIA SIVE RESPONSA

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one; the title page of Volume I is missing. The books are bound in limp vellum, the margins have been slightly cut, and the pages measure 9-1/4" x 14". The paper is stained, but there are comparatively few worm holes. The books are breaking away from the binding. The printer's mark appears on the title page of Volume II, and a few wood-cut initials are found throughout both volumes.

**PRINTED IN FRANKFORT IN 1599 BY HEIRS OF ANDREA
WECHEL, CLAUD MARNIUS AND JO. AUBRIUS.**

PRINTERS – No information available.

REPORT – The two volumes of “consilia” here reviewed are the work of Peter Surdus, jurist of the 16th century. They are a collection of opinions or decisions given in actual or theoretical legal cases and represent the conclusions reached by Surdus and by other great authorities and commen-



There are at hand two volumes of his letters "Epistolas Familiares" of which the Encyclopedia Britannica says, "They are in reality a collection of stiff and formal essays which have long ago fallen into merited oblivion". And Cejador, Spanish critic, says that if Guevara had restrained the flow of his words and avoided irritating repetition and had not allowed the musical rhythm of his prose to be spoiled by exaggeration, he would have been the most eloquent of Spanish writers. This collection of letters or essays was first published about 1526. Following the title page, the permission to print, and the table of contents, appears a brief message to the reader. Guevara complains in this note that his letters and other writings have been plagiarized and published under other names and have been imitated without proper credit being given. His complaint was just, particularly as regards his work on Marcus Aurelius (see Espasa, Volume 27, page 204).

(September 25, 1944)

REPORT # 239

ON FESTIVE DAYS - PRINTED C. 1600

GENIALIUM DIERUM

DESCRIPTION — One volume incomplete; the title page is missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 4" x 6 1/4". The book is printed in Roman type with marginal notes in italics. The printing and paper are of inferior quality. There are a few worm holes, stains, and tears. The condition is fair.

PRINTED C. 1600.

PRINTING — The title page of this volume is missing, and there is no colophon; thus no information regarding the printing. A reference in the dedication to Jehan Roigny, son-in-law of Badius, the famous printer of Paris, might indicate that he published this volume. Such a conclusion rests on the supposition that the dedication was written for this edition, but the probability is that this is simply a reprint. Nor is there any clue as to the date. The formal and general characteristics of the book leads us to adopt the date c. 1600 for purposes of cataloguing.



XVICENTURYREPORTS

REPORT – Alessandro Alessandri (Alexander ab Alexandro) was Italian jurist who lived from 1461 to 1523. Little is known of his life, but he is said to have practiced Law at both Naples and Rome and finally to have settled down to literary pursuits in the latter city. His work “Genialium Dierum” according to the Encyclopedia Britannica “appeared at Rome in 1522 and was constructed after the model of the ‘Noctes Atticae’ of Aulus Gellius and the ‘Saturnalia’ of Macrobius. It consists of a confused mass of heterogeneous materials relating to philology, antiquities, law, dreams, specters, etc., and is characterized by considerable credulity.” A study of the index of the chapter headings bears out this judgment. The subjects ranged from items of Roman history to methods of fortification in the time of Julius Caesar, and from the meanings of visions and dreams to a disputed point in Latin grammar—with no grouping of material which might add to the reader’s interest. Apparently these are random notes or thoughts jotted down at the author’s pleasure without any particular plan.

A redeeming feature of this edition, however, lies in the fact that for it Bartholomew Laurent prepared a detailed alphabetical index which precedes the text. It is 135 pages long and must have required months of study. It serves as a guide and renders useful this otherwise unorganized mass of information. The six books of “Genialium Dierum” fill the remainder of the volume, 384 folio pages. The dedication is written by Joannes Ferrerius of Pedemont to Pierre Lizet, first president of the Parlement of Paris, who died in 1554. A brief life of the author follows and then Alessandro’s own dedication to the Duke of Adria. Then appears the table of contents and the index aforementioned.

(September 26, 1944)

REPORT # 240

ON ASTRONOMY - PRINTED C. 1580

DELLA SFERA DEL MONDO-DELLE STELLE FISSE

DESCRIPTION – Two volumes bound in one. The first volume is incomplete, lacking title page. The book has been rebound in limp vellum and the margins cut. The pages measure 5-1/2" x 7-5/8". The first book is printed in Roman type; the second, in italics. The quality if paper is poor, and there are worm holes, stains, and tears. The book is loose from the binding, and the spine is broken. The condition is poor. At the end of the first book, the signature of Father Ricy de Sancto Raymundo appears, written in faded ink and dated 1632.



PRINTED IN VENICE IN C. 1600 BY GIOVANNI VARISCO AND COMPANY.

PRINTING – The title page of Volume I is missing, and the dedication is dated Siena, 1564. There is no colophon and thus no information regarding the place or date of printing. The second book exhibits on the title page the mark and name of Giovanni Varisco and Company of Venice. We assume that the two books are the production of one press as is indicated by the format, and for purposes of cataloguing we place the date at about 1600. Cesare Rao's "I Meteori" was published by this same house in 1582 (see Report No. 180). No information is available regarding the printer.

REPORT – Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian scholar and man of letters, lived from 1508 to 1578. He was a brilliant student, excelling in mathematics, law, philosophy, and ancient languages. In later years he held the chair of philosophy at Padua and in 1574 was appointed Archbishop of Patras by Gregory XIII. In philosophy Piccolomini was Aristotelian, and his translations and commentaries on the works of The Stagirite brought him much fame. He was also a distinguished poet and wrote verses modeled on those of Vergil and Ovid, some of whose works he also translated into the vulgar tongue. The versatility of this gifted scholar becomes impressive when, in addition to his philosophical and poetical works, we find that he was the author of several scientific treatises. Two of the latter comprise the book here reviewed.

The first part of the volume contains "Della Sfera del Mondo" first published in Venice in 1540, and the second half contains "Delle Stelle Fisse", a treatise apparently first published in 1568. The volume opens without title page at Piccolomini's dedication to Monseigneur Antonio Cocco, Archbishop of Corfu. It was written in 1564, and thus obviously did not accompany the first edition. A table of contents for the first book follows the dedication. The "Sfera del Mondo" is a treatise on cosmography presenting proofs and explanations of the size and shape of the earth and going on from there to a discussion of the heavenly bodies whose orbits, according to the author, also are spherical in shape and surround the earth in ever-widening circles (see diagram page 37). This work is divided into six books. Various geometrical figures and tables appear throughout.

Book two is introduced by a title page and is dedicated to Madonna Laudomia Forteguerri of Siena, possibly a member of the family which produced the scholar Scipione, outstanding in the preceding century. A sonnet to the same lady written by Piccolomini appears on the next page. To her also is addressed the explanatory introduction to the "Delle Stelle



XVICENTURYREPORTS

Fisse". This treatise on the fixed stars or constellations is short, occupying only 33 folio pages. The remaining 93 pages are filled with wood-block charts of the constellations and with various astronomical tables.

(September 26, 1944)

REPORT # 241 (U.S.T. Archives)

DICTIONARY OF ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS - PRINTED C. 1600*

DESCRIPTION – One volume incomplete. The book opens with page 35. Thereafter, the text appears to be complete ending with page 606. The alphabetical index is fragmentary. The title page, introductory material, and colophon are missing. The book has been rebound in limp vellum, and the margins cut. The pages measure 2-1/4" x 4". Many pages are loose, and the paper is stained and worm-eaten. On the front cover the following comment written in faded ink appears: "Desconocido autor y fecha de la impresion. Theologica-Moral".

PLACE AND DATE OF PRINTING UNKNOWN.

PRINTER – The date and place of printing are unknown as is the name of the printer. We are adopting the date c. 1600 for purposes of cataloguing.

REPORT – This is an imperfect copy of an ecclesiastical manual, a dictionary of terms with which a theologian needs to be familiar. Besides the regulation definitions of such terms, various explanations and references are added. The opinions of Doctors of the Church and other honored scholars are cited. Such names as St. Thomas, Cajetan, Soto, and Navarrus frequently occur. References are also often made to papal bulls and to Spanish codes of laws. Especially are the bulls of Pius V mentioned. Since Pius V was pope from 1566 to 1572 and Navarrus died in 1586, it is apparent that this work was compiled and published very late in the 16th century. The references to Spanish law make it probable that the author was of that country.

(August 16, 1944)

*Editor's note: This book is missing from the Library collections.



REPORT # 242

ON THE SECOND PART OF THE COD - PRINTED IN C. 1600

IN SECUNDAM PARTEM CODICIS

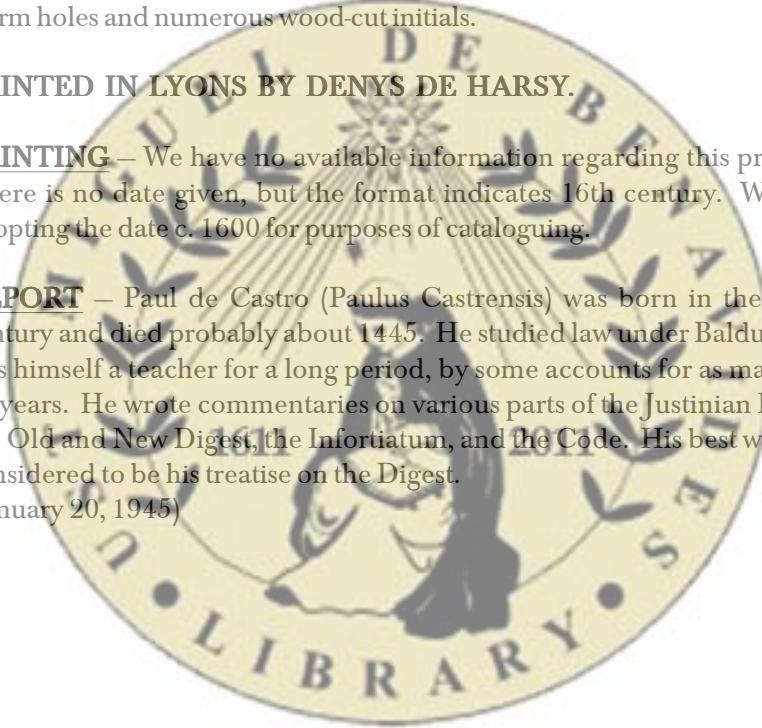
DESCRIPTION — One volume of a 7-volume set. For a discussion of the other volumes of this set see Report Nos. 91 and 159 of the Second Catalogue of Rare Books Printed 1543-1575 From the University of Santo Tomas". The book has been rebound in vellum over boards, the margins have been cut, and the pages measure 10-1/4" x 16". There are a few worm holes and numerous wood-cut initials.

PRINTED IN LYONS BY DENYS DE HARSY.

PRINTING — We have no available information regarding this printer. There is no date given, but the format indicates 16th century. We are adopting the date c. 1600 for purposes of cataloguing.

REPORT — Paul de Castro (Paulus Castrensis) was born in the 14th century and died probably about 1445. He studied law under Baldus and was himself a teacher for a long period, by some accounts for as many as 57 years. He wrote commentaries on various parts of the Justinian Law—the Old and New Digest, the Infortiatum, and the Code. His best work is considered to be his treatise on the Digest.

(January 20, 1945)





EXPLICIUNT COMMENTARII SUPER LIBRIS
VETERIMIS QUI SUNT IN

UNIVERSITATI SANCTI THOMAE SCRIPTI IN
CARCERE A LEILA

MAYNARDO ET ROBERTO STRONGE.
EX TYPIS DOROTHEAE

CRONEIS ET VEDAE TREMBLAIS. OPUS INCE-

PTUM EST MENSE APRILIS ET COMPLETUM

MENSE NOVEMBRIS ANNO MILLES-

IMO NONGENTISIMO QUAD-

RAGESIMO TERTIO.

VALE

1611

2011





Fig. . . . **Salón de la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Santo Tomás in Intramuros**

The first site of the University Library was in the second floor of the old building in the Walled City (Intramuros). It was a Reference Library. When the library was transferred to the new quarters in Sulucan, its space was occupied by the Law Library.



Appendix A

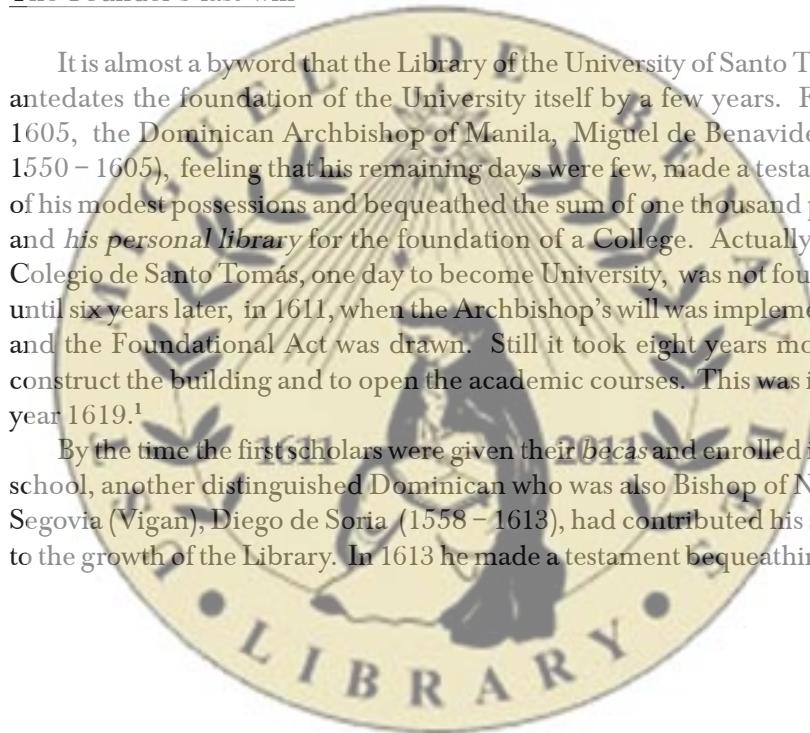
The University of Santo Tomas Library - A Historical Outline

by Fidel Villarroel, O.P.*

The Founder's last will

It is almost a byword that the Library of the University of Santo Tomas antedates the foundation of the University itself by a few years. For in 1605, the Dominican Archbishop of Manila, Miguel de Benavides (c. 1550 – 1605), feeling that his remaining days were few, made a testament of his modest possessions and bequeathed the sum of one thousand pesos and *his personal library* for the foundation of a College. Actually, the Colegio de Santo Tomás, one day to become University, was not founded until six years later, in 1611, when the Archbishop's will was implemented and the Foundational Act was drawn. Still it took eight years more to construct the building and to open the academic courses. This was in the year 1619.¹

By the time the first scholars were given their *becas* and enrolled in the school, another distinguished Dominican who was also Bishop of Nueva Segovia (Vigan), Diego de Soria (1558 – 1613), had contributed his share to the growth of the Library. In 1613 he made a testament bequeathing *his*



* **Note about the author:** Fr. Fidel Villarroel was born in Tejerina (Spain) in 1929. He joined the Dominican Order in 1945 in the Order's convent in Avila, where he took up his institutional ecclesiastical studies, ending with the degree of Lector of Sacred Theology. Assigned by his Superiors to the missions in the Far East, he arrived in the Philippines in 1957 and has dedicated most of his life to academic work at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila. He held various academic positions in the University: Head of the Spanish Department, Prefect of Libraries and University Archivist, a post he still holds. He has published a good number of books, the majority of them dealing with Philippine history and heroes. Other fruits of his researches have been numerous articles, most of them of historical character, published in UST's journals such as *Boletín Eclesiástico de Filipinas*, *Philippiniana Sacra*, and *Unitas*, as well as in *Life Today* magazine.

¹ **Fr. Diego Aduarte**, the well-known Dominican historian, contemporary of Benavides, wrote: "The death of the Archbishop happened soon after this... leaving for the said project i.e. the College *his library* and everything he possessed, all of which coming from a poor man, amounted to little more than one thousand pesos" (*Historia de la Provincia del Santo Rosario de la Orden de Predicadores en Filipinas, Japón y China*, ed. Madrid 1963, II, p. 137).



APPENDIX

private library in favor of the uprising Colegio de Santo Tomás.²

It is highly probable that some of the books kept today in the Library's Rare Books Section formed part of the original collection of Archbishop Benavides, and perhaps of Soria too, as it will be explained later.

The infant library was located in the building of the College, near the Convent of Santo Domingo, on the north side of Intramuros, by the wall that ran parallel to the Pasig River. It remained there for three centuries, until 1927 when most of the books were transferred to the modern building constructed in Sampaloc, the present Main Building of the UST campus. The rest were transferred in 1944 just on time before the destruction of the secular building of the old Intramuros campus during the liberation of Manila in 1945.

"With the sails of the galleons"



During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost all of the books received by the Library arrived from Europe and Mexico aboard the yearly Acapulco Galleon. Every *barcada* or missionary expedition coming regularly from Spain brought to the Philippines a corresponding shipment of books for convents, colleges and mission stations in the Islands. Contemporary narratives on the *barcadas* speak of the purchase of books, the giving of guidelines as to authors, titles, prices and places, observing that the best bookstores were those of Madrid, where almost any book could be purchased at prices lower than elsewhere in Europe, even cheaper than in the places of their printing, whether in Flanders or in France.³

The Dominicans of the Philippines had a Procurator stationed in Madrid whose job was not only to recruit missionaries for the Far East and for the Colegio de Santo Tomás, but also to provide funds for the regular flow of books for the College Library.

Undoubtedly, another regular, though very limited source of books for the Library, was the personal collections of the University Dominican professors, whose books would normally pass to the Library after the death of the religious, since those books were owned by the Community. Some professors who became bishops would imitate the example of Benavides and Soria. Such was the case of Bishop Francisco Gainza of the nineteenth century whose manuscripts and printed collections enriched the Library very considerably.

² "In his last illness, he (Bishop Diego de Soria) donated to the Colegio de Santo Tomas of Manila, then under construction, *his library* and three thousand pesos, which were all the things he possessed" (ADUARTE, *op. cit.*, I, p. 623).

³ See MANUEL MERINO, OSA, "El alistamiento misionero en el siglo XVII o Avisos para Comisarios reclutadores", in *Missionalia Hispánica*, II, 5 (1945), pp. 338-339.



APPENDIX

It goes without saying that the majority of those books were written in Latin or in Spanish, the two languages used in the curricula during the whole Spanish period. Except for the last half of the nineteenth century, the content of the library shelves was markedly ecclesiastical, with most books dealing with biblical and patristic studies and with the various areas and fields of Theology, Canon Law, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Humanities and other treatises on spiritual, religious and devotional life. Additional humanistic and scientific works arrived after the creation of the more modern faculties, namely Civil Law (1734), Medicine and Pharmacy (1871).

The less scholarly visitors of the Library may be informed by the staff that the particularly valuable Rare Books Section, which today only serves for purposes of research, for bibliographical interest and for display in special exhibits, had, in the past centuries, a genuine academic usefulness: they were then up – to – date tools handled by professors and students in their daily classes, either as textbooks or as reference works.

To the galleon shipments of books and to the private collections of the Dominican friars we may add, in this period, some other books locally printed, always less numerous and scientifically less pretentious, but very precious and extremely rare today. It is well known that the Dominicans took the initiative in the establishment of the first printing press of the Philippines. It was a happy event of immense value for the cause of evangelization that the great bibliographer W. Retana refers to it as a “semi – invention” of the press. Dominicans also were the authors of the first books printed here, namely, the twin *Doctrina Christiana* with the less known *Shi – lu* by the method of xylography in 1590, and the first ones printed by typography since 1604. And it is of great historical importance to take into account that the first typography designed by Fr. Francisco Blancas de San José with the printer Juan de Vera, after a period of wandering through various provinces of the Philippines, came to settle down and make its permanent abode in the Colegio de Santo Tomás in the year 1625. Since that date, the UST Press, later joined by a few other printing establishments, began to produce a relatively high number of publications, increasing in quality and quantity as the years and centuries went on.

The UST Library and the UST Archives have preserved many books of local printing which other libraries lack. They are books mainly religious in content and in a great variety of Philippine dialects.



APPENDIX

Surprise acquisition

At the end of the eighteenth century the UST Library received a big boost from an unexpected source, the Society of Jesus. In an unfortunate decision of the Bourbon King Charles III, the Jesuits were expelled from all Spanish dominions including the Philippines (1768), and all their properties were confiscated by the Spanish government. Except for the infirm and the aged, no Jesuit remained in the Islands, the Jesuits did not return, as a Corporation, until the year 1859.

The books of their different colleges and residences were assembled at the Colegio de San Ignacio in Manila to be disposed of in favour of several institutions. "In virtue of the provisions contained in the government orders, appropriate catalogues were made of all the books, separating from the rest those authors teaching laxist doctrines; and by a Royal Decree of January 31, 1783 the greatest part of the books were ordered to be destined, as actually they were destined and handed over, to the University of Santo Tomas of the Dominican Fathers. And those books which the University did not accept were sent to the Seminaries of this City (Manila) and of Cebu, as is shown in a detailed catalogue of the same and in a receipt issued by the Rector of the Colegio de Santo Tomas, the Very Reverend Father Nicolás Cora, dated April 31, 1789".⁴

Although neither of the above-mentioned catalogue or receipt can be found today, the fact that there are in the UST library several books formerly owned by the Jesuits can be attested by the corporation's seal in their title page revealing their original owners.

The century of Burgos and Rizal

In the nineteenth century, the century of the most outstanding UST Alumni – with Fr. José Burgos, José Rizal and Manuel L. Quezon heading the list – the UST Library, feeling the impact of the Age of Enlightenment, had to expand its holding and facilities, and although it could never reach the level of its European counterparts, the Library collection certainly progressed in quality and numbers.

⁴ *Memoria de los Colegios, Casas, y Ministerios y de todas las temporalidades ocupadas en estas Islas a la Compañía de Jesús a su extrañamiento*, Ms. Archives of the University of Santo Tomas, Folleto 117, fols. 88v-89.



APPENDIX

In the first place, the printing business had its blooming momentum in the Philippines, as many printing presses, equipped with more modern instruments, produced a growing quantity of books in the various fields of knowledge – ecclesiastical, political, scientific, literary, historical – contrasting with the more modest productions of the two previous centuries when the main bulk of books had been of catechetical, devotional or grammatical nature. The above-mentioned bibliographer W. Retana affirms that the “restoration of printing took place by the middle of the 19th century, and excellent works came out of the Santo Tomas Press; (its printer) Don Juan de Cortada placed that printing establishment at a level not inferior to those of the peninsular presses, due to the good imported material”.⁵ The UST Library was the first and main recipient of that printed output.

Besides, an easier, faster and safe means of maritime transportation after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, facilitated a voluminous inflow of books from Europe for the Library. New acquisitions were in order, especially for the newly established faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy (1871) as well as for the projected creation of faculties of Science (1896) and of Philosophy and Letters (1896). Plus, reading materials were needed for the curricula of Secondary Education leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, established in 1865.

But in spite of its evident transformation and progress, the Library was far from fulfilling the desires and needs of the best scholars. In 1886 two outstanding Dominican professors, Fr. Norberto del Prado and Fr. Evaristo Fernandez Arias, in a confidential report to the Dominican Provincial Chapter held in Manila, drew a negative, and conveniently exaggerated, picture of the limitations of the University Library. In their view the Library was neglected and it was absolutely necessary to give it a special priority. “There are hardly any books on History, Literature, Philosophy, the exact and natural sciences, published in the present century, and we must have and know them so as not to speak from heart or from mere reference about matters of the greatest importance. We possess none of the famous authors of rationalist philosophy; we have only a few and rudimentary works on History, on Criteriology, on Literature; in the Faculty of Law we lack many works as we have heard from the lips of the professors themselves”.

⁵ WENCESLAO RETANA, *Orígenes de la imprenta filipina*, Madrid, 1911, p. 59.



APPENDIX

“If the annual amount of roughly one thousand Pesos allowed by our Constitutions were spent for this purpose, the Library could be provided with the necessary things, making use of good catalogues and requesting the professors to submit a list of the best works they know, etc., and caring to subscribe to scientific reviews of Europe and America, exchanging publications with other libraries and with library centers, a practice so common today and so advantageous”.⁶

The stark confession of these two Dominicans must not be taken too literally; they were prodding their Superiors into action and they had to exaggerate a bit. Both were first-class writers and theologians and their desire for a more complete and representative library is understandable. Some years earlier, another man, Fr. Zeferino González, one of the greatest Spanish-speaking philosophers of the century and professor of Fr. José Burgos and his generation at UST, made similar complaints about the scarcity of books in the library. However, it cannot be denied that the works written by Zeferino, Del Prado and Arias reflect a deep knowledge of the most modern thinkers and philosophers of Europe on the part of the authors. This was a sign that the Library was not entirely deficient as they had so much deplored.

Still dealing with opinions and actions of professors, we cannot bypass another Dominican of the highest intellectual caliber, Fr. Francisco Gainza, theologian, canonist, historian and well-rounded scholar, who enriched the library considerably with his personal books and manuscripts. When in 1862 he was nominated Bishop of Cáceres (Naga), he was allowed to take his library with him on the condition that the collection would be returned to the University after his death. This was fulfilled when he died in 1879. Even more valuable than his books are his own writings, the manuscripts of which fill twenty volumes of the UST Archives.⁷

⁶ Report of Frs. Norberto del Prado and Evaristo Fernández Arias, O.P., to the Definitorium of the Provincial Chapter of the Dominicans held in Manila in 1886, **Ms. Archives of the Province of the Holy Rosary**, Metro Manila, “Crónicas”, 4, fols. 83v-84.

⁷ On October 4, 1862, Monsignor Gainza, Bishop-Elect of Caceres, wrote a respectful petition to Pope Pius IX asking to be dispensed from previous papal dispositions and allowing him to keep his books temporarily due to scarcity of libraries in the provinces. The draft of this petition can be found in the Archives of the University of Santo Tomas, *Atado 14*, and a copy in *Folletos 108*, fols. 586-587.



APPENDIX

The 19th century also witnessed the appearance of the first periodical publications of the Philippines, pioneered by the prince newspaper called *Del Superior Gobierno* in 1811. Some of the most widely circulated periodicals of that century are preserved, often incomplete, in the Filipiniana Section of the Library, such as *El Católico Filipino* (founded in 1861), *El Diario de Manila* (f. 1848), *Boletín Oficial de Filipinas* (f. 1852), *El Oriente* (f. 1875) and others.

The *Memoria* written by the Philippine Central Commission for the *Exposición General de las Islas Filipinas* held in Madrid in 1887 reported that the Library of the University of Santo Tomas had “about 12,000 books, both old and modern, especially about ecclesiastical sciences, social sciences, Law and Philosophy”. The report added that the Libraries of the Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy, created in 1871, rapidly acquired the most recent books published in Europe, some of which were very costly. Especially appreciated among the new acquisitions were the *Tratado completo de la anatomía del hombre* (8 vols.) by Drs. Bourgery and C. Bernard, in luxurious binding; *Anatomía patológica del Cuerpo humano* (2 vols.) by J. Cruveilhier; and Fr. Blanco’s *Flora de Filipinas* (4 vols.) magnificently illustrated.⁸

The 20th century

At the turn of the century, the UST Library felt the impact and consequences of the general crisis brought about in the country by the political changes. Of particular importance for the Library were two factors, namely, the new educational system introduced by the Americans, and the adoption of English as a medium of instruction. English, after more than two decades of continuous struggle for supremacy, displaced Spanish in the University of Santo Tomas in the year 1924. The change in language meant that a great number of the books of the Library, written in Spanish (or in Latin) had to be gradually but steadily relegated to special sections, such as the Ecclesiastical Faculties, the Rare Books Section or the Filipiniana Section, while the English bibliography began to fill the shelves for the daily demands of the academic community.

⁸ Cf. *Exposición General de las Islas Filipinas en Madrid, 1887*, Manila 1887, pp. 58-61.



APPENDIX

By the year 1908, when Spanish was still the only language of the classrooms, Fr. Juan Illa, O.P., University Librarian, reported that the General Library possessed “nearly 20,000 volumes of the most renowned books, old and new, in all branches of learning”, “many and valuable versions and editions of the Bible”, the most outstanding Greek and Latin commentators of the Bible, various collections of all the Church Fathers, both Greek and Latin, collections of general and local Councils of the Church, works of the most famous authors in Theology, Canon Law, Philosophy, Civil Law, Sociology, Literature, Mathematics, etc.” There were also, added Illa, specialized library branches in the faculties of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Engineering, plus the library of the Museum.⁹

In 1927 some sections of the Library had to be moved from Intramuros to the new Building inaugurated in Sampaloc, occupying the northeast wing of the ground floor. Later the locale of the Library suffered noticeable transformations in the years 1955 and 1967. “In 1955, when the ground floor of the Main Building was remodelled, the Library was given new and larger quarters in the rear portion of the ground floor. This included about a third of the ground area, extending from one rear corner of the building to the other. It also included a mezzanine constructed over this area. Dividing the first floor of the Library into two halves was a section occupied by the Prefect of Libraries, the Chief Librarian and the rest of the Library staff. One half was for male students, and the other half for female students. Aside from this, a small additional area for graduate school students adjoined the quarters for the Library staff on one side”. In 1967 the specialized libraries were separated from the Main Library. The latter was remodelled and considerably enlarged to occupy 2/3 of the first floor of the Main Building, the space it has at present.¹⁰

The War Interlude

During World War II, from 1942 up to 1945, classes were suspended, and the University’s campus was converted into an internment camp by the Japanese for American and allied civilian prisoners, whose total reached the figure of 3,789 before the end of war. The internees organized themselves into a small city, establishing among other organisms of internal order an “Education Department” for the instruction of the children. The Library of the University was partially placed at their disposal, and a certain Mr. Earle Bedford was placed in charge of the central library.

⁹ Report of Fr. Illa in the *General Bulletin of the Manila University of Santo Tomas, 1908-1909*, Manila 1908, pp. 228-229.

¹⁰ JOSEFINA LIM PE, *The University of Santo Tomas in the twentieth century*, Manila 1973, p. 213.



APPENDIX

As stated earlier, the remaining part of the Library left in the building of Intramuros in 1927 was transferred to the Sampaloc building during the Japanese occupation – except a part of the Law Library – just in time to be spared the total destruction of the old building during the battle for liberation. Thus it can be said that the continuity and integrity of the UST Library has never been lost in the course of 377 years since the death of Benavides.

Of some interest to bibliographers is the work done by two scholarly American internees, Leila Maynard and Robert Strong. They requested permission from the Dominican authorities to examine all the Library shelves and the holdings of the Archives in search for old and rare books. Fruit of their laborious and intelligent research was a compilation in two type-written volumes, of a catalogue of the oldest and most rare books preserved in the Library of the University. The two volumes cover books printed from 1492 to 1542 (Vol. I) and from 1543 to 1575 (Vol. II) respectively.¹¹ The work was dedicated and presented to the Very Rev. Tomás Tascón, Provincial Superior of the Dominicans, whose encouragement and understanding had made the work possible. The catalogue, now extant in the Filipiniana Section, is a masterful and classic work of bibliographical criticism and the best guide to evaluate the rare books of the University Library.*

Bibliographic growth

The growth of the Library in terms of books, collections and teaching aids cannot be traced with accuracy because the old records do not contain library catalogues, and the people of earlier centuries were less statistic-conscious than those of today. From the last quarter of the 19th century we begin to have documentary evidence about the size of the Library, even though the figures are obviously too round and hence, are only estimates.

¹¹ LEILA MEYNARD and ROBERT M. STRONG, *a Catalogue of Rare Books printed between the years 1492 and 1542 from the University of Santo Tomas* (pro manuscripto), University of Santo Tomas Internment Camp 1943, vol. 1; Vol. II, same place, covering books printed from 1543-1575.

* **Editor's note:** When this article was written, only the first two volumes were available. The third was found later on by the editor.



APPENDIX

The following statistics belonging to a few key-years may throw some light on the steady progress of the Library in a little less than a century:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Books</u>
1887	12,000
1908	20,000
1941	39,965
1953	99,206
1962	134,733
1974	257,833
1981	326,611



The bibliographic growth, considerably bigger as the decades passed, went parallel to the increase in student population, which rose from about 950 students in 1887 to about 5,000 just before the second World War and to the fantastic number of 42,000 at present. The University faculties jumped from six in 1887 (Theology, Humanities, Canon Law, Civil Law, Medicine and Pharmacy) to the present fifteen with an enormous variety of ramifications in specialized courses, all demanding the service of specialized books. From the year 1924, as the medium of instruction changed from Spanish to English, the Library had to renovate itself rapidly with a deluge of books in English.

Archival materials

Although the Archives of the University is an independent entity with separate administration, it is a complement of the Library. Housed in the Central Library Building of the University of Santo Tomas, the Archives is the repository of all the documents related to the history of the institution. Specially precious are the Foundational Act, various Papal Bulls and Royal Decrees granting privileges to the University or regulating its academic life. There are in the Archives many interesting documents regarding Philippine history in general and even the history of the Dominican missions in the Far East (China, Japan, Vietnam, Formosa), but the main body of the whole documentation deals with academic history.

Unique for the Philippines and for the knowledge of our national heroes are the papers containing the student records of the Spanish period, including the graduation proceedings and the class grades. These documents are found in the following archival sections: *Asientos de grados*, *Diligencias de grados*, *Registro de titulos*, *Notas académicas*, *Libros de matrículas*. The rest of the manuscripts are classified in three sections called by the odd names of *Becerros*, *Libros* and *Folletos*.



APPENDIX

But the Archives does not only contain manuscripts. From ancient times, archivists have also accepted and kept printed books and other materials, some of which are very valuable. Most of the periodical publications of the University are well represented, beginning with the *Discursos de Apertura* or regular series of inaugural addresses delivered by faculty members on the first day of the school-year, the first of which was that of 1866. Also in the Archives is a copy (perhaps the only one known) of the *El Martes Escolar*, the first students magazine in the UST Campus, published way back in 1910.

The Archives has a rich collection of rare books and booklets printed in the Philippines in the different dialects and in Spanish. These materials are catalogued by sections according to subjects under the following titles: Novenas, Sermones/Discursos, Catecismos, Biografias, Devocionarios, Santo Rosario, Philippine Civil History, Philippine Ecclesiastical History, Civil Affairs, Masoneria and Circulares. A complete listing of these Philippine prints can be seen in the General Catalogue of the same Archives.

Filipiniana

The Filipiniana collection of the Library is considered as one of the richest of its kind in the Philippines. Aside from a variety of holdings of cultural and educational value such as maps (yet to be properly classified), atlases, souvenir documents, etc., this section possesses a total of 21,000 volumes of books, plus 2,841 volumes of periodicals, of which the most unique belong to the Spanish period. Today, however, they are no longer the most numerous.

Only the section of the Archives keeps some Philippine printings of the seventeenth century. In the Filipiniana proper, even those printed in the eighteenth century are few. On the other hand, the Filipiniana abounds in nineteenth century Philippine printings. The reason is simple. In the early centuries of the colony the majority of books printed here were meant for rapid and constant circulation: catechisms, prayerbooks, sermons, vocabularies, grammars, etc., not to be kept in libraries but to be continually used by the people. In addition, we must also take into account the following factors: the poor quality of the paper used, the tropical humid climate, the destructive intrusion of book-worms and the carelessness of our ancestors in keeping collections.¹²

¹² Additional information on the rare books of the Library, in JESUS GAYO, O.P., "Rarezas bibliográficas en la biblioteca de la Universidad de Santo Tomás", in *Unitas*, XVII, 1 (March 1955), pp. 190-191.



APPENDIX

In fact, some books written by the early missionaries are represented in our Filipiniana Section by later editions or facsimile reproductions. For instance, we only have an 1882 edition of the masterpiece of Fr. Francisco Blancas de San José, *Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Tagala*, which was first published in 1610; only the facsimile edition of Edition (1947) of the *Doctrina Christiana* in Tagalog and Spanish (1593), (Washington 1947), and copy of the *Doctrina Cristiana* in Chinese (1593) is only a facsimile by Fr. Jesús Gayo (Manila, 1951).

An occasional visitor in the Filipiniana may be shown such books as Fr. Manuel Blanco, OSA's *Flora de Filipinas* (Manila 1877) in four beautifully illustrated volumes; the first editions of Jose Rizal's *Noli me tangere* (Berlin 1886), authographed by the hero, and *El Filibusterismo* (Gen 1891); Blair and Robertson's *The Philippine Islands* (set no. 144, 55 volumes); or Harper's *History of the War of the Philippines* (ed. by M. Wilcox, New York 1900); to mention just a few.

The old Spanish periodicals are fairly well-represented, even though many of the collections are incomplete. Among them, mention may be made of *El Diario de Manila* (1849-1866); *Boletin Oficial de Filipinas* (1852-1860); *El Católico Filipino* (1861-1862); *Gaceta Manila* (1861-1889); *El Oriente* (1875-1877); *El Renacimineto* (1905-1909); and the daily, Catholic and brave newspaper *Libertas* (1899-1918), published by the University of Santo Tomas, one of the three complete series in existence.

The Filipiniana keeps abreast of the publications locally printed today, in spirit of continuity and of service to the students and researchers from within and without the campus. Perhaps there is no major book or periodical in this category that does not find a place in the Filipiniana. Among the modern additions that the visitor can peruse are *The Philippines*, edited by the Tourist Research and Planning Ltd. (Manila 1981); *Philippines*, ed. by Richard Z. Chesnott (Harry N. Abrams, New York); *Philippine Ancestral Houses* (Manila 1980) by Fernando N. Zialcita and Martin I. Tinio; *Filipino Heritage* (Manila 1977-1978) in ten volumes; the modern Filipiniana serial publications by the Filipiniana Book Guild and by the Historical Conservation Society; etc.

Editor's note: This article is culled from: *Philippiniana Sacra*, pp. 76-93. 17:49 (1982) with permission from the author.



Appendix B

Dusty Sanctuary

by Leila M. Maynard

The dim vastness of the library was filled with the smell of dust and cobwebs, a musty old-book smell. Light filtering through wooden jalousies disclosed shelves from floor to lofty ceiling and rows of stacks, crammed with books. The volumes were undisturbed, no hands pulled them out of place, no student voices sounded. An air of quiet waiting permeated the great rooms and touched with peace all who were lucky enough to have access to them. Of those fortunate few, I was one.

Book-lined walls muffled the noise of restless movement and strident voices that echoed in the corridors outside. Muted sounds reaching the inner library blended with the hum of the fan whirring over my desk – a desk where, a year before, the head librarian of the University had sat. This comfortable room had been, and would be again, his office; but now it was sanctuary, and it was mine, and never a day passed that I did not return thanks for a blessing of such magnitude. Here were no feelings of strain, no pangs of longing for what was not; just peace and quiet and absorbing occupation.

It was 1942 and, along with several thousand others, I was interned at Santo Tomas in the city of Manila. Among the manifold irritations and heartaches of imprisonment, one did not expect to be happy; to keep busy and endure cheerfully, to preserve one's health – these were the basic ambitions which hundreds struggled courageously to achieve. No doubt it is a heresy to state, as I do, that I found, in those grim surroundings, work as interesting and as rewarding as any I have ever done: reviewing and cataloguing rare books.

When Manila was taken by the Japanese and the Dominican University of Santo Tomas became a place of internment for "enemy aliens," the University authorities reserved only a few sections and closed them off to internees. One of those out-of-bounds areas was the library on the first floor of the main building where, besides books, numerous articles of school property had been hastily stored. Custodians, appointed to guard such property, set to work to sort and list it.

In the course of making this inventory during the early months of 1942, they found scattered in bins and cupboards throughout the library, a number of books, obviously very old. Some were tattered and stained, others seemed complete. It became evident that, although most of the modern sections of the library were adequately catalogued, these old vel-



APPENDIX

lum-bound volumes were simply there – unlisted and ignored. As the books piled up, the idea of doing something about them became more and more attractive; to evaluate and catalog them would be an interesting project as well as a service to the University.

A rare-book collector offered to attempt their appraisal, a typist was available, space was cleared, and still one problem remained. Most of the books were written in Latin, though some were in classical Spanish and a few in French and Italian. Who would read them? An inquiry sent to the office maintained by the Dominican Fathers brought a reply that, while the activity had their approval, no help in translating could be expected from the busy priests; this project, if followed through, must be executed by internee effort. And so the call went forth to the Education Committee and came at last to me, who taught Latin in camp school.

Curious and interested, I went one morning and knocked on a closed door which previously I had not even noticed. It was opened and I stepped into another world – a silent and shadowy world where a few intent workers seemed lost in tranquil space. It was a stunning experience, this being dropped out of teeming confusion into a deep well of quietness. Here was elbow-room, an almost forgotten luxury. I must be dreaming, I thought, as I moved down the empty aisles.

I took the first book handed me and found myself stammering that yes, I could read Latin. Spanish and French? Yes. How much time could I spend on the books? Could I come everyday? “I don’t know, I don’t know,” I murmured, staring at the title page of the book I held; translated from Latin, it read, “Printed at Basle in 1557 at the Froben Press.” 1557! Two hours later, dust-streaked and bemused, I emerged into the clutter and the clatter of the hall.

So it began and soon, every free hour, every day in the week, found me poring over the treasured volumes. I became one of the “University workers,” a small group whose special abilities enabled them to render worth-while services to the University, in return for which they received a measure of blessed privacy. In justice to us all, I must point out that we worked for the University on our own time and that our camp work assignments were not lightened. Willingly we contributed our share to the community life, grateful that we might sometimes escape to seclusion, there perhaps to study ancient coins, refurbish old paintings, label collections of butterflies and stuffed birds in the museum, or, as I did, lose ourselves in books.

Happily, no one seemed to envy me. Friends were inclined to shudder at the thought of the solitude I prized so highly and to point out that sunshine and fresh air and the constant company of other people were advantages far greater than any I might gain as a recluse. I agreed with my whole heart and went my way.



APPENDIX

Within a few weeks, a sheaf of reports sent to the Dominican office aroused such interest that rare books from the Archives and the Library of the Seminary began to find their way to my desk. Priests who had freedom to enter the camp came to talk, to ask questions, to look at our special finds and sometimes, especially if they were Spanish, to marvel that an American woman, a Protestant, was doing such work and to wonder, doubtless, that she cared to.

The earliest books had been printed in the 16th century and represented the finest presses of that period: Plantin of Antwerp, Aldus of Venice, Froben of Basle, to name but three. In those days, printers and their associates were scholarly men and they produced books both beautiful and accurate. The names of artists and poets, philosophers, popes and kings, occurring again and again in prefaces, dedications and letters, bore witness to the universal interest in learning that was a vital force of that age.

Most of the old books had been brought from Europe by generations of Spanish padres since late in the 16th century and were naturally religious in content. Some were truly rare and valuable, some were not. Many had plainly been used as texts and reference books and contained marginal notes in Spanish, as well as deletions of lines which must have seemed too frivolous. The works of Erasmus had been severely edited and "autore damnato" written in a firm hand under his name wherever it appeared. One such judgment was dated 1613. The robed figure of the censor with his stern ascetic face seemed very real although three centuries had passed since his hands had rested on that page.

Besides writings on Church history and sacred literature, editions of the Latin classics, poetry and letters, there were scores of books on lighter subjects: A treatise on music by Bermudo printed in 1549; one on architecture by the Italian Serlio printed in 1566; one on the origin of languages by the Spanish monk Salinas. A curious history of the Northern Nations, written by a Swedish churchman, Olaus Magnus, and printed in 1555, had all the charm of a book of fairy tales and its woodcut illustrations of giants and pygmies, sea monsters and strange spirits, were wonderful to see. There was Volume IV of the rare first edition of Copernicus' "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium," printed in 1543, a copy of which, just off the press, reached the great scientist on his death bed. There were cook books and books of medicine and one on the philosopher's stone.

Who would not be entertained to find, in the 1549 edition of Galen's "De Alimentorum Facultatibus," the following information about wines? "All confess that wine is included in the number of things that nourish our bodies. If anything sustains us, it is of course food, and certainly wine must be placed in that class... Of all wines, that heavy red wines are best suited for generating blood. After them are the heavy brown wines; then



APPENDIX

the sweet wines if they are of a good red color and dark, in consistency heavy and with an astringent quality. The wines that are white and sour are least nourishing, resembling as they do water mixed with honey." Galen, in the second century A.D., wrote in an informal style that still makes lively reading.

Andre Tiraqueau, French jurist and friend of Rabelais, was the author of "De Legibus Connubialibus" printed in 1546. Note his precepts for choosing and managing a wife: "Take not a wife who is too beautiful nor yet one who is misshapen, but choose one who is moderately handsome. Let the husband and wife be equal in age and fortune; above all, let a man beware marrying a woman older and richer than himself. Give careful attention to the parents, the nationality and the habits of a future wife. Let men correct their wives by kindness combined with severity. Let women take care of the household and be content with that. Let man and wife depend upon mutual affection and not upon magic charms and love philtres." After 400 years, the fundamental soundness of this advice is impressive.

When the works of our sober piety – St. Augustine, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Thomas Aquinas (our own Santo Tomas) – threatened to become too heavy a diet, such books as those cited above refreshed us and lent pleasure to the days. Anticipation accompanied the inspection of each new book, for there was no knowing what it might contain; then came the delight of discovery as background and content became clear. It is hard to imagine a situation in which such emotions could be more welcome.

The months went by and our lives, as internees, steadily became more restricted and painful. Strengths and spirits failed as hope fought a losing battle with despair. I took the four flights to my classroom slowly, resting often, and even the youngsters coming to Latin classes felt the strain of the stairs. Whenever I could, I escaped to my study. One breath of that dust-scented air and I felt the tensions subside. My gratitude became daily more heartfelt.

And then one day there came to my desk a "cradle book," an example of incunabula, as books printed before 1500 are called. I had never touched one before, and I regarded it with excitement and reverence. Printed in Seville in 1492, it had been off the press almost exactly 450 years. The handmade paper was heavy and white, the Gothic type large and clear; the unnumbered pages, the rubricated opening paragraphs, the lack of a title page, the colophon bearing printers' mark with the date and place of publication – all were distinguishing marks of incunabula. At some time in its long history, it had been rebound in vellum and the opening pages repaired with loving skill. Impressed by its beauty and antiquity, I opened the book and forgot the passing hours.



APPENDIX

The book, in Spanish, was “La Guerra Judaica de Josefo Flavio” and it began with sonorous lines, “Dedicated to the most high and most powerful Senora Dona Isabel, queen of Castile and of Leon; of Aragon and of Sicily...by the humble chronicler, Alfonso de Palencia...the translation of the seven books of the Jewish War...written first in Greek by the excellent historian Josephus, priest of Jerusalem, translated into Latin by the eminent churchman Rufinus...and now taken from the Latin and turned into Romance Castilian...”

Thus in 1492 wrote the Spanish scholar, de Palencia, a man much at the court of Spain, renowned for his masterly translations. My thoughts raced as I read. A servant of the queen... much at the court of Spain... the court of Isabella in 1492... the Isabella of Columbus. Had de Palencia been there when Columbus came? Had their curious glances ever met—the courtier and the seeker? Why, I thought to myself in sudden conviction, that was only yesterday!

Another step backward to the imperial court of Nero, in the first century after Christ, and there was Josephus, historian of antiquity, arriving at Rome from Palestine to intercede for Jewish priests called to account by the Emperor. The story unfolded, horizons expanded, and another era of the past became vibrantly alive. I lifted my head at last, stirred and comforted.

What is Time? I wondered, gazing into its luminous distance, and it seemed to me that, for a fleeting moment, I came near to understanding that all time is one, that Then is Now is Forever. The immediacy of life five centuries or twenty centuries ago out into proper perspective the tribulations of the present. The book in my hand forbade hysteria, counseled serenity. It said, “All things pass, all things remain,” and I was content.

Content? In prison camp! Not, of course, in heart and body, for I was hungry like others, and my future, like theirs, was uncertain; I was distressed by the suffering around me and, hardest of all to bear, I knew nothing of my family, not even whether they were alive or dead. But contentment is said to be largely ease of mind and that I had; my mind was wholly free and roamed wherever eager questing led.

In an existence of elemental simplicity, few things interfered with or distracted me and, in concentrated study, I put worry aside for hours on end. As never before in my life, I felt that my mind was untrammeled and that it revelled in its freedom. The satisfaction of constant study, the acquisition of new knowledge, the discovery of vistas hitherto unknown—there were its daily fare. Four walls *do not* a prison make, though it may be trite to say so.

For more than two years the work went forward, and several hundred volumes published before 1700 were reviewed. Compilations of reports were bound into attractive booklets that are today cherished mementos. The day of liberation came at last. We locked away the treasure trove of



APPENDIX

books, closed the doors one final time, and walked wonderingly back into the twentieth century.

Scores of people have asked me about life in Santo Tomas. It is an unhappy tale of semi-starvation, monotony, and petty persecutions, and all too familiar. I can never tell it without remembering the inspiration and peace of mind that came from quiet study or without saying, in deep thankfulness, "But I was lucky!"



Editor's note: This article is taken from the UST Filipiniana section, Internment Camp files. We do not know in what journal it was published or whether it was published at all.



Appendix C

Some Highlights in the History of the University of Santo Tomas (until 1945)*

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- July 21, 1587 Arrival of the first Dominican Missionaries in the Philippines. Among them was Fr. Miguel de Benavides who later was appointed Archbishop of Manila (1602).
- April 28, 1611 Execution of the will of Benavides “in favour of a Seminary-College where the Religious of the Convent of Santo Domingo might read the sciences of Arts and Theology...”
- May 1612 Acceptance of the endowment by the Dominican Order in the Philippines.
- 1629 Academic privileges are renewed for ten more years by Pope Urban VIII.
- 1637 Elevated to University status by King Philip IV of Spain.
- 1645 Endowed by Pope Innocent X, upon the petition of Philip the IV, with all University privileges in perpetuity. These privileges included the graduation of students after five years of study and customary examinations and theses, as bachelors, licentiates, masters or doctors.
- 1680 Granted royal patronage and protection by Charles II. Thus, the University had official standing with the state as well as with the Church.
- 1681 Declared a “Public University of General Studies” by Pope Innocent XI.
- 1734 Additional courses established in Canon Law and Roman Law. Pope Clement XII approved and confirmed the curriculum, which now covered the entire field of jurisprudence. The Pope authorized the University to confer degrees in all existing faculties at that time as well as in all others that might be introduced in the fu-



APPENDIX

- ture.
- 1783 The School of Mathematics was founded.
- 1785 Honored by Charles III with the title of "Royal." This mark of favor was bestowed on the University in recognition of military aid given by the students during the war with England, 1761-1763. The University students raised four companies, numbering five hundred each, who were in active service when Manila was occupied by the British troops under General Draper.
- 1835 The School of National Law was erected.
- 1837 Chair of Spanish and Insular Law was provided for. At this time, the curriculum included courses in dogmatic and moral theology, philosophy, and the humanities. The range of the philosophical studies was very wide, and covered logic, mathematics, physics, psychology, metaphysics, ethics, and theodicy. The humanities included grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and other studies essential to a man of culture and letters according to the ideals and standards of that time.
- 1865 The Rector of Santo Tomas is declared, ex-officio, Head of the Secondary and Higher Education in the Islands by Isabel II. The School of Fine Arts, Mechanics, Commerce, Surveying, Industrial Chemistry and Botany and Agriculture were founded.
- 1871 The College of Medicine and Surgery, and the School of Pharmacy were erected. At this time, there were very few physicians in the Islands.
- 1875 The College for Notaries was founded.
- 1879 The School of Midwifery was introduced.
- 1880 The Schools of Ministering Surgeons and Pharmacy for Practitioners was erected.
- 1896 The Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and the Faculty of Sciences was founded.
- 1898 Philippine Independence and the framing of the first Constitution, a third of the framers of said constitution were University Alumni.



- 1902 The title of "Pontifical" conferred was by Pope Leo XIII. Henceforth, all academic degrees conferred by this university were equal in value with those granted by other pontifical universities throughout the world.
- 1902 The title of "Pontifical" conferred by Pope Leo XIII. Henceforth, all academic degrees conferred by this university had equal value with those granted by other pontifical universities throughout the world.
- 1911 Three Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the University fittingly celebrated during the days (from December 16 to 20). Laying of the cornerstone of main building on the new university site, Sulucan (Sampaloc) north Manila.
- 1927 The completion and dedication of the new main building, north Manila. The new site contains about sixty-five acres. Construction of other buildings designed for all branches of modern educational activity was begun.
- 1941 On December 8, at the outbreak of the war with Japan, classes were suspended. Shortly afterwards, the transportation unit of the United States Army took over the campus of the University for use as a motor pool. When Manila was declared an open city, and the United States Army forces retired, the American Emergency Committee of the Red Cross obtained permission from Santo Tomas authorities to use the university buildings and grounds as an Internment Camp in case the incoming Japanese forces decided to intern civilians of the allied nations.
- 1942 On January 4, the first truck-load of civilians was brought in, and Santo Tomas Internment Camp was organized.
- 1945 On July 14 Santo Tomas Camp ends. Majority of the internees had already been evacuated. All remaining internees were transferred to San Carlos Camp. After the war, the University underwent progressive expansion in the New Campus in Sampaloc after abandoning the ruined buildings of Intramuros. But this period does not concern our study.



Fig. . First page of the Will and Testament of Archbishop Benavides providing for the foundation of the University.



Fig. . This drawing of Ignacio Muñoz, O.P. shows the City of Intramuros one hundred years after its foundation, ca. 1671. (From *Intramuros de Manila de 1571 hasta su Destruccion en 1945* by Pedro Ortiz Armengol published in 1958).



Fig. . Plaza de Santo Tomás with the main building of the University of Santo Tomas on the left, Santo Domingo Church at the rear, and Colegio de Santa Rosa on the right, ca. 1902. (From *Intramuros of Memory* by J.C. Laya and E. Gatbonton, Manila, 1983).



Fig. . Statue of Archbishop Miguel de Benavides, founder of the University of Santo Tomas in Plaza de Santo Tomás in Intramuros. The church and convent of Sto. Domingo in the background were destroyed at the beginning of the Japanese occupation of Manila in 1941.



Fig. . The Museum of the University was founded around the year 1870 as a laboratory of Physics and of the Natural Sciences with the purpose of acting as educational support to the Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy opened in the second half of the 19th century. At the time of the occupation, it had already become a Museum of Arts and Sciences and its collection did not only include Flora and Fauna specimens, but also Paintings, Ehtnography, Coins, Medals, University memorabilia and others. A few books dealing mainly with the Natural Sciences were part of the Museum Library. These were later transferred to the Library Rare Collection.



Fig. Colegio de San José - Facultad de Farmacia

The Science Library of the University of Santo Tomas was housed in San José College Building, Walled City until the year 1927. This Science Library was organized for the pharmacy and medical students of the university. In the year 1927, the Science Library was moved to the new Main Building of the University at Sulucan, and merged with the Student's Central Library, which had been organized in the year 1927.



Fig. . The main entrance of the Colegio de San Juan de Letrán, 1933. The college was founded in 1630. This building was destroyed in the battle of liberation in Manila.



*Fig. . Ruins of the main gate of the University of Santo Tomas in Intramuros after American bombardment in 1945. The encircled lower portion was transferred to the Sampaloc compound where it stands now (see photo below) (From *Intramuros de Manila de 1571 hasta su Destrucción en 1945* by Pedro Ortiz Armengol published in 1958.*

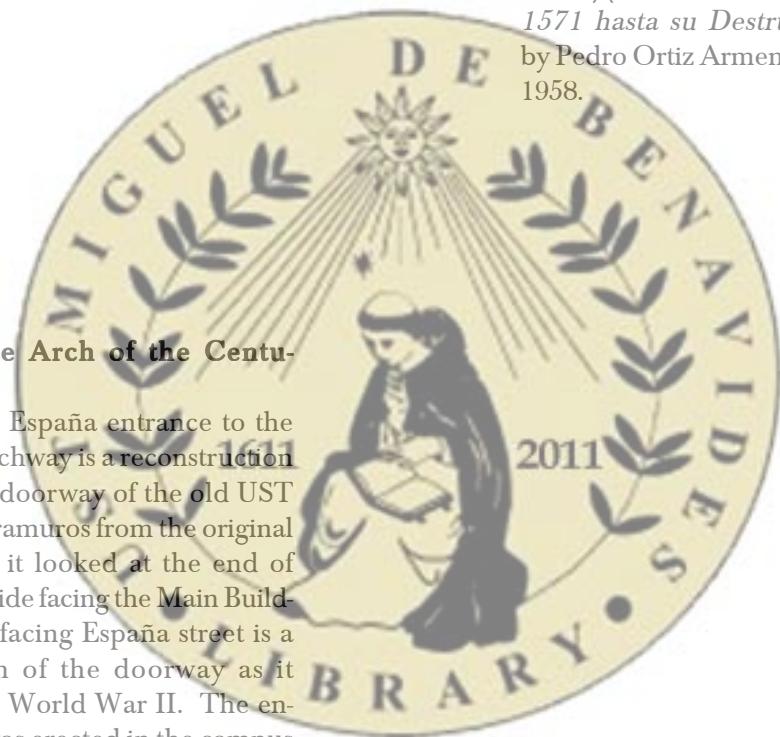


Fig. . The Arch of the Centuries

Located at the España entrance to the campus, this archway is a reconstruction of the original doorway of the old UST Building in Intramuros from the original stones, and as it looked at the end of World War II (side facing the Main Building). The side facing España street is a reconstruction of the doorway as it looked before World War II. The entire structure was erected in the campus in 1952.

A statue of the seated St. Thomas Aquinas is found atop the Archway. On the side facing the street, two commemorative plaques have been placed in honor of two of the university's foremost alumni Dr. Jose Rizal, national hero of the Philippines and Pres. Manuel Luis Quezon, first president of the Philippine Commonwealth.



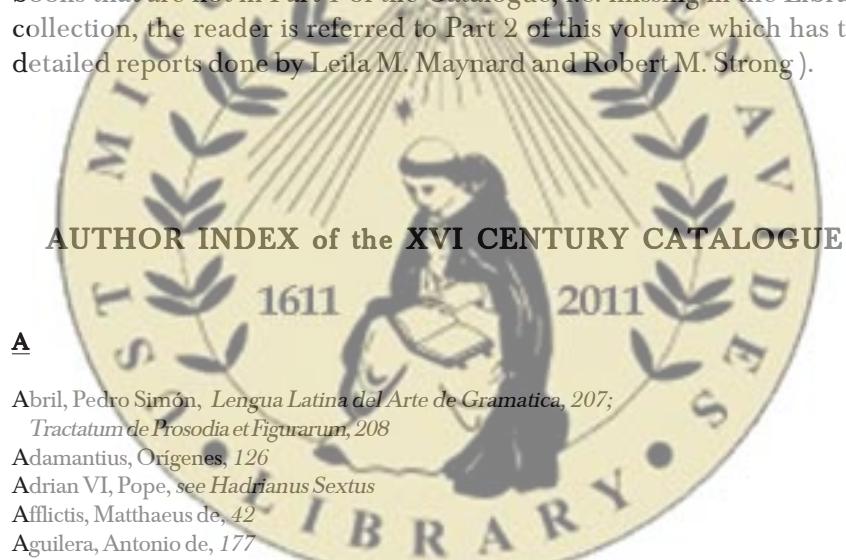
Fig. . . Central Seminary Library, 1935, in Sampaloc

For four centuries, the Seminary and the University shared the same history. Consequently, there was only one library. When in 1926, there was created the Interdiocesan Seminary in the University of Santo Tomas was created, as a separate unit, the Seminary was provided with a separate library containing books for courses offered to the seminarians: in Philosophy, Theology and Canon Law. In December 1933, the Seminary was transferred from the Old Building in Intramuros to the newly finished building in Sampaloc. The Library was likewise transferred and remained there until 1960 when it was integrated with the library of the Dominican community of Santo Tomas to become what is now called Ecclesiastical Faculties Library.



Indexes

(Note: References are to entry numbers. For a book by two or more authors, a separate entry for each author is listed. Editors, translators, and compilers are indicated by use of abbreviations – ed., tr., and comp. For books that are not in Part 1 of the Catalogue, i.e. missing in the Library collection, the reader is referred to Part 2 of this volume which has the detailed reports done by Leila M. Maynard and Robert M. Strong).



- A
- Abril, Pedro Simón, *Lengua Latina del Arte de Gramatica*, 207;
Tractatum de Prosodia et Figurarum, 208
- Adamantius, Orígenes, 126
- Adrian VI, Pope, *see Hadrianus Sextus*
- Afflictis, Matthaeus de, 42
- Aguilera, Antonio de, 177
- Alaume, Jean, ed., 91
- Albertus Magnus, Sanctus, OP, *De Animalibus Libri Viginti Sex*, 16; *Summa Alberthi Magni*, 4
- Albornoz, Bartolomé de, 221
- Alcasar, Ludovicus de, SI, 9
- Alciatus, Andrea, *De Verborum Significatione*, 59;
Emblematum Libri, 154; *Tomus IV Operum*, 297
- Alexandro, Alexander ab, 465
- Añastro Ysunza, Gaspar de, tr., 374
- Ancharano, Peter de, 46
- Andegavius, Renatus, Benedictus, 161
- Andrea, Giovanni, *Liber Sextus Decretalium Clementis V*, 315; *Speculum*, 54; *Super VI Decretalium*, 5; *Super Usibus Feudorum*, 56



INDEXES

- Anglus, Gregorius, OSB, 444
Angulo Cordubensis, Andreas, 384
Antoninus, Sanctus, Archiepis. Florentiae, *Chronica Antonini. Prima Pars*, 65; *Historiarum Domini Antonini*, 12;
Summae Sacrae Theologiae, 200; *Summa Theologica Moralis*, 28
Antonius de Padua, Sanctus, *Quadragesimales Sermones*, 17;
Sermones Dominicales, 24
Aquarius, Mathias, ed., 245
Aquileia, Rufinus de, tr., 110
Aquinas, Thomas, Sanctus, *Commentaria D. Thomae Aquinatis in Aristotelem*, 187; *In Epistolas Sancti Pauli Commentaria*, 52;
In Quattuor Libros Aristotelis de Coelo, 142; *Opuscula Omnia*, 335;
Opuscula Omnia (17th Volume), 188; *Quaestiones Disputatae de Potentia Dei*, 460; *Quaestiones Disputatae S. Thomae Aquinatis*, in two parts, 126; *Quaestiones Profundissimae de Potentia Dei*, 461; *Quaestiones quae Disputatae Dicuntur (1595)*, 414; *Quaestiones quae Disputatae Dicuntur (1598)*, 435; *Summa Catholicae Fidei Contra Gentiles*, 189; *Summa Totius Theologiae D. Thomae Aquinatis*, 281
Areopagita, Dionysius, Sanctus see *Dionysitus Areopagitae*, Sanctus
Argote de Molina, Gonzalo, 351
Aretinus à Gambilonibus, Angelus, 190
Arias Montanus, Benedictus, *Biblia Sacra*, 185; *Commentaria in Duodecim Prophetas*, 201; *Davidis Regis ac Prophetae*, 225; *Elucidationes in Quatuor Evangelia*, 233; *Hymni et Secula*, 395; *Poemata* (see Part 2, report # 202)
Athanasius Magnus, Sanctus, 116
Aureliaco, Petrus Jacobus de, 6
Aurelius, Augustinus, Sanctus, *Expositio in Epistolas Divi Pauli*, 36; *Opera*, 117; *Opera*, 246
Ausonius, Gallus, 81
Avendaño, Alfonso de, OP, 396
Avila, Pedrarias de, ed., 103
Aviles, Franciscus de, 282
Ayerve de Ayora, Antonius, 415
Azo, Dinus, 162
Azpilcueta, Martin ab, *Commentaria et Tractatus*, 352; *Consiliorum et Responsorum Libri Quinque*, 379; *In Decretis Pontificum Gymnastae Primarii Praelectiones*, 416

B

- Badius Jodicus, *Quadragesimales Sermones*, 17;
Sermones Dominicales, 24
Baeça , Gaspar de, 385
Balduinus, Franciscus, 306
Baldus de Ubaldis, Petrus, *Apparatus Super Quinque Libros Decretalium*, 40; *Commentaria*, 247;
Commentum in Primum, Secundum et Tertium Decretalium, 63; *Speculum*, 54



INDEXES

- Bañes, Dominicus, OP, *Commentaria in Secundam Secundae Summa Theologicae D. Thomae*, 311;
De Jure et De Justitia Decisiones, 406;
Institutiones Minores Dialecticae quas Summulas Vocant, 445; *Relectio de Merito*, 372;
Super Primam Partem D. Thomae, 324
Barbari, Hermolai, 26
Barbosa, Petrus, 417
Baronius, Caesare, 336
Barradas, Sebastianus, SI, 436
Bartholinis, Baldum de, 178
Bartholomaeus, Socinus, 267
Bartolus à Saxoferrato, *Commentaria in Corpus Juris Civilis*, 359; *Lectura Super Tribus Libris Codicis*, 50
Basilius Magnus, D., 191
Beda, Venerable, 36
Bellarminus Politianus, Robertus, SJ, 373
Bella Pertica, Petrus de, 13
Bellovisu, Armandus, OP, 21
Benedictus, Gulielmus, 298
Benincasus, Cornelius, 227
Beraldo, Philip, ed., 35
Berchorius Pictaviensis, Petrus, OSB, *Dictionarium seu Repertorium Morale*, 360; *Reductorii Moralis*, 361
Bergomensis, Petrus, OP, *Tabula Aurea in Omnia Opera D. thomae Aquinatis*, 202;
Tabula seu Index Atque Compendium, 47
Bermudo, Juan, OFM, 82
Bernardus, Sanctus, *Aurea Psalmorum Septem Poenitentialium Exposition*, 307; *Opera et Vita*, 155
Bernardus Patritius, Ioannes Baptista, 299
Biedma, Doctor Villen de, 449
Bigne, Margarinus de la, 362
Birgitta à Sutetia, Sancta, 118
Bodino, Juan, 374
Boerius, Nicolaus, 255
Bonaventura, Sanctus, OFM, 353
Bossi, Francesco, ed., 256
Bossius, Aegidius, 256
Buissonius Hannonis, Ioannes, 437
Burgundus Belvacensis, Vincentius, OP, 380
Butrio, Antonio de, 32

C

- Caelius, Ludovicus, 138
Caesar, Gaius Julius, *Comentarios*, 462;
Rerum ab Se Gestarum Commentarii, 326
Canisius, Petrus, SI, *Authoritatum Sacrae Scripturae*, 203;
Alter Tomus Commentariorum de Verbi Dei Corruptelis, 312
Canus, Melchior, OP, 2:121
Cantera, Didacus, 144



INDEXES

- Capella, Martinianus Minaeus Felix, 33
Capella Valentinus, Andrea, 327
Capponia à Porrecta, Seraphinus, OP, 375
Capreolus Tolossanus, Joannes, OP, 10
Carerius, Ludovicus, 156
Carthusianus, Dionysius, Sanctus, *Enarrationes in Quatuor Prophetas Maiores*, 130; *Epistolarum ac Evangeliorum de Sanctis*, 69; *In Quattuor Evangelistas Enarrationes*, 34; *Super Quinque Libros Sapientiales*, 113
Casalio, Gaspare, 145
Casas, Bartolomé de las, OP, *Brevissima Relacion de la Destruyacion de las Indias*, 100; *Disputa o Controversia Entre las Casas y el Doctor Gines Sepulveda*, 101
Casas, Cristóbal de las, 192
Casianus, Ioannes, 258
Cassanis, Zenzelinus de, 315
Castalion, Sebastianus, 114
Castro, Paulus de, *Commentaria In Corpus Juris Civilis*, 234; *In Primam et Secundam Digesti Novi Partem Patavinae Praelectiones*, 107; *In Secundam Partem Codicem*, 466
Castro Zamorensis, Alfonsus, OFM, 259
Cavalcani, Ortensius, 376
Cavalli, Seraphino, 240
Celaya, Domingo de, OP, 172
Celsus, Hugo de, *Consilium Canonicum*, 89; *Repertorio Universal de Todas las Leyes Destos Reynos de Castilla*, 108
Ceñedo, Petrus, 386
Cerda, Melchior de la, SI, 438
Cerdan de Tallada, Thomas, 226
Cervis de Bellano, Hieronymus de, ed., 3
Chaeronensis, Plutarchus, *Opera quae Extant Omnia Ethica*, 273; *Summi et Philosophie et Historici Parallelae*, 274; *Vitae Comparatae Illustrium Virorum Graecorum*, 209
Chartarius, Flaminius, 397
Chassenaeus, Batholomaeus, *Catalogus Glorie Mundi*, 72; *Les Coutumes Generales de Duchie Burgongne*, 102
Chaves, Thomas, OP, 222
Choppinus, Renatus, 227
Christophorus, Joannis, 283
Chrysostomus, Joannes, Sanctus, *Divinorum Operum Tomus Quintus et Ultimus*, 228; *Opera*, 131
Cicero, Marcus Tullius, *Orationes*, 377; *Oratoria Partitione*, 143
Cifuentes, Miguel de, 62
Clenardus, Nicolaus, 275
Clichtove, Josse (*see Part 2, report #9*)
Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus, 66
Copernicus, Nicholaus, 67
Cordubae de Lara, Antonius, 235
Cordubensis, Alvarus, 229



INDEXES

Costaeus, Ioannes, 366
Cruquius, Iacobus, 260
Cruz, Juan de la, OP, 110
Cujacius, Jacques de, 249
Cum-Dii, Laurentius, OP, 354
Curte, Rochus de, 22
Cyrensis, Theodoreetus, Beatus, *De Selectis Scripturae Sacrae*, 157; *Opera*, 163
Cyrill, Sanctus, 223

D

Dávila Padilla, Agustín, OP, 423
Decianus Utinensis, Tiberius, 398
Despauterius Ninivita, Joannes, 43
Diago, Francisco, OP, 446
Diaz de Luco, Joannes Bernardus, *Practica Criminalis Canonica*, 338; *Repetitio Rubricae de Donationibus Inter Virum*, 20
Diaz de Montalvo, Alfonso, 83
Dies Lusitanus, Philippus, OFM, *Marital de la Sacratissima Virgen Nuestra Señora*, 439; *Quadruplicium Concionum Super Evangelii*, 323
Dionysius Areopagitae, Sanctus, *Opera Omnia*, cum *Commentariis Dionysii*, 119; *Scripta - Epistolae*, 53
Dionysius Carthusianus see Carthusians, Dionysius, Sanctus
Dioscorides Anazabeus, Pedacius, SI, *Acerca de la Materia Medicinal y de los Venenos Mortiferos*, 193; *De Letalibus Venenis*, 26; *De Medica Materia*, 26
Doard, Nicolaus, ed., 95
Dueñas, Pedro de, ed./comp., 112
Duimius, Albertus, ed., 77
Dunghen, Henricus, ed., 140
Durandus, Guilhelmus, *Prochiron, Vulgo Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, 95; *Speculum*, 54

E

Eckius, Ioannes, *Loci Communes Adversus Lutherum*, 60; *Homiliarum Super Evangelia Tomus Secundus*, 268
Erasmus, Desiderius, *De Copia Verborum et Rerum*, 27; *Opera*, 117; *Opera Omnia - Adagiorum Chiliades*, 51
Euclides Megarensis, 127
Eymericus, Nicolaus, OP, 318

F

Faber, Joannes, 211
Fazello, Thomas, OP, 132
Ferdinando, Flavius Ursinus, 314
Fernandez Messia, Tello, 158
Fero, Juan, OFM, 179
Fernellius Ambiannus, Joannes, 250



INDEXES

Ferrendat, Henry, 54
Ficino, Marsino, 356
Flavius, Iosephus, *Antiquitatum Judaicarum Libri XX*, 39; *La Guerra Judaica*, 1
Fragoso, Juan, 381
Francus, Philippus, 44
Fuente, Joannes, OFM, 301
Fumus, Bartolomaeus, OP, 194

G

Galenus, Pergamenus, 84
Gama, Antonio da, 447
Garcia, Francisco, OP, 308
Garsia à Saavedra, Joannes, 389
Gelenius, Sigismund, ed., *Antiquitatum Judaicarum Libri XX*, 39; *Historia Mundi – Libri XXXVII*, 87; *Naturalis Historiae*, 115
Génebrardus, Gilbertus, 387
Giuvara, Petrus, SI, 430
Granatenensis, Ludovicus, OP, *Conciones de Praecipuis Sanctorum Festis*, 313; *Concionum quae de Praecipuis Sanctorum Festis in Ecclesia Habentur*, 319; *Collectanea Moralis Philosophiae*, 204; *Introduction del Symbolo de la Fe*, 431; *Tertius Tomus Concionum de Tempore*, 239
Gregorius Tolosanus, Petrus, 400
Gregorius, Martinus, ed., 84
Gregorius I, Sanctus, 212
Gregorius XIII, Pont., 328
Guazzini, Sebastianus, 150
Guerra de Lorca, Petrus, 329
Guevara, Antonio de, 458
Guillen à Cervantes, Joannes, 407
Guilliaud, Claudius, 120
Gutierrez, Joannes, 340

H

Hadrianus Sextus, Pont., 74
Haeftenus, Benedictus, OSB, 448
Haersolte, Arnoldus ab, 309
Harbort, Guilielmus, 269
Heiligmann, Andrew, ed., 67
Henriquez, Henricus, S.I., 382
Hentenius, F. Ioannes, ed., 337
Herolt, Joannes, OP, 8
Hieronymus, Marcus, 55; (*see also* Part 2, report # 100)
Hieronymus, Sanctus, 266
Hittorpius, Melchior, 173
Hofmeisterus, Joannes, OSA, 96
Hojeda de Mendoca, Alfonsus, 270



INDEXES

Holkot, Robert (*see Part 2, report # 15*)
Horacio Flacco, Quinto, 449
Horatius, Lutius, 227
Horboch, Guilielmus, 68
Hosius, Stanislaus, 140
Hyginus, C. Iulius, 261

I

Iavellus, Chrisostomus, OP, *Opera*, 276;
Opuscula Omnia, 293
Imola, Joannis de, 14
Innocentius IV, Pont., 40
Innocentius III, Pont., 236
Iordanus, Laelius, 213
Irenaeus Lugdonensis, Sanctus, 424
Isernia, Andreas de, 56
Iunctinus Florentinus, Franciscus, 251

J

Joachim, George, ed., 67
Joannes Damascenus, Sanctus, 78
Joannes de Folpertis, 14

K

Kempis, Thomas A, 230
Koellin, Conradus, OP, 364

L

Laguna, Andres de, 193
Lancellotus, Joan. Paulus, 314
Lancellotus Perusinus, Robertus, 237
Laosana, Jacobus de, OP, 29
Lasarte et Molina, Ignatius, 450
Ledesma, Petrus de, OP, *Tractatus de Divina Perfectione*, 425;
Tractatus de Magno Sacramento Matrimonii, 388
Lefevre d' Eraples, Jacques, tr., 53
Lege, Leonardo, comp., 210
Lipsius, Justus, 463
Livius, Titus, *Decadas de la Historia de Roma*, 90;
Decas Prima. Libri X, 79
Loaisa, Garcia, 401
Lobera de Avila, Luys, 61
Loer, Theodore, ed., *Epistolarum ac Evangeliorum de Sanctis*, 69; *In Quatuor Evangelistas Enarrationes*, 34
Lombardus, Petrus, 91
Lonicer, John, ed., 64
Lopez, Ludovicus, OP, *Instructorium Conscientiae*, 389;
Tractatus de Contractibus et Negotiationibus, 390





INDEXES

- López de Palacios Rubios, Juan, *Glosemata Legum Tauri*, 62; *Repetitio Rubricae de Donationibus Inter Virum et Uxorem*, 20
López de Salzedo, Ignatius, 341
López de Tovar, Gregorio, 153
Lucanus, Marcus Annaeus, *De Bello Civili Libri Decem*, 180; *Pharsalia*, 262; *Poetae Clarissimi Liber Primus*, 35
Lucretius Carus, Titus, 146

M

- Major (Meier), George, ed., 133
Mancinello, Antonio, 133
Mannuccius, Aldus, 238
Maranta Venusinus, Roberto, 391
Mariana, Joannes, SI, 392
Marsilius, Hippolytus de, 31
Martimbos, Nicholas á, ed., 123
Martinez de Burgos, Andres, ed., 108
Martinus Siliceus, Ioannes, 92
Martinus Cantapetrensis, Martinus, 302
Martires, Bartolome de los, 440
Marulus, Marcus, 252
Mascardus, Josephus, 325
Maynus, Jason, *Commentaria in Pandectem*, 248; *Commentaria in Secundam Partem Infortiati*, 71; *De Actionibus*, 263
Mazzolini de Priero, Sylvester, OP, *Aurea Rosa Praeclarissima Super Evangelia*, 41; *Summae, quae Summa Summarum Merito Nuncupatur*, 86
Medicis, Sebastianus de, 220
Medina, Bartholomaeus de, OP, *Expositio in Primam Secundae Drivi Thomae Aquinatis*, 277; *Instruction de la Administracion del Sancto Sacramento de la Penitencia*, 271
Medina, Joannes, 70
Mela, Pomponius, 303
Melo, Gaspar de, OSA, *Commentaria in Sacrosanctum Mathaei Evangelium*, 316; *Commentarium in Apocalypsin*, 365
Mendoza, Alphonsus, OSA, 355
Mendoza, Andreas, 121
Meneses, Phelippe de, OP, 122
Menochius, Jacobus, 320
Messana, Franciscus de, OSH, 402
Messia Ponce de León, Ludovicus, 174
Mesuae Damascenus, Ioannes, 366
Montaña de Monserrato, Bernardo, 97
Mosano, Gerardus, 354
Muñoz, Alfonso, tr., 124
Muretus, Marcus Antonius, 205
Mussis, Petrus Dominicus de, 30



INDEXES

N

- Nebrissensis, Antonius, et. al., 58
Nuñez de Avendaño, Petrus, *De Exequendis Mandatis Regum Hispaniae*, 111; *Quadraginta Responsa*, 181

O

- Ochoa, Joannes, OP, 151
Olaus Magnus (*see Part 2, report # 105*)
Oleastro, Hieronymus ab, OP, 330
Origen, 128
Oropesa, Martin Lasso de, tr., 262
Orozco, Alphonso de, OSA, 175
Ortiz, Francisco, OFM, 103
Osorius, Joannes, SI, 441
Ovidio Nason, Publius, 367
Ovidius Naso, Publius, 137

P

- Pacianus, Fulvius, 418
Palacio, Michaelis de, *Dilucidationum et Declamationum Tropologicarum in Esaiam Prophetam*, 214;
Enarrationes in Evangelium Beati Joannis Apostoli, 284
Palacio, Paulus de, 285
Palencia, Alonso de, tr., 1
Palude, Petrus de, 215
Paramo, Ludovicus de, 408
Paris, Stephanus, OP, 141
Passeri, Marcus Antonius, 241
Payua Dandrada, Diégou, 264
Peralta, Petrus, 147
Peregrinus, Marcus Antonius, 419
Pererius, Benedictus, SI, *Commentariorum in Danielem Prophetam*, 342; *Commentariorum in Genesim*, 403
Perpiniano, Petrus Joannes, SI, 343
Petreus, Henricus, ed., 306
Piccolomini, Alessandro, 278
Pindarus, 104
Pineda, Ioannes de, SI, 442
Pinto, Hector, OSH, *In Esaiam Prophetam Commentaria* (1567), 165; *In Esaiam Prophetam Commentaria* (1572), 216;
In Ezechiele Prophetam Commentaria, 166;
Plati, Hieronymo, SI, 420
Plato, 356
Plaza à Moraza, Petrus, 224
Plinius Secundus, Gaius, *Historia Mundi - Libri XXXVII*, 87;
Naturalis Historiae. Libri XXXVII, 115
Polygranus, Franciscus, OFM, 196
Pozo, Martinus Alphonsus del, 167



INDEXES

- Prateius, Pardulphus, ed., *In Institutiones Iustinianaeas Commentarii*, 190; *In Quatuor Libros Institutionum Commentarii*, 211
Praetis, Simon de, 344
Probus, Aemilius, 209
Puga, Vasco de, 49

R

- Ramusio, GianBattista, 152
Rao di Alessano, Cesare, 304
Raulin, Joannes, OSB, *Doctrinale Mortis*, 15;
Itinerarium Paracelsii Complectens Sermones de Poenitentia, 11; *Quadragesimalium Sermonum Secunda Pars*, 19
Ravisius Textor, Joannes, 217
Rebuffus, Petrus, *Explicatio ad Quatuor Primos Pandectarum Libros*, 368; *In Tit. Dig. De Verborum et Rerum Significatione Commentaria*, 331; *Praxis Beneficiorum*, 332; *Primus Tomus Commentariorum in Constituciones*, 286; *Subtilissima Necnon Utilissima L. Unicae C. de Sententia*, 80; *Tractatus Varii*, 287
Regnier, Helyas, 5
Rheticus see Joachim, George
Rhosellus, Lucius Paul, ed., 40
Ribera, Franciscus, SJ, *In Librum Duodecim Prophetarum Commentarii*, 345; *In Sacram Beati Ioannis Apostoli*, 393
Ricciardi, Bartholomew, ed., 404
Ricciardus, Petrus, *Commentaria in Subtiles ac Admodum Illustris Materias*, 317; *Commentaria in Subtiles ac Illustris Materias de Obligationibus*, 404
Rojas, Joannes de, 288
Rubeus, Ioannes Antonius, 289
Ruyssius, Petrus, ed., 257

S

- Salinas, Miguel, OSH, 148
Sallustius, Crispus Caius, 421
Salon de Pace, Didacus Burgensis, 242
Salon de Paz, Marcus, 171
Salyceto, Bartholomaeus à, 231
Sancti Victoris, Richardus, 37
Sancto Geminiano, Joannes à, OP, *Consilia*, 289; *Summa*, 464; *Summa quae de Exemplisi*, 243
Sancto Georgio, Ioannes Antonius de, 57
Sancto Portiano, Durandus à, OP, 123
Sandaeus, Felinus Maria, 346
Sandoval, Bernardo de, 176
Sansoles, Alfonsus de, OFM, 394
Santiago, Hernando de, O de M, 443



INDEXES

- Savonarola di Ferrara, Girolamo, OP, *Homiliae in Ruth, Micheam, et in Tria alia Scripturae*, 124; *Prediche del Girolamo Savonarola*, 25
- Scaligerus, Iosephus, 405
- Schott, Andres, ed., 303
- Scot, Alexander, 357
- Scotus, Ioannes Duns, OFM, 432
- Segura Davalos, Ioannes, 321
- Segusio, Henricus de, 272
- Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, 129
- Serarius, Nicolaus, SI, 453
- Serlio Bolognese, Sebastiano, 159
- Sigonius, Carolus, 205
- Silvestris Ferrariensis, Franciscus, OP, *Commentaria Super Contra Gentiles*, 197; *Opusculum de Evangelica Libertate*, 105; *Quaestiones Eruditissimae in Libros Physicorum*, 245
- Sole, Brunorus à, 426
- Solis, Felicianus de, 409
- Soncinatus, Paulus, 244
- Soto, Dominicus, OP, *Commentaria in Dialecticam*, 305; *De Justitia et Jure*, 369; *De Natura et Gratia. Liber Primus*, 75; *In Quartum Sententiarum Commentarii*, 160
- Soto, Petrus, OP, 134
- Sprenger, Jacob, 2
- Stapleton Anglus, Thomas, *Antidota Evangelica Contra Horum Temporum Haereses*, 427; *Promptuarium Catholicum Super Evangelia*, 410; *Promptuarium Morale Super Evangelia*, 370
- Stephanus, Francisco, ed., 404
- Stockhamer, Sebastian, 154
- Strabon, *De Situ Orbis (Graece et Latine). Libri XVII*, 88; *Geographicorum Libri XVII*, 48
- Straccha, Benvenuto, 94
- Stúñiga (Zúñiga), Didacus, OSA, 253
- Suarez, Franciscus, SI, *Commentariorum ac Disputationum in Tertiam Partem Divi Thomae*, 422; *Metaphysicarum Disputationum Tomi Duo*, 454; *Varia Opuscula Theologica*, 459
- Suarez, Rodericus, *Commentarii in L. Quoniam in Prioribus*, 125; *Lectura in Leges et De Allegationibus*, 49
- Suarez à Sancta Maria, Jacques, OFM, 455
- Sura, Flori de, ed., 32
- Surdus, Joannes Petrus, *Consilia Sive Responsa*, 456; *Tractatus de Alimentis*, 411

T

- Tarcagnota, Giovanni, 279
- Tessaurus Fossanensis, Antonius, 378
- Theophylactus, Archiepis. Bulgariae, 64



INDEXES

- Thierry, Ioannes, ed., 13
Tilmannus, Godofridus, 98
Tiraqueau, André, *De Legibus Connubialibus*, 73;
De Nobilitate et Iure Primigeniorum, 433;
De Privilegiis Rusticorum, 227; *De Retraict Lignagier*, 198; *Opera*, 232
Titelmannus Hasselensis, Franciscus, OFM,
Dialecticae Considerationis Libri Sex, 135;
Elucidatio in Omnes Psalmos, 168; *In Cantica Canticorum*, 93; *Paraphrastica Elucidatio Evangeliorum*, 76; *Philosophiae Naturalis Libri XII*, 99
Toletus, Franciscus, SI, 347
Tornerius, Jacobus, 348
Torres, Bartolomaeus, 169
Trejo Placentinus, Gutierrus, OFM, 45
Trugillo, Thomas de, OP, 333
Tedeschis, Nicholas de, 334
Turrecremata, Joannes de, OP, *Summae Ecclesiasticae Libri Quatuor*, 139; *Tractatus de Veritate Conceptionis Beatissimae Virginis*, 77
- V**
- Valdes, Archbishop of Seville, ed., 144
Vasquez, Gabriel, SI, 457
Vega, Andreas, 218
Vega, Pedro de la, OSH, 265
Vega, Petrus de, OSA, 429
Velazquez de Avendaño, Ludovicus, 358
Vera Cruce, Alphonsus à, OSA, *Recognitio Summariarum*, 182; *Speculum Conjugorum*, 219
Vergilio, Marcellus, tr., 26
Viguerius, Joannes, OP, 136
Vigo, Giovanni, 38
Villadiego, Gundisalvus de, 371
Villagut, Alphonsus, 322
Villalobos, Ioannes Baptista à, 183
Villalpando, Jacobus de, 106
Villanova, Thomas à, OSA, 291
Villavicentio, Laurentius, OSA, 206
Vio Caitano, Thomas de, OP, *Commentaria in Libros Aristotelis "De Anima"*, 310; *De Peccatis Summula*, 23; *In Secunda Secundae Partis Summae Sacrae Theologiae*, 292; *Opuscula Omnia* (1581), 293; *Opuscula Omnia* (1587), 349; *Prima Secundae Partis Summae Totius Theologiae*, 294; *Prima Secundae Summa Theologiae D. Thomae Aquinatis*, 184; *Scripta Philosophica; Commentaria*, 280; *Secunda Secundae Partis Summae Theologicae*, 295; *Summula -Ientacula Novi Testamenti*, 296; *Tertia Pars Summae Sacrae Theologiae*, 254
Visdomini, Francheschino, OFM, 170
Vivaldus, Joannes Ludovicus, OP, *Aureum Opus de Veritate*, 3; *Opera Tomus Primus*, 7



INDEXES

W

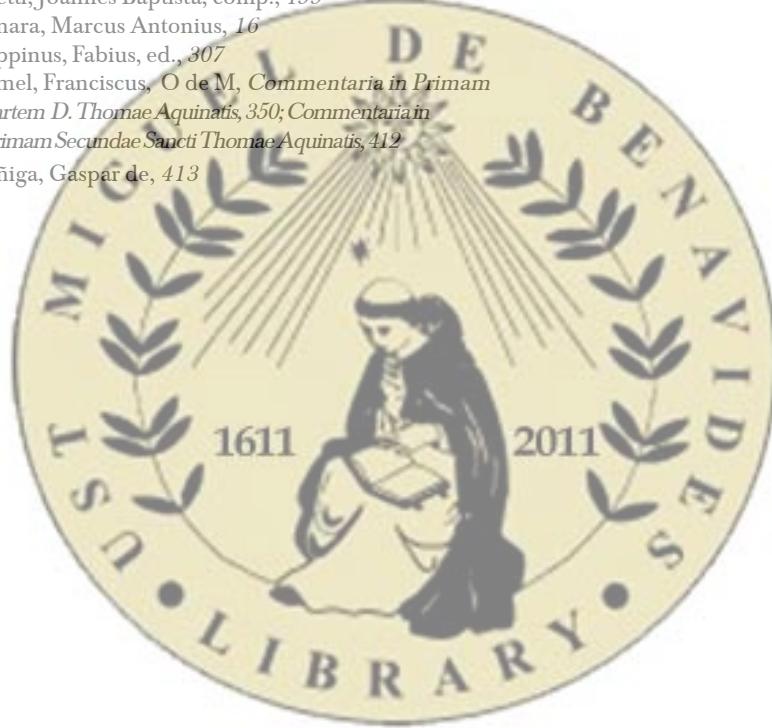
Winshemius, Vitus, ed., 85
Wolfius, Hieronymus, 109

X

Ximenez, Sebastian, 428
Xuarez, Cyprianus, SI, 434

Z

Zamberti, Bartholomew, 127
Ziletti, Joannes Baptista, comp., 199
Zimara, Marcus Antonius, 16
Zoppinus, Fabius, ed., 307
Zumel, Franciscus, O de M, *Commentaria in Primam Partem D. Thomae Aquinatis*, 350; *Commentaria in Primam Secundae Sancti Thomas Aquinatis*, 412
Zúñiga, Gaspar de, 413





TITLE INDEX of the XVI CENTURY

A

- Acerca de la Materia Medicinal y de los Venenos Mortíferos, 193
Ad Leges Taurinas Insignes Comentarii, 171
Ad Sacrum Concilium Tridentinum –
 de Natura et Gratia, 290
Adagia, Quaecumque ad Hanc Diem
 Exierunt Accurate Nuper Emendata, 238
Addicion, 262
Adversaria de Actionibus Omnibus tam Civilibus
 Quam Criminalibus, 309
Adversus Valentini et Similiun Gnosticorum
 Haereses Libri Quinque, 424
Allegoriae Simul et Tropologiae in Locos Utriusque
 Testamenti XXXI Auctorum, 98
Alter Tomus Commentariorum de Verbi Dei
 Corruptelis Adversus Novos et Veteres
 Sectariorum Errores, 312
Annotationes in Quatuor Regum Libros, 121
Antidota Evangelica Contra Horum
 Temporum Haereses, 427
Antinomia Iuris Regni Hispaniarum, 183
Antiquitatum Judaicarum Libri XX – De Bello Judaico
 Libri VIII - Contra Appionem Libri II – De Imperio
 Rationis Liber Unus, 39
Aparatus Latinae Locutionis, 357
Apparatus Latinus Sermonis, 438
Apparatus Super Quinque Libros Decretalium, 40
D'architettura, 159
Arte de los Contractos, 221
Aurea et Famosissima Practica, 6
Aurea Praxis, 391
Aurea Psalmorum Septem Poenitentialum Expositio, 307
Aurea Rosa Praeclarissima Super Evangelia, 41
Aureum Opus de Veritate Contritionis. Tomus Secundus, 3
Authoritatum Sacrae Scripturae et Sanctorum Patrum, quae in
 Catechismo Doctoris Petri Canisii Theologi Societatis Iesu
 Citantur, Pars Secunda. De Sacramentis Ecclesiae, 203

B

- Biblia Sacra, 185, 337
Bibliotheca Homiliarum et Sermonum Priscorum
 Ecclesiae Patrum, 354
Bibliotheca Sanctorum Patrum seu Scriptorum
 Ecclesiasticorum Tomi Novem, 362
Brevisima Relación de la Destrucción de
 las Indias, 100



INDEXES

C

- Calendarium Romanum Perpetuum, 257
Canonicarum Utriusque Exteriores quam Interioris
 Animae Quaestionum Liber Unus, 340
Carmen de Doctrina Domini Nostri Iesu Christi
 Pendentis in Cruce, 252
Catalogus Glorie Mundi, 72
Catalogus Manuscriptorum Exemplarium
 ad Quorum Fidem..., 258
Catecheses Mistagogicae pro Advenis ex Secta
 Mahometana, 329
Chirurgia Universal, 381
Christiani Hominis Institutio Adversus Huius Temporis
 Haereses et Morum Corruptiones, 141
Chronica Antonini, Prima Pars, 65
Codex de Poenitentia, 70
Collationes XCVIII in Psalmos, 21
Collectanea ad Jus Canonicum, 386
Collectanea de Variis Auctoribus, 58
Collectanea Moralis Philosophiae:
 in tres tomos distributa, 204
Collectio Conciliorum Hispaniae, 401
Commentaria, 247
Commentaria ad Leges Regias Meliorationum, 384
Commentaria D. Thomae Aquinatis in Aristotelem, 187
Commentaria et Tractatus, 352
Commentaria in Corpus Juris Civilis: **Bartolus à Saxoferrato**, 359
Commentaria in Corpus Juris Civilis: **Castro, Paolus de**, 234
Commentaria in Decem et Septem Quaestiones Primae Partis
 Sancti Thomae de Ineffabili Trinitatis Mysterio, 169
Commentaria in Dialecticam et Octo Libros
 Physicorum Aristotelis, 305
Commentaria in Duodecim Prophetas, 201
Commentaria in Evangelium Diui Matthei, 396
Commentaria in Jeremiam Prophetam, 327
Commentaria in Job, 442
Commentaria in Libros Aristotelis "De Anima", 310
Commentaria in Marcum Evangelistam, 301
Commentaria in Pandectem et Codicem Iustiniani, 248
Commentaria in Pentateuchum Mosi, 330
Commentaria in Primam Partem D. Thomae Aquinatis, 350
Commentaria in Primam Secundae Sancti Thomae Aquinatis, 412
Commentaria in Quinque Libros Decretalium, 334
Commentaria in Sacrosanctum Mathaei Evangelium, 316
Commentaria in Secundam Partem Infortiati, 71
Commentaria in Secundam Secundae Summa Theologicae
 Angelici Doctoris D. Thomae, 311



INDEXES

- Commentaria in Senecae Opera, 463
Commentaria in Sphaeram Ioannis de Sacro Bosco Accuratissima, 251
Commentaria in Subtiles ac Admodum Illustres Materias
– De Bonorum Possessionibus – De Legatis
– De Legatorum Ademptione, 317
Commentaria in Subtiles ac Ilustres,
Materias de Obligationibus, 404
Commentaria Juris Canonici, 346
Commentaria Super Contra Gentiles, 197
Commentarii Codicis Justiniani Novellarum et Feudis, 249
Commentarii de Censibus, 409
Commentarii in L. Quoniam in Prioribus, 125
Commentarii in Titul. Ff. de Legatis Secundo 147
Commentariorum ac Disputationum in Primam Secundae et
Tertiam Partes S. Thomae, 457
Commentariorum ac Disputationum in Tertiam Partem
Divi Thomae. Tomus Primus 422
Commentariorum ad Interpretationem Tituli Solutio
Matrimonio Quemadmodum Dos Petatur, 417
Commentariorum in Concordiam Evangelicam, 436
Commentariorum in Danielem Prophetam Libri Sexdecim, 342
Commentariorum in Genesim, 403
Commentariorum in Nahum Prophetam, 345
Commentariorum in Psalmos Sexaginta Duos
Davidicos (LXXXIX-CL), 300
Comentarios, 462
Commentarium in Apocalypsin, 365
Commentarium in Ioannem et Ad Romanos, 179
Commentum in Primum, Secundum et Tertium Decretalium, 63
Compendium Manualis Navarri, 430
Compendium Spiritualis Doctrinae, 440
Concilium Provinciale Compostellanae, 413
Conciones, 441
Conciones de Praecipuis Sanctorum Festis, 313
Conciones Sacrae, 291
Conciones Viginti Tres in Tria Prima Apocalypsis Capita, 455
Concionum quae de Praecipuis Sanctorum Festis in Ecclesia
Habentur a Festo Sancti Andreea, Usque as Festum
B. Mariae Magdalanae, 319
Concordantiae Utriusque Juris Civilis et Canonici, 428
Confessio Catholicae Fidei Christiana, 140
Conjuratio Catilinae et Bellum Jugurthinum – Fragmenta, 421
Consideraciones Sobre Todos los Evangelios de los
Domingos y Fiestas de la Quaresma, 443
Consilia: **Ancharano, Petrus de**, 46
Consilia: **Sancto Geminiano, Dominicus à**, 289
Consilia Criminalia, 31
Consilia Feudalia ex Variorum Doctorum Scriptis, 210



INDEXES

- Consilia Sive Responsa, 456
Consiliorum et Responsorum Libri Quinque Juxta Quinque
 Libros et Titulos Decretalium Distincti, 379
Consilium Canonicum, 89
Contra Nestorium, 258
Les Coutumes Generales de Duchie Burgongne, 102

D

- Davidis Regis ac Prophetae Aliorumque Sacrorum
 Vatum Psalmi, ex Hebraica Veritate in Latinum
 Carmen Observantissime Conversi, 225
De Actionibus, 263
De Alimentorum Facultatibus Libri Tres, 84
De Animalibus Libri Viginti Sex, 16
De Arte Rhetorica, 434
De Attenuante Victus Ratione, 84
De Bello Civili Libri Decem, 180
De Beneficiorum Incompatibilitate Atque
 Compatibilitate Tractatus, 270
De Coenobitorum Institutis Libri XII; Collationes
 Libri XXIII (Volume I), 258
De Copia Verborum et Rerum, 27
De Decima Venditionis et Permutationis quae
 Alcabala Nominatur; Liber Unus, 450
De Divino Nomine Iesus – in Orationem Dominicam
 et Salutationem Angelicam Expositio, 92
De Dote Tractatus, 178
De Duabus Christi Voluntatibus, 78
De Emendatione Temporum, 405
De Ente et Essentia Libellus, 280
De Esequendis Mandatis Regum Hispaniae, 111
De Fideicommissis Praesertim Universalibus Tractatus Frequentissimus, 419
De Incarnatione Christi, 258
De Institutione Sacerdotum, 134
De Iustitia et Iure, 369
De Jure Civili – In Leges Romuli et Leges XII, 306
De Jure et de Justitia Decisiones, 406
De Justificatione Doctrina Universa Libris XV
 Absolute Tradita, 218
De Laudibus Sancti Ludovici et de Laudibus Sanctae Ceciliae (see Part 2, report #9)
De Legibus Connubialibus, et Jure Maritali, 73
De Letalibus Venenis, 26
De Liberis Agnoscendis, 235
De Locus Theologicis Libri Duodecim, 144
De Medica Materia, 26
De Mercatura Seu Mercatore, 94
De Natura et Gratia. Liber Primus, 75
De Nobilitate et Iure Primigeniorum, 433



INDEXES

- De Orthodoxa Fidei Liber IV, 78
De Peccatis Summula, 22
De Possessione Commentaria, 320
De Praedestinatione, 293
De Praescriptionibus, 162
De Privilegiis Rusticorum – De Privilegiis Scholarium
 - De Privilegiis Piae Causae - De Privilegiis
 Paupertatis, 227
De Probationibus, 325
De Re Rustica Libri XII – De Arboribus, 66
De Rebus Hispaniae Libri XX, 392
De Rebus Siculis Decades Duae, 132
De Rerum Natura Libri IV, 146
De Retraict Lignagier, 198
De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, Libri VI, 66
De Rota Decisiones Novae et Antiquae et Antiquiores, 269
De Sacramentis, 444
De Sacrificio Missae et Sacrosanctae Eucharistiae
 Celebratione, 145
De Selectis Scripturae Sacrae Quaestionibus Ambiguis, 157
De Situ Orbis, 303
De Situ Orbis (Graece et Latine). Libri XVII, 88
De Successionibus – de Haereticis – Singulare
 in Fidei Favorem, 288
De Ultimarum Voluntatum Interpretatione Tractatus, 344
De Vera Religione in Omnes sui Temporis
 Haereticos, Libri Tres, 253
De Verborum Significatione, 39
Décadas de la Historia de Roma, 90
Decas Prima. Libri X, 79
Decisiones Aureae Questionum Insignium
 in Sacro Burdigalensium Senatu Discussae
 et Promulgatae et al, 255
Decisiones Neapolitanae, 42
Decisiones Nove Dominorum de Rota, 68
Decisiones Supremi Senatus Regni Lusitaniae, 447
Declamaciones in Festis Beatae Mariae Virginis et
 Tractatus Super Canticum Magnificat, 175
Declaracion de los Instrumentos y alabanzas de la Musica, 82
Declaracion de los Siete Psalmos Penitenciales, 429
Defensio Tridentinae Fidei Catholicae et Integerrimae
 Quinque Libris Comprehensa, 264
Del Origen de las Lenguas y la Ortografia, 148
Della Sfera del Mondo, 278
Delle Historie del Mondo de M. Gio. Tarchagnota le
 Quali Contengono Quanto del Principio del Mondo
 Fino a Tempi Nostri Successo, 279
Demosthenis et Aeschinis Orationes atque Epistolae, 109



INDEXES

- Demostraciones Catholicos y Principios en Que se Funda la Firmeza de Nuestra Religion Christiana, 399
Dialecticae Considerationis Libri Sex, 135
Dictionarium seu Repertorium Morale, 360
Difficilia Hieronymi in Vere Catholici Hominis Speculum Alphabetti Feri in Lucem Prodeunt, 402
Dilucidationum et Declamationum Tropologicarum in Esaiam Prophetam, Libri Quindecim Tomis Tribus Divisi, 214
Dioscoridem Corollarioru Libri Quinque, 26
Directorium Inquisitorum cum Comentariis Francisci Pegnae, 318
Directorium Judicum Ecclesiastici Fori, 321
Discorsi Morali Sopra gli Evangelii Correnti Dalla Domenica de Settuagesima, Fino all Ottava di Pasqua, 170
Disputa o Controversia Entre las Casas y el Doctor Gines Sepulveda, 101
Disputationes de Controversiis Christianae Fidei Adversus Huius Temporis Haereticos, 373
Divinorum Operum Tomus Quintus et Ultimus, 228
Doctrinale Mortis, 15

E

- Elucidatio in Omnes Psalmos, 168
Elucidationes in Omnes Psalmos David Regis, 167
Elucidationes in Quatuor Evangelia et Acta Apostolorum, 223
Emblematum Libri II, 154
Enarrationes in Evangelium Beati Ioannis Apostoli et Evangelistae, 284
Enarrationes in Quattuor Prophetas Maiores, 130
Enarrationes in Sacrosanctum Iesu Christi Evangelium Secundum Ioannem, 284
Epistolarum ac Evangeliorum de Sanctis per Totum Anni Circulum Enarratio. Pars Altera, 69
Epistolas Familiares, 458
Epistolas Familiares – Otras Obras, 103
Epitomae, 48
Epitome Delictorum Causarumque Criminalium ex Iure Pontificio Regio et Caesario, Liber I, 224
Epitome Divi Thomae Aquinatis, 151
Epitome Sive Compendium Conceptuum Omnium Evangeliorum quae in Missali Romano Continentur, 394
Erudita in Daviticos Psalmos Expositio Incerto Auctore, 18
Explicatio ad Quatuor Primos Pandectarum Libros, Novaeque Eorundem et Subtiles, Illustrationes, 368
Exposicion Sobre Preparaciones de Mesue, 177
Expositio Commentaria Prima, Subtilissima Simul ac Lucidiss Cuntisque Theologicae Facultatis Secundum



INDEXES

- Quamcunque Opinionem Studiosis, Maxime Necessaria
in Primam Secundae Angelici Doctoris St. Thomae Aquinatis, 364
- Expositio in Epistolas Divi Pauli ex Operibus Sancti
Augustini Collecta a Venerabili Beda, 36
- Expositio in Primam Secundae Angelici Doctoris
D. Thomae Aquinatis, 277
- Expositio in Primum Tractatum Primae Partis
D. Thomas Aquinatis, 293
- Expositio Super Tractatum de Trinitate, 293

F

- Fabularum Liber, 261
Formularius Instrumentorum, 30

G

- Genialium Dierum, 465
Geographicorum Libri XVII, 48
Glosa Sobre las Leyes de Toro, 62
Glosemata Legum Tauri, 62
La Guerra Judaica, 1

H

- Historia ac Harmonia Evangelica, 437
Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus (*see Part 2, report # 105*)
Historia de la Fundación y Discurso de la Provincia
de Santiago de México de la Orden de Predicadores, 423
Historia de la Provincia de Aragón de la Orden de
Predicadores Desde su Origen y Principio Hasta
el Año de Mil y Seyscientos, 446
Historia Mundi - Libri XXXVII, 87
Historiae Ecclesiasticae Scriptores Graeci, 283
Historiarum Domini Antonini, 12
History of the Triumvirate, 262
Homiliae in Evangelia, 96
Homiliae in Ruth, Micheam, et in Tria Alia Scripturae, 124
Homiliarum Super Evangelia Tomus Secundus, 268
Hymni et Secula, 395
Hystoria de la Iglesia que Llaman Ecclesiástica y Tripartita, 110

I

- IMeteori, 304
Ientacula Novi Testamenti, 23
In Cantica Canticorum - Elucidatio Paraphrastica
in Librum Job, 93
In Clementinas Opulentissima Commentaria, 14
In Decretis Pontificum Gymnastae Primarii Praelectiones, 416



INDEXES

- In Duodecim Prophetas Quos Minores Vocant
Commentarius Pius et Doctus, 285
- In Epistolas Sancti Pauli Commentaria, 52
- In Esaiam Prophetam Commentaria, 165, 216
- In Ezechielem Prophetam Commentaria, 166
- In Institutiones Iustinianae Commentarii, 190
- In Libros Metaphysicae Aristotelis Acutissimae Quaestiones, 244
- In Librum Duodecim Prophetam Commentarii, 345
- In Librum Sapientiae Praelectiones CCXIII, (see Part 2, report # 15)
- In Octo Physicorum Aristotelis Libros Commentaria, 142
- In Primam Codicis Partem Commentaria, 248
- In Primam et Secundam Digesti Novi Partem
Patavinae Praelectiones, 107
- In Primas XXXVIII Leges Tauri, 158
- In Quartum Sententiarum Commentarii, 160
- In Quatuor Evangelistas Enarrationes, 34
- In Quatuor Libros Institutionum Commentarii, 211
- In Quatuor Libros Sententiarum: **Sancto Portiano, D.**, 123
- In Quattuor Libros Aristotelis de Coelo,
et Mundo Commentaria, 142
- In Quattuor Libros Sententiarum: **Capreolus, J.**, 10
- In Quinque Libros Decretalium Commentaria, 32
- In Sacram Beati Ioannis Apostoli et Evangelistae
Apocalypsim Commentarii, 393
- In Sacrosanctum Jesu Christi Evangelium Secundum
Joannem Enarrationes, 120
- In Sacros Divinorum Bibliorum Libros Tobiam,
Judith, Esther, Machabaeos Commentarius, 453
- In Secunda Secundae Partis Summae Sacra
Theologiae S. Thomae Aquinatis, 292
- In Secundam Partem Codicem, 466
- In Septem Psalmos Poenitentiales Commentaria, 172
- In Sextum Decretalium, 44
- In Tit. Dig. De Verborum et Rerum Significatione
Commentaria Amplissimo, 331
- In Tres Libros Aristotelis De Anima
Exactissimi Commentarii, 241
- Index Operum Divi Thomae Aquinatis Doctoris
Angelici Ordinis Fratrum Praedicatorum quae in Decem
et septem Dissecta Tomis, Hoc Ordini Digesta Sunt, 195
- Infortiatum Pandectarum Iuris Civilis, 164
- Institutiones ac Meditationes in Graecam Linguam, 275
- Institutiones Dialecticae, 383
- Institutiones Juris Canonici, 314
- Institutiones Minores Dialecticae quas Summulas Vocant, 445
- Institutiones Theologicae, 136
- Institutionum Iuris Canonici Commentariorum, 314
- Instruction de la Administración del Sancto
Sacramento de la Penitencia, 271



INDEXES

- Instructorium Conscientiae, 389
Interpretation Tragoediarum Sophoclis, 85
Introducción del Symbolo de la Fe, 431
Itinerarium Paradisi Complectens Sermones de
Poenitentia, de Matrimonio, et Viduitate, 11

J

L

- Lectionum Antiquarum Libri XXX, 138
Lectura in Leges et De Allegationibus, 49
Lectura Super Tribus Libris Codicis, 50
Legum Taurinarum Glosa, 358
Lengua Latina del Arte de Gramatica, 207
Lex Toleti Commentarium, 174
Lexicon Verborum Ecclesiasticorum, (*see Part 2, report #241*)
Liber Sextus, Commentary, 56
Liber Sextus Decretalium Clementis V
Constitutiones Extravagantes, 315
Libri Decem Hypotyposeson Theologicarum Sive
Regularum ad Intelligendam Sacram Scripturam, 302
Libro de la Anothomía del Hombre, 97
Libro del Bien del Estado Religioso, 420
Loci Communes Adversus Lutherum et
Aliis Hostes Ecclesiae, 60
Locorum Praecipuorum Sacrae Scripturae Panoplia, 161
Luz del Alma Christiana, 122

M

- M. Annei Lucani Cordubensis Poetae Clarissimi
Liber Primus Bella per Emathios, 35
Mallaeus Maleficarum Maleficas et Earum
Haeresim vt Phræma Potentissima Conterens, 2
Margarita Preclarissima, 40
Marial de la Sacratissima Virgen Nuestra Señora, 439
Martyrologium Romanum, 336
Memoriale Effigiatum Librorum Prophetiarum et Visionum, 118
Metamorphoseon Libri XV, 137
Metaphysicarum Disputationum Tomi Duo, 454

N

- Naturalis Historia. Libri XXXVII, 115
Navigationi e Viaggi, 152
Nobiliario de Andalucia (libro primero y segundo), 351



INDEXES

Nova diligens ac per Utilis Expositio Capitum seu Legum Praetorum
ac Judicium Syndicatus Regni Totius Hispaniae, 282
Novae Decisiones Sacri Senatus Pedemontani, 378
Novum Testamentum Graece, Cum Vulgata
Interpretatione Latina, 451

O

Officinae Joannes Ravisii Textoris Epitome. Tomus Primus, 217

Olympia, Pythia, Nemea, Isthmia, 104

Omnes D. Pauli Apostoli Epistolas Enarrationes

per Ioannem Lonicerum Conversas, 64

Omnia quae Hucusque Extant Opera, 347

Opera :

Athanasius Magnus, Sanctus, 116

Aurelius, Augustinus, Sanctus, 117, 246

Basilius Magnus, Di., 191

Bonaventura, Sanctus, OFM, 353

Chrysostomus, Dionysius, Sanctus, 131

Cyrensis, Teodoreetus, 163 (Volume II)

Flavius, Josephus, 39

Gregorius I, Sanctus, 212

Hieronymus, Sanctus, 266

Hieronymus, Marcus, 55; (*see also Part 2, report # 100*)

Iavellus, Chrisostomus, OP, 276

Innocentius III, Pont., 236

Joannes Damascenus, Sanctus, 78

Kempis, Thomas à, 280

Origen, 128

Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, 129

Tiraqueau, André, 232

Vivaldus, Joannes Ludovicus, 7

Opera Criminalia: in tres tomos distributa, 150

Opera de Medicamentorum Purgantium

Delectu Castigatione et Usu, 366

Opera et Vita, 155

Opera Omnia :

Baesa, Gaspar de, 385

Castro Zamorensis, Alfonsus, OFM, 259

Cyril, Sanctus, 223

Plato, 356

Sancti Victoris, Richardus, 37

Opera Omnia – Adagiorum Chiliades, 51

Opera Omnia, cum Commentariis Dionysii a Rikel Carthusiani, 119

Opera quae Extant Omnia Ethica, Sive

Moralia Completencia, 273

Opinions on Questions of Civil Law, 289



INDEXES

Opuscula Omnia : **Aquinas, Thomas, Sanctus**, 188 (17th Volume); 335

Opuscula Omnia : **Vio Caietano, Thomas de, OP**, 293, 349

Opuscula Omnia in Tres Distincta Tomos, 184

Opuscula Varia, 186

Opuscula Varia, **Ausonius, G.**, 81

Opusculum de Evangelica Libertate, 105

Orationes :

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, 377

Muretus, Marcus Antonius, 205

Perpiniano, Petrus Joannes, SI, 343

Oratoria Partitione, 143

Ordinarium Sacrarum Caeremonium et Divini Officii

 ad Ritum Fratrum Praedicatorum, 240

P

Pandectarum Liber Bisegimus (Partes Quarte-Septima), 452

Paradisus Delitiarum Pauli Apostoli, 45

Paraphrasifica Elucidatio Evangeliorum, 76

Passio Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Secundum

 Quatuor Evangelistas, 196

Pharsalia, 262

Philosophi Geometrica Elementa, 127

Philosophiae Naturalis Libri XII, 99

Phrases Scripturae Sacrae Omnibus qui Sacras Scripturas
 in Publicis Scholis Profitentur Vel Privatum Intelligere
 Optant, Vel in Ecclesiis Inter Concionandum Populis
 eas Interpretantur, Admodum Utiles et Necessariae, 206

Physica Speculatio, 182

Poemata (*see Part 2, report #202*)

Poemata (Latina) Selecta, 348

Poeta Lyrico (Latino), 449

Postillae Sive Enarrationes in Evangelia per
 Singulos Dominicos Dies, 196

Practica Canonica Criminalis, 322

Practica Causarum Criminalium, 156

Practica Criminalis Canonica, 338

Practica in Arte Chirurgica, 38

Practicabilis Tractatus de Probationibus, 418

Praxis Beneficiorum, 332

Prediche del Girolamo Savonarola, 25

Prima Pars Commentariorum in Leges Tauri, 407

Prima Secundae Partis Summae Totius Theologiae

 D. Thomae Aquinatis, 294

Prima Secundae Summa Theologiae D. Thomae Aquinatis,
 cum Commentariis, 184

Primus Tomus Commentarium in Constitutiones,
 seu Ordinationes Regias, 286



INDEXES

Prochiron, Vulgo Rationale Divinorum Officiorum, 95
Promptuarium Catholicum Super Evangelia
 Ferialia per Totam Quadragessimam, 410
Promptuarium Morale Super Evangelia
 Dominicalia Totius Anni, 370
Propositionum Juris Pontificii et Caesarei
 Compendium Resolutorium, 426
Provisiones Cedulas Instrucciones de Su Magestad, 49
Psalmi Davidis, 387

Q

Q. Horatius Flaccus, Ex Antiquissimis Undecim Lib.
 M.S. et Schedis Aliquot Emendatus, & Plurimis
 Locis cum Commentariis Antiquis Expurgatus & Editus, 260
Quaderno de las Leyes y Preambulares (Cortes Españolas
 1523-1563), 149
Quadragesimales Sermones et Sermones de Sanctis, 17
Quadragesimalium Sermonum Secunda Pars, 19
Quadraginta Responsa, Quibus Quamplurimae
 Leges Regiae Explicantur, 181
Quadruplicium Concionum Super Evangelii, 323
Quaestiones Aureae et Penitus Divinae, 13
Quaestiones Civilis. Prima Pars, 242
Quaestiones Criminales Tangentes Judicem, Accusatorem,
 Reum, Probationem, Punitiōnemque Delicorum, 363
Quaestiones Disputate de Potentia Dei, 460
Quaestiones Disputatae S. Thomae Aquinatis
 Doctoris Angelici; in two parts, 126
Quaestiones Eruditissimae in Libros Physicorum
 - Quaestiones Eruditissimae in Tres Libros de
 Anima Aristotelis Stagiritae, 245
Quaestiones in Quartum Sententiarum, 74
Quaestiones Profundissimae de Potentia Dei a Sanctissimo
 Doctore Thoma de Aquino Disputatae, 461
Quaestiones quae Disputatae Dicuntur, 414, 435
Quaestiones Quodlibeticae et Relectio Theologica
 de Christi Regno ac Dominio, 355

R

Recognitio Summularum cum Textu Petri
 Hispani et Aristotelis, 182
Reductorii Moralis. Libri Quatuordecim, 361
Regularum Juris Civilis ac Pontificii, 267
Regularum Utriusque Juris Selectarum Liber, 112
Relectio de Merito et Augmento Charitatis, 372
Remedio del Cuerpo Humano, 61



INDEXES

- Repetitio Rubricae de Donationibus inter Virum et Uxorem, 20
Repetitiones Cap. Raynutius Extra de Testamentis, 298
Reportorio Universal de Todas las Leyes
Destos Reynos de Castilla, 108
Rerum ab se Gestarum Commentarii, 326
Resolutio Dialectica cum Textu Aristotelis, 182
Responsio Generalis Adversus Ea quae
Opponuntur et Sciscitantur Contra Jurisdictionem
Sancti Officii Regni Sicilae, 408
Ritus Ecclesiae Romanae et Alia Opera, 173

S

- Satyricon, 31
Schola Cordis Sive Aversi a Deo Cordis ad Eundem
Reductio, et Instructio, 448
Scripta – Epistolae, 53
Scripta Philosophica; Commentaria, 280
Scriptum Oxoniense in IV Sententiarum, 432
Secunda Secundae Partis Summae Theologicae
D. Thomae Aquinatis, 295
Segunda Parte del Flos Sanctorum, 265
Los Seis Libros de la Republica, 374
Seminarium Totius Philosophiae, 299
Sententiae Veterum Poetarum – de Poetica Virtute et Studio, 133
Sententiarum Libri IV, 91
Sermo de Defunctis, 78
Sermones Discipuli de Tempore et Sanctis, 8
Sermones Dominicanos, 24
Sermones Dominicanos et Festivales per Totum Anni Circulum, 29
Sermones sive Enarrationes in Evangelia et
Epistolas Quadragesimales, 215
Sibyllinorum Oraculorum Libri VIII, 114
Las Siete Partidas del Sabio Rey Don Alonso el Nono, 153
Singularis et Excellentissima Practica
Criminalis Canonica, 341
Solemnis Lectura et Repetitio Legis Vigessime Secundae, 106
Solenne Repertorium sev Secunda Compilatio Legum, 83
Speculum, 54
Speculum Conjugiorum, 219
Speculum Maius, 380
Subtilissima Necnon Utilissima L. Unicae C. de
Sententia quae Pro eo Quod Interest, 80
Summa, 464
Summa Alberthi Magni, 4
Summa Aurea, 272
Summa Catholicae Fidei Contra Gentiles, 189
Summa quae de Exemplis et Simili Tudinibus Inscribitur, 243



INDEXES

- Summa Sacramentorum Ecclesiae ex Doctrina
Fratris Francisci Victoria, O.P., 222
Summa Sive Aurea Armilla, 194
Summa Theologica Moralis, 28
Summa Totius Theologiae D. Thomae Aquinatis
cum Commentariis D. Thomae de Vio Cajetani, 281
Summae, quae Summa Summarum Meritò Nuncupatur, 86
Summae Ecclesiasticae Libri Quatuor, 139
Summae Sacrae Theologicae (Indices), 200
Summi et Philosophie et Historici Parallelæ, id est
Vitæ Illustrium Graecorum et Romanorum, 274
Summula – Ientacula Novi Testamenti, 296
Super Primam Partem D. Thomae, 324
Super Primum et Secundum Codicis, 231
Super Quarto Decretalium, 57
Super Quinque Libros Sapientiales, 113
Super VI Decretalium, 5
Super Usibus Feudorum, 56
Syntagma Iuris Universi, 400
Syntaxis, 43

T

- Tabula Aurea in Omnia Opera Divi
Thomae Aquinatis, 202
Tabula seu Index atque Compendium et Epilogus
Omnium Sententiarum Diyi Thomae Aquinatis, 47
Tertia Pars Summae Sacrae Theologiae Sancti Thomas
Aquinatis Doctoris Angelici – Additionis ad Tertiam
Suce Summae Partem, 254
Tertius Tomus Concionum de Tempore quae a
Pascha Dominicae Resurrectionis Usque
Sacratissimi Corporis Habentur, 239
Theologiae Morales Summa, 382
Thesaurus Concionatorum Libri Sex, 333
Tomus IV Operum, 297
Tractatum de Prosodia et Figurarum, 208
Tractatus Circa Criminalia Materiam sive Actionem
Fere Omnem Exacte Continents, 256
Tractatus Criminalis, 398
Tractatus de Alimentis, 411
Tractatus de Attentatis et Innovatis, 237
Tractatus de Contractibus et Negotiationibus, 390
Tractatus de Divina Perfectione, Infinitate et
Magnitudine Circa Illius Verba “Ego Sum qui Sum”
etc. Exodi Capit. 3, 425
Tractatus de Executione Sententiae
Contumaciales Capto Bannito, 397



INDEXES

- Tractatus de Hispanorum Nobilitate et Exemptione, 339
Tractatus de Irregularitate Suspensione et
Interdicto Ecclesiastico, 371
Tractatus de Jure Patronatus, 22
Tractatus de Magno Sacramento Matrimonii, 388
Tractatus de Majoribus Merumque Capitalium
Episcoporum Causis ad Papam Deferendis, et
Romanae Sedis origine atque Authoritate, 213
Tractatus de Partitionibus Bornorum Communium Inter
Maritum et Uxorem et Filios ac Haeredes Eorum, 415
Tractatus de Regulis Juris – De Compensationibus, 220
Tractatus de Testibus, 376
Tractatus Varii, 287
Tractatus de Veritate Conceptionis Beatissimae Virginis
Pro Facienda Relatione Coram Patribus Concilii
Basileae Anno Mense Julio 1437, 77
Las Transformaciones, 367
Tratado de los Contratos. Parte Primera, 308
Tratado del Oficio Ecclesiastico Canonico, 176

U

- Universa Medicina, 250
Universi Juris Canonici Collectanea, 328
Usus et Exercitatio Demonstrationis & Ejusde Variae..., 438

V

- Varia Opuscula Theologica, 459
Veritates Aureae Super totam Legem Veterem, 375
Vestigatio Arcani Sensus in Apocalypsi cum
Opusculo de Sacris Ponderibus ac Mensuris, 9
Visita de la Carcel y de los Presos, 226
Vita Vel Passio Beatissimi Martyris Eulogii
Presbyteri et Doctoris, 229
Vitae Comparatae Illustrium Virorum Graecorum
et Romanorum, 209
Vocabulario de las Dos Lenguas Toscana y Castellana, 192
Volumen Omnium Tractatum Criminalium, 199



CITIES AND PRINTERS INDEX of the XVI CENTURY

ALCALA DE HENARES

Andreas de Angulo, 149, 169, 175, 179
Juan Brocar, 45, 53, 61, 70
Arnaldus Guilllelmus Brocaris, 18
Francisco de Cormellas, 148
Miguel de Eguia, 27
Juan Gracian, 219, 338, 339, 341, 381,
409, 457, 458
Juan Iñiguez à Lequerica, 415, 429
Ferdinand Ramirez, 291, 310
Pedro de Robles, 148
Joannes à Vilanova, 167
Printer unknown, 177, 229, 301

ANTWERP

Ioannem Keerbergium, 9
John Moerentorf (Moretus), 395
Philippus Nuntius, 191, 230
Christopher Plantin, 154, 185, 186, 201, 225,
233, 246, 258, 260, 266, 303, 309,
313, 395; (*see also* Part 2, report # 202)
Gerardus Smits, 212
John Stelsius, 140, 161, 168, 194, 206, 212, 215, 216
Ioan. Bapt. Verdussen, 448
John Withagius *see* John Stelsius
Printer unknown, 166, 252

BARCELONA

Jayme Cendrat, 431
Sebastian de Cormellas, 446

BASLE

Coelius Secundus Curio, 129
Nicolas Episcopius, 117, 121, 128
Froben Press, 51, 115, 116, 117, 131
Jerome Froben, 87, 117, 121
Thomas Gaurinus, 297
Ioan. Henragij, 155
John Oporin, 109, 114



INDEXES

Henricus Petrus, 33, 78, 88
Sebastianus Henricipetri, 256
Jacob de Pfortzheim, 4
Joan Vualder, 48

BRUSSELS

Ivan de Meerbe, 423

BURGOS

Phelippe de Iunta, 262

CARMAGNOLA

Marcus Antonius Bello, 317

COIMBRA

Juan Alvarez, 110
Printer unknown, 436

COLOGNE

Arnoldus Brckmannus, 90, 196, 283
Ioannes Birckmannus, 157, 163
Maternus Cholinus, 236
Geruvin Colenius, 116, 218
Arnoldus Millius, 424
Haeredes Quentelios, 218
John Quentell, 119, 130
Petrus Quentell, 34, 113
Ioannis Soteris, 26

DILLINGEN

Printer unknown, 134

DOUAI

S. Amatum, 370



INDEXES

FLORENCE

Jacob Giunti, 37, 41
Junta (Giunti), 220

FRANKFURT

Jo. Aubrius, 377
Nicolai Bassiae, 232
Peter Brubachius, 85, 104
Sigismund Feirabendt, 232, 273, 274, 325, 433
Joannes Feyerabendt, 418
Claud Marnius, 377
Johannes Saurius, 433
Andrea Wechel, 275, 377, 456
Ioannem Wechelum, 328, 405

GRANADA

Inclitam Granatam, 58
Hugonis à Mena, 158
Sebastian de Mena, 449
Renerii, 158

HEIDELBERG

Commeliniana, 451

JAPAN

Collegio Japonico Societatis Iesu, 430

LEON

Petrus de Celada, 106

LISBON

Antonio Alvarez, 443
Franciscus Correa, 204
Antonius Riberius, 239, 264



INDEXES

LOGROÑO

Mathias Mares, 399

LOUVAIN

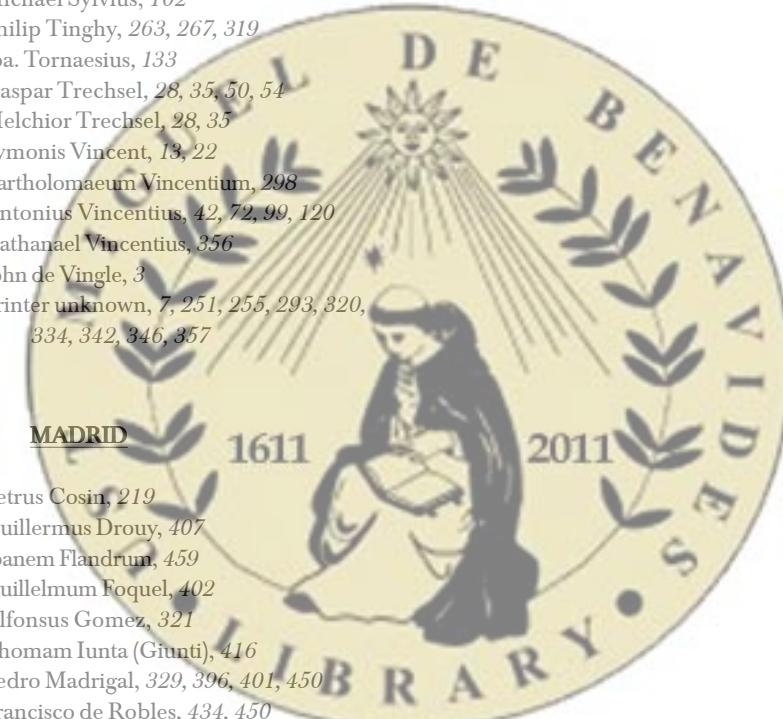
Servatius Saflerius, 216

LYONS

- 
- Ioannes Ansulti, 164
Balthazar Arnouillet, 107
Simphorianus Beraud, 267, 276, 280
Mattias Bonhome, 60
Benedictus Bonin, 41
Joannes Moylin de Cambray, 6, 21, 38, 40, 46
Horatium Cardon, 455
Claudius Chapel, 427
Joannes Clein, 12
Ioannes Crespin, 32, 44
Anthony Dury, 13
Petrus Fauldus, 63
Petrus Fradin, 107
Philippi Tiugni Florentini, 254, 263
Jacobus Forus, 94
Bartholomaeus Fraenus, 123
Joannes Frelonius, 86
Fratres de Gabiano, 347
Guil. Gazeius, 138
Jacob Giunti (Junta), 31, 37, 56, 95, 162, 178
Anton Greyff (Gryphius), 180, 326
Sebastian Gryphius, 55, 59, 79, 81, 137; (see also Part 2, report # 100)
Joannes Dominicus Guarnerius, 56
Dionysius Harsaeus, 466
Joannes Holbech, 63
Sebastian Honorat, 138, 217
Iacobum Huguetañ, 65
Junta (Giunti), 281, 290, 294, 349, 354,
387, 393, 403
Peter Landry, 330, 391
Jacob Mareschal, 20, 28
Jacobus Myt, 22
Theobaldus Paganus, 95, 165
Hector Penet, 37
Carol Pesnot, 300, 306, 312
Nicolaus Petit, 37
Joannes Pidætius, 120
Ioan. Pillehotte, 373
Ambrosius de Port, 344
Hugo de Porte, 32, 44, 347



INDEXES

- Gaspar de Portonariis, 123
Vincent de Portonariis, 28, 40, 57
George Renault, 72
Petrus Roland, 379
Philibertus Rolletius, 84
William Rouille, 74, 84, 286, 287, 315, 331, 332, 368
Jacob Roussin, 387
Guilielmum Rovilium, 74, 76, 84, 135, 286,
287, 314, 315, 331, 332, 368, 379
Jacobus Sacon, 5
Claudius Serarius, 190
John Simoneti, 178
Michael Sylvius, 102
Philip Tinghy, 263, 267, 319
Ioa. Tornaeus, 133
Gaspar Trechsel, 28, 35, 50, 54
Melchior Trechsel, 28, 35
Symonis Vincent, 13, 22
Bartholomaeum Vincentium, 298
Antonius Vincentius, 42, 72, 99, 120
Nathanael Vincentius, 356
John de Vingle, 3
Printer unknown, 7, 251, 255, 293, 320,
334, 342, 346, 357
- 
- Petrus Cosin, 219
Guillermus Drouy, 407
Ioanem Flandrum, 459
Guillelmum Foquel, 402
Alfonsus Gomez, 321
Thomam Junta (Giunti), 416
Pedro Madrigal, 329, 396, 401, 450
Francisco de Robles, 434, 450
Luis Sanchez, 384, 385, 408, 417, 440
Printer unknown, 388

MAINZ

Balthasar Lippius, 453

MEDINA DEL CAMPO

Francisco de Canto, 108, 242, 369
Iacobus à Canto, 394
Matheo del Canto, 62
Mattheo y Francesco del Canto Hermanos, 62
Santiago del Canto, 420

605



INDEXES

Pedro de Lequizamo, 265
Guillermo de Millis, 122
Juan Sánchez, 265

MEXICO CITY

Pedro Ocharte, 49

MONTECASINO

Ex Sacro Casinensi Cenobio, 444

NAPLES

Jacobus Carlinus, 437
Antonius Pacis, 437
Cominius Ventura, 322

NUREMBERG

Ioh. Petreium, 67

OSUNA

Juan de Leon, 82

PALERMO

Francisco Carrara, 132
Ioannem Matthaeum Maida, 132

PAMPLONA

Printer unknown, 207

PARIS

Bernard Aubrus (*see Part 2, report # 15*)
Jost Bade, 17, 24, 36
Nicolas de la Barre, 8
Jacob Bogardum, 64
Thomae Brumennii, 143
Nicolas du Chemin, 143



INDEXES

Claudius Chevalionus, 23
Nicolaus Faber, 173
Joannes Foucherius, 96
Joannes Frellon, (*see Part 2, report # 15*)
Ambrosius Girault, 29, 69
Carol Guillard, 80, 98
Claude Guillard, 80
Olivar de Harsy, 249
Damien Hicquemante, 11
Franciscus de Honoratis, 126
Gulielmum Jullian, 141
Jacob Kerver, 73
Engelbertus de Marnef, 19
Jean Masseus, 39
Sebastian Neville, 249, 259
Guilielmum Nigrum, 105
Ex Officina Oudini, 52
Joannes Parant, 261
Audoneus Parvus, 136
Jean Petit, 2; 11, 15, 39
Mauritius à Porta, 93
Denys à Prato, 143
Galeotum Prato, 268
Benedict Prevost, 96, 98
Bertold Rembolt, 11, 15
Thomas Richard, 143
Jehan de Roigny, 36, 465
Joannes Roigny, 91
Philippi Galter Rovillij, 146
William Rotille, 146, 198
Michaelem Sonnium, 223
Robert Stephanus (Estienne), 66; (*see also Part 2, report # 9*)
Iacobum Stoer, 250
Pascual Tellier, 105
Printer unknown, 227, 362



ROME

Julius Accoltus, 184, 187, 188
Vincentium Accoltum, 237
Antonius Barrerius, 383
Antonio Bladus, 73, 151, 187, 189, 195, 202, 245
Bonnemere, 43
Franciscus Coattinus, 348
Convent of St. Bridget, 118
Ex Collegio Romano Societatis Iesu, 343
Franciscus Mediolanensis de Ferariis, 118
Alexandrus Gardanus, 348
John Osmarinias, 187, 195, 202



INDEXES

Populus Romanus, 318
Jacob Tornerius, 348
Typographia Vaticana, 353
Udolrius, 68
Printer unknown, 205

SALAMANCA

Stephanum Antonius, 311
Cornelius Bonardus, 363, 390
Alexander a Canova, 183
Juan à Canova, 111, 124, 172, 181
Petri de Castro, 83
Ioannus Ferdinandus, 284, 323, 382, 389, 412, 439
Guillelmus Foquel, 345
Mathias Gastius, 193, 253
Stephanus Joannes, 324
Juan de Junta, 62
Petrus Lassus, 350, 413
Luis Mendez, 125
Juan Merino, 125
Guillermo de Milles, 83
Vincentius de Millis de Tridinis, 240
Octavius Parente, 340
Andreas à Portonarii, 125
Domingo à Portonarii, 153, 182, 214, 222
Vincent de Portonarii, 282
Andreas Renaut, 371, 372, 406, 422, 425, 445
Joannes Renaut, 371, 372, 406, 422, 425
Gaspar de Rosinolis, 20
Ildefonso à Terranova y Neyla, 288,
282, 302, 305
Joannis Baptista à Terranova, 182
Juan Maria à Terranova, 139, 147, 160
Michael Serrano de Vargas, 355
Printer unknown, 112, 271

SARAGOSSA

Bartolomé de Nájera, 103
Michael Ximenus Sánchez, 386

SEVILLE

Francisco de Aguilar, 192
Rodericus Cabrera, 438
Fernando Diaz, 351
Alfonso Escrivano, 174, 192, 235



INDEXES

Stanislao Polono, 1
Joannes Rene, 442
Sebastian Trugillo, 100, 101
Menardo Ungut, 1

TOLEDO

Joannes Ferrarius, 92
Francisco de Guzman, 176
Joannes Plaza, 257
Juan Rodriguez, 358
Pedro Rodriguez, 358, 392, 428

TRENT

Joannes de Ferraris, 14
Gerardus de Zeiis, 14

TURIN

Nicolas Bevilaque, 247, 248, 269, 272,
295, 374, 398
Society of Printers, 359
Jo. Dominicus Taurinus, 378

VALENCIA

Hubertus Gotardus, 327
Pedro de Huete, 221, 226
Juan Navarro, 308

VALLADOLID

Andres Bolan, 447
Diego Fernandez de Cordova, 49, 316, 367, 447
Franciscus Ferdinand à Corduba, 171
Martin de Cordova, 2:234
Sebastian Martinez, 97
Juan de Millis, 2:234
Bernardinus Sancto Dominico, 365

VENICE

Aldine Press *see Bibliotheca Aldina*
Jacobus Antonius, 211
Georium Arribenum, 10
Io. Baptista, 432

609





INDEXES

- Baretium Baretium, 454
Bibliotheca Aldina, 203
Gaspar Bindoni, 360, 361
Ioannis Mariae Bonelli, 199
Gio. Battista Bozzola, 170
Petrum Dehuchinum, 277
Petrus Dusinellus, 336
Dominicus de Farris, 333, 421
Heredi de Francesco, 279
Franciscum Franciscium, 364
Bernardum Iuntam, 200
Antonio Junta (Giunti), 47, 75, 152, 234
Jacob Junta (Giunti), 228, 289, 366
Philip Junta (Giunti), 228, 289, 366
Tomaso Junta (Giunti), 152
Zuane Krugher, 159
Aldus Mannucius, 238
Io. Mariae de Lenis, 296
Rupertus Meietus, 419
Minima Societas, 404
Dominicus Nicolinus, 213, 380
Hieronymus Polus, 337
Jerome Scot, 142, 209, 224, 235,
 244, 485, 460, 414
Octavius Scot, 10, 16
Francisco Senese, 159
Melchioris Sessae, 441
Io. Bernardi Sessam, 432
Joannes Baptista Somaschi, 211, 376
Julius Somaschi, 211
Michiel Tramezini, 279
Cominus de Tridino Monteferrato, 156, 210
Tacuini de Tridino Monteferrato, 30
Giovanni Varisco, 278, 304
Ioannem Variscus, 270
Marcus Antonius Zalterius, 375, 426
Agostino Zanni, 25
Damian Zenarius, 241, 299, 352, 400, 411
Joannem Zenarius, 397
Jordanus Ziletus, 145
Augustinum Zoppinos, 307
Fa bium Zoppinos, 307
Printer unknown, 127, 231, 243

VILLA VIRIDIS FRANCORUM

Antonius Riberius, 285

PLACE OF PRINTING UNKNOWN

Printer unknown, 89, 150, 197, 208, 410,
 452, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465